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

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

WHOLE NO. 1099.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXII. NO. 5.

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THE LIBERATOR

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BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1852.

the Liberator.

THE EIGHTEENTH

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

all the influences of tradition, custom and circumand alike contribute to make Boston what she is, ereminently conservative. Looking at her from wist different from that which we now occuad in reference to matters not germain to our est purpose, we gladly admit that it is to these ges she owes many of those qualities that to her chief grace and glory. This conserva knows not, unfortunately, its true boundary, e am at the preservation of much whose very exget strikes at the root of all genuine stability. There's spirit like this prevails, nothing is more and than againstion. Disliked as an instrument, e when its end is approved, how doubly odious

is it become when that end would be hated and heed for itself alone! From these remarks, we may sir low great the disturbance and discomposure streruled among the great majority of the rethe pilgrim city,' on the rendition the unfortunate slave Sims to his hopeless bond-Some sense of right, some natural emotions of ion, some faint recognition of the heroism inlared by a man so young and ignorant, all these struggling with an innate love of cruelty and ion, the sordid fear of the loss of Southern, the base hope of professional or political eleva-Aimight have been expected, the viler eleests of human nature prevailed. Sims was returnduthe horrors of Georgia prisons and plantations, the great majority of the merchants, magistrates, Bas, clergy and gentry of Boston were found wiler to exclaim, 'His blood be on us, and on our iren. In their original connection, these words us read by all Christendom with awe and horror; d, sided by moralist and historian, their dread iffinent, even to the present hour, pointed out. Shall not this similar cry from hardened and passionde hearts be met by a like recompense? The unmileled significance of the event with which those rds stand associated, have no necessary connecten with the respective guilt of its actors. Many of the thoughtless and ignorant crowd who thronged the streets of Jerusalem, urged on to frenzy by the

my-This man is not Cussar's friend '- The Ro-

for were far less comitant of the nature of the

work in which they engaged, than were, the fifteen

ndred men of Boston, who pledged their services

a sid of Sams' surrender. The record remains of the

int-They knew not what they did. The second

ofessed to know, as a self-evident truth, that Sims

was free and equal with themselves, as a divine com-

mand, that whatever they would that he should do to

s shall come, and take away our place and na-

em, they should do to him likewise. It needs no power of vaticination, no spirit of prophery to declare that, in the very fulfilment of such a crime, its accompanying curse must be in part no amount of courtly civility or graceful refinement, or elegant taste or literary culture, no untold quany of prayers or fastings, or meeting-goings or asses, could hide or atone for the bloody and cowstilly work that it's head had offered to perpetrate. Free such man, sustaining the relation of father, gave to his child such a practical lesson in cowardly trusty and sordid meanness as the miserable cant that trembled on his lips, when he next dared to mane the high words truth and duty, shall but most speriectly neutralize. Men may talk coolly, 'in he abstract,' as they term it, of laws and constituans, and the rendition of fugitives, and what they ald de, and what they would not do; and all the this it may be vanity in debate, or love of argutaphysical subtlety; and they shall yet, the living, trembling, suffering fellow-creature all before them, throw their ' vain babblings' to the winds, and give him that help that heart and conscience demand. But if a man shall really show that a be has said he means, then do we declare that it s only human laws and social forms that make life

ing but himself, if even these make them so in the hads of his shildren. But a work like the rendition of Sims is not easily refermed, even by base men. God is not left withil a witness, even in their consciences. The abolimists had, of course, used every justifiable means he poor Sims' deliverance. Holding, as many of them do, ultra peace principles, they could not advouse or practise violence, even in that case where, in legalar opinion, it finds its best justification—the before of freedom. Still, the most intense agitation revaled. The return of Sims took place on the and or lith of April. A week or two after, Mr. seister and his friends asked for Faneuil Hall, that he might address them therein, - his first public apstance, we believe, in Massachusetts, after his Washington apostney. The Municipal authorities, brildered by the smoke and dust of the recent const, deceived probably by the warmth and zeal of he shelitionists in regard to their real number, flurtied perhaps by the remembrance of the fatal help day had illegally lent to the kidnsppers, were so apid as to refuse the request. It suits neither our me nor taste, nor that of our readers, to enter into telations that hereafter subsisted between Mr. Webster and the City Government of Boston. Sufbe it, that the latter endeavored to retrace their and propitiate Mr. Webster, by insulting the Solitionists, and trampling on their rights, whenever

a property safe in his hands; and he may thank any

For the last eight or nine years, the anti-slavery somes of Massachusetts had held their Annual Bahas in Paneuil Hall. It had been obtained from year to year without difficulty. It is true, that last ter, the same city authorities of whom we have a speaking, exhibited, in a striking, though petty er, their hostility to the anti-slavery cause. and heretofore, in compliance, as we supposed, with he spirit of Peter Fancuil's will, enjoyed gratuitousif the use of the Hall; but now it was enacted that testain sum each day should be paid for its use

opportunity occurred.

when money is taken for admittance. After the chased. Of the exquisite Basket Work, though mark adoption of this rule, the Catholic ladies of Boston ed at high prices, scarcely an article remained unsold. held a Fair there. The stipulated price was paid, accompanied by a petition, on their part, that a portion thereof be refunded. The Municipal authorities thought at first of returning the whole, but finally gave back half. At the close of our last year's Bazaar, we presented a similar request. It was declined, and the rent of the Hall, \$333, aid into the city treasury. By this proceeding, we felt and still feel ourselves greatly aggrieved. The funds of the Catholic Bazaars are devoted to the support of an Orphan Asylum-a good and praiseworthy object, in the promotion of which we wish its friends all success But this establishment is based upon and intended for the maintenance of sectarian opinions-opinions as diverse from those held by the great mass of our taxpayers as any that the abolitionists hold. We are rlad that the Catholies were treated with such libe rality, even though it were done in the hope of secur ing Catholic votes. We point out the injustice in our own case, as done to a very small minority, be cause of its smallness.

However, we were glad of the Hall, even on un easonable terms, and felt proportionate regret when we were shut out. Its time-honored and beautiful tiful paper, which always finds purchasers in abunsociations made us feel that in no spot should the anti-slavery enterprise esteem itself more at home. It had witnessed all the fears and hopes and agonies with which men had struggled for their own freedom. This had been a noble sight. Was it not well that in the Bazaar, and examined as the articles were, it should witness one still nobler,-the hopes and fears and agonies with which men struggle for the as alike valuable and useful. We remember very exfreedom of others? The fact that Fourth of July quisite specimens, both of knitting and crochet, that prations and Union and slave-catching meetings are sold directly. held there, does not desecrate those old arches, nor do the hallowed portraits that hang on the walls lose aught of their dignity by being so often invoked to sanction iniquity. Could some one of those departed patriots respond to the invocation, would it not be in the language of the great Irish poet-

So venerably dear Are Freedom's grave old accents to my ear, That I revere them, though by rascals sung.

We trust that the abolitionists, in common with uch of their fellow citizens as uphold free discussion, will labor unwestiedly, till Esneuil Hall is again open to men of all parties and of no party. Till that time, the intention of Peter Fancuil's noble bequest is violated, and the city of Boston presents itself as engaged in the paltry work of thwarting and nnoying, where she is powerless to prevent. Meanby Garrison, Phillips, Thompson, Foster, Pillsbury, nd many others, with an effect, the results of which we even now appearing.

We trust that the friends for whom we write

estion of the Bazaar's failure or success.

