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Fascisi Committee - Francis Jackson, Ellis GUY LAND, EDWIND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK. Gur Lange, Donate Philappier, This Committee is responsible with the financial economy of the paper—not for WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

Yes ! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; 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 constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. 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 QUINCY ADAMS

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BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1098.

From the New York Observer. QUE GREATEST DANGER.

To Rev. Mr. Wansworth, of Philadelphia, in a daccorse on the day of Thanksgiving, made a following pertinent and suggestive remarks: not the last, and by far the largest source of to be a American patriot, is a self-destruc-of ear liberty in a dissolution of the Union. no great national confederacies can exist in

les.

Sat. I in &r., ked vein and inda cor. int-

d except as great military establishments, is ; and, therefore, the moment that sees us red brotherhood is the death-hour of politiav here and everywhere. That there have a diagets of such dissoverment, no wise man essetion, and our only security against it is the of our pure gospel.
passing by all other causes of irritation as

took secondary and subordinate, look, for a mohave in this great sectional controversy about

of it would say to the Northern fanatic, who es about man-stealing, as if there were no other under the sun but this one evil of slavery—it end set to hun, complate the spirit of your blessed facer and his apostles, who, against this very evil her times, brought no railing accusation; but her times, brought no railing accusation; but he instance, at least, sent back a fugitive from basehold of Philemon. It would say, look well your own neighborhood, and household, and n, and see whether even greater evils do not exist miking yourselves pure ere you denounce working with the beam in your own s eighbor—working with the beam in your or, ere sub the mote in your brother's eye. It said sy to each, to every good man seeking actually the dismemberment of this great nation-confederacy, out of a pretended regard to the bgious rights of Southern bondmen,

e know not what manner of spirit ye are of." renting Southern Christian slaveholders with ratan courtesy, and sending back their fugitives bee apprehended among you, you neither endorse ne system, nor partake of its evil; you are only performed; in good faith, the agreement, and redeeming the pledges of your forefathers, and leaving to each man for himself to answer for his own arts at the judgment seat of Jesus. It would tear way from the man, as the foulest cloak of hypoc-

the matter of political abolitionism.

Religious principle! Oh, my God! That religious tiple that, for the sake of an abstract right, have very exercise were disastrous to the unpreinfederacy in pieces, and deluge these smiling that the world ever saw, for the armed despotof a great civil warfare! That religious princible, which, in disaster to man's last great experiment, would fing the whole race back into the gloom of an thatbarism-rearing out of the ruin of these homes, the thrones of a more adamantine desedom's beacons all extinguished, and the whole race slaves! That religious principle, which, includes sight of God's great purpose of evangelizing ous, would shatter the mightiest wheel in the men of salvation, and palsy the wing of God's

eaching angel in its flight through the skies.
Als-alss! Ye that count as little this bond of lessed brotherhood, wrought by our fathers' mighty breds and bleeding hearts—we tell you sorrowing and in tears, that your pretence is foul hypocrisy. reversed the first precents of the gospel, for our wisdom is a dove's, and your harmlessness a sepent's. Ye have not the first principle within wither of religion or philanthropy, or common ence. Your principle is the princie of Judes Iscariot, and with the doom of the trait je shili go to your own place.

sir-no, sir. There is no gospel in all this mable fanaticism-for treason to my country is

hen, secondly, To the Southern slove mus. would the gospel come solemnly. It would tell this hondman was yet altogether a man, he in God's own mage, and redeemed by his ced. It would warm him from aught but Christian es the a living soul, thus bought with a price, winged with immortality. If it sent back the mire to his hands again, it would, as Paul, the fugove to Philemon, to be treated as a redeemed agait, as a orother beloved. Over all the toil of these cark-hearted children of affliction, it would for the sweet influences of true Christian kindness. the Christian servant would be bound to his Christian frames by the stronger chains of affection, and its angainer bondage of love.

Alamy bretaren, let this blessed gospel have free coars in the

const in the midst of as, and there would be no larger groups at the South to kindle Christian in-This and there would be no standing-place at of s practicality, and Carolinian chivalry would

bood span into beautiful amalgam.

The feeted chord of our great national brotherhad sould grow strong again over the shorn Sam-son, and, wedded tenderly and forever by these bending heavens and these encircling seas, God's formas stars, would blaze out on our bridles—not mathinking to put asunder what Jehovah had joined

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

Extracts from a letter published in the Glasgow Wilness, from Rev. John Guthrie, of Greenock, addressed to George Thompson, Esq., M. P.

What is this organization-this American Anti-Sarer Society—to which we must all succumb, and after shich British 'Evangelicals,' with Mr. George Thousan at their head, must be content to be dragged though the infidel mire? What but a miserable fair. he faction—a minute fraction of the American peo-plo—a seething cauldron of infidel and anarchical Kation, comprising the various shades of Rational-so in New England, and sending forth agents on a crassed against both the Church and the State; some of whom are apostate ministers, and are as audaphemers as ever polluted with their foul ath the moral atmosphere of our world,

The Garrisonians mean and wish well; thus far, and futher, may be denominated philanthropists; bet so fir from being 'the most devoted philanthropists; bet so fir from being 'the most devoted philanthropists; bear the world contains,' with their present aims, I must brand them as the deadliest focs of human kind. There are There are some things worse than slavery, or even yet. Infidelity is worse; anarchy is worse. If war a its thousands, one week's anarchy, on either of the Atlantic, would slay its myriads and its one. The Garrisonians seek to compass the uph of both; and if some British philanthropists will step forward, in the garb of Evangelish ther miscreamed, in the garb of Evangelism, as ther miscreamed eulogists, and lift their hoel at tag discentions with the air of one who addresses instell to the summary process of crushing a repair of the summary process of crushing a repair to with their movement.

Refuge of Oppression | Selections. THE KOSSUTH EXCITEMENT: ALETTER

FROM THE HON. WILLIAM JAY, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

I should be unworthy of the place with which I have been honored in the American Peace Society, did I not view with regret and alarm the preser military enthusiasm excited by Kossuth's visit. The ouching eloquence of the great Hungarian, a gen-rous sympathy for his brave but unfortunate people, together with the selfish rivalry of political as-pirants for the votes of our foreign population, have all conspired to blind the community to the immoral and dangerous character of the rule which, it is now proposed, shall hereafter govern our foreign policy. of warning against the seductive influence of Kosouth's efforts in England; and I write to call your attention to the propriety of a similar action on the part of our Society.

Allow me to trespass a little on your time, while I urge some considerations why, both as peace men and as patriotic citizens, deeply interested in the prosperity as well as in the fair character of our we should reject the novel policy recomnended for our adoption by the carnest and eloquent oreigner who has lately landed on our shores.

What is it that Kossuth asks of the government of he United States? Divested of all circumlocution, institutions, is first and chief demand is, that in case Russia shall again assist Austria in quelling an insurrection n Hungary, we shall make war upon her. As in he contingency supposed, Russia would be acting with Austria, it necessarily follows that a war with Russia would necessarily involve a war also with Austria. Hence we are asked, on the occurrence of a certain event, to bring upon our own country, and on the people of two other countries, from neither have we received any injuries, the awful sofferings and calamities of war.

On what principle is it, let me ask, that we are thus called on to spend our treasure and spill our blood in slaughtering men with whom we have no quarrel, and who have done us no harm? If I unerstand Kossuth, 'THE LAW OF HUMANITY' requires us to prevent, by force of arms, a third nation from interfering between two belligerents, taking the part of one against the other. When two nations are at war, all others are bound to remain passive spectaors of the combat. But, should one of the spectators oresume to mingle in the fight, then, by 'the law of numanity,' all the rest have the right, and are in duty bound, to fall foul of him, to kill his people, and desolate his country, till be retires from the contest into which he had obtruded.

Of course, this law pays no regard to the mater in dispute between the original belligerents. Whether one party is waging a war of plunder, or of defence, makes no difference ; because, if it did. he wrong of intervention in any case would be changed into the right of intervention in every case where the intervening party believed one side right,

and the other wrong.

Let me now take a nearer view of this newly discovered, or at least newly imported, law of nuits prescribed by the consequences resulting from its attempted execution. In order to do good by extirpating heresy, multitudes have been sent to the scaffold and the stake; but it is now generally conceded, that the command does not require us to do good at such a cost of human life and happiness. Without inquiring whether the sword can ever be ighteously drawn, it will, I think, be admitted by all, that it never ought to be drawn without a well-founded conviction that the good it will probably effect evils it wil certainly inflict. But the principle I am examining juts aside all deliberation, and dogmatically estabishes the lawfulness of every war waged by a fourth against a third belligerent. Should Russia attempt to seize upon Denmark, and should England go t Should Russia attempt the rescue of the latter, then we are to make war upon England, and, of course, upon Denmark. Should Ireland declare her independence, and should France espouse her cause against England, then it would be our duty to commence hostilities against France, and thus practically take sides against Ire-As great moral principles are obligatory a all times, under similar circumstances, it follows, that all times, under similar circumstances, it follows, that when in our revolutionary straiggle, France interfered in our behalf, it was the duty of Russia, and indeed of all other nations, to have gone to war with our ally. Now, I intend no injustice to Kossuth and his American disciples, and most freely admit that nothing is further from their thoughts than such an interference of the times of the times. The importial application of the blaw of humanity. The ca certainly never entered into their minds, that should England, in a future struggle between Austria and Hungary, think proper to assist the latter, the United States would be bound to fight England. It is very obvious, that the new principle of inter-rention to prevent intervention, however unquali-

and would draw after it the absurd consequence, that no nation could lawfully vindicate its just rights gainst an offending nation, so long as that nation as engaged in war with any other.
What, then, in truth and in fact, is this 'law of humanity.' by which we are asked to govern our for-eign relations of peace and war? I take it to be a law, that whenever a colony or province is in revolt, we shall fight any and every power that presumes to assist the parent State in quelling the revolt. To give to this law the color of equity, it is most expressly stated that there should be no interferetween the parties; but care is taken to de nounce the penalty of war only against interfer-ence in behalf of the parent State. Yet, strange as it may seem, this doctrine of non-interference, we are urged to go to war to maintain, is continually denounced, both in theo by the very orators who advance it. oth in theory and practice by the very orators who advance it. We are warned not to ask ourselves, as a nation, the question of Cain, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' We are reminded of the Christian duty of loving our neighbor as ourselves—we are taunted with selfishness, and want of manhood, in standing by and letting the strong oppress the weak. If we may not suffer Russia to aid Austria in crushing Hungary, why should we suffer Austria to crush her? Why should the 'law of humanity' require us to permit England to crush freland, Canada or Jamaica, or Russia to crush Poland, or the French Republic to crush the Roman Republic? If the law of humanity forbids all inter-

fied in its announcement, is to be applied in a ver

often operate in behalf of injustice and oppression,

applied, it may become the auxiliary of cruelty and despotism. If applied only in behalf of subjects in despotism. If applied only in behalf of shopees are revolt, it takes for granted that every insurrection is justifiable, and would, if successful, be salutary, and that it is desired and supported by the mass of the inhabitants of the insurgent territory, all which assumptions we know in many cases to be wholly un-

So far as human freedom is concerned, the rec ords of history testify that the sword has, in all ages, with few exceptions, been its most potent foe; and that no despotism has ever been established but through its instrumentality. I have no recollection of a free government being converted nto an arbitrary one, but by military despotism. Ibelieve war, in its tendency, is most disastrous tohu-men happiness, here and hereafter; and I also be-lieve that penceful sgitation and passive resistance are the most certain and efficient means of acquiring and maintaining a free and just government.

so strong is the repugnance among us to taking human life, that it is with difficulty the penalty for murder can be enforced; yet we have lately seen persons of all classes in the community, not excepting even ministers of the Prince of Peace, in a delirium of excitement receiving with wild applause the proposition for war, that is, the proposition to kill thousands and tens of thousands of our fellowmen who have done us no harm, for the sole purpos of conferring upon a distant nation certain political institutions, which, when obtained, may prove far otherwise than blessings. In all this, I see nothing of the spirit of the gospel of Jesus Christ-nothing calculated to make mankind wiser, better, or happier; but much, very much, to strengthen the hands of the oppressor, to augment the amount of human wretchedness and wickedness, and to hasten the day when our own republic shall be merged in a military des-

And, now, will you bear with me, while I take another view of the subject, and show you that we cannot adopt Kossuth's proposition, without being guilty of the grossest and most disgusting hypocrisy, and without condemning in Russia the very same policy which we have ourselves pursued? Is it decent, is it compatible with truth and candor, for a republic like ours, which tramples in the dust THREE MILLIONS of its own people, annihilating all their rights, civil and religious, reducing them to the con-dition of beasts of burden, and enacting that every good citizen' is a slave-catcher—is it decent, I ask, or such a republic to affect a zeal for human rights so ardent as to make war upon every foreign nation that denies to a portion of its subjects an elective government, or universal suffrage? Surely, I need not al-lude to our slave hunts, and our treason trials, to prove that we are not precisely qualified, by our own practice, to assume among the nations of the earth, the part of champion of the rights of man.

Kossuth is not probably aware, that the United States have claimed the same right of intervention for the suppression of human liberty, which Russia has exercised, and for which he invokes upon her the execrations of the civilized world. Let me call your We are now exhorted to disregard the actual

discovered, or at least newly imported, law of numanity. A law requiring such tremendous sacrifices, and the infliction of such tremendous sufferings as are involved in war, must emanate from high authority, even from the Supreme Lawgiver. It is not, indeed, found in the code he has given to man, and must therefore, he a deduction, a necessary inferment the supremental supremental superiority of Great Britain prevented France from landing an army on the supremental superiority of the supremental superiority of the supremental superiority of Great Britain prevented France from landing an army on the supremental superiority of the superiority of superiority of the superiority of the superiority of the superior must, therefore, be a deduction, a necessary inference, from some revealed statute. Probably this law is regarded as a corollary of the command, 'Do good unto all men.' Yet even this command has its liming the stand into submission, by depriving it of the provisions it was acsion, by depriving it of the provisions it was accustomed to receive from the United States. Accordingly, the French Minister at Washington ad-dressed a letter to the government, complaining of our commerce with the rebels of St. Domingo. adding, "the Emperor and King, my master, exp from the dignity and candor of the government of the United States, that an end be put to it promptly. Promptly did Congress obey the imperial mandate; and on the 6th Feb., a few weeks after the Emperor had signified his pleasure, was passed 'An act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the island of St. ent to the Emperor, these Domingo.' As a complin parts' were defined in the act to be such parts as were not, in the possession and under the scknowledgment of France,' and of course included the whole island. Here, then, was a direct commercial intervention in behalf, not of liberty, but of des-

maintained her independence, Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, in his instructions (8th May, 1826.) to our Ministers at Panama, remarked, 'Under the actual circumstances of Hayti, the President does not think that it would be proper at this time to recognize it as a new State.' Our Ministers were to attend a Congress at Panama, at which the American Republics were to be represented, and the in-finence of the United States was thus to be exerted in the Congress, to prevent the recognition of Hayti by that body. Here was a direct diplomatic inter vention against a free State, and solely because in was a free State. Said Mr. Berrien of Georgia, in 'Consistently with our safety, can the people of the South permit the intercourse which would result from the establishment of relations of any sort with Hayti?' Said Mr. Benton, on the same occasion, 'The peace of eleven States in this Union will not permit the fruits of a successful negro insurrection to be exhibited among them.' Said Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, 'Let our government direct all our Ministers in South America and Mexico to protest against the independence of Hayti.'
The monarchical governments of Europe have long since acknowledged the independence of Hayti, which has now been maintained for half a century; but we refuse, from considerations respecting the perpetuity of despotic authority in certain portions of the republic. Surely, it does not become us to cenich less to kill, Russians for having a similar regard to the perpetuity of their own institutions.

Let us see what further precedents Russia may Let us see what further precedents Russia may derive from our history, to justify her intervention against Hungary. In 1825, Spain was at war with her revolted colonies, Mexico and Colombia. Here, then, was precisely such a war as, according to Kossuth, no intervention by a third party should be tolerated. Cuba remained attached to the mother country, as did Canada in our revolutionary struggle. Of course, Mexico and Colombia had the same right to turn their arms against Cuba as we same right to turn their arms against Cuba as we had to assail Canada. News reached Washington had to assail Canada. News reached Washington that our young sister republics were about making a descent upon Cuba. Should Cuba be conquered, its inhabitants would acquire their freedom, and freedom in Cuba would be dangerous to despotism on dom in Cuba would be dangerous to despotism on the Southern shores of the United States. The Cab-inet at Washington was no less alarmed at the pros-pect of such near contiguity to enfranchised people than was the Russian Czar at the Hungarian insur-

of Mexico and Colombia, to employ all the means necessary to their security. In other words, they would go to war with Mexico and Colombia to seure Cuba to the crown of Spain, and thus to save hemselves from the contagion of emancipation. Aleady had an application been made to the King of Spain to avert the danger of freedom in Cuba, by rminating the war with his revolted colonies. terminating the war with instruction of the new republics, wrote Mr. Clay to our Minister at Madrid (27th April, 1825,) that the Presdent wishes you to urge upon Spain the expediency of concluding the war. If the war should continue between Spain and the new republics, and those slands (Cuba and Porto Rico) should become the object and theatre of it, their fortunes have such a connection with the people of the United States, that they could not be indifferent spectutors; and the possible contingencies of a protracted war might bring upon the government of the United States duties and obligations, the performance of which, however painful it should be, they might not be at liberty lo decline. This threat made to Spain could only mean that, if necessary, we would ourselves take possession of Cuba and Porto Rico, rather than witness their inhabitants in the possession of human they have just come out of a war wared, not to exthey could not be indifferent spectators; and the ess their inhabitants in the possession of human ights. Besides bullying the new republics, and hreatening the Spanish King, we actually solicited the kind offices of the Emperor of Russia (!) to secure the subjection of Cuba to Spain, by terminating he war. Said Mr. Clay, in his instructions to our Minister at St. Petersburg, * From the vicinity of Cu-ba to the United States, its valuable commerce, and the nature of its population, their government can-not be indifferent to any political change to which that island may be destined. So we sought an al-Secretary of State, and he also instructed our Mintster at Madrid (22d Oct., 1829) to press the King to make peace, not for the sake of the new repub-

And now suffer me to ask, if it was the interest of Russia to guard against the 'contagion' of free astitutions in an adjacent territory, had she not as good a right, by the laws of nations and of God, to take measures to prevent Hungary from throwing off the yoke of Austrian dependence, as we lad to endeavor to fasten on Cuba the yoke of Spanish dependence? Russia, to effect her pursue was compelled to go to war, while we also not shadow of doubt to rest upon his principles and his position.