Assembly Hall, over the Depot of the Worcester ailroad, was the only hall that we could obtain, whose ze rendered it suitable for our purpose. It was, in lightness, size and beauty, unequalled, and the only biection arose from its situation. This is not central. but remote alike from the haunts of business and fashion. It was therefore with the most serious misgivings that the Bazaar Committee addressed themelves to the work of preparation. They knew, were t but by the exertions of friends in Great Britain and rance, that in point of beauty the Bazaar must rove successful-would it prove so as regarded its ecuniary result? We think the answer may be in he affirmative. The receipts were 3010 dollars This is somewhat less than the receipts of last year. But when we consider the change of place, and the inusual severity of the weather, the mercury standng every morning, with one or two exceptions, at ero, we think this deficiency is accounted for without so painful a supposition as the cooling of friends, or the increased bitterness of foes. Of one thing we are sure: the articles presented for sale were never more beautiful or abundant. Our friends in Great Britain had, with one or two exceptions, exceeded the generosity of previous years. Wherever a deficiency had occurred, it has been supplied with fresh and unlooked-for laborers. Boxes of great variety and valne were received from the following places in Great Britain: London, Bristol, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Perth, Dub lin, and Cork. These included donations from Bath, Frenchay, Chatham, Bolton, and other towns in Eng land, and from Dundee, Sterling, Crieff, Comrie Milnathorh and Kinross in Scotland. All the articles were beautiful and useful, and, with a few exceptions, well suited to our market. Among so much that is elegant and tasteful, it is difficult to select the objects that were particularly admired and sought for, without doing a seeming injustice to others. We will, however, particularize a few. The beautiful Shawl sent for exhibition to the Chrystal Palace, and the Affghan Blankets from Edinburgh, the Shawls, elegant Aprons and embroidered Handkerchiefs from Blasgow, were objects of general attention. The con tributions of our friends in Perth were this year increased in amount and beauty. Their pretty crochet- guage and race, creed and condition. ted and netted work, both in cotton and wool, met a very ready sale. Perhaps here were the fittest place to remark, that before the Bazaar was half over, every Tidy, crochetted in colored cotton, was sold at a good price, and many more could have been disposed of. Perth, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bounded in those small and tasteful articles, which, though impossible to describe in an account like this, constitute the very staple and support of a fancy sale. The magnificent and costly Screen from Leeds was, of course, the object of universal attention. Placed on a table in the centre of the hall, it attracted all eyes, and offered to the most indifferent and careless

Of the taste and beauty of the collection from Bristol, we cannot speak too highly. The Honiton Lace was, as usual, greatly admired, and extensively pur- but cold, abstract knowledge, and the intense, vital

pectator the subject for an hour's interest.

Its intrinsic beauty commands for it a ready sale, apart from the touching fact that it is the donation of the pupils of the Blind Asylum, the materials purchased by their own pocket-money, and wrought in hours unappropriated to their regular pursuits. Deprived of the light of day, they have yet 'that light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, and in its radiance can behold the American slave, not as revealed to the 'wise and prudent' of his own country, 'a chattel personal,' but as a man and a brother.

We are grateful to acknowledge very costly and elegant donations from a new circle of friends in Lonlon. On this table the very beautiful Embroidery, Travelling-Bags, Cushions, and Sketches in Durable Ink, were very greatly admired. The latter, embracing scenes from Shakspeare, and Italian views, were particularly saleable. We must congratulate our Dublin friends and ourselves on the exact coincidence of their own with the popular taste of Roston. All their pretty Bog Oak Ornaments were hailed as the very thing, and purchased at once. Indeed, their whole collection, apart from De La Rue's beaudance, was highly desirable, and suited to the occa-The Papier Mache, both from Dublin and Manchester, was extremely handsome. Owing to some delay of letters, the Cork box was not received till late hastily, we can only speak of them in general terms,

On no previous year has the Book Table presented larger or more beautiful variety. To a member of our Committee resident last summer in Switzerland, we were indebted for the very pretty carved woodwork, baskets, cups, toys, and other articles. Very elegant objects in China, Bronze and Buhl, exquisite Drawings, Paintings on Ivory, Autographs, and valuble Foreign Publications, making up part of the collection sent by those of our Committee now in Paris, pariched this table. We are not the less grateful to the Rev. Philip R. Carpenter for the gift of several packages of books and periodicals, and particularly or a valuable black letter Bible and Psalter, because they arrived too late for this year's sale. They are equally acceptable for the Bazaar of next year. The amount of our domestic contributions is about

the same as that of last year. The contributors are while, we will rejoice and be grateful for the good from year to year, with few changes, the same indiwe have been enabled, while Fancuil Hall has been viduals. We have received, for the first time, from ours, to accomplish. The words of truth and so- a few places, very acceptable help. We wish, in parperness have there been poured forth, year after year, ticular, to refer to a very useful and tasteful donation from the Ladies' Sewing Circle in Rochester, N. Y. Most of the articles were extremely well suited to the demand, and we wish all its friends would bear it in mind as effectively as have its Rochester donors. The will not be wholly uninterested in learning sely the articles sent from abroad are so beautiful, in many in-Bazaar was not held in its accustomed place; and stances so costly, that, to some extent, an unfavorathough we have been some time in reaching that ble impression prevails that it is hardly worth while point, they will perceive how the fugitive slave agi- for the American ladies to give much time to the mantation connected itself, in some measure, with the ufacture of articles in which they will very probably view. Local fashions prevail every where. The demand that these occasion no foreign work can supply. Our friends in Rochester, and in Portsmouth, N. H., have understood this, and their contributions have been precisely of the kind needed. Even in Assembly Hall, larger than Fancuil Hall, we were able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to present an accurate list of all places from which help was received. This includes Plymouth, Duxbury, Leominster, Upton, Westminster, Raynham, Salem, Lynn, Dedham, West Roxbury, Cambridge, Weymouth, Blackstone, Hingham Danvers and Foxboro' Mass : Rochester and Staten Island, N. Y.; Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, Duxbury, Weare and Amherst, N. H. We also acknowledge with much pleasure a package of articles from Pictou, Nova Scotia. One or two packages were received without any accompanying letter intimation from whom they came. To various riends in Boston, who, for the first time, aided us by their contributions, we are greatly indebted. We would in a special manner return our thanks to Messrs. Ober & Morey for their valuable table of Glass and Britannia Ware, furnished at their own expense. We would acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Benjamin Hayne, Charlestown, Mr. P. F. Slane, South Boston, and of Messrs. Kane & Johnson, of the Phoenix Glass Works. for their gifts to the same table. We cannot but refer to the kindness of the many friends in Boston who so liberally supplied the Refreshment Room and Table, though aware they wish no such allusion.

To those friends who decorated the Hall so tasteful-, we are very grateful; also to Messrs. Collamore for their usual loan, and to Messra. Edmund Jackson. Redding, J. B. Smith and others, for various gifts or acts of kindness by which our labors were greatly fa-

To each and all who have lent a helping hand. whether by money or labor or sympathy, to the Bazaar of 1852, the Managers would proffer the assurance of their grateful appreciation. Few circumstances are in our eye more touching or more prophetic of our final success, than the fact that one great and simple principle can so unite in harmonious action individuals widely separated, by oceans and continents, lan-The Liberty Bell, published as usual on the first

orning of the Bazaar, will be found equal in merit to its predecessors. Apart from its pecuniary value to the cause, we regard this little volume as an im-portant instumentality, giving alike circulation and permanency to the appeals and testimonies of dis-tinguished philanthropists of all countries, which might not otherwise have been obtained in form suit-able to command the attention of the popular heart. We fear that all abolitionists do not appreciate the importance of an active propagandism now as in the earlier days of the cause. Slavery and its sequences are, of course, understood as matters of fact, by the community, better than they were twenty years ago; the state of comparatively innocent ignorance, first aroused by Garrison's voice, can never again exist

conviction of personal duty, are widely different but not the less, one of warm interest and affectionate could find access.

During the latter evenings of the Bazaar, we were favored with addresses by Messrs. Quincy, Foster, ed with tariffs and banks and rights of suffrage, or lie? Far, far beyond and outside all these lies the efore him. Is this country, with one half its soil no freer to Garrison than is Austria to Kossuth-this the proper subjects for the unmeasured culogies of a George Wood and Judge Kane? men whose hands ory, but by that popular tradition and sympathy Thecklar to Max-

Being faithful To thine own self, thou 'rt faithful too to me;'

and faithfulness alike to both required a far different course from that he has seen fit to pursue. The next war in Europe may be a war of ideas, but if the liberals of Europe to attack tyrants on their own continent and strike hands with them on ours, to abolsh serfdom and feudalism there, and refuse to considr slavery here, to eulogize America and her instituons, without qualification or cavil, with no escape from one of two conclusions, that they either do truy sympathize with a slaveholding people, or pretend o do this in consideration of men and money,-what is all this but to undermine the very foundation on which their own enterprise rests, the belief in human rights as inalienable and eternal? It is to lose the one pole star by which their course can be directed; t is to east away the one availing talisman of strength nd success. If the political reformers of Europe sind, the world over, is the source from which ultinately their help must come; but if this be chilled by doubt and suspicion, the world's progress is imoeded till better men shall arise.