For myself, I cannot help thinking, that he looks a large as a thing which we our Porto Rico must remain as they are, we are free to say it, and by the blessing of God, and the strength of face of the earth; and he naturally regards it as our arms, to enforce the declaration; and let me say needless and arrogant to interfere in the affairs of so to gentlemen, these high considerations do require it. mighty a nation—a nation so vigorous as to be able.

The vital interests of the South DEMAND it. And one would think, to settle any difficulties that may The vital interests of the South DEMAND it. And one would think, to settle any difficulties that may now we are called upon to make war, and kill peo-

ple, for following precisely in our own footsteps!

But, although he has expressed his determination not to meddle with our domestic institutions, our my gratitude to him for the utterance of great truths which are practically repudiated by our cutaneous democracy. But, while I do justice to his talents, carnestness and patriotism. I am believe that he is asking what it would be a sin and a folly in us to grant.

I am, my dear Sir, Yours, very truly, WILLIAM JAY. New York, Jan. 3, 1852. Rev. G. C. BECKWITH, Secretary American Peace Society, Boston.

THE PRESENT TIME NO HOLIDAY. Extract from ' A Discourse for the Time, delivered an. 4, 1852, in the First Congregational Unitarian

This is no hour for apologies. This is no time for grown-up men to be dodging and hiding, and evading a great duty, under words and phrases. Political! what if I am political? what if every pulpit in the land should be ringing in these days with political events? God knows there is need. We should be lost to the ordinary feelings of men, we could remain silent when political events are rresting and absorbing public attention, and threatening to rouse all the passions of the human heart, and to shake the earth out of its place. ent time, in which we are living, is no holiday, when man can throw binself down in the shade and soul away. The fires, that are kindling on the earth, flash their portentous light into the innost retirement of private life. The world is rebe our hearts, we are not worthy to live at so mo-mentons, so unprecedented a period, if we refuse to be reminded of those indissoluble ties of a common nature and a common interest, which the course of things is laying bare to all men's view. As you are ings, your hearts must beat new and stirring sympathy for the great Public of Christendom, of which you are each an insepar-able portion, when you see the second great nation of Europe, after all the terrible experience of the last three-quarters of a century, again falling pros-trate in the dust beneath the blow of a base usurper, with no great exploits at his back to extenuate the insolence of the brutal deed; again laid low beneath despot's feet by that vulgar instrument of power, standing army. I think there can hardly be found in modern history any parallel to this outrage upon truth, freedom and humanity—to this implied conruth, freedom and humanity—to this implied con-empt for human rights and human nature. A rob-ier-hand has seized the great French nation, and lung it down into the down to be the service of the servi flung it down into the dust, to be trampled upon at pleasure. At such startling tidings, what man is there so humble or so weak, who can repress the lemn appeal to God, which must rise instinctively

from every heart of flesh? Who can help having his attention arrested and engrossed? Who does not long to be saying something, doing something, or suffering something, for the outraged rights, the imperilled interests of our Common Humanity, our Con Mature? ne Nature? But, above all, who that has seen, who that has eard, the great Hungarian exile, who has come to us, bringing his unhappy country in his heart, that loes not feel his kindred to his oppressed brethren every where? I have looked full into those large, and eyes, in which one seems to look into the great

vention, on what plea does it authorize the gift of money to one party to buy powder and ball to shoot the soldiers of the other? In my opinion, the dictum about intervention to prevent intervention does not rise to the dignity of a principle. It has no consistency about it. It has no basis. If universally applied, it may become the auxiliary of cruelty and despots my leave the auxiliary of cruelty and despots my leave the auxiliary of cruelty and despots my leave the transfer of Mexico and Colombia to employ all the means of Mexico and Colombia to employ all the means of Mexico and Colombia to employ all the means of Mexico and Colombia to employ all the means of Mexico and Colombia to employ all the means of Mexico and Colombia to employ all the means of Mexico and Colombia to employ all the means of Mexico and Colombia to employ all the means of Mexico and Colombia to employ all the means of Mexico and Colombia to employ all the means of Mexico and Colombia to employ all the means of much as try to tell you of the profound impression which he made on me. I can set no limits to the power of such a man as I have just seen and heard. It may be (God grant it!) that it is not a mere transitory emotion of enthusiasm that he is awakening among the people of this land. It may be that the influence he is everting is very to the means of much as try to tell you of the profound impression much as try to tell you of the profound impression which he made on me. I can set no limits to the power of such a man as I have just seen and heard. It may be (God grant it!) that it is not a mere transition of such as try to tell you of the profound impression much as try to tell you of the profound impression much as try to tell you of the profound impression much as try to tell you of the profound impression much as try to tell you of the profound impression much as try to tell you of the profound impression much as try to tell you of the profound impression much as try to tell you of the frame and much as try to tell you of the s influence he is exerting is yet to penetrate the rock of our selfishness and insensibility, and call forth, in full flood, like one of our own great rivers, the mighty stream of our sympathy, that shall sweep away from our land and from the earth every vestige of oppression. Such a thing seems almost pos-sible, when we observe how the advocates of Slavery on our own soil tremble at his approach, and fear to welcome him. Most devoutly do I hope that he may exert such an influence. It is my fervent prayer. It is yours, too, brethren, I do not doubt. But I cannot resist the conviction, that he must fail of achieving the object so near his heart, and for which he is spending the strength of a giant, wearintense, capable of so much labor, can be worn

way.
Yes, friends, he must fail. And happy will it be principles, upon which he entered the moment he stepped upon our soil. Yes, he must fail. How can it be otherwise? He must fail; not because they have just come out of a war waged, not to ex-tend Freedom, you know. He must fail; not because we revere the counsels of the Father of our Country. But he must fail, because there is a tre-mendous obstacle in his way to our free, unfettered sympathy, upon which that fond hope of his, that great heart of his, the treasury of a nation's woes, must be broken at last.
When he spoke in this city the other evening, he

repeated what he had said more than once before, that he had come hither resolved to interfere with lance with the Czar, in upholding the most horrible species of despotism, from fear of the contagion of the species of despotism, from fear of the contagion of the species of despotism. Mr. Van Buren followed Mr. Clay as 'party question,' which, while it is, in an obvious a species of the s sense, a 'domestic concern,' does, in fact, necessarily and vitally involve those rights of Humanity for which this great man pleads, and which he is considered us representing when he urges upon us the living strength of the Southern section of the Union that no alternations and in the interest of the Southern section of the Union which this great man pleads, and which he is con-

the interest of the Southern section of the Union that no attempt should be made in that island to that no attempt should be made in that island to a world of evil it has done and is doing, have watched our illustrious guest with trembling solicitude of Russia to guard against the 'contagion' of free For his own sake, they are appalled lest he should

se, was compelled to go to war, while we, al- upon American Slavery as a thing which we, ourfose, was compelled to go to war, while we, all upon American Stavery as a ting which we, our brough ready and willing to do the same, were selves, are at this moment busily engaged in abolishing the necessity. Listen to one of many ishing. He finds men, eminent in office and in ability of our orators in Congress on this point:—'If,' ity, ranked on the Anti-Slavery side. He knows said Mr. Berrien, 'our interest and our safety that they are backed by the great authority of our

mestic institutions threaten to medi certain Scarcely had he landed on our shores, when a voice was heard in our National Councils, proposing his arrest for incendiary speech; a proposal, the gross insult of which, not only to him, but to us all, was only relieved by its unutterable folly. This is not the only hint of the insolent interference in his conthis side of the world have menaced him. He looks. I believe, upon American Slavery as an affair which he, he especially who helped to elevate the peasan own country, knows that we have the pow er to settle. But, however much he may have heard out it, he does not yet know that we have not the will to settle it. He does not yet know how deepscated it is, and how mighty and extensive its influ ence is in deadening our hearts, and controlling on national action. Although he is a man of profound sagacity, yet, with all the information that may have Church, Philadelphia, by W. H. FURNESS, Pastor ':been furnished him it can only be by degrees, and by actual observation, that his mind will work its vay to a true and terrible conviction of the actua state of the case. But he will—he must see how the matter stands; and he will declare, most fervently do I trust, what he cannot help seeing. The fact must become as plain to him as noonday, that there no one thing in which the oppressed nations of Surope have deeper interest, than in the abolition of American Slavery; because this is the one thing which prevents the full expression of our sympathy in their behalf, and neutralizes that moral aid which, we rendered it to the full extent of our power. rould make all material aid entirely superfluous Some of his words the other evening were v significant. Having said that he had done nothing and would do nothing, to interfere with our domes ic affairs, he added that remarkable declaration:more and more perceive, in the words of Hamet, that there are more things in heaven and earth han were dreamed of in my philosophy.'

How could be have dreamed that a people had made such a solemn declaration of human rights before all the world, a people so lavish in the praise of Liberty, were clinging with such desperation to Oppression, as if it were the very life and soul of their Union and their Power! No matter how much he may have been told, and he is in nothing more remarkable than in the extent of his information, he has not yet known—he cannot know—it could not have entered into his generous heart to imagine, that this Domestic Institution of ours is the one thing fluence on our domestic and our foreign policy. does not see, but he must, that it is the one thing that will make his appeal to our National Govern ment utterly in vain, and that his silence in regard to it will avail him nothing. It must become plain to him that we are ready enough to intervene when the Slave Power requires it for the increase and ex-tension of its own strength. For that we are ready tension of its own strength. For that we are ready to go to war with our neighbors, and rob them of their territory. In that behalf, our statesmen have sought to enlist the interests and sympathies of foreign nations. And that it is, whose interests will prevent us from a full and generous expression of our interest in the down-trodden of other lands. We are interfering with human rights at home, we are constitutionally bound to interfere with them, and we hold it for our advantage to do so; and we cannot intervence to prevent interference with them. not intervene to prevent interference with them abroad. On this account alone could a man of such every where? I have looked full into those large, sad eyes, in which one seems to look into the great among us upon such a mission, fail. Yes, this fadeep of a nation's sorrows. I have heard that voice, coming from his inmost soul, with which he

—this it is that will disappoint and defeat the Hun-garian patriot's idolised hope. He has come hither as to the very temple of Freedom, and he finds coil-ed up under her very altar, as its guardian, the ser-pent of Oppression, and already its deadly hiss has rung in his surprised car.

American Slavery has much to answer for; but if it adds this to the mountain of its iniquities, if it is the cause why the hope of bleeding and fettered Europe is blasted, if it break the noble heart of Hungary's devoted servant and chief, and, more than all, if it cause him to falter in the cause of

than all, if it cause him to falter in the cause of universal humanity, what tongue now silent will not join in execrating it? what heart, hitherto cold, will not consecrate itself to the work of its abolition?

From the N. V. Christian Inquirer. THE PILGRIM CELEBRATION.

GEORGE HILLARD, Esq., of Boston, delivered the Annual Oration before the New England Society on Tuesday evening last. The preceding fortnight had been so filled with the spirit of universal hu-

had been so filled with the spirit of universal humanity by the presence among us of Kossuth, that
the occasion, as one of purely national interest, did
not attract as numerous an auditory as under other
circumstances it would have done. The house, however, was very respectably furnished with guests.
Mr. Hillard, with his usual grace of manner and
elegance of diction, went over the common, but forever sacred ground of the Pilgrim history; discussed the virtues and the faults of our forefathers in an
interesting, but not an original way, and came to the virtues and the status of our foresteers in an interesting, but not an original way, and came to the regular conclusion respecting their merits and the importance of their example. While he confined himself to the general theme, the interest of his oration was almost purely retorical. The appearance of the contraction was almost purely retorical. plause of the audience rested on his embellishments, not his ideas, which, however, had their assent. A splendid rocket occasionally shot into the sky, folowed by the eyes of the hearers; but there was no forceful current of thought, exhibiting the copious-ness and power of the fountain-head of principle from which it flowed, bearing the company on. As this had recently been experienced in the highest degree in the oratory of the great Hungarian, the de-

The oratory of the great riungarian, the deficiency was peculiarly painful.

The orator had, however, reserved his strength for his peroration, when he made the popular doctrines of the Compromise resound in sonorous sentences of conservative assertion and appeal. The eloquent Bostonian evidently thought himself surrounded by Abolitionists and Interventionists, who must be dely frightened by a composade of predestrial server. frightened by a cannonade of prudential common-places in laudation of law. We could have promised him the sympathy of the audience in the most virtuous conservatism. It is not only in Boston that those of us who are as comfortably off as we can be, and sure to be no better, but rather worse, by any change, are, almost to a man, the friends of law and order, at any expense of humanity. It is not only in Boston that the instincts of prosperity are selfish. It is not only in Boston that men love to hear the rhetoric which handsomely justifies their own timorousness or apathy. It is not only in Boston that an elegant advocacy of the opinions level to ordinary practice and profit wins plaudits, which sentiments that task the heart and whip the conscience might not secure. We have the ordinary human nature in New York; and Compromise, escorted by Law on the right, and Order on the left, is a most acceptable guest in all the most respectable circles, so that the courage and faithfulness to which the orator on this occasion had strong himself up, were entirely superfluous.

It is very painful for us, we confess, to hear opin-

ions that fall in with the interests and proclivities of prosperous selfishness-such as every man feels his own exposure to—pronounced from the mos sacred places of nation recollection, with tones and in words such as only the noblest sentiments are entitled to wear. A discourse from Bunker Hill or the duty of leaving oppressed nations to struggle alone for their liberties; an oration on Ply Rock on the obligation to return fugitive slaves, seem to us desecrations of the holy spots whence American liberty took her departure. The applause American liberty took her departure. that follows such discourses appears to us a reverberation from chambers in the soul emptied of the principles for which our exiles and our heroes encountered, first expatriation, and next war. After the recent soul-stirring, faith-kindling thoughts of Kossuth: the unaffected, calm, self-poised, sincere, and half-inspired missionary of humanity and freedom; the decorated maxims of a pious worldliness, which equally satisfy the prosperous saint and the prosperous sinner, are like a Boston east wind setting in at the close of a beautiful day in spring, closing he moral pores, and striking consumption in upor the organs of liberty and love.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

If all liars are to have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone, then will brimstone be in good demand by and by. The lies that are be in good demand by and by. The lies that are told in Congress alone will require several tons a day to keep the fire hot enough. Wm. H. Seward, in his Kossuth speech, delivered in the Senate, calls the United States a land of constitutional freedom—a land where the advocates and champions of universal liberty are sure to enjoy respect and sympaversal liberty are sure to enjoy respect and sy vill it take to give Seward his part for such a lie as that? will any of the numerous divines tell us? Just think how much respect and sympathy Garrison was sure of, when pelted with rotten eggs, stones and brickbats in the streets of Boston, some since, only for advocating universal liberty! how much respect and sympathy Jonathan Welker was sure of, when the United States Marshal was branding his hand with the United States branding iron, heated to whiteness, for advocating liberty, to say nothing of scores of others, who have been mobbed in half the cities of the nation, for the same ble work! How much sympathy are the poor fugitives sure

of, when they advocate universal liberty of saminal along during the night, and lying hid by day, when on their way to Canada, and all the United States officers like bloodhounds on their track! Yes, brimstone will be in good demand by and by, if all liars are to have their part in that fire.

I will send a copy of this to Brother Seward, and hope he will lay his hand on his heart, and ask himself what receive he can make for uttering such an

self what excuse he can make for uttering such an abominable, barefaced lie. It appears that politicians are becoming as bold and shameless as the cians are becoming as bold and shameless as the priests. What a stock of assurance a Senator must possess, what an ignorant set of beings he must consider the people, when he has so far deceived himself as to think that he can, without being abhorred, self as to think that he can, willout being abhorred, call this a land of constitutional freedom—a land where the advocates and champions of universal liberty are sure to enjoy respect and sympathy and fraternal welcome!—Portland Pleasure Boot.

Henry Clay had the modesty to say to Konsuth, that 'for himself he had worshipped all his life at the shrine of Liberty, and had ever been one of the most devoted votaries of Freedom, and he trusted that Kossuth was as sincere a lover of Liberty as

From the London Advertiser of Dec. 24th. AMERICAN SLAVEHOLDERS AND SLAVE DEALERS.

A correspondent writes us, in reference to our lead ing article of yesterday, on American slavery, that the Hon, and Rev. Baptist Noel, in speaking of the evils of slavery on Sunday evening, did not apply the terms, 'ressians of their race,' to slave-holders, but

slave dealers. It is right that we should make this rectification of what the Hon, and Rev. gentleman said, if we conveyed a wrong impression of what fell from him. But when our correspondent adds, 'that Mr. Noel's candor is too great, and his judgment too discrimi-hating, tolpermit him to mix innocent men and guilty ones in the same aweeping condemnation, we do fondly and fervently hope that he speaks his own sentiments only, and not those of the Hon, and Rev. gentleman. To call slave-holders an innocent class of men, is something for which we were not prepared from any of Mr. Noel's hearers. If, as the pared from any of Mr. Noel's hearers. If, as the Hen, and Rev. gentleman is here represented, he regards slaveholders as innocent men, we do not well see with what justice he and others made a stand at the late Evangelical Alliance meeting, stand at the late Evaluation and Anatoc meeting, against admission even of the advocates of slavery into that bedy. We could indeed have wished that that stand had been still more decided, but still it was sufficient to draw down upon the heads of the Alliance, the vituperation and wrath of the pro-sla Dr. Baird. Besides, Mr. Noel has, to or tain knowledge, publicly denounced slavery as the greatest curse of the present day, which he could not with any propriety have come, and he entertained the opinion ascribed to him by our correspondent—that the slave-owners are innocent men.

We, at any rate, consider them, speaking of them as a class, as men who are utterly lost to every feeling which ennobles, and to every principle which elevates, human nature—as men who systematically brutalize the minds, and slowly but surely destroy the bodies of the slaves. Nor is this the full amount of their enormity. They also jeopardize the souls of their unfortunate bondsmen. And therefore, if Mr. Noel will not, we can have no hesitation in saying of the slave-holders as a class, what he says, according to our correspondent, only of the slave-dealers,not discern any material difference between the two classes—the slave-owners and the slave-dealers. use a homely, but expressive phrase, there are six in the one and half a dozen in the other. If there were would be no slave-dealers no slave owners, there There is consequently, at the most, no greater dif-ference between the two classes, than, there is be ference between the two classes, than, there is between the thief and the receiver of stolen goods.—
What distinction the law makes between these two classes, those who are conversant with Old Bailey matters know fell well. In the eye of morals and of religion, the difference ought to be still less. But with regard to American slavery, no one knows better than our correspondent, from his long residence on the other side of the Atlantic, that both classesslave-owners and slave-dealers, are combined in one Who, we should like to know, sells the slaves in the New Orleans and other Southern markets, but the slave-owners? And are not they then, we should

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. POSITION OF KOSSUTH.

It can hardly be necessary to commend to the DELL PHILLIPS, which occupies the First Page of this week's Freeman. Still less is any apology required for occupying so large a space with a produc-tion at once so candid in its statements, so logical in argument, so generous in its spirit, so elevated in tone, and so replete with the charms of an almo inrivalled eloquence. We think no true friend o Universal Liberty can read it and escape the conviction that Kossuth, with all his noble qualities and al most superhuman gifts, when tried by the standard of pure Christianity, is 'found wanting.' As a politi-cian, and, if you please, a statesman, he is in mos respects a prodigy; but he lacks the higher elemen which would make him more than a statesmanphilanthropist, a Christian. He is too much under into the American habit of dodging the legitimat application of his principles.

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not com

plain that Kossuth is not an anti-slavery lecturer. We do not complain that he devotes himself to his own special mission; but we do complain that he has not dealt boldly and manfully with the American people. He has bestowed upon them unqualified panegyric when he must have known that they did not deserve it. That he honestly integded to be neutral on the question of slavery, we do not doubt but that he thought that a possible achievement for a man whose theme was Liberty, is evidence of short-sightedness which proves conclusively that he is a politician rather than the anointed deliverer of

From the Syracuse League.

KOSSUTH AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

It is in good taste to honor Kossuth for his love of iberty, and the position he assumes as military chieftiberty, and the position he assumes as minutary emer-tain of the armies of freedom in Europe; but to make him Director of the Bible Society, and Vice President of the Missionary Society, is in miserable taste, and casts a severe reflection upon the integrity of the popular manifestations in his regard.

It it was an individual affair, the purchasing of a

place for Kossuth in the Directorship of the Rible Society might serve to make the individual contemptible. Genm, the hatter, illustrated his establishmen by giving the highest price for one of Jenny Lind's tickets. It was regarded as a trick of trade, which has been a thousand times repaid by the custom its notoriety brought him.

One hundred and fifty dollars, it seems, paid into

the treasury, makes a man a Life Director of the Bi-ble Society. A Mr. Phelps, of Connecticut, paid in that sum to make Gov. Kossuth such a member.— Whereupon, the officers presented him with the fol-lowing certificate. We don't know but he, like Ge nin, may make money by the gift, but sure we are be will honor not Christianity, Kossuth or himself by

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. This is to certify, that his Excellency, Louis Kos-This is to certify, that his Excellency, Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, by virtue of a contribution of one hundred and fifty dollars made by E. D. Phelps, Esq., of New York, is a Director for life of the American Bible Society.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, Pres.

John C. Brigham, Sec.

Attest: J. Hyde, Ass. Trees.

New York, Dec. 22, 1851.

CLERICAL SYCOPHANTS.

Some of the clergymen of New York, last Sab-bath, occupied the time usually devoted to the worchip of God, in exhorting their hearers to worship the Hungarian idol. Rev. Mr. Eddy, pastor of the Camon-st. Baptist church, spoke of Kossuth as 'the man raised up by God for these times,' and said that 'his great mission was so linked with Christian-tity, and so identified with it, that every Christian could but feel a lively interest in his success. His language was that of Christianity; and his preservation and reception in the United States were evidences that he was set up by Jehevah for a glorious purpose. It was impossible to read his speeches and prayers, without seeing that he was God's man for the Twenth street, considered the coming of Christ. He compared the Hongarian exile to Cyrus, whom God raised up and called to liberate the Jews. Christ, he said, had his Judas, and Kossuth his Gorgey. The 'opposition to Kossuth, from the highest station in the church down to the kitchen maid, was because of his religious principle." The church might bow God. The reception of Christ in Jerusalem was compared to the reception of Kossuth in New York, which was 'the second coming of the Saviour of the

Kossuth. A correspondent of Frederick Douglass's Paper says—'I do not like his course on the slavery question. I did not expect him to identify himself with the abolitionists, nor to become a 'knight errant,' as he says, of the anti-slavery idea. But I think he has no excuse for constantly affirming that he has no intention or with the last of the last he has no intention or wish to meddle with our do-mestic affairs. Why don't he hold his tongue, and say nothing upon the subject? His continual harp-ing upon this strain seems very much like endeavoring to propilate the pro-slavery sentiment of the country, to say nothing of his indiscriminate eulogies upon our glorious Union and free institutions—still he is a splendid man, and advocates most noble

From Frederick Douglass's Paper. DRAYTON AND SAYRES.

Had Drayton and Sayres been confined in Turkey, instead of America, for attempting to give freedom to some seventy Hungarians, instead of a like number of Americans, they might now be in the suite of the Magyar, receiving the applause and honors that the Magyar, receiving the applause and honors that are showering upon him by the American people, and by the Government which now holds them in painful and loathsome bondage. The United States, in the view of the Magyar himself, and of the civilized world, can only be looked upon as a self-condemned hyperite, so long as she holds Kossuth in honor, and Drayton and Sayres in disgrace. O! how accursed and nameless is that cruelty, which loads our own countrymen with chains, and bars them from the light of day, for the very act which it them from the light of day, for the very act which it nonors with a national pageant and a crown of glory when performed by brave men in the extremity

Europe!
And what is our government saying to the American people by the honors it is binding about the brows of the noble Kossuth? Is it not, that he deserves a world's honor for drawing his sword and smi serves a word's nonor for araking his sword and smi-ting the tyranny that sits like a night-mare upon the bosoms of his suffering countrymen? Is it not say. ing, it would be a deed worthy of like honor, we the brave and generous people of this country to smite the tyranny that shuts Drayton and Sayres from the light of day, pull down his prison, 'not leaving one stone upon another,' and let the heaven

honored captives go free?

For three long years, these glorious men have inals, separated from their families, and all means of comfort and enjoyment, save what they derive from a consciousness of innocence, and the justice due to

Three years ago, the revolutionary cannon in Enrope announced that Kossuth had headed the armies of freedom. The roar of those cannon came booming over the waves to our shores. Our national ar illery gave back the report in thunder tones at the Capitol. The earthquake of applause shook the continent. Drayton and Sayres were there, and were thrilled by it. Under cover of the shouts for freelom, seventy men took refuge in their vessel that lay in the Chesapeake, as the means of recovering their liberties For the crime of receiving those seventy men as freemen, who were claimed as slaves, Drayton and Savres are seized and plunged into prison The thunders of freedom, which echoed from contipent to continent, died upon their ears when they entered the dangeon, and there their acquaintance with the world's history ends. Their existence has been a blank. The progress of events in Europe has been unseen by them. Their country has been their dungcon; their history, its wretched and gloomy details. The noise of European battles for freedom reached not their ears; the issues of the conflict so gloriously began, came not to their dark abodes.

And now, after this long and dreary blank, a dis-comfitted hero of that revolution which has so thrilled their hearts, colnes by the invitation of Congress and the providence of God, to receive unequalled honor and applause at the very gates of their prison. Great God! shall they utter their curses and clank their chains in the ears of the generous and liberty-loving Shall such inconsistency and cruelty be perpetrated in the eye of pitying Heaven? government will send an embassy to Europe to pro-cure from the Russian and Tork the liberty of Kos suth, shall they hold in inglorious hondage the great hearted Drayton and Sayres? It would seem as if such an astounding contingency and cruelty, such meanness, hypocrisy and injustice, would wake the eleeping thunders of Freedom to lay the walls of prison in the dust. Heaven knows, we wish i may be done in the presence of the great Magvar.

REV. CALVIN PAIRBANKS.

About the year 1843, Calvin Fairbanks, a clergynan and citizen of New York, was imprisoned in Kentucky, upon the charge of aiding slaves to es cape from that State. He remained in prison severa years, conducting himself so unexceptionably that many of the slaveholders became at last interested in him, and finally Governor Crittenden granted him pardon in 1849. a pardon in 1849. When he was sent to prison, his father, mother and sisters resided in New York. To them Mr. Fairbank's imprisonment was a great calamity. His aged father, borne down with years, and cquainted with grief, left his home in New York, and went to Lexington, to plend for his son, where he was taken with cholera, and died

Since 1849 to this time, Mr. Fairbanks has resided in Massachusetts and New York, where his simplic-ity of character, and generosity of heart, have won him many sympathizing friends. About six weeks ago, impelled by filial love, he visited the grave of his father, and was about to make arrangements for the removal of his ashes to New York, when he was suddenly arrested in Jeffersonville, Indiana, and was carried to Louisville, Kentucky, without due process of law, where he is now imprisoned and chained. upon a charge of assisting the slaves of one Mr

Shotwell to escape.

The only evidence adduced against him is that of a man who declares that he saw Mr. Fairbanks, on the morning of the 3d Nov. in company with a dark mulatto woman, wearing a lead colored shawl and straw bonnet. Other evidence was brought to prove that Mr. Fairbanks was seen on the evening of the 2d November last, in Louisville; statements

are not true. Destitute of funds, far from friends, and without any legal assistance, for want of money to employ any attorney, Mr. Fairbanks is at the mercy of his enemies, who have never forgiven Governor Crittenden for granting him a pardon in 1849, and wh imprisonment for life compensate their vengeance and their disappointment, on accoun-

f his former escape.

The bail of Mr. Fairbanks is put at \$5000, a sum which shows that the authorities of Kentucky have no idea of dealing laxly with their victim; and which shows, also, that there is a necessity for prompt ac-tion among Mr. Fairbanks' friends. Without bail, he most remain chained in his prison until trial, and without counsel, he will probably be consigned to the Penitentiary for twenty years. Mr. Fairbanks is an American, a peaceful, simple, earnest minister of the gospel. He has been guilty of no crime, but filial affection, that universal principle of humanity, for whose strength and diffusion the great God is the responsible author. He has been guilty of imprudence, according to the stock rhetoric of Hunkerism, but the strength of his filial effective of Hunkerism. but the strength of his filial affection must be his excuse for this. He is in prison; he is in chains; he is friendless; he is destitute, and enemies are around him. Shall he continue so, and shall silence henceforth throw its mantle over the tragedy of his life? We trust that friends will at once rally to the rescue innocent man, and save him from a worse than Siberian doom .- Worcester Spy.

MEANNESS EXTRAORDINARY.

If our readers wish to see a specimen of this, let Kane's refusal to allow the witnesses for Hanway's Kane's relusal to allow the witnesses for Hanway's defence to be paid out of the U.S. Treasury. Having been disappointed of a victim to glut its insatiate maw, in this case, the slave power seems determined to dog, by its hounds, the life out of those whom it cannot hang. It is said that the health of Hanway has suffered so much, from his confinence that he will probably not recover. A heavy ment, that he will probably not recover. A heavy pecuniary debt, in addition to his other losses,

This same Judge Kane, we notice, was present at the Kossuth banquet in Philadelphia, and had the effrontery to make a speech, and offer the following

* The Cause of Freedom throughout the World—Its remembers are the same every where, and why should not its allies be the same?"

More bitter and biting irony was never condensed in the same compass. Verily, the cheeks of this Cain must be of triple brass, if they did not burn to a Cain must be of triple brass, it they did not burn to a cinder, as he read this toast. We tremble for the cause of poor Hungary, when we see the foul hands of such tyrants stretched out to welcome her champion. It seems as though God could hardly help cursing a cause, that such men profane by their advocacy. - Free Presbylerian.

The Zion's Herald speaks of Kossuth's res for aid to save his country, and adds :---

THE COMPROMISE IN VIRGINIA.

Gov. Johnson, in his inaugural message, makes the following remarks with reference the Compromise adjustment:—

The series of laws passed during the last Cor The series of laws passed during the last Congress, denominated the 'Compromise,' were unequal and unjust to the South, and constituted just cause of complaint. But regarding them as a 'full and final settlement of that dangerous and vexed question, (and in that light only,) the Southern States very generally manifest a willingness to acquiesce; not because of their justice or equality, but for the sake of that Union, to maintain which, whilst under and controlled by the urillen constitution, every patriot would 'pledge his fortune, his life, and sacred honor;' but which, without the constituti is worthless, and deserves not the veneration of any. If it be true that those provisions effect a settlement of this question, be it so; it is what we want. To let us and it alone is all we have ever contended for; and any effort to re-open the wound, or renew discussion upon the subject, should be frowned upon by very patriot.

st, therefore, a proper regard for self-respect and the respect of the nation, as well as patriotism and policy, dictate that Virginia should inflexibly and policy, dictate that Virginia should inflexib this question, let us do so calmly, and with as lit-tle sgitation as possible. If the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves, which but provides the means press provision of the federal constitution, and the only one of the series calculated to be acceptable or beneficial to the South, should be made a dead letter upon the statute book, either by open resis-tance or by evasive legislation or other devices which shall prevent its faithful execution in the nonslaveholding States, or should Congress repeal or materially modify its provisions, the last hope tained by the South for that justice and protection guaranteed to her by the written compact under which she entered into the Union will be lost. Though the spirit in which this law has been received in the Northern States is well calculated to ex cite our serious apprehensions, yet it is to be hoped that those who have it in their power to avert so grea see the abyss upon which we stand, and stay a policy which, if persisted in, must precipitate us into it retrievable ruin.

OLIVER JOHNSON, formerly of the New York Tribune, is now the editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman, which paper has just been enlarged for matter and looks, is not surpassed. nis, like other. States, stands for much that is good and much that is evil; but the prevailing idea exist-ing in the minds of enlightened men is, that the bad ominates, and that villains like Ingraham, scoundrels like Kane and Grier, mountebanks like Levin demagogues like Buchanan and Dallas, and wretch es like Charles Jared Ingersoll, constitute a true rep We therefore regard the resentation of her people. We therefore regard the existence of such a paper as the Freeman as a bright star of hope breaking out of Cimmerian darkness. Dedham Gazette.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR STUART. Professor Stn. ert, of Andover Theological Seminary, died on Sunday last, of influenza, at the advanced age of 71 commentator, and has done as much as any other nan in the United States to

'Torture the pages of the hallowed Bible, To sanction robbery, and crime, and blood."

He has gone to render his account to the God whose 'Higher Law' he so impiously derided, for lending his influence to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law, and to shield the apostate Webster from deerved execration. The religious papers and press generally will eulogize his character, and talk n glowing terms of his piety; but the hunted fuzitive will feel that one of his most deadly enemies has passed away .- Penn. Freeman.

OF Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Boston, a renegade abolitionist and a dough-face, thas been appointed, by the Executive Board of the 'American and Foreign Christian Union,' to the office of 'missionary pasto in Paris. It may be a blessing to this country to be rid of such an apostle of the 'lower law,' cannot congratulate the people of Paris on his ac quisition to the ranks of its clergy .- Ibid.

HARD TREATMENT. The nine colored prisoner ho were liberated at Lancaster on Friday last, and who had been confined in the Moyamensing prison since the middle of last September, though there was not a particle of credible testimony against then, ere turned out penniless, and in a miserable condition, and compelled to find their way back to the miles distant from the place of dscharge, on foot. The authors of injustice like this deserve to be executed by the friends of humanty and freedom.-Ibid.

The Southern Press has an unconscionable inli and formidable correspondent, who signs himand who is now writing a series of articles on the Rise, Progress, and Dangers of Abolitionism. We had tried in vain to guess which of our emiren Northern dough-faces could be the author of such silly productions, but the Southern Press admits that less a personage than Hon. J. K. Paulding .-

PICTURES OF GEORGE THOMPSON, handsome framed, belonging to the Fair, are for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office. Any one who wants a capital likeness of a truly great man, all ready framed and at a very moderate price, can here be accommoda

CHARLES EDWARDS LESTER has started a new paper at New York, in favor of the Union, the Compromise, Slavery and Constructive Treason. In the first number, fondly hoping, we presume, for a verdict of guilty in the case of the Christiana prisoners, arraigned for Treason, he thus whetted his appetit

. We may as well come to it first as last : this no tion can have no secure repose or confidence in the stability of its institutions, until the supreme author ity of the country proclaims all forcible opposition to Federal Law to be Treason, and the miscreants or madmen who perpetrate it are hanged, shot or

Charles Edwards Lester is a famous man, and, if he had as much nerve as impudence, would make quite a respectable hangman.—National Era.

ANOTHER BACKSLIDER .- Among those who, ANOTHER BACKSLIDER.—Among those who, in the Whig Caucus, at Washington, voted for the Compromise Resolves, we notice the name of Geo.