We again repeat our regret that duty to truth and he slave compels us to speak in any other than terms of unqualified admiration and respect of one who has so labored and suffered in and for his own country as has M. Kossuth. The greater his firmness, persistency and self-sacrifice in behalf of Hungary, the nore do we sorrow that so precious an offering should have been made at the shrine of American slavery. If any abolitionist feels that he could seek help for the prosecution of his mission from the Francis Josephs and their Haynaus and Radetzskys, on condiion of ignoring Hungary, if any anti-slavery lady feels that she could saiute the hand of Sophia of Iapsburgh, red with the blood of the massacre of arad, if so be it conveyed donations for the suffering lave women of her own country, it is not for such to ensure Kossuth; but if we feel that the oppression at our own door, though claiming our first sympathies and warmest efforts, can exclude from our view no spot on earth where oppression conquers, be it Hungarian battle-field, Austrian scaffold, Neapolitan lungeon, or French ballot-box, then do we claim that o toil and sacrifice for national rights shall exempt my man, when circumstances call, from bearing that great testimony for freedom universally, which he wes, not to one nation or race merely, but to man-

uccess their first public interest, and place its serrice among their dearest personal duties, it would e superfluous and impertinent in us to proffer any word, whether of encouragement or exhortation. Its resent position, its hopes and its encouragements, are known better by them than by us. But a portion of the slave's friends in this country, and a large number in Great Britain, are, in the very nature of the case, in a situation entirely different. Duty, accident, a thousand circumstances, make the slave question a very incidental part of their daily life,

things. It is the mission of the abolitionists to ex- regard. To this class we are greatly indebted, and it cite the latter in all with whom circumstances may is to them, isolated by taste, habit or position from bring them related. The Liberty Bell may often serve the din of the conflict, that we submit opinions and as an entering wedge where no other publication explanations, to the daily observer trite and uncalled

In reference to the general question of abolition, we can but feel encouraged. That it will ever take place Garrison, Bowditch and Phillips. For the very clo- in the way indicated by the American Anti-Slavery quent and impressive speech of the last-named gentle- Society, we greatly doubt. The doctrine on which man on the subject of Kossuth's visit to this coun- its efforts are based is the sinfulness of slavery in all try, we refer our readers to the Liberator of the 2d of cases; consequently the duty of immediate emancipa-January. It is with much pain that we feel obliged tion; consequently the duty of instant withdrawal to express our regret, at the course this illustrious from any course of conduct that shall necessarily and man has felt himself at liberty to pursue with respect inevitably support and maintain the system. This to the great question of American Slavery. Were it doctrine is promulgated by appeals, incessant and not toe sad a theme for amusement, it might almost carnest as our means permit, to the hearts and conbe found in the naive inquiry with which his apolo- sciences of the people, as individuals. We call on gists many of them sincerely interested in the pro- each man and woman, as such, to perform the work gres of anti-slavery principles, seek to shield him of personal repentance and reformation in regard to a fron censure-Had he condemned slavery, would be system of oppression which so permeates every instihave obtained either money or countenance from the tution of the country, that neutrality is impossible. government or the immense majority of the people of This is our only mode of action. As abolitionists, we the United States?' Very probably not; but is that have nothing to do with forms of faith or schools of mey or countenance nobly obtained when an ex- politics. Recognizing that abolition, though an essenpress disavowal of the slave is its price-when the tial truth, is yet only one, we deem it too narrow a grat question of personal ownership, which underlies basis on which to form either church or party; but al political privilege, all religious freedom, all legal proclaim it in the ears of all churches and all parsecurity, is shuffled off as a party question, to be class- ties, that on its reception depends their existence as vital realities. Here may appropriately rise the queseven with the graver problem of monarchy or repub- tion of the harsh language for which we are so heavily censured. We plead two circumstances in mitigasestion that now convulses the American mind, and tion. We have but one weapon-the absolute Truth. ssents, and will continue to present itself to the Shall we not wield it effectively, without fear or fapasideration of European liberalism with a potency vor? As abolitionists, we have put away violence and solemnity not to be resisted. The abolitionists from ourselves and from the slaves. We deprecate de not misconstrue M. Kossuth's position. It is one insurrections, even amid scenes so brutal and loatheasily understood. They do not suppose that in his some that the imagination turns sickening from the secret soul he does otherwise than deplore and condemn American slavery. But he has come to the con- of human nature awake in the populace, and the Fucusion that, for the sake of freedom in Hungary, he gitive Slave Law has been trampled under foot, and may sacrifice truth in America. The case lies plainly the victim rescued, would the results have been the same, had not the community been saturated by the moral sussion views of the abolitionists? The Amercovernment, whose dearest business seems the hunt- ican people are, in respect to the coldred race, sinners ng of fugitive slaves, and attempts to hang innocent; indeed; but a law so unutterably brutal as the Fuginen refusing to assist in such unparalleled inquity- tive Slave Law could never have been carried out to the limited extent it has been in our Northern cities really noble and heroic soul?) Should not Kossuth and villages, had not the tone of the anti-slavery draw back in disgust unutterable from such men as publications and lecturers been that of endurance and forbearance. And having done this, shall considmenst men should scorn to touch in token of friend- crations of wordly courtesy or conventional goodhip, and whose names shall go down to posterity as breeding prevent us from branding slaveholding and amous, not merely by the cold delineation of His- slave-returning, and defence of slaveholding and slave-returning, no matter by whom done or said, or that full not, in the long run, to do full justice to such under whatever circumstances, as deeds unutterably deeds of cruel atrocity as the surrender of Henry Long vile, drawing down on the perpetrators the condemand Hannah Dallum? He owes this to himself, and to nation of God and the scorn of man. Dr. Johnson Hungary no less. She could have said to him, as once said to a young man, Do not leave all, unless you intend to follow Him. To such as profess a sympathy for the slave, we say, when you lay down the

weapons of carnal warfare, see to it that you assume those of a spiritual and therefore of a more effective nature, and that you visit the slaveholder and his abettors with the deepest condemnation of which your nature find themselves excelled. But this is quite a mistaken it is to be a successful one, it must be a war of princisecond is, that it is really impossible to apply language too harsh to such a system. We readily admit that indiscriminate abuse of any thing is unwise and inexpedient. Doubtless, some abolitionists may have errettin this matter. To use language with exact precision pextains to a clear mind and careful education and many persons, with warm hearts and sensitive consciences, may be, in these two things, deficient. To errors of taste, the abolitionists may often plead guilty. To errors of temper occasionally ; for, exposed as we are to a bitterness of opposition unknown in any other question, laboring against such immense odds, it were indeed a miracle were the truth always preached in its appropriate spirit. It is, after all, fail to secure the confidence of mankind in respect to not with our taste or our temper that the world in their own sincerity of conviction, then indeed will actually at issue. The real question is, shall slavery their cause be hopeless. Whatever of generous self- become so infamous, shall this scorpion be so walled acrifice and cuthusiastic heroism yet exists in manto exist? And this recalls our statement, that while we are hopeful of abolition, we are doubtful whether it shall occur in the way for which the abolitionists have prayed and labored. It might have been so had the professed moral sense of the country, as embodied in its churches and ecclesiastical organizations, joined with instead of against them. As it is, not one of those prayers or labors shall have been in vain, or be other than an important instrument in forwarding an event that agencies more turbulent and material shall yet be called in to accomplish. It is not in the world's present age, a time full of discoveries, and inventions and theories, distinguished by the most intense physical and mental activity, the most active competition between states and nations, and also by events of the most unexpected and startling character, that such an institution as American slavery can long survive. It is within the last century that thrones and hierarchies stronger by a much older immunity in crime than has been given to this, have fallen as in a moment. As the hour of a doomed institution draws on, an observation of all the accelerating forces is beyond the reach of human vision But not less speedily or surely for this is each one of them accomplishing its work. But does any one ask Is your hope founded on faith alone? Is nothing ouchsafed to sight?' With the Fugitive Slave Law carried out in Boston, the abolitionists unable to obtain the humblest building in the city of New York in which to hold their annual meeting, and men tried for treason on charges palpably ridiculous, even in the eyes of a pro-slavery community, we can give watch its progress from day to day, who make its ince was never nearer to the children of Israel than when Pharnoh pursued after them as they entered the Red Sea, so we may infer for the oppressed of our own day, a deliverance more analogous to that of old than the peaceful and quiet issue to which the labors of the abolitionists would have tended. We do not call this expectation fanaticism.