T. Davis, the successor of Geo. Ashmun. The Convention that nominated Mr. Davis passed strong resolutions against the Fugitive Slave Bill; and the writer of this once had the pleasure, during several veers of personally serious with the weight. several years, of personally acting with that gen-tleman in behalf of the most stringent anti-slavery measures ever adopted by the Massachusetts Legis lature. We have seldom known a better man get ' Websterized.' In the first of those years, Mr. Davis really stemmed the current of public opinion in Massachusetts. Now that that current has pecuniary debt, in addition to his other losses, so happily turned, we almost wonder that he to should have turned. Will the Northampton Courie tell us what it means? Is our quondam coadjutor so bent on proving himself to be 'a live fish,' that he must needs 'swim up-stream'? Or, did the proving himself to be 'a live fish,' that he must needs 'swim up-stream'? fligate Ashmun succeed in his efforts to 'Web sterize' his Congressional District before retiring from the field?—Cleveland Democrat.

> 'OUR COUNTRY.'-A new and very handsom weekly journal has been started in Boston, under the editorial management of Charles W. Denison, having for its main object the organization of a Union Party.

Our friend Denison has had a stirring career He is a Baptist clergyman by trade, but seems to have an inveterate hankering for political agitation We knew him nearly twenty years ago as a vio lent abolitic. ist, and so on down to 1844, when he read us a sharp lecture on our laxity of principle it supporting Henry Clay for President. We next heard of him soon after as a leading Native; there we ask seriously, if it was for this purpose our nation invited Kossuth to our shores? Certainly not. The idea was never thought of till his declaration of sentiments in England. Did our government plead with Turkey for his release, with the ulterior design of setting him on as the leader of a new revolution in Hungary? Not at all. It was to provide a safe and happy asylum for a noble and brave man and his associates.

supporting Henry Clay for President. We next heard of him soon after as a leading Native; then as an original Taylor man on the no-party platform; next as an office-seeker (and we think office-holder) at Washington; and we were aware that he had gone therefore the presidency of the presidency of the presidency.

We ask seriously, if it was for this purpose our nation invited Kossuth to our shores? Certainly as an original Taylor man on the no-party platform; next as an office-seeker (and we think office-holder) at Washington; and we were aware that he had gone that the provide a safe and happy asylum for a noble and the presidency of the president. We next heard of him soon after as a leading Native; then as an original Taylor man on the no-party platform; next as an office-seeker (and we think office-holder) at Washington; and we were aware that he had gone that the provide a safe and happy asylum for a noble and the president. We next heard of him soon after as a leading Native; then as an original Taylor man on the no-party platform; next as an office-seeker (and we think office-holder) at the president of the president of him soon after as a leading Native; then as an original Taylor man on the no-party platform; next as an office-seeker (and we think office-holder) at the president of the president of him soon after as a leading Native; then as an original Taylor man on the no-party platform; next as an office-seeker (and we think office-holder) at the president of the presi

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, JAN. 23, 1852.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU-SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of this Society wi be held in the MELODEON, in Boston, on WEDNES-DAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, January 28th, 29th and 30th, 1852-commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. All auxiliary Societies are solicited to be strongly represented on the occasion. The widest and most cordial invitation to be present is extended to all those who 'despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abho blood, and who long to see this country presenting to the world a pure and glorious example, with not a slave upon her consecrated soil

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Sec'y.

Extremes. Extremes meet: Garrison and Gen. Webb are together: and the Intelligencer and Liberator are working against Kossuth. What is the matter?-Cleveland True Democrat.

The Liberator of last week contains about a dozen articles, by Mr. Garrison and his correspondents, in abuse of Kossuth. It is curious to note the diversity abuse of Kossuth. It is curious to note the diversity in the character of the papers that abuse the great Hungarian. At present, the leading opponents of Kossuth in this country are James Watson Webb and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Senator Clemens of Alabama, and Wendell Phillips.—Boston Atlas.

There may be some point or force in these paragraphs, but, if so, we are too dull to perceive it. Extremes meet '-do they ? 'The Intellig encer and Liberator, 'Senator Clemens and Wendell Phillips,' are 'working against Kossuth'-are they? Well, the Cleveland True Democrat and the Washington Union, John P. Hale and Hangman Poote, are prais- supposed that he would sprinkle this spice all the ing and abetting Kossuth! Doesn't that square the account? But why keep out of sight the real facts to his audience, if not profitable. But he only let it story. The Liberator censures Kossuth for his selfish and craven policy, in relation to the question of American slavery. It is a distinct and definite issue. The Intelligencer opposes Kossuth for insisting that this it for his reputation in Milford, that he had within nation is bound to interfere for the deliverance of Hungary -- a very different issue. What, then, is the mater? Nothing! The Commonwealth exultingly declared, a fortnight

sisce, that the Northern jackals of the Slave Power have ascertained, what will very much puzzle our Garvisonian friends, that Kossuth Is AN ABOLITIONIST, and OPPOSED TO THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, because he had given a recommendation, in general terms, to one of his companions in exile, A. Gyun-MAN; and because the latter, as an associate editor of the Deutsche Zeitung, a German newspaper in New York, has avowed that he considers the compromise no settled solution of the slavery question, but a provisional law, for the abrogation of which, at least as far as the extradition of slaves is concerned, he will employ all the means which a public organ can command.' But the Commonwealth has been careful to suppress the fact, that twice has the course of the consistent and noble Gyunnan been disclaimed and censured by the trimmer Kossurn-once in a speech at Washington, and subsequently, through his Secretary, in a card to the public, in which he meanly blames GYURMAN for 'occupying himself with a question of domestic American policy, -what a soft term for chattel slavery !-- and accuses him of acting in a manner 'injurious to the interest of his own country, and in diametric opposition to Gov. Kossuth's decidedly expressed opinion as to the duty and policy of le Non-interperence at in such questions '!!! Was ever conduct more shabby, or act more pro-slavery than this? And yet the Commonwealth has not made the slightest allusion to it, but still keeps up a running fire of Kossura glorification !

The Commonwealth after stating that the Legislatures of Maryland and Alabama have passed resolutions against Kossurn's doctrine of intervention, crowingly inquires- Who is so grassy green as to suppose that the Legislature of any Slave State would favor intervention in behalf of liberty, or shrink from any safe intervention in behalf of slavery?' We reply, Louis Kossurn-or else he would not have paid court to the Slave Power, and ignored all sympathy with the abolitionists. The Commonwealth, too, has been 'so grassy green' as to indulge in such a supposition; and hence its justification of the trimming policy marked out for himself by the Hungarian Mc-Sycophant. Verily, they have their reward. Men do a just and rightcous cause, dull and common-place not gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles.

PIENDISH PROSCRIPTION.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, asked leave to offer the following detestable proposition :-

Whereas, some of the States of this Union have, in their Constitutions, provided for the absolute ex-clusion of free negroes from their territory, while oth-ers have sought to obtain the same object by legis-

ers have sought to obtain the same object by legis-lation; and whereas, complaints have at times been made by other States and nations; therefore, Resolved, That in the opinion of the House of Rep-resentatives, it is the unquestionable right of each one of the States to exclude, either wholly or partially from her territory, negroes, either free or slaves, and that the exercise of the right affords no just ground that the exercise of the right affords no of complaint to either States or nations.

Objection was made, and the suspension of the rules to introduce the resolution refused, 68 against 71. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the immigration of free

negroes into that State, under penalty of imprisonment from two to nine months.

A similar demonstration has been made in the Maryland Legislature.

These transactions are taking place before the eve of Kossuth, but they seem to make no impression upon his mind; for whether he is in Pennsylvania, freedom which it advocates with so much ability. I Maryland or Washington, for the sime being, he is equally voluble in his praises of this ' free and mighty other matter of like character.' republic.' It is possible that he may yet see a verita ble slave hunt, and the victim chained and carried simple justice, on the part of your correspondent, in back to bondage, in the course of his tour; but we are forced to believe that, if he should witness a score of such cases, he would still play the part of duction of a person of the prominence and standing the 'Artful Dodger,' and refuse to utter any other of friend Poster, to accompany the allegation with the language than that of fulsome panegyric. He the most unmistakable and lucid proof. It seems altochampion of down-trodden humanity! Even Hungether too summary and insufficient to dismiss it with gary cannot safely trust him, after this !

THE PENNSYLVANIA PREEMAN. At the commence ment of the new year, this ably conducted sheet (still under the editorial care of our esteemed friend OLIVER JOHNSON) was enlarged to the size of the Liberator. This indicates an increasing circulation and a steady growth of anti-slavery sentiment in Pennsylvania. There are no more devoted and intrepid friends of our great cause, in any part of the United States, than in the Keystone State; and in their organ, the Freeman, they are represented in a faithful and creditable manner. May its subscription list be doubled during the present year.

OUR FIRST PAGE contains an instructive and forcible Letter from Judge Jay, relating to the warengendering spirit of Kossuth's mission to this country, and the doctrine of intervention to prevent intervention. It looks a little paradoxical, and like an after-thought, emanating as it does from the same pen that wrote a warmly congratulatory address to Kossuth, without any qualification of praise, soon after his arrival in New York. 'Better late than never.'

We have made some extracts from an impressive Sermon, recently delivered by that pulpit Abdiel in Philadelphia, and best of men, WILLIAM H. FURNESS. The plea for Kossuth's silence on the subject of slavery is ingenious, but not satisfactory.

REV. MILTON P. BRAMAN AND WO-MAN'S RIGHTS. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

This gentleman delivered a lecture at Milton, be ore the Lyceum, on the evening of the 14th inst. upon Woman, of which I send you this notice, wish ng you would give it a place in the Liberator, if yo think it of sufficient importance, and can do so with out excluding more interesting and valuable matter About two-thirds of the lecture was made up of mere common-places on woman in barbarism and woman in civilization -as the slave and as the companion of man and presented to us in an awkwardness of manne and in a monotony of voice, that put some of his hearers to sleep, and sent others out of the hall, while many who remained did restless and reluctant penanc under the infliction, for simple courtesy's sake. Of course, there was nothing special to object to in the matter of this portion of his lecture; but that he should be invited to come from such a distance a Danvers, and at so much expense, to read to us what we had all read before, and times almost without number, proved to have been a great mistake, especially when so many brilliant lecturers are in the field. It was simply an orthodox sermon, and one of the prosiest, dullest kind, at that. We needed not to go out of Milford to get something on the same subject, and on the same side of it, that would have been much more interesting.

But, having finished his sermon, he appended to it an application, which certainly had the merit of keepng us nearly all awake. He seemed to have got out of the meeting-house into some more free-and-easy place, where he had a right to unbend from his cleri cal dignity, and speak for our amusement. We knew there was a vein of popular wit and ridicule in the man, and that he delighted in bringing it into service in the treatment of all questions of reform. We once read an 'Election Sermon' of his, in which were manifest quite apparent proofs of the fact; and we way through his lecture, and thus make it interesting out when he came to pay his respects to the Woman's Rights movement, which was fresh proof to some that the body of the lecture was prepared for the 'saered desk' and the 'holy day.' Well, however, was him this reserved power to bring out in the afterpiece, wherewith to amuse the hundreds whom he had so long held in 'durance vile.' Had it not been for this, he would have gone away without a single laurel, and been set down by the Milfordians as a third-rate preacher, who had greatly mistaken his celling by accepting invitations to lecture to Lyceums accustomed to hear such men as Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips. And as it was, we think few felt themselves sufficiently compensated for their time and money, by the occasional sallies of cheap wit and ridicule with which he favored them.

It is a sufficient indication of the scurrility of Mr Braman's performance, to say that he presented Anny Polson-a well-known insane woman-as the repreentative of the Woman's Rights movement, and the late Worcester Convention, and made mirth for his audience by conjecturing 'schat a generation of Abbys could be. He also had the effrontery to assert that the women generally, who are engaged in the new movement in behalf of their sex, aspired to an imite tion of that unfortunate person! Of course, his hearers all knew better, and that he only resorted to this slander to get up a laugh, which seemed to be the only way in which he could save himself from the reproach of insufferable tediousness. No body could have been satisfied, had it not been for the merriment he thus created, and I venture to say, he never would have been invited to Milford again. it was, they only laughed at him as they would at any clown; and when they go any where simply for fun, I doubt not they would prefer to have some on who can give them more of it, and not so much dullness to begin with. Mr. Braman should understand, that if he expects to make himself popular solely or account of his ability to excite the risibles of those who hear him, he should throw off the clerical restraints that are upon him, and leave his prosy ser mons at home. The very few sentences of wit-i wit it can be called-with which he closed his lectur at Milford, will not nay many for hearing those ser mons often.

Yet, I will do Mr. Braman the justice to add, tha he said a good thing or two against the declining practice of tight dressing, and some other kindred fashions; and had it not been for the unscrupulou ridicule which he used, to prejudice his hearers agains as he otherwise was, his lecture would have passed ff without this public notice. But the use he made of the name of Abby Folsom, and his motive and end n so doing, seem to me to demand this rebuke, and I should not feel justified in being silent.

Hopedale, Jan. 15, 1852.

THE LIBERATOR - PREE DISCUSSION. FRIEND GARRISON:

A communication from a correspondent of Amster dam, N. Y., in a recent number of the Liberator, covering a remittance, with the request that you will stop the paper, when you shall have sent him a quid pro quo, unless he, at that time, forwards another payment, prompts me to offer a remark or two, and close

with a suggestion. Of the Liberator, your correspondent says-' As ar nti-slavery paper, it is the most reliable and unswerving in the land. Its course is honorable, dignified and uncompromising.' No very mean compliment surely. But he adds a remark, which, if correct would go far to qualify, if not to absolutely neutralize the high but just encomium. I have been pained, he says, that it should sometimes be made the medium for the dissemination of sentiments not only not congenial with, but hostile to the great cause of allude to the publication of Mr. Foster's sermon, and

Now, it seems to me that it would be but an act o making a charge so grave against a paper in other the affirmation, that 'just in proportion as we weaken the confidence of the community in the Bible, we cut away one of the main supports of the anti-slavery cause.' The proposition is quite too general to substantiate a charge of such weight and comprehen

It may be perfectly clear to the mind of your co respondent, that a strong confidence in the heaven inspired correctness of certain Bible narratives constitutes one of the main supports of the anti-slavery cause;' but there are, nevertheless, many others wh are by no means sure that such a belief in many of the passages recorded in that 'book of books,' some of which have been cited by friend Foster, sustain such an important relation to the anti-slavery cause ;-- for instance, the account of the creation-the fall-the command to Abraham to kill his only son Isaac, and offer him for a burnt-offering-the edict for exterminating the Canaanites, &c. If the anti-slavery cause rests mainly on the belief of the heavenly or gin and truthfulness of such passages, it certainly cannot be a long or difficult task to make it so ap pear; for it must be clear to the most common intelligence, that a cause so important cannot be based on a dubious foundation. It seems, therefore, incumben on your correspondent to make out this case; and when it is accomplished, he may rest assured in the comforting reflection, that he has done important service to mankind. And here I wish to suggest to

him, whether it is not plainly his duty lo constituted take the Liberator, and whenever he find any long in it of the character of which he complains to an dency of which, in his opinion, is so disastron his constitute of the character of the complaint to an adverse of which, in his opinion, is so disastron his character of which, in his opinion, is so disastron his character of the character o dency of which, in me opinion, as a manufactural to anti-slavery cause, that he address himself via anti-slavery cause, that the manager was a faithfulness to the work of setting the mitter new faithfulness in which the wrong in faithfuiness to the work in which the wrong is done to he same that the Liberator is freely offered to hat

his purpose.

I confidently hope that he will adopt the Seal. suggestion, for he must know, that satisfactly pers that are reliable and unswerving one pers that are remove and uncompromise with dignity and ability, and uncompromise with dignity and he will readly none too plenty; and he will readily so, the h one which stands at the head of that line pla one which standard luminaries, whose ful who the of giornous much needed to dispel the thir deba gence is so much necount to unper section that that overhangs this land, like the pall of lines midnight, ought not to be deserted by and the midnight, ought not to be described by substitu-men, and put out, on account of some transca spots which the sharp vision of some here discuss sometimes' flitting athwart its disc.

When I speak of correcting the error the ag When I speak of the Liberator, I, of the last no reference to such efforts as that of the Ret lies no reference to Lord, in reply to friend Foster's sens The epithets to be used in speaking of a probes The epititets of the sort readily suggest themselves to compa of that sore readily suggests successful to read a telligent and candid reader, and I need not we telligent and comments of spirit and westers die gument, it is conspicuous; and wholly decine of gument, it is conspicuous the dignity with which a person of his promise should have treated a subject of so much important should have trained in reading it, that it was reading it, that it was reading it. by some sickly sophomore, in a fit of he solved sy some sites, sometime in the future, hoped to attain it is height of his ambition, to the rank and standing ti Springfield, Jan. 15, 1852.

MEETINGS IN CENTRAL NEW YOR FRIEND GARRISON:

On Saturday, Dec. 27th, Parker Pilabory and ap-self journeyed from Little Palls to our frend E K Easton's of Cedarville, where we held thre rays teresting meetings in the Universalist Church, meg. ter the evening services of Sunday. We find to selves very pleasantly entertained at the house Hiram Brown in West Winfield. On Monday resing, and Tuesday afternoon and evening, se had meetings in the Presbyterian Church of East Wafield. Here our esteemed friend and co-laborate lie Holley, accompanied by Miss Patnam, junet w in our efforts for the destruction of slavery, occupied a good portion of the time of each meeting salam festing a degree of feeling, true-womanhood, minquence, scarcely equalled by any of her st. Te were also very happy to meet our good friend Goog G. Richie, a Baptist minister, who has sermed in reputation on the altar of human freedom, by refs. ing to fellowship, not only the slave-owner, in is apologist, ' choosing rather to suffer affiction with people of God, than to dwell in tents of withhat

Thursday, we went on our way to Jerusies. The place is situated about three miles est of Jereb, mi on a hill, as one would very naturally infer. It temple here is one of the largest and most secenta the region ; and although it was once filed with a ligionists on the Sabbath days, we were told tight average number of worshippers in the place, and a not more than sixteen. The steeple of this tempes in a falling condition, and like the religion with, be a very strong tendency downward. We held som meetings here, and found some good spirits.

On Saturday, we were taken to West Winfeld be friend Rider, when we separated,-holding semi meetings here, and several at West Exeter at them time, to good and attentive audiences. In Wet Wafield, the church was trying to revive her relies; but as her religion did not include the cause of fight cousness, we were excluded from her house, but we without exciting a strong feeling of indignois against such inhumanity, especially among our feats

On Tuesday, we went to Burlington Flats, when we held several meetings. The people, hower, with very few exceptions, were utterly unable to to preciate the subject of humanity. They seemed by answer a very good purpose as Methodists and latists, but to think of making a humane or Christa people of them, to my mind, would be decidedy

warrantable. Our next meetings were held in the Baptist thurs in Leonardsville. On Saturday and Sunday, through the day and evening, we held meetings in the Far Will Baptist church at Unadilla Forks. Our mes ings here were well attended, and considerable ex Will Baptist minister to shield their church from it charges preferred against her. The close communication Baptists, also, came to the defence of their chart

much to their shame. Near the close of the afternoon meeting on Senist I announced that I had some pamphiets for six ! which time Elder Star arose, and objected to my ling any books in that house on Sunday. Some all own church-members, however, as well as others, # mediately arose and expressed their hope that all its wished to buy books would do so; and the mil was, that I sold more pamphlets in five minute the I have sold at any other meeting since I have beti the State; and although the Elder himself & # purchase a book, yet he very readily accepted an before leaving the house, that some one of bought for him. Whether he took it in raw dis principle, that the partaker of stolen goods is #1 as the thief, or not, I do not know; but I prose

Last evening we spoke at Monticelle; and to an row, and perhaps next day, we shall hold need to Newville. Thanks are due to L. G. Thomas and ers for making arrangements, advertising our making

In this region, as in New England, there are ings, &c. very few true, uncompromising friends of the fatt. and we cannot expect it will be otherwise which have aboutforty thousand ministers of God (so-called) holding the ears of the people one seronh part dis time, and by their example, teaching then the steal, rob, and brutalize man, from the craffe b at grave, is not an act unworthy the Christian, process the victim is black! May God have merry at is Cedarville, Herkimer Co, N. Y. Jan. 13, 1851.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society is 1885 hand. By the official notice, it will be seen that if to be held at the MELODEON, in this city, on Webs day, Thursday and Friday, the 28th, 29th, and 384 inst. We trust to see the anti-slavery men sai es men of every part of the State, from Berkeling Nantucket, present in large numbers. And we see gest, that in such places as are too remote as be surrously represented, the friends of the cause shall
designate one or more individuals to represent the
at the annual meeting, and units in defraying is able
or in part the or in part, the expenses which their represents may thus incur. Nor from Massachusetts alore in the contract of the contract o we invite the friends of freedom. Let then con from every part of New England-from every part of New England-from every detection where their lot may be cast, and join their detection with owner to the cast, and join their detection with owner to the cast, and join their detection of the cast, and th with ours to establish the kingdom of Truk and join their using one same tice, of Righteousness and of Liberty, throughout our land, to all the inhabitants thereof.

THE BARARE. A considerable portion of our set number will be occupied with an admirable sport the proceedings and results of the late Boston Slavery Bazaar, from the pen of Miss Anne News Weston. It will be read with great interest and as infaction on both sides the Atlantic.

instar, Ich inst., I went to Taunton, to dender, to many a sent to Launton, to makery meeting. The notice given was a solit was very cold, and a storm scarceis, and it was audience. Mr. Van Wagner of Posthkeepsie Blacksmith, had placardof place, and had a meeting in the Town Name Liquor Law; but his meeting Series a handful in the great Town seemed much disappointed," But the or is no sympathy of any consequence for ensuing in Taunton. The gang of 'Nig who came, a night or two after, to decarriesturing the Southern ne farties well received, and their elegand of reliappreciated by the Taunton people ade, I went to Raynham, to the home o founds, the Gilmores. In the evening, ing in the school-house, and had a tol While speaking upon the surfence. Walles speaking upon the of sharer, the door opened, and the Rev. Mr. galed statelily up to the desk. I contin gupon the subject above named, and the amenced taking notes. At the remarks, he undertook to defend the colred himself in a great variety o statements; among them, that there or in Massachusetts who approved o k. I also took notes, intending, of course soon as he finished. I rose, and had begin my remarks, when he put on his cloak made for the door. I called upon him again to come back, but the coward sneaking, no doubt, that the audience would They remained, however, and we state lock. There were two or more angr ld, who showed much more temper than the course they pursued and they were Free Soilers, too,! But clerical dignity mile shock from the collision with truth, the lais who had come into the meeting eres the cowardice of the pricet, and kass of the pro-slavery church whose cause attempted to advocate. The meeting wa ica ket one, and the Gilmores think a very o for it surred the depths of the stagnan

on Friday, we spoke in the school A good audience were present, and were I stopped, while there, at the house rlag tried friend, Stillman Smith.

Saurlay, I went to Valley Falls, R. I., wher the use of the hall where the Episcopal set during the Sabbath. Lucy Stone spoke lence, chiefly ladies, in the forenoon. In es, the neeting was quite full, and was both by Miss Stone and myself. In the iz the Episcopal elergyman went through the ies peculiar to his seet, and preached won Faith; and was very complimentary sid Nosh for building the ark in such good ed obeying implicitly and immediately' the of God. Yet the professing Christians of on hold eighty-eight thousand of God's both he and they know that God long ago brokevery yoke, and let the oppressed go and yet, with all their fuith, and all their relistill keep the yoke upon the slave, and rob sel imbrute him day by day, unceasingly. all Norh had got his compliments, and the the excess saints had been duly set forth to wirls resple, the audience remained to hear into the matter of their obedience to the ads of God and humanity; who, when weighthe balance, were found sadly wanting. Mr. the los of haughty priests and curates the poor of England starved around them, made seasible temarks, and reminded the people that penouscid charity and love the greatest of he Christian graces. It was about ten o'clock he meeting adjourned, and we felt that the had been well spent in pleading, without fear or tathe cause of the slave. While at Valley Falls, recived the abundant hospitality of Samuel B.

GEORGE W. PUTNAM.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

The are probably aware, as well as 'the readers of t Liberator, that the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Somy have engaged that early and tried friend of the siden slave, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, to lecer as an agent of the Society, in Plymouth county, wely, the present winter. Allow me to say, bet Mr. Burleigh commenced his mission in Novemt lat. He began lecturing in Rochester, where I sarre he gave the first anti-slavery lecture ever dened there. He spent a week in this town, and s since been decturing in Duxbury, Kingston, anton and Carver.

Ills movement in Plymouth county was first sugsal by ear friend Lewis Ford, who is always first tren good word and work. But the first and stion in the proposition was, Hole shall the remain an Agent! Mr. Ford was strong in the at we, as a Society, could support an Agent; nd, is one inducement, he promptly came forward of agreed to pay one dollar for every eight that the they could collect in the county. This very noble the frames offer of Mr. Ford's, together with his be being and stirring remarks on the occasion, I s not to say, induced the Society to move in to nate, and appoint a committee in the several hers a the county, expressly for the purpose of obsubcriptions for this object. A committee comingly raised, and printed circulars forwarda to such of the committee, by the Secretary. De nountain has labored, and brought forth some

that more than a four-legged quadruped, as friend But will be obliged to confess, ere the winter agency en. I sm happy to say that the movement will stained by the abolitionists of the Old Colony my judge from facts and information already reod hom some of the committee. A lady in South ate has handed to us a five dollar note. Mr tell-of Kingston, has collected in his village m dollars, and paid the same into the treasury. Kee Princip Bonney, of Plympton, one of the comaller, his obtained, by subscription, in her town, braids of thirty dollars. She informs me that she retad the paper to every church member in plon, and to nearly every inhabitant. Thus, and to nearly every intradiction in a Editor, her success. Other towns are moving in natur. Hanover, I understand, has pledged on twenty-fire dollars. The meeting at Plymouth, to the Call, was quite successful in regard to collecof money, about sixty dollars being received, direct thirty and forty of which will be appropriand to the support of Mr. Burleigh.

Ing these facts, and other considerations which be named, I think the Old Colony A. S. Socier will be able to raise funds sufficient to sustain her we make these statements for the information paragement they may afford to other members amittee. We trust they will attend to the assigned them, and report as soon as convenient. to Bariegh is well qualified for the work he has aten, and we trust the abolitionists of Plyand county will amply sustain him.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary O. C. A. S. Society.

PEMALE BENEVOLENT PIRM. This is the title of an association, which was or ganized in Boston, last year, by some of the most enterprising colored women, for mutual aid and advantage, in case of sickness and misfortune. More than a hundred members belong to it, and it promises to be of great utility. 'Union' and 'Co-operation' should be the watchwords of our colored population, of both

to coerce them out of the country.

On Monday evening, a very excellent address wa delivered before the association referred to, in the Belknap-street meeting-house, by Mr. W. J. WATxins, a young man of color, from which we take the

sexes, -especially now that fresh efforts are making

· Ladies of the Benevolent Firm-This is, I believe the occasion of your first anniversary. Now, what is the object of your Society? Upon what is it founded ? In a word, your object in associating yourselves together is to relieve the needy, comfort the afflicted. succor the distressed, and smooth the wrinkles on the brow of care. Laudable object indeed! one worthy our most ardent earthly aspirations-one which elicits the admiration of angels, the approbation of God There are ladies' societies in existence whose ostensible object is to do good, to exercise the noble attribute of benevolence; but their real and only object is to elicit the applause of men, to hear their names in gladsome intonations, echoed from the trump of fame; av. to have the multitude point them out as kind-hearted, benevolent creatures. When they know publicity will be given to what they do for the amelioration of those around them, none can be more eager than they to bestow their soi-disant charity; but let them have reason to suspect that what they give shall be known only to Him who seeth them in secret, and their bowels of compassion become suddealy contracted, their countenances become muc elongated, and very expressive of hard, exceedingly hard times, and we hear no more of their munificent donations; their heart-strings, and especially their purse-strings, refuse to yield. This is not TRUE be-

purse-strings, refuse to yield. This is not true benevolence.

Many of you, composing the society I have the
honor of addressing, lay claim to the appellation of
Christians. A man or woman, then, to be a Christian, must be like Christ. We must endeavor to imitate him in his active beneficence. There are those
around you who sometimes need the necessaries of
life. When Winter has thrown his cold and icy mantle about him, and prepares to make you a visit, how
withful the condition how forlows the situation of
methods of the rose-bush in the breeze,
and the intonations of his voice are as musical as the
wave of the groves, or the cadences of running the about him, and prepares to make you a visit, how pitful the condition, how forlorn the situation of those who are unprepared for his advent, those unprotected from the chilling blast of his nostrils! When disease spreads fearful havoc all around you, these, these are the conditions of life which should and do call forth your ardent sympathy. The main object of your association, ladies, is to help each other. object of your association, ladies, is to help each other. There may be some of you, and there doubtless are, who do not need that assistance and support to which I have incidentally adverted. I have known, in my native city, those who would not become members of a beneficial institution; and the reason assign-bers of a beneficial institution; and the reason assign-gers. The Anti-Slavery Association of Canada, or ed was, that they were fully able to take care of them- gers. The Anti-Slavery Association of Canada, of which the head-quarters are at Toronto, has done it which the head-quarters are at loronto, has done its share. Their mode of relieving the distress of the around them. This may be. But then, this is no reason such persons should not contribute their mite towards the furtherance of so laudable an object as that for which your society is instituted. Far be the impious insinuation! What does our Savior say upon this subject of benevolence? He says, through the mouth of one of his servants, 'He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord; and that which he halb given will He pay him again.' He speaks likewise of the manner in which this benevolence should be exercised. 'Take heed that you do not your alms before towards the furtherance of so laudable an object as the manner in which this benevoience should be exercised. Take heed that you do not your aims before men, to be seen of them, otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven. Therefore, when of Syracuse, a colored man, made an excellent speech of Syracuse, a colored man, made an excellent speech the special color of the room, though the audience. Mr. Ward, recently of Syracuse, a colored man, made an excellent speech the special color of the room, though the sudience. thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do, in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. But, verily, I say unto you, they have their reward.' Now, mark the sequel :- But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth. That thy alms may be in secret, and He which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly.' Again, we are told, 'if we give all our goods to feed the poor, Cleveland True Democrat, who recently visited the and our bodies to be burned, and have not charity, it neighborhood of Christians, says he learned the folprofiteth nothing. To characterize a man as unchartable, who gives all his goods to feed the poor, seems o involve a paradox, or contradiction in terms. But it is not the mere acr of giving which constitutes charity, but the motive that prompts to the performance of the act. If we give our alms to be seen of men, to catch the enthusiastic plandits and hosannas of the multitude, such pharisaical charity is no more than a sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. But, if the motive by which we are actuated be to elicit the approsult of the out-gushing sympathies of our nature, then this constitutes an exhibition of true charity.

There are a great many societies that pretend to be founded on true benevolence; but from the benevolence of some of them may the good Lord deliver us. as from the jaws of the rapacious tiger! Look, for instance, at the disinterested benevolence of the Colonization Society. Colonizationists are actuated by love for the colored man! O, yes, love for the colored msn! They think there is not room enough for us and the Irish, the Hungarians, and others, in the small territory of the United States; and because the sun hath looked more intensely upon us than upon them, we must consent to be banished three or four thousand miles out of their sight. And, if we comply with their mild and merciful requisitions, they will love us with a vengeance; but, if we remain in the land of our birth, and struggle manfully for our rights, we are doomed to elicit their intensified hate. From such philanthropy, I would again invoke the good Lord to deliver us! But, if I were called to point out, among that homogeneous mass of them by which we are surrounded, to a society which I consider founded upon principles of true benevolence. I should point to those diametrically hostile to colonization, those anti-slavery societies of this country, which elicit a species of persecution characteristic of the Vandalic age."

After the delivery of the address, the association adjourned to re-assemble immediately at the Washingtonian Hall, in Bromfield-street, to participate in a soirce which was handsomely provided by Mr. J. B. SMITH. After the supper, brief speeches were made by WM. LLOYD GARRISON and PARKER PILLSBURY, whose presence gave the liveliest satisfaction. It was a very pleasant and interesting occasion, and al present seemed highly to enjoy it.

FOR ONE DOLLAR A YEAR-Either of the following named Journals may be obtained :-

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; a Repos itory of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence amply illustrated with Engravings. Published monthly by Fowlers and Wells, No. 131, Nassau street. New York.

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From the Boston Traveller of Tuesday. WILLIAM JONES.

WILLIAM JONES.

To the Editors of the Traveller:—A paragraph appeared in your paper about a week since, purporting to be an account of a lecture given at Lyceum Hall, South Boston, by a man : amed William Jones, once a slave in Virginia. Whoever the author of that paragraph was, he had either been deceived himself, or designed to deceive your readers; and in either case, the paragraph is calculated to do harm to a large class of persons in the Northern States.

I was present at the lecture above referred to.—Having had good reason to know that the man who was advertised to speak, was unworthy of belief, I went to South Boston that evening purposely to warn his audience against being deceived by him. I heard his lecture. I aver that William Jones, the speaker, did notsay that 'the happirst time of life was that passed in slavery,' and that he did not say that he wished 'to go back to old Virginny;' nor did he say anything of the kind. At the close of a rambling narrative, purporting to be his experience as a slave, he did say, (and therein the paragraph is correct,) that he 'thought Mr. Daniel Webster,' that he 'thought Mr. Daniel Webster, that he 'thought Mr. Daniel Webster had done the best he could,' and he 'believed Mr. Daniel Webster,' that he 'thought Mr. Daniel Webster would come out right yet, and give us a good Tariff'.

It was plain enough that the lecture was a got-up affair. I was assured by several gentlemen that it was designed for a quiz upon Abolitionists and Free Soilers. The depth and success of the joke were about equal.

Even had William Jones made all the alleged state-

about equal.

Even had William Jones made all the alleged state-

ments, no one who knew him would place the least reliance upon them, and no such person, disposed to deal fairly with others, would have sent to you such a paragraph for publication.

The above statements are fully corroborated by

Roxbury gentleman, who was also present at the lecture, and whom I have not been able to see until lecture, and whom I have not been also be confirmed to-day. I have no doubt they will also be confirmed by several South Boston gentlemen. The writer's name, with that of the gentleman from Roxbury, and M. at the service of all concerned.

N. B. Will those papers who published the first paragraph, have the justice to publish this correction also? South Danvers Lyceum .- The subject of Wendell

Phillip's lecture before this Institution, on Tuesday evening of this week, was First Impressions, or Inci-dents of Foreign Travel. It was the little incidents.

Tonoxro, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852. The condition of the fugitive negroes, who have the attention of many benevolent persons, and charity

on the subject of slavery. He is about the best, it not the very best speaker in this city. It may easily be conceived, that the refugees from slavery, who be conceived, that the refugees from slavery, who take up their residence in Canada, are relieved and assisted purely from motives of humanity, and not because there is any desire to entire them to come here in considerable numbers.—Correspondence of N. Y.

The Christiana Tragedy .- A correspondent of th lowing facts :-

1st, I am assured that all who participated in th death of Gorsuch have gone out of the country, and that those arrested and now in prison were none of them concerned in it.

2d, That, except for the interference of white me

20, 11a, the colored people would have slain every man who came to arrest, not sparing the Deputy Marshal.

3d. That Gorsuch was shot by a slave who was his

4th, That there were three of Gorsuch's slaves present; one of whom shot him, and another shot his son, who has since recovered from his wounds. 5th, That most of the colored people who collected on the occasion were fugitives, all of whom fled to Canada, and not one has been or will be arrested.