Hath he who shakes the mighty with a breath From their high places, made the fearfulness And ever-wakeful presence of his power, To the pale startled earth most manifest,

But for the weak? Was't for the helmed and

crowned
That suns were stayed at noon-day? Stormy seas
As a rill parted? Mailed archangels sent
To wither up the strength of kings with death?
I tell you, if these marvels have been done,
"Twas for the wearied and th' oppressed of men;
They needed such!—and generous faith has power
By her prevailing spirit, e'en yet to work
Deliverances, whose tale shall shall live with those Of the great elder time.'

To look back on past ages; to observe how events nthought of and unlooked for have co-operated with the labors, of their martyrs and reformers; to notice, after all, how limited a power for evil is, in the nature of things, given to the tyrants of the earth; to see with Lamartine, that there is 'dans les crises humaines, quelque chose de plus fort que les hommes qui paraissent les diriger: la volonté de l'évenement luineme '-all this affords legitimate ground for hope and encouragement, if by such view our own earnest and active labors are thereby promoted; for to say philosophically, that causes are in operation that must, without our help, bring slavery to an end, or piously to remark that God does not need us to carry forward his purposes, shows very plainly that we are neither philosophers nor Christians. A generous self-sacrifice, a spirit of heroic endeavor on our own part, is the best proof and pledge of its existence in other carts; and when we shall be willing to give up ease, and time, and wordly reputation, and social respectability in the slave's behalf, the more may we encourge our hearts that the hour of his deliverance draws We regret to observe that a misapprehension still

xists in the minds of some friends in Great Britain, ouching the sphere and functions of the American A. S. Society, with which body the Bazaar movement s identified. While we are aware that much of this misapprehension may exist in consequences of calumnies with which pro-slavery religionists, clerical gentlemen, in particular, coming from America, may have attempted to shield themselves from censure, we ret feel anxious to explain a position, the very cathoicity of which may cause a misunderstanding in the minds of some now acquiring their first knowledge of the Society's history. As we have said elsewhere, a recognition of the sinfulness of slavery, and the duty of its immediate abolition, is the basis on which its operations rest, the tie which unites in harmonious fellowship a great multitude of men and women, differing, perhaps, in various degrees, on every other subject. No religious or political test is allowed. On its platform, men and women, blacks and whites, natives and foreigners, Christians and infidels, have the same rights, and are by their presence there committed to nothing but a warfare on slavery. We believe that, from its very outset, with a few exceptions, the American A. S. Society has acted in scrupulous good faith in regard to a subject which offers some practical difficulties. At its earliest commencement, Garrison and his fellow-workers saw the wisdom of popular instead of an elective association, in a country like ours, governed by the popular will, and they appealed to all. A few came, of all creeds and all parties. As time rolled on, the fervid and earnest presentation of the truth affected a larger circle. It appealed to many clergymen of the sects in popular parnce called evangelical, and they enlisted in the work with much apparent warmth and sincerity, and for a time did good service, fruits of which yet remain, by sermons, publications, and personal influence. Many of their parishioners joined the antislavery society, and contributed largely to its funds. At the meetings that took place during this period, when the great majority of the Society held opinions in religion denominated orthodox, that any spirit of ectarism was invidiously or intentionally maniested, we do not believe. Yet it would have been mpossible for a stranger to have attended the Society's meetings, and watched the general course of its operations, without being made aware of the religious opinion that preponderated. Evangelical clergymen pened and closed the meetings with prayers, in hich, of course, their theological opinions fully apeared; those of the Society's lecturers who were lergymen preached on Sundays as they could obtain portunity, while travelling the country at the Soiety's expense, and on their anti-slavery mission. concerts of prayer were appointed, and once or twice, n seasons of special discouragement, Fasts. At the lose of the New England Convention of 1836, a 'rinitarian Doxology of Dr. Watta's was given out, nd sung by the assembly. In Pennsylvania, where a Quaker influence prevailed, outside forms and phracologies varied. The minority in the New England States, composed of the liberal denominations, so alled, 'cared for none of these things,' but were hankful in any way to see the cause carried forward. t went on, vanquishing obstacle after obstacle, till inally seen and known of all men, appeared the American Church as the 'Bulwark of American Slaery.' It was not on the testimony of heterodox ablitionists, mainly, that this was proved to be the case. t was on the showing of Amos Phelps, and William coodell, and Beriah Green, and Judge Jay, and ames T. Woodbury, and many others, that the truth vas made apparent. The salt had lost its savor, the light had become darkness. The abolitionists who were true to their own convictions withdrew from hurches which they justly deemed apostate; those who preferred the claims of their sect before justice nd humanity, went no more with us. Clerical appeals, new organizations, divisions on false pretenions and false issues followed. Of course, the liberal ects were comparatively unaffected by circumstances that convulsed the other denominations. There are not half a dozen Unitarian churches south of Mason and Dixon's line; and, what is still more consequential to the present explanation, the liberal churches claim no excommunicatory power at all. A partici-pation in the Lord's supper with slaveholders or their pologists was not with them an endorsement of heir Christian character. To the Puritan churches New England, it involved all this. A minority drew back in horror from such a communion; the great majority, whatever had been their previous sayings or doings, began to inquire how much sin a man might commit, and yet be a Christian, how slaves might be innocently held for their own good,

and various other problems, and finally settled down

in their present pro-slavery condition, presenting s picture of hypocritical pretence and real iniquity that finds its just parallel in the delineations of th

Behold, in as concise statement as is possible, the reasons why the American A. S. Society stands chargel as so heterodox a body by slaveholding religion ists. In a country where slaveholding and slave h enting is entirely consistent with the highest Chris tian profession, a Society stamping both as crimina can hardly enjoy much religious repute. Those to whom Christian reputation is dear find it hard to say rifice the shadow to the substance. We willingly concede that the members of evangelical pro-slaver churches have a painful and trying duty to discharge but this makes it none the less a duty. Every chap ter of the New Testament renders it obligatory upo them. That so many prefer sect and party to the cause of humanity is the grief of the A. S. Society.

but surely not its reproach.

At the present time, it is undoubtedly true, that the connection of the majority of the Anti-Slavery Society with any sect or party sits lightly. Every sect and party has shown itself so subservient to the Slave Power, that this might be naturally expected. But no charge can be more false or calumnious, than that the platform or publications of the American A. S. Society have been or are perverted from their original design to the promulgation of any system of faith or opinion spart from that included in its Declaration of Sentiments. Our platform is open to all, foes as well as friends. In the speeches made upon it, much may be said for which the A. S. Society is in no sense responsible. In the addresses of our lecturers, in the newspapers supported by the friends of our Society. language may occasionally be employed, from which individual opinion on matters theological or otherwise might be inferred. We have heard no case of this kind specified. This wholesale slander finds its justification alone in what is supposed to be the private religious opinions of several men, eminent for their fidelity to the slave the world over. On these, as abolitionists, we have no opinion to express. We do not meet together on the anti-slavery platform to inquire whether the Bible is the work of divine inspiration, wholly or in part, or not at all; whether the Sabbath is obligatory or whether it is not, or what belief is essential to Christian character. We simply try all men by their own creed; and when we apply the doctrines of the New Testament to the pro-slavery churches of America, it is no wonder that they prefer any course that shall change the issue we We believe that there is, in this whole matter,

much of hypocrisy and seif-deception. It never occurs to the most bigoted sectarist to refuse to enter upon any scheme of honest gain, because men of different, and, as he regards them, dangerous tenets, are co-operating. In pursuance of their own case, health or comfort, people can call in such professional assistance as shall best subscree the desired end. Douce Davie Deans, indeed, refused to employ a lawyer that had not a projer knowledge of 'right hand extremes and left hand defections; but his example finds few imitators. But this is too serious a subject to be approached with levity. It should furnish matter for regret and humiliation, that in the horrible extremity in which the American slaves are found, any professed followers of Christ should re use to help the men tallen among thieves, lest haply they might be found assisting the Samaritans, with whom they have no dealings, 'except in the way of busi-In view of the cloud of misrepresentations and