Destitute Hungarians .- While many are so zealou in collecting funds wherewith to revolutionize Hun-gary, it is neither consistent nor humane to overlook those unfortunate refugees from that country who are now suffering for the necessaries of life near our wn doors. We visited, a day or two ago, the wife of Polish officer, who fought under Kossuth, but now occupies the garret of a small house in a central par of the city, with four children. One chair and a bo enstitute the furriture of her apartment. All of the property brought over with her has been parted with in order to procure food. Even a part of the chil-dren's clothing, and the few articles of bedding, with the exception of two sheets and a coverlid, are in the the exception of two sheets and a coverlid, are in the possession of the pawnbrokers. The husband is a well educated man, but the wife says he cannot procure work, and 'Poles cannot beg.' The wife is a lady, both in appearance and by birth. She is ill at present. Cases such as these should not be left unrelieved.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

'Help me, Cassins.'- Cassius M. Clay has sent the WHITE HALL, Madison Co., Ky., ?

December 25, 1851. }
H. Greeley, Esq.,—I send you a check on Miller & Brown, Cincinnati, Ohio, for one hundred dollars, which I wish united with the Kossuth or Hungarian

oan.

I am for committing myself—committing the peo-de—committing the United States Government—anall free people, against the despotic 'intervention' of tyrants—by word—by protest—by arms! If blood must cense to flow, 'Let Messieurs, the assassins, set the example." Your ob't servant,

C. M. CLAY.

Dreadful Ravages of Scarlet Fever.—This fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in the interior of this State. A correspondent, writing from Pittston,

I suppose it would not be an exaggeration to say, that sixty or eighty children have died with it (the scarlet fever] in this township, during the last six or eight weeks. Some have lost all their offspring, onsisting of five, and sometimes six in number whole community is in mourning over the ruin Death as wrought.-Phil. Penn.

F Kline, the witness in the Christiana treason rial, has been arrested and held to bail, charged by castner Hanway with perjury.

The town of Lawrence, where there was scarcely a house ten years ago, has now a population of ten thousand.

Murder.—Patrick Burke, the keeper of a sailors' coarding house in Ann street, in this city, was stab-ned, on the night of the 16th inst., while walking in the street with a man named Gallagher, and died in two hours. Gallagher was also badly stabbed. The

Naves brought into Cuba.—A letter, dated Havana, Dec. 31, states that four cargoes of African slaves, numbering in the aggregate 1,980 souls, have lately been landed on that island. A Spanish brig, with 700 slaves, was detected in the act of landing, and 430 of them seized and bound out for seven years. 430 of them seized and bound out for seven years after which they will be sent to Jamaica.—Baltimor

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of William Grimshaw, the well known author, aged fifty.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Koseuth and suite, accompanied by the Reception Committee, atrived here about 3 o'cleck, per special train, having been detained on the route in consequence of the breaking of a car wheel. He was received by the Legislature and a large crowd of citizens. The party were conducted to sleight drawn by four horses each, and the procession was formed entirely of individuals in sleights. They moved through the principal streets, and finally drew up at Herr's Hotel, where the guests were quartered. Great enthusiasm was manifested. After dinner, the party proceeded to the State House.

attempted to address the Chair. He had understood that the Legislature of Pennsylvania was to receive the great Kossuth, but the seats of members were occupied by strangers. He hoped that Kossuth would not be received in a way that would disgrace the State, and moved that the Convention adjourn until to-mor-

and moved that the Convention adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Fraily, of Schuylkill, rose to reply, but his voice
was drowned by the shouts of the mob. Every body
rose to their feet.

The Speaker demanded gentlemen to take their

Judge Gillis said that if the Speaker would order the officers of the House to clear the Hall of the per-sons who occupied the places of the members, he would take his seat.

Mr. Fraily hoped the Convention would not ad-Mr. James said that it was a burning disgrace that

Mr. James said that it was a ourning disgrace that proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania should be interrupted by a noisy rabble.

Judge Gillis insisted upon his motion to adjourn.

The Speaker put the question, and the motion to adjourn was voted down almost unanimously; but whether by members or strangers, it was impossible whether the members of strangers, it was impossible to the processing the strangers. whether by members or strangers, it was impossible to tell. The negative was received with renewed shouts and yells by the mob. Notwithstanding the allusion to the places of members being occupied, the occupants of the seats, principally ladies, received the insinuation with indifference, and made no move to

vacate the same.

At 10 minutes before 5 o'clock, the National Guard of Harrisburg, under the command of Capt. John R. Garland, marched into the Rotunds, and took possession of the doors.

sion of the doors.

The manly and efficient conduct of Captain Garland is worthy of all commendation. Many arrests were

made.

At 5 o'clock, the Governor of the Commonwealth and Heads of Departments were announced, and entered the Hall; whereupon, the confusion in the Rotunda was renewed, and in the midst of which, the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, who enter-ed, escorting the distinguished Governor of Hungary,

Louis Kossuth.

The Chairman of the House Committee introduced Kossuth, who took a seat beside Governor Johnston, on the Speaker's stand. The noise and confusion here became so great, that the ceremonies of reception were suspended, and the Speaker ordered the doors to be closed, which it was found impossible to do, the mob having again acquired the ascendancy.

Kossuth sat calmly looking on, not a feature of his

face disturbed.

The military here marched through the Hall, went round to the back windows, and filed round to the front of the Capitol, again entering the Rotunda with the intention of clearing it. The attempt was futile, and, in the midst of the uprost, Governor Johnston commenced his address of welcome to Kossuth, not a word of which was heard beyond the Cick's desk not even there, and it is doubtful if even Kossuth

When the Governor had concluded, Kossuth remained standing silent for some time, when he commenced his address amid the deadened shouts of the crowd outside. His speech was listened to with breathless attention by those inside the hall, and fre-

quently interrupted by shouts of applause.

Kossuth spoke for about fifteen minutes, and when he had finished, the Convention adjourned, and then, and not till then, was the scene of rowdyism ended.

HARRISBURG, Jon. 15, 1852. Visit of Gov. Kosstuh to the Legislature.—Gov. Kossuth and suite this morning visited the two houses of the Legislature, in company with Gov. Johnston, and were formally presented to the members. He spent noarly an hour in the House of Representatives, and afterward proceeded to the Senate. When he was announced by the Committee, the Senate rose, and he was conducted to a seat. He was afterward presented to the members individually, and ramained in the Chamber about half an hour, when he retired with Gov. Johnston. He was evidently much inter ested in all he saw, and viewed with much gratifica-tion the large painting of Penn, which hangs in the Chamber, over the entrance to the east committee

THE KOSSUTH BANQUET AT HARRISBURG. HARRISBURG, Jan. 16.

The banquet in honor of Gov. Kossuth came off The banquet in honor of Gov. Account came of to-night. About three hundred persons sat down to dinner, a large portion of them members of the Legis-lature. Governor Johnston presided, assisted by ex-Senator Cameron. The cloth was removed at about 10 o'clock, and soon after a toast, complimentary to Governor Johnston, having been drank with great enthusiasm, the Governor briefly responded. After re-turning his thanks for the compliment, he alluded to Kossuth's mission. He came here not for sympathy alone, but for aid for the cause of republican freedom He not only wanted that, but the encouragement of our Government in aid of the cause of down trou-den Hungary. Not profession, but action was want-ed, and he exhorted his hearers never to cease acting, until the Government took the high ground neces-sary to secure to Hungary the simple justice she de-manded. In conclusion, he gave the third toast:—

Hungary-Betrayed, but not subdued. Her Conviolated, her people in chains, and her chief The star of freedom will yet shine through the dark night of her adversity.

f the great State of Pennsylvania, then become the Liberator of Europe. To show

The success of his mission here would insure the success of the revolution, and save seas of blood; but even though the United States could side positively with the despots, it would break out, for even death was less hated than despotic oppression. When the struggle by Hungary should be renewed. Austria would prove weak and unreliable for the tyrhints, and if the United States should protest, Russia would not dare interfere, lest Poland, Turkey, Sweden and other rowers should followed. den, and other powers, should fall upon and destroy her. In conclusion, he gave a sentiment:—

Pennsylvania-The Keystone of the Union. May it, by its legitimate influence upon the destinies of this mighty power on earth, and by the substantia generosity of its citizens, soon become the keystone of European independence. The speech was frequently interrupted by rapturous

The speech was frequently interrupted by rapturous bursts of applause.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. The sentiments in favor of practical sympathy and aid, and national interference to secure fair play, especially, were approved. The speech of Kossuth was followed by sixteen deafening etheers.

Hon. John H. Walker, Speaker of the Senate, and several other speakers, followed, all decidedly sympa-thizing with the Hungarian cause, and advocating on for non-intervention.

ate; Mrs. Butler, Major Lenox, Gen. Case, Governor Seward, and Gen. Shields, of the Senate Committee; Mr. Ampere, a distinguished savant on a visit to the French Minister; Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute; Mrs. Henry, and Dr. Kane, of the Exploring Expedition.—Washington Republic, Jan. 5.

the Legislature and a large crowd of citizens. The party were conducted to sleighs drawn by four horses each, and the procession was formed entirely of individuals in sleighs. They moved through the principal streets, and finally drew up at Herr's Hotel, where the guests were quartered. Great enthusiasm was manifested. After dinner, the party proceeded to the State House.

The House met at 4 o'clock. At about noon, ladies began to fill the Hall of the House, and long before the time of meeting, had completely filled the seats of members and of the floor, notwithstanding the joint rules which had been adopted by the Committee of Arrangements. The rotunda and entrance to the Hall presented a scene of dire confusion—an immense crowd struggling and swaying to and fro.

All kinds of curses were hurled at the Sergeant-at-Arms and the officers on duty, and it was certainly the most rowdy demonstration we ever witnessed.

It being impossible to check it, as a last resort, the military were sent for. The Speaker repeatedly called upon the House to come to order, but without effect. The crowd was appealed to, and in the name of Penn entreated to clear the Rotunda, and allow the Senators to enter the Hall. His entresty was turned into ridicule by the mob, which shouted and hooted all the more. Speaker Rheey plied his hammer in vain. Finally, in the midst of the confusion, Judge Gillis attempted to address the Chair. He had understood that the Legislature of Pennsylvania was to receive the great Kossuth, but the seats of members were octated to clear the Rotunda, and allow the Senators to enter the Hall. His entresty was turned into ridicule by the mob, which shouted and hooted all the more. Speaker Rheey plied his hammer in vain.

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Burning of the Steamer Martha Washington - More Lives Lost. - The steamer Martha Washington, bound to New Orleans, was burnt yesterday, at Island 65, below Memphis. A man, his wife and two children, (passengers in the ladies' cabin.) and one deck passer (passengers in the ladies' cabin,) and one deck passenger, were burned to death. Many of the passengers, e., were rescued and taken to Memphis by the steamer James Millengen & Son, while others were taken by the Charles Hammond to New Orleans. Three minutes after the boat took fire she was enveloped in flames, and the cabin fell in. The books and papers of the boat ware all less. of the boat were all lost.

Cost of Living Abroad 'Officially.'—The State De-partment, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress-has addressed circular letters to American minister and consuls, inquiring the expense of living. Mr. Lawrence answers, not by saying what it costs him to live in London, because he fortunately is able to upport any style that he chooses, but by showing that it costs an American minister to live respecta-

bly, ending with a conclusion that the present salary is not quite half adequate.

Mr. L. pays \$5,000 a year for house rent, and over \$1000 for carriages, horses, coachmen, &c. This leaves but two thousand dollars for all other ex-

An Academica from Frinty Caurea.—An avaiance was yesterday precipitated from Trinity Church, Summer street, upon a portion of Thorndike Building, by which about \$1400 worth of glass, comprising skylight windows, was destroyed. A large stock of silks in Chandler & Co. a store was also much damaged.— Boston Transcript, 2d inst.

The Boston Packet Ship Staffordshire.—This clipper ship of Train & Co.'s line of Liverpool packets made a splendid passage out. She sailed in company with steamship Asia, and kept side by side with her four hours. She was off Tuckar in twelve days, and would have made the shortest trip on record of a sailing ship, and show the stafford with the sailing ship. had she not met with casterly wind in the channe As it was, she made the passage in fourteen days.

American whittling is an anecdote for history Jen. Houston has presented Grace Greenwood with a bow and two arrows, which he cut out of a shingle while his brother Senators were 'saving the Union.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.

In the Senate of this State, Mr. De Treville has given notice that he will ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize courts of law to receive as evidence that the statements of negroes and free persons of color in the trial of any abolitionist, or citizen of a free soil State for certain offences against the laws of this State.

Disaster to the Brig Acorn, of Boston .- The brig Acom, of Boston, from Curaeoa for New York, with a cargo of dye woods and hides, got ashore on the 13th Dec., on the south-west point of Great Inugua. The deck load, and a portion of the cargo under deck, were through carefully deck with the cargo under deck. were thrown overboard, and with the assistance of wreckers, she was got off, and arrived at Nassau De-21st. The Chamber of Commerce has awarded \$1075 as salvage on the vessel and cargo. The brig was not damaged sufficiently to require repairs, and sailed for New York on the 23d Dec.

Turner, the great English landscape painter, died at his residence, No 47 Queen Ann street, London, on Friday, Dec. 19, aged 76. He was never married, and leaves a very large fortune, made by his art. He was the son of a barber. His finished oil paintings have latterly ranged in price from \$3500 to \$7000.

Kidnaming .- The Jamaica Standard says that see American steamships, and sold into slavery in the United States. The Governor's attention has been

The Lowell American compliments the Home Journal in the following unequivocal fashion :-

'Any newspaper is better than this organ of per devoted to negro-catching, like the Boston Traveller and Christian Observer. It is hard to say which is the most contemptible class.'

Christian Advocate, one of the organs of the Southern Methodist Church, we learn that one of the delegates from the Western Virginia Conference to the Northern General Conference is a slaveholder. And yet North-ern Methodist ministers are continually representing their church as free from all taint of slavery!

THE UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER. This is the title of a phonographic work on our table. It is published by Fowlers & Wells, in New York. The price is \$1 we can't read this writing. We wish we could

We wish there was no other writing taught in the schools. Phonography is as great an improvement in writing as railroads are in travelling. Fowlers & Wellhave their hands in many good things. Phonography is not the least important. The old mode of writing should become obsolete, and the new one take its place entirely. All prosperity to these men and their enterprise!—Syracuse League.

South Carolina Homestead Law .- The Legislature Gov. Kossuth responded, returning his thanks for the sentiment. If the sentiments expressed by his Excellency (Gov. Johnston) should become the rule horse, and \$25 worth of provisions, from levy.

The Spiritual Rappings .- It is said that a number that the cause he plead was not a dead one, he cast a of believers in the spiritual rappings have formed a rapid glance over the past and present history and position of Hungary and Europe, showing the causes of the revolution and the circumstances of its failworth of farming lands. Since the location of the urc. For the future, a revolution in Europe was in-evitable.

'The success of his mission here would insure the burn. New York, are to be revived in this new Mecca of a new religion.

> Negroes for California.—The Yorkville (S. C.)
> Remedy says that a company of twenty young men
> and twenty negroes, from Burke and Catawba, N. C.,
> passed through there last Saturday, en route for California. There were some hardy looking follows
> among them, who seemed bent on having their share
> of the gold dust, if hard work or hard knocks could
> bring it. Negroes for California .- The Yorkville (S. C. Slaves Liberated .- The Cincinnati Gazette says-

The Colonization Agent for Ohio, Dr. David Christy informs us that a lady of this city offers about twenty eight slaves to be sent to Liberia, by the first vesse sailing from a Southern port with emigrants; and that, besides their clothing, &c., they will receive about \$800 on setting sail, as a means of giving them a little start in their new home. Everett's Memoir of Webster .- The new edition of

Percent a hierory of wester.—The new edition of the 'Speeches, Forensic Arguments and Diplomatic Papers of Daniel Webster,' in six volumes, which the public have long been anxiously expecting, will probably be published by Messrs. Little & Brown, of this city, in the course of the month of Pebruary. It is well known that the editorial supervision of this work has been in the hands of Hon. Edward Everett.

The speaking continued until after midnight.

Women's Rights.—Mr. Warren, of Boston, on Tuesday, morning introduced into the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, by leave, an act 'for the more effectual protection of the property of married women,' which provides that the property of any, woman who may hereefter marry, with the rents thereof, &c., shall not be subject to the disposal of the suite of Kossuth; the Secretary of War and Mrs. Walter the Neerstay of War and the American Commonwealth, by leave, an act 'for the more effectual protection of the property of married women,' which provides that the property of any, woman who may hereefter marry, with the rents thereof, &c., shall not be subject to the disposal of the suite of Kossuth; the Secretary of War and Mrs. Walter the Neerstay of War and of State and Mrs. Webster, the Secretary of War and General Sc. tt. Commodore Morris and lady, Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate; Hon. Linn Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Mrs. Boyd, Rev. Dr. Pyne, Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the Sen.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCIN-

NATI, OHIO.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM;

We invite you to meet in Convention, in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 27th, 28th and 29th, 1852; commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M., of the first-named day.

We call upon you, without distinction of party, to come together in the spirit of fraternal love, to inquire what more can be done for the three millions of slaves in these United States, and to take such advance measures as a pure Christianity, a true patriotism, and an exalted charity require of sound-hearted philanthropists.

an exalted charity require of sound-hearted philanthropists.

How many of you will be ready to respond to this cell? How many of you will turn aside for a few days from your ordinary avocations to give attention to the cries of humanity? How many of you will lay by some of the funds you ordinarily spend beyond, your necessities, to save enough to take you to the Convention, or to send a representative from your neighborhood? Come, friends, prove your faith by your works, and let the poor crushed slaves have some comfort of hope in hearing of a great and enthusiastic Convention of devoted men and women, from all parts of our extensive country, weeping over their wrongs, and pouring out words of the in a lvocacy of their rights.

We offer you our hospitalities, and shall be happy to entertain our guests in a way to make their visit agreeable to them. Come, and let us lay our gifts upon the altar of an exalted and exalting faith, and renew our Christian vows, that whilst there is a slave to be liberated, there shall not be wanting an abolitionist to strike the fetters from his limbs.

Yours, for the right and the humane, for justice and for love.

or love,

Mrs. Sarah H. Ernst,

"Iulia Harwood,

"A. Mann,

"Mary M. Guild,

Miss Kesiah Emory,

Committee of Ladies.

Edward Harwood, John H. Coleman, John Jollifee, Christian Donaldson, Wm. Henry Brisbane, Levi Coffin, Committee of Gentlemen. Cincinnati, (Ohio,) Jan. 5, 1852.

We respectfully solicit editors of newspapers throughout the country to insert the above call in their respective papers.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COL-LEGE.

LEGE.

The next term will commence Feb. 16, 1852, and continue four months. Professors, (the four first named are from the Philadelphia Fennale Medical College,) N. R. Moseley, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; J. S. Longshore, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; M. W. Dickeson, M. D., Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Abraham Livezey, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence; Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Chemistry; Hannah E. Longshore, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Fees—Matriculation, \$5; to each of the six Professors, \$10; Dissecting fee, \$5.

sors, \$10; Dissecting fee, \$5.

TIMOTHY GILBERT, President.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secry, 17 Cornhill, Boston.

DANIEL S. WHITNEY.

An Agent of the Mass, Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in WEST BOYLSTON, on Sunday,

NOTICE.

PARKER PILISBURY will preach in Lyceum Hall, Salem, on Sunday evening next, at half-past six o'-clock. Text-Luke x. 34: 'Think not that I am come to send Peace on earth.' Admittance, five cents.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.

A lady, who is a ready penman and copyist, is de-sirous of obtaining writing, which may efford her re-muneration. By dressing Mrs. B., Liberator office, further particulars may be known.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE!

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY! EXHIBITION daily, at Amory Hall, at 3 o'clock,

Exhibition daily, at Amory IIall, at 3 o'clock, and every evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents. No half price tickets. Bird's Eye View of the Crystal Palace and the West End o' London. The Grand Opening by Queen Victoria and the British Court. Superb View of the whole Nave. The Nave in all its parts. The American Division. The whole Transpet. The Agricultural Court, with McCormick's famous American Resper. The Yacht America in her celebrated fringuple of Cowes.

EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE.

E. A. BRACKETT'S MARBLE GROUP of the 'Shiperecked Mother and Child,' is now open on exhibition at No. 1, Amory Hall, from 9, A. M., till 9, P. M. Admission,

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON. THIS day published, Selections from the Weit-ings and Spheches of William Lloyd Garaison,

1 INGS AND SPRECHES OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,"

—416 pages, duodecimo. Price—In cloth, \$1.00;
extra gilt, \$1.25. R. F. WALLCUT,

O, my brethren! I have told

Most attract ractus, but without bittemess.

Nor deem my zeal of factions or mis-limed;
For never can true courage dwell with them,
Who, playing tricks with Conscience, dare not look

At their own vices. — Collettoge.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership here-tofore existing, under the firm of Smith, Ober & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, the senior partner, Thomas Smith, having retired from the firm, and sold all his interest to his co-partners, who will settle all demands.

THOMAS SMITH,

DAVID B. MOREY, REUBEN H. OBER The business of the old firm will be continued at the old stand, No. 2 and 3 Haverhill street, by Morey & Ober, where will be found a large sasortment of Britania Ware and Glass Ware, and the customers of the old firm and others are invited to call and exam-

ine before buying elsewhere. Boston, January 1st, 1852.

The Practical Christian.

A Fortnightly Paper : the Organ of the HOPEDALE COMMUNITY, Milford, Mass.

THIS paper is now in its twelfth volume, well printied and ably edited: devoted to Christian Socialism and Universal Reform. Ann Batton, Editor. A. G. Spalding, Publisher. Terms, \$1 00 per annum, payable in advance.

Phrenology. DR. N. WHEELER

WILL continue his lectures on this subject, accompanied by a public examination of heads, every Saturday evening, at Chapman Hall. Chapman Place, leading out of School street, commencing at 7 1-2 o'clock. Admittance 12 1-2 cents for a gentleman and lady. Office for professional examinations and ver-bal or written delineations of character, including charts, 265 Washington street, Boston. Classes form ed to teach the science of Phrenology.

PHEENOLOGY. At a meeting of the friends of Dr. NOYES WHEELER, holden in Chapman Hall, at the close of his lecture, on the evening of Nov. 29th, it

Voted, That, in view of the many successful Phrenological experiments of Dr. Wheeler, upon that and preceding evenings, a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of said meeting, with regard to his ability as Professor of the science of Phrenology—to report at the same place, on Friday, Dec. 5th, 1851.

The Committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported the following resolutions, for the action of the meeting:—

Resolved, That in Dr. Noyes Wheeler's general experiments in the delineation of character from cranial developments, we discern great scientific ability and knowledge in his profession; find that, where tests have been proposed, of the most subtle character, he has passed through the ordeal in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his numerous auditors. Resolved, That this meeting commend Dr. Noyes Waceler to the public as an able exponent and demonstrator of the science of Phrenology, and would ask for him a patronage that will increase his facilities for usefulness in teaching men to 'know themselves.' selves.

W. FELCH, Chairme

OSSIAN E. DODGE, Secr'y.



For the Liberator.

THE SLAVE-WOMAN'S APPEAL Sisters, hear our cry of anguish; listen to our earn

We have hearts like yours to suffer, crushed, de graded though they be; We have souls like yours, immortal-are we taugh

their worth to know? Taught the worth of truth and virtue, of all vice th deadly foe?

You are shielded from such danger, in your pleasant happy homes,

For Affection watches o'er you, speaks in kind and gentle tones-Guards you from all cares and evils that beset your

path of life. Till the young confiding maiden takes the sacred name of wife.

Are see thus beloved, protected?—is the wreath of Honor twined. When the hapless Quadroon maiden ye the bridal

chaplet bind? May her husband's arm protect her? Is her home holy place,

Where no tyrant's power can reach her, where n outrage can disgrace?

Will her country's laws protect her? unto them may she appeal? Will your nation's gifted statesman plead for her with

earnest zeal? In your halls of legislation may her mournful tale be told? Is not Eloquence made silent by the glare of Southern

gold ? Free-born sons of brave New England! will ye thus assist the strong? Will ye not protect the weak one from the grasp of

giant Wrong? Tell no more the thrilling story of the fight on Bunker's side-

Boast no more of your brave Warrens, whose hearts blood the green sod dyed.

Will not Adams' voice reprove ye, recreant sons o noble sires, If ye thus upon her altar quench of Freedom's ligh

Not so spake our patriot fathers, when th' oppressor

power they spurned, And, by deeds of lofty daring, Fame's bright wreath

so nobly earned. Look upon your own fair sisters-think how dear they

are to thee! Could ye calmly stand beside them, and their wrong and sufferings see?

Would ye not with life defend them-save ther from dishonor's stain ?

Could their voice in pleading accents call on you fo aid in vain? Daughters of the Pilgrim mothers, surely ye should

fearless be : Nor alone should your compassion wake for those beyond the sea! Shall your wronged Hungarian sisters claim you

sympathy and aid, And your sisters of the South-land be to Haynau vile betrayed?

Many a noble young Jasella, fearless, high-souled true and brave.

Pines in hopeless, cruel bondage, by the blue Poto mac's wave. By the Santee, famed in story, by the deep Missouri's

Where the beautiful Ohio laves the prairie's verdan s.de.

Still in bondage toil your sisters; still the galling chai they wear;

Will ye then not strive to aid them?-in their wo have ye no share?

Are ye Christian wives and daughters? Can ye coldly turn away,

And to a God of love and mercy can ye for a blessing pray ?

Not thus spake the gentle Teacher, when upon the

He revealed his heavenly mission, taught the truth for which he died :-

Did He bid us scorn the lowly, coldly pass the suffer ing poor.

And the outcast, homeless wanderer drive from ou our fast-closed door ?

Such were not his blessed teachings when he spake

to thee and me-Break the bonds of the oppressor !- Christian, le

Earth is all beautiful, earth is all bright,

Teeming with usefulness, beaming with light.

the slave go free!' Barre, Mass.

> From the Cleveland True Democrat. THE NEW YEAR BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

Why, then, repinings? why murm'rings of care? Whence come the wailings and sour is of despair Why is there discord? What makes the jar? Man is the guilty one, man makes the mar. Sold is his birthright, for pleasure and pelf. Lost to the brotherhood, lost to himself, Lost to the godlike that struggles within. Conquered by pride, and ambition, and sin, Joined heart and hand to the blood-thirsty throng, Cursing the earth with oppression and wrong, Blighting the buds of true love in their bloom Filling the land with misfortune and gloom, Binding in fetters the body and mind. That God in his wisdom made free as the wind. God of the suffering ! God of the free ! Hopefully, earnestly, turn we to thee!

Wilt thou not soften the cold hearts of steel? Wilt thou not teach men to love God and feel? If it is great to be free in Kossuth, If it is godlike, Oh! shall we be mute, When our own countrymen cast off the chain, Oh! shall we seize them and bind them again ! Oh ! shall we hunt them again to that doom Worse than the dungeon dark, worse than the tomb Doom more degrading, more terrible far,

Than ever was laid on Kossuth by the Czar?

God of the bondman! Oh, God of the free! Hopefully, earnestly, turn we to thee! Teach thou our rulers the right from the wrong: Teach them, the weak have a claim on the strong; That the law is the law that all men should obey, Despite of earth's gods, Fillmore, Webster, or Clay That the deeds that make patriots over the sea, Cannot make men traitors ' schere all men are free.' Oh! lead thou our people to see the right way, (The night's darkest moments are just before day.) And may the glad shouts that this morning we hear Usher in the dawn of a glorious year,

A year of relief to the poor and distrest, A year full of hope to the crushed and opprest, A year when the slave shall escape from the rod, Standing forth in thy strength, in thy image, Oh God

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER. Columbia, favored of the skies! How can thy banner wave. While at thy feet thy neighbor lies A crushed and broken 'save?

DR. LORD'S REPLY.

FRIEND GARRISON: As I am the mutual friend referred to in Dr. Lord's reply to Daniel Foster, I deem a few words from myself necessary in the premises.

When I was a little boy, I would sometimes gather chestnuts, and occasionally would find a large burr, upon opening which a single well developed nut he professes to be. ould be found, but with a worm in it. Now, the nut would be but a small part of the whole mass belonging to it, and then the worm rendered it worthless. I confess to an equal disappointment in relation thought some passages in the sermon in bad taste, and do not approve of shocking the established opinions and faith of any persons, (who have not been able to take a similar view of the subject,) by rudely pronouncing any thing honestly held as truth to be a 'lie'; but I am not able to perceive that the reply mends the fault. Divested of the husk or burr of personal invidiousness, the argument might be comressed into a very small space, making the division of it for want of space wholly unnecessary, because the whole of it consists in endeavoring to show that Jesus and Moses were in no case at disagreement.

In Dr. Lord's Philosophical Tract, No. 2, p. 5, he says - Now, I propose to give you a remedy for all these evils'-i. e., the evil consequences of a false philosophy. . Say, will you receive it? I wish further to say, that I have the key of Biblical exegesis, or the true interpretation of the Scriptures, as verily as I have of Philosophy. I can note the rocks where who is a reverend. I say, galloped over the renly our commentators have been wrecked, and by which they were deceived, and have deceived the churchland | Give the sequel-the ' to be concluded next week 'the world for ages on ages, and are still doing it, and hereby almost taking the Bible from us; for the difference in taking it away, as do the Catholics, or falsely interpreting it, as do the Protestants, is to me not material. There is, as I can show, scarcely a prophecy in the Old or New Testament, or a doctrine in theology, which is not absolutely in the same fix. Who is willing to know whether this is so or not? I further aver that the gospel, as a whole, which is now being preached in every part of Christendom, compared with the true gospel of God our Savior, is as the cloudy moonlight, compared with the full light of a midsummer's day.'

Again, p. 8 :- 'I am no misanthrope, no infidel, skeptic, but I owe it to God and Nature that I am not, and not to the world's wit or wisdom, as contained in her philosophy or theology.' 'Well, why then, it may be asked, are we not all skentics, infidels and unbelievers? I answer, the greater proportion of the race are so, and we owe it, as above said. to God and Nature, that we are not all so. By the term Nature, I do not mean Nature totally depraved I mean Nature, the term being legitimately defined. Now, I ask, who, having first read these extracts, or the book from which they are copied, could believe that the author would be likely to write such a reply to an honest, mistaken inquirer after truth, unless the senses of sight or hearing, 'confirmed by consciousness as a sense,' made the fact so 'apodictical' as to be beyond dispute? If Garrison, Foster, and all 'the rest of mankind,' are groping in the darkness of false philosophy and theology, and cannot help it, who is to blame? And is it the wisdom of philoso phy-ay, of the only true philosophy and of the only true philosopher in the world-to treat them with sneering and contemptuous sarcasm for argument? Should he not treat them with at least as much for-Paine, whom he considers the victims of a false philosophy and an equally false theology? Dr. Lord justifies Kossuth in refraining from speaking of American slavery, because, if he did, it would be impossible to accomplish the object for which he came to this country. I might suggest, that as the Dr. is ardenty desirous of exciting an interest in the minds of inquiring men, in respect to his philosophy and thewanderings; and the Dr. may be assured, that if he can find any set of men and women throughout God's universe of 'matter, motion, mode, state, primary and secondary qualities, he will find them and who, having renounced the world's theology, which he pronounces false, are without his true the therefore do not yet know that he has it for them.

The following is a fundamental rule in the Doc- and opinions. Every hypothesis, assump tion, or supposed fact, which presents itself as candidate for a place in our creed as a subject of knowledge, or article of faith and settled belief, must first be proved to have the assent, consent and approbation of the following things, viz .- Consciousness definition and use of Language, Utility, Indispensability and Demonstration.'

enough for my purpose; and I think I can show it in

Dr. Lord denies that Moses taught the doctrine of the use of words and definitions, we must consult authority. Webster defines Retaliate thus- To return like for like: to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received. Moses says- And if a man cause a blemish in his neighbor, as he hath done. so shall it be done unto him. Breach for breach, eye for eye, tooth for tooth; as he hath caused a blemish in a man, so shall it be done to him again.' Levilicus 24: 19, 20; Exodus 21: 24, 25. I think that is retaliation. Let us hear what Jesus says :- ' Ye have heard for a tooth. But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also. Ye have heard that it hath been said. Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you, love your enemies,' &c. Matt. 5:38, 39; 43:44. The doctrine that men should hate their enemies was not a part of Moses's law in set words, but a tradition. Yet Jesus places it in the category with a portion of the law, and abrogates both together as of equal value.

Now, I maintain that nothing can be plainer, tried by consciousness, common sense, the nature of things, the legitimate definition and use of language, utility, indispensability and demonstration, than that Moses taught the doctrine of retaliation; or, that there i something among the writings of Moses that does not belong there; or, that Moses did not write the Pentateuch; and that, if he was the author of the writings attributed to him, Jesus and Moses were antagonistic in one instance. This is enough for my purpose. I could show other instances as strikingly evident, but I forbear. If Jesus, then, agreed with Moses generally, and recognised him as the true prophet of God, and yet denied his teachings onceyea, more, as not consistent with the teachings he came to inculcate-let those who maintain that all that Moses promulgated, with a 'thus saith the Lord,' was dictated by the spirit of the unchangeable God, I wish not to be as lengthy as some of your corresor one sent by him and a perfect teacher, settle the difference-or, at least, the apparent difference, as they can; and if Jesus, in contradicting Moses, con-

tradicts himself, it cannot be helped. Dr. Lord speaks of the anti-slavery church with apparent invidiousness; but I can find an apology

The Liberator The Dr. understood him to mean the anti-slavery society, and the necessity of joining that in order to ciety, and the necessity of joining that, in order to belong to the true church of the present age. Instead of which, the term 'anti-slavery church' was used by way of accommodation, every true abolitionist being considered as belonging to the church, congregation, or fraternity of brotherly love and good will to our neighbor, irrespective of clime, color or condition, and this, whether he belong to the anti-slavery society or not. Dr. Lord, although he said he would not go into that church, is there, if he is the abolitionist

Notwithstanding the character of the Dr.'s reply, he is a kind and good man, and his philosophical principles are worth examining and understanding. But taking his reply as a stand-point of observation, I am to the reply to friend Foster's discourse. I certainly afraid his Biblical exegesis will not give us any better hope of a resurrection than we now have; but I hope for the best. I have no desire to relinquish the Bible as a revelation from God, but it 'must be proved to have the assent and consent of conscious ness, common sense, the nature of things, legitimate definition and use of language, utility, indispensability and demonstration.

GIDEON LONGPROBE.

REV. JOHN LORD.

BROTHER GARRISON :

If any act of mine can profane the first day of th week, I am guilty of profanity, for this morning have galloped over (to say run would be a bad use words) that portion of the reply to Bro. Foster's ser mon on the plenary inspiration of the Bible publishe in the last Liberator, from the pen of one John Lord, for, to all intents, it was a literary steeple-char if you can, a little in advance of publication day !

But, seriously, I am sorry that the servants of Goo are so scarce, that the reverend John Lord should have felt called upon to defend the Old Testamen before the infidels of the Liberator. Did it never oc cur to John Lord, that some of us who read the Libe rator may have read the Bible also? Did it never occur to John Lord, that some of us have the organ o comparison sufficiently developed to discover the difference between hatred and love, between retaliatio and forgiveness, between cursing and blessing, between wrath and mercy, between clanship and frater nity? If not, let him come up this way, for I will assure him that while he will find Orthodox clergymen who can use the term infidel as flippantly as he can, he will also find school-boys, and girls, too, that can point him to striking differences between the religion and laws of the Hebrew Scriptures, and the religion and laws of the New Testament.