slanders which the pro slavery churches of this country and their new organization tools persist in spreading, we would say to such dear friends of the cause in Great Britain as have preferred the claims of truth and humanity to those of party and sect, we truly appreciate your labors, and are thankful for your fidelity through evil as through good report. We entreat your perseverance, alike for your own sakes and for the slave's. You owe it to those very doctrines that you profess to hold dear, to go torward in the holy work that you have undertaken. Can you in any way, so recommend them to the confidence of unbe lievers? If the pro-slavery churches of the United States are indeed the opprobrium o. Protestant Christ endom, do you not owe it to the name whereby you are called to show to the world that their position i in defiance of, and not in consonance with, the creed they profess? Leave it to them to speak in one breath of the value of the human soul, and the great price paid for its redemption, and in the next to declare that the prosperi y of the country, and the continu ance of the Union, and the peace of the Church, demand that three millions of men be enslay d. Be it yours to show to the world, that from those very doctrines on which their conduct brings reproach, support and inspiration; and do not for a moment believe that God requires you to support his truth by putting light for darkness, or darkness for light

In closing this paper, necessarily brief and inadequate, we feel that our whole duty were not discharged, did we not renewedly commend the American A. S. Society to the donations and sympathics of all who are seeking to find the only real and efficient anti-slavery instrumentality that the country affords. Free Soil parties, Vigilance Committees, Associations for the Improvement of the Colored Race, Free Produce Associations, Schools for Colored Children, -all and each of these do a partial, and some of them a praiseworthy work, in aid of the anti-slavery enterprise. But they are only collateral, and dependent for their vi'al breath on the life created by this organization. The leading members and friends of the American A. S. Society have consecrated their lives to this work. What fame and power and wealth and worldly distinction are to others, is its success to them. The sacrifices which they have not hesitated to make in their own behalf, enable them to speak with authority to others. Hence a success so disproportioned to their numbers, or wealth, or position. The entire and unqualified truth which they utter finds but a partial acceptance in the timid and faitnless community that surrounds them. but it falls not fruitless to the ground. It so far arouses the conscience, that the secondary works to which we have alluded are done; but, were our labors to cease, on what would these rely? It is in no arrogant or invidious spirit that we make this de-We do but declare the fact, that it is by means of this Society alone, that there exists in the country that healthful agitation which forms the only reaceful solution of this vexed question. Do not, then, spend your strength on Canada Missions or Vig-Ilance Committees. Leave the care of these to proslavery churches and Webster Whigs. You may safely do it. The ideas of expiation and atonement are planted deep in the human heart. To refer once more to a favorite volume, the great novelist of our age draws a true picture in the Laird of Dumbicdikes' death-bed, when, having just ordered the eviction of his starving tenantry, he calls out to his son, Be kind to the puir creatures, the Deanses and the Butlers. Let the creatures hae bite and soup; it will maybe be the better wi' your father where he's You may depend very reasonably on the expecta-

tion that many men who voted for or connived at th Pugitive Slave Law shall seek to soothe their secret remorse, by contributing to the relief of their vice tims. Proof of this may also be seen in the eagerne w.th which the vilest pro-slavery newspapers of New York exert themselves to obtain subscriptions for the purchase of slaves from their masters. Vain efforts to wash the blood from the hands! Let no abolition ists be duped in this manner. It is their mission arouse a nation, dead in trespasses and sins, on a giver subject, to change its whole heart and mode of action

all too insufficient. Let none be wasted on those de- agreeing to help him sell tickets, and protails which will take care of themselves, if the great end that includes them be but faithfully pursued. Let us close with the language of hope and encour

agement :-'The game of life Looks cheerful, when one carries in one's heart. The unalienable treasure.

These lines, illustrative of a merely private and personal experience, may be suggestive of a wider

The 'game of life,' as played on its widest field, by kingdoms and nations, looks cheeriul, if we carry kingdoms and nations, looks cheeriul, if we carry Jones more than by telling him that he is to be in our hearts the treasure of a perfect conviction that arrested as a 'fugitive.' While Jones is a very our sympathies and labors are with the right, and that, in the all-embracing Providence of God, every event is working together for the fulfilment of His will and the coming of His kingdom.

ANNE WARREN WESTON.

Money received by A. W. Weston for the Ba	saar of 18
Salem Female A. S. Society,	\$50 00
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Richard Clap, Dorchester,	5.00
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Mrs. Ford, Leeds,	£1
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	£		d.	14
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Mrs. Dighton,	1	0	0	
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Mrs. C. Darwin,		10	0	
Mrs. Ellis,	1	0	0	
Mrs. Bagehot,	2	0	0	
Mrs. Rowland,	1	0	0	
Mrs. Carpenter,	1	0	0	
Miss Cobb,	1	0	0	to to
Mrs. Lawford, .	1	0	0	
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1 box from Glasgow, by Andrew Paton. 1 do. do. Perth, by Mrs. David Morton. 1 o. do. Edinburgh, by Jane Wigham.

l do. do. Lendon, by Mrs. Reid. 1 do. do. Bristol, by Mrs. Herbert Thomas. 2 boxes do. Leeds, by Joseph Lupton.

I box from Manchester, by Miss Whitelegge. 2 boxes from Dublin, by R. D. Webb, 1 box from Newcastle on-Tyne, by Rev.

1 .o. do. Cork, by Miss Jennings.

1 do. do. Switzerland, by Mrs. F. G. Shaw. 1 do. do. Paris, by Mrs. Chapman.

Parcels received in the Bazaar Boxes, and forwarded. From Elinburgh, parcel and letter to W. L. Garri-

Letters to F. Douglass and J. B. Syme. From Glasgow, parcels for W. L. Garrison and H. C.

Wright. From Manchester, package for F. Douglass.

From Bristol, parcel for Rev. R. C. Waterston and W.

From Frederick Douglass's Paper.

THE SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, On the relation of Kossuth to the anti-slavery ed some sensation among our readers, on account of its alleged severity towards the illustrious Fugitive. We have no apology to make for the publica-tion of that speech. Had we the power, we would scatter it broadcast over the whole country. Mr. Phillips has surveyed the great Hungarian from the He has weighed him in the balance, mene, mene, tekel, upharsin.' At a time when adroitness and tact are more commended than unsophis-ticated frankness, and truckling expedency is exnd independence of Hungary is breaking out, even in our own ranks, to the extent of excusing Kossuth from the heaven-imposed duty of testifying, without qualification, against oppression everywhere, such an effort as that of Mr. Phillips is demanded. We published that speech, therefore, to demanded. We published that speech, therefore, to supply an obvious need, and such a speech! Where equal? We have read many from the same is its equal? We have read many from the same orator, all of surpassing elequence, beauty, and power, but this last, for its loftiness of sentiment, its manly holdness, its straightforward honesty, and its stringent and bracing application of the great principles of justice, humanity and liberty to a popular idol, is unmatched, if not unmatchable. To those who may not be satisfied with the views maintained in it, we can give no better advice than to ask them

Don't fail to read WENDELL PHILLIPS' speech on Kossuth's course, on our first page. We were very reductantly obliged to omit a part of it. In point of logic and eloquence, the speech would not suffer beside the efforts of the Magyar himself. while its faithful application of principle administer to him a severe and merited rebuke.—Salem (Ohio Anti Slavery Bugle.

Be Referring to the Traveller's account of a meet ing lately held at South Boston by a colored man named William Jones, the Gazette says-

The above pretended advocacy of slavery, 'b The above pretended advocacy of savery, or ne of its victims, is truly explained thus:—

There is a queer sort of a nigger living in South loston, by the name of Jones. He is something of

poston, by the name of JONES. He is something of a wag, and always ready to act his part in a joke, —and he does his part well. A number of wage, knowing Jones' capacities and capabilities, induced him for the few of the same capacities. subject, to change its whole heart and mode of action him, for the fan of the thing, to give a public lecture, charging a small sum for admittance, at which he was to relate his personal experience while a slave; they it

sgreeing to help him sell tickets, and promising him all that was cleared above expenses. Jones entered into the scheme very gravely; issued his tickets, and collected quite an audience, when he held forth in his peculiar grandiloquent and impressive style, much to the delight and amusement of those in the secret. What he did or did not say, is of no consequence, as the whole thing was a burlesque, and was so intended. Jones was satisfied, because he cleared something by the exhibition he made of himself. But he would not have it believed by any means that he prefers slavery to freedom, as he could means that he prefers slavery to freedom, as he could very easily place himself in bondage, if he chose that delightful condition; and you can't frighten poor clever negger in his way, we can hardly justify those who make sport of his weakness. There are som wags, however, who delight to amuse themselves a

We should attach no importance to this affair, the Traveller's paragraph upon it had not been greed it is seized upon by some papers, who are never guilty of publishing any thing offensive to slave-holders, as evidence of the 'happy condition' of those who live under the benign influence of the 'peculiar institution' of the South.

SPEECHES, ADDRESSES, AND OCCASIONAL SERMONS, by Theodore Parker, Minister of the XXVIIIth Congregational Church in Boston. 2 vols. 12mo. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

Most of the contents of these two handson volumes we have read in other forms, as they first came from the hands of their author. We differ came from the hands of their author. We differ widely, decidedly, from many of his leading principles of theology and of religion; but we should be sorry to be supposed blind to the high claims to attention which his writings possess, or the noble traits of character in himself which they reveal. There is in these volumes a lofty consciousness that he is on the track of truth, as the grand aim for the soul, which of itself commands our admiration; and a which of itself commands our admiration; and a genial spirit of tumanity, of interest in the masses of men, of longing to elevate, and make free, and help onward those portions of the race whose lot renders these results most needed and desirable, which enlists our love. His fresh, natural, and glowing style, whatever may be said of its occasional crudities or harsh expressions; the rich and apt il-lustrations of which his pages are opulent; the acute insight into human nature, and the great learning handled so easily, and brought so directly to bear or the subjects he discusses, must ever instre to him renders and disciples. We live at a day with such appeals as Mr. Parker makes to men will ind a reponse in the hearts of thousands; and widely as my may differ from him in respect of opiniors, it is best, we are persuaded, to let the old vulgar vey of mad dog' alone, and see whether the legitimate influence of what he says and writes may not be wholesome for multitudes, who, from one or anothe; cause, are driven and kept aloof, if not avowedly yet tacitly and no less actually, from the embrace of the Chorch. It does not become any who are well convinced that they have attained truth, or any large convinced that they have attained truth, or any eag-measure of it, to fear, because of the bold utterance of adverse opinions. We like Mr. Parker all the better for his frank and plain speech; and feel that truth has all the better chance to be reached by her seekers, when those who offer themselves as guides iw out so well their quality .- New York Christian

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle. KCSSUTH-WEY THIS NOISE ABOUT HIM?

GARRETTSVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 4th.

Dear Marius: People are all running enzy after Kossuth. Even the Abolitionists cannot let him alone. In fact, I could not, last week. But what is the use? Who is Kossuth? He's but one man, and there never is one man without there being another, and there is no Kossuth in this country, without there being more than three million of stares in it, at the same time! Now, why not talk about these three million a little, as well as say so much about this one? Who can tell? Can anybody? Is not each one of the slaves as good as Kossath? Is he not as much entitled to his liberty? And is not the freedom of all the slaves, taken together, worth as much as the Independence of Hungary? Then why give to this one man so disproportionate share of time and attention?

Friends of Humanity! A nation is waiting to be redeemed in this country, as well as in Europe! Millions are calling upon you here! Here-here is the work to which you are summoned! Be not diverted from it. Have a single eye. Turn neither to the right hand nor to the Sympathize with en-love all men-work for all men-but let your love, work, and sympathy, be first for those at home—those in your own midst—those whom you and I have been helping to enslave! None other can have such claims upon you. Heaven help the slaves, for all men pass them by on the other side! And thou, O mocking nation,- seeping over the woes of Hungary, while thou, thou plantest thy boof on the necks of thy own Magyars—r-peni, and clothe thee with sackcloth, if, perchance, thou mayest avert their awful fate!

JOSEPH TREAT.

KOSSUTH AND THE SOUTH.

Kossuth has sealed his lips hermetically on the ibject of slavery. He has avoided all reference to the subject, exc the subject, except to say that he wont speak of it. He has even so far forgot what was due to himself, and the cause of universal freedom and justice, as to call the piratical crusade of this country against Mexico -waged expressly for the extension of slavery, - a orions strongle. While in Philadelphia, he received a forged letter warning him against incendiary sentiments in favor of universal liberty.

[Here follows the letter, which has already been iblished in the Liberator, with Kossuth's emphatic disclaimer of any intention to give even a moral testimony against slavery in this country:]-Ed. Lib.

All this tender complacency to that embodime of all despotism and all vill ny, the slave power, has failed of its object. Kossuth has not yet got low enough to secure the favor of the overseers. He has said too many eloquent things, and done and suffered too much for freedom, to be taken into faor by the upstart oligarchy that rules this nation

Kossuth will believe ere lence he has heretofore maintained on the subject of slavery will avail him nothing. He will find the negro lords of the South a more exacting and inexorable race of tyrants than those of Eur he so elequently denounces. In the House, they have disgraced the whole country by their factions and apprincipled opposition to the resolutions for his reception. They will oppose to the death all efforts to induce the nation to accede to his wishes. And they will, for the present, succeed. Northern cottonmongers are in sympathy with them, o , rather, subjection to them. Their combined for the time being, carry the day. Until the iro rule of the thrice accursed slave power of this country is broken, the oppressed of other lands will look in vain for sympathy or aid from this nation. They must fight their battles, uncheered and unaided by the nation that boasts itself as the land o free and the home of the brave-the asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

We rejuice in these developments. The slave power is weaving its own shrond. Its supporters are arraying themselves against the freedom of the world, and will speedily perish under the consum-ing wrath of a holy God, if not in the fires of a world's execuation .- Free Presbyterian.

Alluding to the announcement of Mr. Gyurnan, editor of the ' Voelkerbund,' of his opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, the Anti-Slavery Bugle says,

This declaration has made no small buzz among the slaveholding admirers of Kossuth and liberty especially as Mr. Gyurman had formerly been con nected with a journal in Kossuth's interest in Hun-gary, and had also his advice and recommendation o commence the like employment here. Kossuth killful of Northern doughfaces, hastens, by his Sec etary, to disclaim all connection with this dones

So it seems that to seck the abrogation of the Fu So it seems that to seek the abrigation of the cu-ritive Slave Lew and oppose Land Monopoly is Kossuth being judge, injurious to the interests of Hungary. We are glad that Mr. Gyurman thinks atherwise. We have already quite enough of those aberwise. lay of Hamlet, with the port of Hamlet left out by equest of slaveholders, without importing them from Europe.

During the debase in the House of Representa-tives upon the Kossuth reception resolution, Master Brooks, of New York—the same gentleman who threatened the repeal of the Salt Duty, by way of reprisal for the rescue of Jerry, and who afterwards came out from that city to aid in the re-establish-ment of 'Law and Order' in this part of the world— was delivered of the following sentiments:—

'He (Mr. B.) was for no Peter the Hermit: h 'He (Mr. B.) was for no Peter the Hermit: he will not take his candle and walk among the powder magazines of all mankind, and rejoice in the general explosion. He would discountenance intervention of all kinds. He would attend to his own household. This was the duty of a good citizen and a good legislator. If the principle be established that this government has the right to intervene in hehalf of Hungary, or any other portion of the in behalf of Hungary, or any other portion of the world, you will soon be told that there are millions of human beings here in bondage, and that there exists in our own country; and that you must there-fore seize the torch, cross the Potomac, and set fire to the whole South. If this principle be established, it would be in vain to attempt to resist the universal deluge; it would never sweep first over Europe, but over a portion of our own country beyond the Po-

Thus we may say nothing in favor of freedom and independence in Hungary, or any other country, less it may peril the existence of slavery in the United States! We shall utter no word of sympathy for the oppressed of other lands, because it would kind the firm of comparing in page own! We must dle the fires of emancipation in our own ! We must repress the feelings which animate our breasts favor of universal liberty, for fear they may receive a too extensive interpretation, and be applied as well to the bondsmen of this republic, as to the down-trodden masses of Europe! Alas! to what shifts the pimps and panders of slavery are reduced! How long shall we be allowed freedom of speech and thought, at this rate?—Syracuse Journal.