Has it come to this, that a book written under th eye and by the special command of God, should hav acked the inherent evidence of that fact, so moment ous? The question at issue is the plenary inspiration of the Bible, as asserted by the reverends and their paymasters. All who do not fall in with their say so are at once silenced by a concert of clerical voices crying out, 'Infidel! Infidel!'

The clergy have two hobbies which they ride properly, the old mare and the colt. So long as they an keep the old mare harnessed, they are sure the colt is safe. When they will to go abroad in the world, they ride the old mare, which represents the olenary inspiration; when they go among their subscribers and pew-holders, those that feed them, they ride the colt, which represents holy time, the holy Sabbath-as if holiness was an attribute of time You may think this a low figure or comparison; so bearance as he does Hume, Gibbon and Thomas do I. But how can I illustrate a low, false and wick. ed subject by a lofty and dignified comparison? regret, as much as any one, the necessity laid upon us of exposing 'pious frauds'; yet frauds that have thus far been safe from

'Pulpit, bar and throne, May be reached by ridicule alone.'

But, in taking up my pen to-day, I had no inten tion of replying to Mr. Lord. He is in good hands, ology, an equal prudence might incline him to take a and I shall be greatly disappointed if he is not fairly lesson from the great Magyar, and treat us with some dealt with. My wish is to assure you, in this way, degree of courtesy and forbearance in our labyrinthine and every other way in my power, that you have earned my sympathy and sincere respect, not so much for your devotion to the cause of the slave, (that i expected,) as your concentration of thought and action towards those cardinal principles which underlied among these very 'infidel' abolitionists, who think every hopeful movement in the cause of humanity. there is some disagreement between Moses and Christ, I respect the fairness and candor by which you keep your readers advised of all that is said against you by your opponents. This course, so commendable in ology, from the fact that he has never been able to set you, is doubly valuable to your readers, for thereby it before them, for want of the 'needful,' and who we get the same amount of information usually to be found in two publications of opposite views, interests,

Then, the crowning excellency of the Liberator. a periodical, is, its devotion to free discussion. This, of course, will limit your circulation; but, at the same time, this fact is of some consequence in determining the number of living men to be found in the community. It is said that dead fish have a strong Common Sense, the Nature of Things, the legitimate tendency to follow the current; the same may be said

The Bible question, it seems to me, cannot be Now, by this rule, I am willing to try the question, crowded off much longer. It is of an absorbing whether Moses and Jesus were ever antagonistic; character, and must be met. There is a mighty unand if I can show it in a single instance, it will be der current, which is kept down by strong, superficia agencies; but those agencies are growing weaker every day, and we ought to be prepared to meet every question which may arise. The inspiration of the Biretaliation. Let us see. As we must be precise in ble, in the sense taught by the representatives of the old dark theology of our fathers, is daily wearing away, leaving only here and there the footprints of those crude notions that once so generally obtained. Social and even religious reformers have, from the necessity of the case, been compelled to examine the authenticity of the Bible, just as historians have been obliged to compare and examine the authenticity of historical books. For one, I hope the Liberator will continue the medium of this discussion. The time will come when a volume of the Liberator will com that it hath been said, An eye for an eye and a tooth mand a hundred fold its present price. The mind cannot halt; it is upward and onward. That bloody code of Moses, the war spirit of modern times, must melt before the effulgent blaze of fraternal and paternal sympathy.

In order to be able to extend the circulation of the Liberator more widely among my friends, and, if pos sible, to increase your subscription list, I desire you to send me two copies in future, commencing with the present volume. This will enable me to keep some of our people better advised of what the infidel reformers are doing, as our Orthodox minister in pleased to call them.

Yours for free discussion, Pepperell, Jan. 11, 1852. A. H. WOOD.

COMPLAINTS OF A SUBSCRIBER. SHERWOOD, Jan. 5, 1852.

W. L. GARRISON:

RESPECTED FRIEND,-It happened that when or friend Abby K. Foster was here, a short time since, and talked to us on the evils of slavery and the im potency of our Constitution, that the paper I had usually taken having stopped, on account of the sub scription having expired, I was induced, from he representation, and a desire to become more familiar with anti-slavery sentiment, to pay twenty shillings -that is, twelve shillings extra-for the gratification. pondents; therefore, I will simply state, that I am more than gratified; like the man who stood up so straight, he 'leaned t'other way.'

On looking over your paper of the 2d of January was no longer in doubt as to the cause of the slow progress of the anti-slavery sentiment effectively. here. In Mr. Garrison's lecture in the City Hall, two The want of union, harmony and good feeling among years ago, he used the term 'anti-slavery church.' the friends of emancipation, as evinced in that long letter from William Parmer, was well calculated to black Kossuth may arise to vindicate the rights of the excite a feeling of deep sorrow; first, that it should be necessary to vindicate the character of George that the conviction of the government of God exists. have been equally assiduous to undermine the character of Frederick Douglass. Each has his friends, and both their enemies, so far as principles are concerned. For my own part, I was in happy ignorance that any thing but a good understanding subsisted between them. I am most unhappily undeceived, or

Phillips in his tirade against Kossuth. I say lawyer Phillips, for it seemed that every point on which an argument could hang was tortured to a vast plain. How a generous, noble soul could stoop so low, I cannot conceive. He seems to aim to crush the mighty genius of the man Kossuth, but I fear the blow must recoil upon himself. Kossuth is laboring for his country and his country's cause. He tells you may condemn him for not using his influence to adthe abolition movement would be fatal, not to himself alone, but to the cause. He finds us battling for freedom; he does not offer to arrest your movement. He argues for the right of every nation to regulate its own affairs. If so, it would be disregarding his own avowed sentiments to expose our faults, and why? Because he finds enough sufficiently competent among ourselves. He advocates the equality of the human us credit for sufficient intellect to apply his remarks without further illustration. You say, in substance, we are too dull to comprehend. I cannot admit it for I cannot but believe he is doing more for the cause of freedom, than all the lecturers we have had for a long time. Little inducement has he to avow himself an abolitionist, if your last paper is a sample of the harmony that reigns among you. How much is taken up with private scandal, a stab at the reputation of men whose motive are perhaps as honest as your own! If this is non resistance, give me open Island. It seems, however, that the warfare. - If you can see no virtue in individuals or in community, you are more objects of pity than cen-

I say, that in every effort to portray the sufferings of his race, Kossuth portrays the ignominy of our own. The intelligent mind sees it at a glance. The evil stands apparent, but as yet the antidote is not so clear. He extols the beauty of that glorious freedom we enjoy. How could he do otherwise: If we prove false to our faith, the fault is our own. If we tion on their part. The daughter of Mr. Hoyt, an have men who are recreant to the cause, surely this should not condemn the whole. I conceive that the meeting Mr. Hoyt, his wife and daughter; Mr. Increase Hill, of Boston; wife and daughter; Mr. Increase Hill, of Boston; dom we enjoy. How could he do otherwise? If we we might be, and his remarks might be turned to better account than with a microscopic eye to spy de-

Again-Why not let every man or woman toil in their own sphere? It is an easy matter to ridicule and find something to condemn in others; more so than to act consistently ourselves. The Puritans fled from persecution for contending for natural rights. by those who knew him. He lifted the table, which Others sprang up, whose object was the same, but, I should judge would weigh thirty or forty pounds. Others sprang up, whose object was the same, but, forsooth, they would not do it in their way; and what was the result? Well might Mrs. Foster say that want of union at the North neutralized their efforts against slavery. It is even so; and a want of hand to take it from the floid was burning, would be upset, reached out her hand to take it from the table, when the most hoisterunion among abolitionists costs more to be sustained, with far less effect than if the reverse was the case. Just so with professing Christians; and being so, iniures the cause more than infidelity.

One word more, and I have done. Let us labor, we can, in love. Let the world remain in ignorance vate the spirit of brotherly love and charity, and we may yet enjoy the fruits.

I close with the remark, that your last paper conested by such personality, when a cause so momentous is at stake?

This being my sentiment, I care not to add to or detract from its merits by giving a name further than O. C., A SUBSCRIBER.

REPLY OF THE AUSTRIAN CHARGE. London, Christmas Day, 1851.

DEAR GARRISON :

You will doubtless have seen, ere this reaches you. the reply of the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Washington to Mr. Webster, your Secre-Court of Washington to sar, wesser, somestic intary of State, in which he turns your domestic infollowing:

ster's document was a masterly piece of statesmanship, and did him high credit; and I have no doubt it was well reasoned upon the assumptions on which will you convince me and the company present that it proceeded. He would, of course, keep out of sight your own wickedness, that while you professed the principles of liberty, you cast aside those principles as to your fellow-man, if God presumed to make them black, not even allowing them the possession of them black, not even allowing them the possession of their own persons, except in subjection to those who called themselves their owners.

I have always congratulated you and the worldor that portion of the world interested in libertyupon the fact that you had, by your courage and perseverance, made this a world wide question. You see it has now become so familiar to European statesmen and governments, that they taunt you with it notwithstanding that they are despots upon principle, though not quite in the same degree as you are despots towards your fellow-citizens of a different

See with what aptness the Austrian Charge d'Affaires takes out two of the States-South Carolina and Mississippi-because there, according to his document, the majority of the inhabitants are kept in a state of degrading personal slavery, with a total prohibition of political and social rights utterly unknown in any portion of the Austrian dominions. That in fourteen out of twenty-one States, the same is the case with a very large portion of the native-born inhabitants; and that even those States in which the system does not exist are pledged to support it in the others, for which purpose, says the Charge d'Affaires, the General Government is the instrument and agent without the perpetual discharge of which, especially the unscrupulous return of all refugees from servitude, the Union could not continue; and then the application which he makes of it to the right divine' claimed by the slaveholders over their slaves.

This is the way in which your efforts are now working in Europe and throughout the world. Se how the natural language, even from Austrian lips, peeps out in relation to Kossuth. The whole letter is one excellent and well applied sareasm against the North Americans, treating them in their national ca pacity, and it will tell upon the world, and bite their guilty consciences, because it is true.

Mr. Webster, and those of his grade, will feel how weak they are when they are proclaiming the great principles of democracy, and will feel themselves nerveless as it regards their utterances in favor of liberty; and they will not venture so readily to turn periods in favor of liberty, with a view to raise men's admiration of the principles of democracy from their pens and lips. I remember, in some former letter, to have pointed

out that the effect of your exertions, and of the interposition which your people will probably be desirous of making in Europe, would be to destroy slavery by the opportunities for retort it supplies to their opponents, and the conviction which the Austrian king throws out, through his Charge d'Affaires, that some

exerce a feeling of deep sortos, shows be necessary to vindicate the character of George that the conviction of the government of God exists Thompson; and, secondly, that the writer should in his mind as it regards other people, although he has not the good sense to see that the same gov. ernment will in all probability inflict its scourge upo

him, for his own wicked abuses of power. Then, again, the taunt to your American lovers of liberty, that he does not prohibit any of his subjects from learning to read and write, but that, on the con disappointed. "Ignorance,' in such a case, 'is bliss." trary, all Austrians are taught to read and write, i Grating as it was to my feelings to wade through severe, but, against you, just; whilst we know that that long epistle, it was equally so to follow lawyer from him, though argumentatively true, it is unholy and heartless; but it does not tell with the less fore upon the minds and opinions of the world agains North America, with such opportunities for knowl edge, and professing to be believers in Christianity, yet daring to prevent their fellow-men from gleaning a knowledge of the truths taught by it.

All this we owe to your resolution, when young that you would be heard; to your perseverance he will not unite with any party, or interfere with through manhood; and the day, as I now think, is the domestic affairs of this government. You con- probably within the period of your own life, when you demn him because he will not join your cause; others shall see slavery abolished in America. It is now only a question of time. Events are manifestly with vance theirs. All know that for him to join in with you, for your enemies, you see, are working for you. If you were in Austria or in Hungary, and dared to speak the sentiments of your mind, that same king who now is advocating your principles - God dements those he means to destroy'-would shut you up in prison, and would take care that no white Kosnuth preached the principles of liberty. Yet he has not a doubt-that is, his Charge d'Affaires is instructed to say-that some black Kossuth will arise to race. You say he must be more explicit. He gives teach your American statesmen to regret their opposition to his wickedness.

EDWARD SEARCH.

From the East Boston Ledger. THANKSGIVING WITH THE SPIRITS. RAPPINGS IN EAST BOSTON.

We did not know until last week, when the article from which we make the following extracts was sent us, marked for notice, that the 'spirits' had particular demonstration in Noddle' listens, it seems, however, that they have not over-looked us. The writer of the article—published in the Dedham Democrat—says that, being in East Boston on Thanksgiving Day, and hearing a good deal said about the manifestations, he attended a meeting for the purpose of seeing and hearing for himself. He says himself. He says-We met at the house of Mr. David Hoyt, 31

Webster street. And I wish to say here, that the reputation of this excellent family is sufficient the writer; and some ton or twelve others, gentle-men and ladies. We were seated around a large fects, and charge him with bowing to an idol which seats when the rapping commenced, so loud and strong as to start the table from the floor at each square dining-table. Scarcely had we taken our concussion. This was the spirit of a military commander, who held the office of colonel while living in the body. This spirit made the most wonderful demonstration of strength that I ever witnessed He was a very powerful man while living, it is said ous raps were made directly under the lamp; and on asking the colonel what he wanted, he replied Let the lamp alone, I'll take care of that.' While everything else was rolled from the table, the lamp stood upright during the whole time. A number of gentlemen took hold of the table, and tried to hold it still, but could not do it. I now took hold of one of any disagreement among ourselves. Let us culti-vate the spirit of brotherly love and charity, and we mine, which he instantly did. *** The spirit told the business of each one of the company by imitat-I close with the remark, that your last paper contained so little of instruction or amusement, that I professions. For instance, the carpenter by saving down hoops and planing, the cooper by driving down hoops and planing, the cooper by driving down hoops and the staves, &c. But the grandest scene smoothing in this line was the imitation of one of the great battle scenes in Mexico under Gen. Taylor, viz., the taking of Buena Vista. In the distance you could hear the thunder of cannon, the rattle of musquetry, and the sharp crack of the rifle. This was one of the most wonderful exhibitions I ever witnessed. Many other spirits were present, and responded to their relatives around the table. ing questioned about the manner of his death, gave ing questioned about the manner of the aircoad cars in mo-

tion. He was killed on the railroad. **** The spirit of a little girl, who died when about sever years old, on being asked by a gentleman if she had any message to send to her mother, spelled ont the Tell her I love her, and want her child. I am always watching over her.' The same little spirit, on being asked to dictate an epitaph for her grave stone, replied: 'Write none, it is useless.' **** There was one incident I remember to have heard it said, that Mr. Web-I intended to relate when speaking of the manifes Now, said I, Colonel as the thought was formed in my mind, he com menced the tune, and continued it through with mos astonishing correctness. **** sitting, we bade the spirits good night Long will it be before the women and men composing that circle will forget the Thanksgiving spen with the Spirits.'

> Starery Advosated by one of its Victims.—On Thursday evening last, a colored man named Jones, for some years a slave at the South, gave an account of his life, at Lyceum Hall, South Boston. Supposing that of course he would speak against the peculiar in stitution of the South, several gentlemen who believe that slavery is the greatest curse of our country, and that it should be abolished, cost what it may, orward, and assisted in paying the expenses of the Much to their surprise, however, Jones took a dif-

> ferent view of the matter, applauding Daniel Webster for the course he had taken, and saying that the hap-piest part of his life was when he was a slave. In-deed, he, for one, had no obsettion to returning to piest part of his life was when he was a slave. In-deed, he, for one, had no objection to returning to 'Old Virginny,' and thought that the slaves of the South were much happier than many persons at the North. This greatly excited several of the contribu-tors, and two or three gentlemen arose and endeavor-ed to refute Jones's statements. He, however, per-severed in his statements till the close of the meeting storned the ditopped the dispute .- Boston Traveller. Nothing is more eagerly eaught up by the

evangelical' Traveller, than an incident of this kind to demonstrate precisely how deeply it sympathises with those in bondage. According to the Traveller, Jones 'advocated slavery,' and therefore very naturally applauded Daniel Webster for the course he had taken' !! It is not true, however, that Jones said he had no objection to returning to Old Virginny, or that he spoke of the happiness he enjoyed as a slave During the Sim's excitement, he went constantly armed, for fear of being arrested. He is, however, a worthless man-has been in the Dedham jail for adultery-has obtained various sums of money from philanthropic individuals, on different pretences-ha been repeatedly advertised in the Liberator as an impostor, and seems to be incorrigible in his habits. Mr. Daniel Webster and the Traveller are welcome to him as their ally. There is no doubt that Jones was a tool in the hands of certain South Boston Whigs, who hoped to bring the anti-slavery cause into contempt by his foolish harangue.

New York, Jan. 10. The dinner to Mr. George Steers, the builder of the racht America, came off last evening. The banquet was attended by about 300 persons; and during the evening, a beautiful set of Silver Pitchers and S was presented to the guest. Numerous toasts were drank, and responses made, by John Van Buren, Simeon Draper, E. K. Collins and others.



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nd spare no pains to render herself attents skilful in her profession. No. 20 Bennet street, Boston.
December 19

> Phrenology. DR. N. WHEELER

WILL continue his lectures on this subject to panied by a public examination of basks Saturday evening, at Chapman Hall, Chapma leading out of School street, commencing a Heclock. Admittance 12 1-2 cents for graduate lady. Office for professional examinations also hall on written delimentions of charge lands. bal or written delineations of characte, and charts, 265 Washington street, Hoston. Cassis ed to teach the science of Parenology.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCESS THIS is to certify, that I have, from this time and shall henceforth neither claim his was mais debts. ALVAN Will Ashburntam, Nov. 24, 1851.

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