VILLANV.

We copy the following cool paragraph from the

' A man named Akins, who was detected in selling "passes" to negroes in order to enable them to escape from their masters, was arrested, but nothing could be done with him, as there was only negro testimony against him. He was, however, seized by he crowd, who stripped him, and gave him two or three hundred lashes on his back, and then started him down the river on the steamer Winslow.'

Two or three hundred lashes inflicted on a map' bare back, for 'selling passes to negroes,' and this with no testimony against him but that of people whose ouths could not be believed in a Court of Justice, against that same white man, if he had murdered ten negroes! How could the crowd of villains know that he was guilty? and if even so, was that a crime worthy of such a punishment? Had he bought one of these slaves, taken a mother from her babe, and lashed her naked back for 'whimpering' about it would any of that crowd have dared to object to it? No, he would have been a gentleman slaveholder then; but to sell 'passes' was a hideous crime, deserving of two or three hundred lashes, though he could not be proved guilty. Kentucky should fol-low the example of North Carolina, and improve her laws so that a slave negro's testimony may be good against any white man who offers to aid him to escape from bondage, but of no weight should white man ravish the wife or daughter or murder the whole family of the slave.—Pills. Dispotch.

LIBERTY AND DEATH.

The following heart-rending narrative was given by Issue Johnson and wife, just from slavery :-

They were held as property in the State of Mis sissippi, a short time since, and were the parents of an only child, which was about thirteen months old. A few days before they started on the hezardous voyage to Canada, the mother learned that she was sold to a slave trader, who intended to separate her from her beloved child and husband, never more to see them on this earth. But they resolved on running away to Canada, with their only child, or perish by the way. They succeeded in crossing over the line into what is called a free State. (Indiana,) with their claid, where they were chased until their babe was sacrificed on the bloody altar of Slavery. On seeing that they were closely pursued, they broke and ran to a corn field—the wife first got over the fence, and the husband handed her the child, with which she ran as tast as she could. She heard the pursuer, saying 'stop, stop, or I will shoot you down? and before she had proceeded far, a gun was fired, and her child was shot dead from her back—and the ball, which passed through the child's neck, cut off one corner of the mother's ear. At this moment, the poor mother fell down with her higless babe, when she was rushed upon by two white men who com-menced trying to bind her with ropes; but when she cried for help, her husband came to her relie. The cried for help, her husband came to her rene. The contest was desperate for a few moments; the wife and husband both fought until they brought dean one of the party, and his companion fled and left him. The husband and wife, fearing that they would some be surrounded and overpowered, and seeing that their little one was dead, and that they could do it no good, they reluctantly left it lying by the villain who shot it. Fortunately for them, they soon found a depot of the underground railroad, and one of the conductors thereof was kind enough to put on an extra train, which soon landed them on a soil where no slave can breathe.' We deeply sympathize with them in their bereavement, whi would be far better that ten thousand children should perish by the way side, than for one to be taken back into southern slavery .- Voice of the Fugitire.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE NOTTINGHAM KIDNAPPING CASE The causes of the death of Joseph C. Miller,

come account of which we gave last week, have bee made the subject of legal investigation, and a decissubject of legal investigation, and a decis-by the Coroner's Jury that he committed Whether this is to be the end of the matter ion given by remains to be seen, but we learn from the Pennsylpania Freeman that his friends are still firm in th belief that he was foully murdered, and that opinion will no doubt be confirmed by the evidence given be fore the Coroner. It is difficult to believe that the decision of the Jury was not a foregone conclusion, from which they were not to be moved by any from which they were not to be moved by amount of evidence; for the testimony is very posiexceedingly anxious to escape from Maryland, and to return home; was found upon his knees tied by two handkerchiefs, by the neck, to a small tree, in which position it is difficult to conceive of his having hanged himself; that there were marks of vio-lence upon his wrests; and that the handkerchiefs by which he was half-suspended are not to be found.
Added to this, his wife diclares that he had but one handkerchief with him, and it is said by his friends who saw him before he was buried that but one of those found was his. Some weight is also due the fact that his friends can conceive of no cause for his committing suicide. He was a member of the Society of Friends, in easy circumstances and respectable position, and with a young family about him. On the other hand, he had made himself obnappers and slave hunters by profession, could have scruple in adding murder to their other crimes and who had a positive interest in getting him out a the way, at the same time that they could gratif their desire for revenge for the death of Gorsuch. We publish below the evidence before the Coro ner's Jury, as reported in the Baltimore papers!-

About 2 o'clock, nearly all the witnesses having arrived, the corpse was taken from the hearse to the principal room of the building, and, in presence of the authorities of the count the jury and others, rethe authorities of the count the jury and others moved from the box and coffin and extended be them. The removal of the cover from the played one of the most revolting scenes which we played one of the most revolting scenes which we have ever beheld. There land the frozen body of a have ever beheld with garments almost comhuman being, clothed with garments almost com-pletely covered with mud and dirt, which, it seems entered on account of the defect of the cover, whils the clothes themselves seemed more like the fattered and threadbare habiliments of a mendicant than one and threadbare habiliments of a mendicant than one who, according to all accounts, as a farmer; well circumstanced, as the world goes. The coverings were hurriedly cut off, disclosing an entire nakedness of the stiffened and haggard corpse, which, as it lay before the crowd, with the indellible marks around the neck of the cloth by which it was suspended to a free in the lone wood, made a deep im-

pression upon all present.

The Liberator!

BOSTON, JAN. 30, 1852. ANTI-SLAVERY REMINISCENCES.

HAZLEBANK, (Michigan,) Jan. 17, 1852. To Richard D. Webb, Dublin, Ireland :

DEAR RICHARD-You have over felt and show deep interest in the anti-slavery movement in the United States. You are endeared to many who have, for years, been identified with that cause, by person al intimacy, and by ten thousand words and deeds of personal sympathy and hospitality. God bless you for this sincere, cordial and active sympathy! In the life of none of the American abolitionists have you felt a deeper interest than in that of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. A few items, touching his first consecration of himself to the abolition of American slavery, will be of interest to you as well as to others.

Before me are the volumes of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, from 1825 to 1832, by BENJA MIN LUNDY. I have just been looking them over, In them is much valuable information touching the course of this government in regard to slavery, that could be found no where else in a form so full and detailed; especially in regard to the plunder of Texas from Mexico. But what has particularly interested me, is the account given of GARRISON's first efforts for the slave, and of his views at that time. What a school has anti-slavery been to all engaged

In the number dated Sept. 12, 1829, the editor, B. LUNDY, SAVE :-

I have been anxious for several years to engage a competent assistant. At length I have succeeded. A gentleman, who is already favorably known to the public as a zealous and efficient advocate of the sacred cause of Universal Emancipation, has determined to unite his efforts with mine, &c.

That gemen was W. L. Garrison, and the pa per bearing the above date is the first one in which Benjamin Lundy and William Lloyd Garrison' are mentioned as joint Editors. In the same paper is Garrison's introductory address, as Junior Editor. The address thus begins :-

. Ter. months ago, as editor of the Bennington (Vt.) Journal of the Times. I publicly declared, that on whatever spot I might afterwards be located, the energies of my life should be directed to the overthrow of three of the greatest cvils that curse our race—namely, Slavery, Interprehance and War. My resolution is nuchanced. In decreased namely, SLAVERY, INTEMPERANCE and WAR. My resolution is unchanged. In devoting my attention to the extinction of slavery, I do not mean to lose sight of the other specified abominations, but they will necessarily receive less of my attention. shall rely on nothing but the eternal principles of justice for the speedy averthrow of slavery. I am convinced, on mature reflection, that no valid excue e can be given for the continuance of this evil a single hour. These, therefore, are my positions:—

1. That the slaves are entitled to immediate and complete Emancipation; consequently, to hold them longer in bondage is both tyrannical and unnecessary.

*2. That the question of expediency has nothing to do with that of right; and it is not for those who ty nnize to say when they may safely break the chair of their subjects. As well may a thiel determine on what particular day or month he shall leave off stealing with safety to his own interests.

3. That, on the ground of expediency, it would be wiser, to set all the slaves free to-day than to-morrow, or next week than next year, '&c.

It is twenty-two years since he thus took his stand. and consecrated himself to the abolition of slavery How he has redeemed his pledge is well known to you, and to Great Brita'n, and to the United States. At that time, he was in sympathy with the theological opinions and religious practices of the Calvinistic Baptists, at present one of the largest sects in the nation. In the paper of Nov. 13, 1829, is the following:

Domestic Slave Trade. The horrible trafficonnues to be pursued with unabated alactity. Scarce, a vessel, perhaps, leaves this port (Baltimore) for lew Orleans, without carrying of is Brown, which sailed hence a few weeks since ransported secondy five. This vessel hails from m native place, (Newburyport, Mass.,) and belongs t Francis Todd. So much for New England principle Next week I shall allude more particularly to this af-

Accordingly, in the paper of Nov. 20th is another editorial on the same transaction, in which he says · I am resolved to cover with thick infamy all who were concerned in this nefarious business.

Francis Todd was covered with infamy. On the Bove two articles, he based his libel suit against Garrison, and caused him to be imprisoned in Baltimore. In the Genius of March 5, 1830, Benjamin Lundy thus writes: . The partnership will be henceforth dissolved. It

would be useless to say much now as to the manner in which the work has been conducted the last six months. Having been nearly the whole time from home, with the exception of the first few weeks, the home, with the exception of the first few weeks, the management of it devolved, principally, upon the junior editor. In some few instances, as might have been expected, articles were admitted that did not entirely need my approbation, but I fully acquit him of inserting any thing, knowing that it would be thus disapproved; and we have ever cherished for each other the kindest feelings, and mutual personal research. Wherever, he have the transfer of the province of the provi spect. Wherever his lot may in future be east, of whatever station he may occupy, he has my best wishes for his happiness and prospecity, both temporal successful. It would be superfluous in me to say that he has proven himself a faithful and able coarjutor great and holy cause in which we are en-Even his enemies will admit it. But l secrfully take this opportunity to bear testime to his strict integrity, smiable deportment, and virtuous conduct, during the period of our acquaintance.

In the Genius of May, 1830, Lundy says:

· The Libel Suit instituted by Todd of Newbury port, has been decided in his favor; and my la partner is now in Prison!! Here he must remain with the costs of suit. Strange as it may seem to ou friends, elsewhere, the TRUTH cannot be told he re, rel ters are even alraid to put a communication type, though they may have nothing to do with the

authorship.

The press is now muzzled. I have not one, at present, under my own control, and cannot, consequently, expariate upon this subject as I could wish. My triend Garrison will give a brief exposition of the proceedings on his trial in the case before us, to which the reader will please refer for information respecting the particulars of it.

This ' brief exposition' no where appears in the Genius. But in the Jone number, Lundy says, that Arthur Tappan, of New York, paid the costs and fine, and gained his release. He then adds:

. If our persecutors think to break down our spirit by their vile preceedings, they will ere long find that they have "reckoned without their host." Thus much I can say for myself and the reader will in-I can say for myself,-and the reader will incline to believe that the same remark will apply to my triend Garrison, a ter perusing the ollowing, which he pencilled on the walls of his prison, the next morning after his incarceration. While immured morning after his incarreration. While immured within those gloomy walls, he wrote many other articles, equally lively and elegant:—

"High walls and huge the popy may confine, And iron grates obstruct the prisoner's gaze, And massive bolts may baffle his design, And vigilant keepers watch his devious ways:

Yet scoins th' in mortal MIND this base control No chains can bind it, and no cell enclose: No chains can find it, and no cell check.

Switter than light, it flies from pole to pole,
And, in a flash, from earth to heaven it goes!

It leaps from mount to mount—from vale to vale
It wanders, plucking honeyed truits and flowers

It visits home, to hear the fire-ide tale, Or in sweet conver-e pass the joyous hours:
"Tis up before the sun, roaming sist,
And, in its watches, wearies every star!"

After his liberation, Garrison went to New York, nd there commenced lecturing on slavery and against Colonization; of which he said, in his Ad-Beyond a doubt, poor Miller was murdered ! Editor of the Genius, September, 1829: - No man lress to the public on his assuming the post of junior

contemplates with more intense merrer tol.
gled satisfaction, the Colony at Libera, that gled satisfaction, von comme a tracea that scriber. I have elsewhere termed a the barries of the scriber. I have ensewhere termed a dake heart of Africa, full of generate repo

heart of Airica, union Remains impossion blood. But his eyes were som opening its abominations. In a letter to Land, it is to Do you know that I have taken by the sagainst the American Colonization Sources as an as mad as the chivatrous box Sources a similar fate. But, seriously, the long amire the pretensions of that Society, the long more I interrogate its principle, the greeks as like of it.

In the same letter, he says:

In the same letter, he says:

'For ourselves, LET US HOLD TO PROSE
WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. Let us not make them, even for an hour. Let us the letters
countrymen. Let us never embrace them of the
And the higher they raise their profession of the
partroitsm, the stronger must be our leveled of the
partroitsm, the stronger must be our leveled for
hypocries. They are dishonest and treel solds
angels, and devils, and the universelves of the
scillout zeross. A republican and Carlons desire
is as great a solecism as a religious should
drunkard, or an houset thief!

In the same number of the Genius Londy as Garrison:

Garrison:

"Since leaving Baltimore, this interple stone, "Since leaving Baltimore, this interple stone, affician Emancipation has delivered levians as places, on the important sulfyer levians as places, on the important sulfyer levians as the stone of the cloonization Society stone, as the stone devoted his attention. He spenty and bottomer the scheme of the Colonization Society as stone; impracticable. This has, of councy as stoney impracticable. This has, of concert as stoney the most pointed censure of the patrents says that institution. Their condemnance has been so far as to deny him the use of the patrents have so far as to deny him the use of the patrents have several instances. In Buston, he mer the assess several instances in the council of the assessment of the assessment he rights of the assessment he results as a several instance. In a success the continuous several instances in the council of the assessment he repair to the assessment he rights of the assessment he rights of the assessment he repair to the assessment he rights of the as

Jails, I propose to augress the course of Boos as open air, on the Common.

Wm. Lioth Garral

No. 30 Federal street, Ort. 11, 1830 No. 30 Federal street, Oct. II, 1850"

Soon after the appearance of this noise he shas the use of a spacious hall, and delivered he shas the large audiences. The language slick is an warm, energetic and bold. Nothing hat have meaning the adamanatine hearts of slavites, not jet he had feelings of our humane ones, whose seems russ oped in a ten-fold eneasement of spath; and manner

As an illustration of the religion of the clean and clergy of the nation at that time and recent in the main, I would state, that then, long before word had been whispered about Garrana and ty, when he was known to entertain extrasting and orthodox views of theology, not a cheer ; Boston could be get, nor a Hall, entry to he owned and occupied by the Atheists of its live Kneeland school. This Hall was placed stack. posal by the Atheists, to be used for the above mal purpose, as he should see fit. That, loo, surging the only hall in Buston in which George Dame was allowed to lecture on six-ry. In the hills rison plend the cause of freedom in 1833, sale cause he did so, from that hour the churchen clerry of Boston branded lim as an infid-1; lens when they had closed their does against the lasican slaves, he went into the ball of the Atlean plead their cause. Who, slave or freman, and not prefer such an Atheism to such a Reigne! would. It is more just, more loving, more pas, In the January number of the Geniu, 1831 ats

*THE LIBERATOR. Just as this paper we go press, I received the first number of the Lean published at Boston by William Llad Garison Isane Knapp. Next month I shall notice field I sane Anapp. Aext monta I shall note time.
At present, I can only say, it is a welly pay, in
cipally devoted to the course of Asiasa Essay,
tan. It is neatly executed, and, a might bring
ed, a warm, 'enthusiasue' advocate of the bulk
mediate abolition of slavery. Let easy seeman for it that can spore two codars sper.

In the next number, Landy says:

· The noble stand which these two changion the cause of humanity have taken, will indest to the true friends of the unfortunate Africa THE PRESENT GENERATION, BOWDER, WILL MI THEM JUTICE. I it gives them the wher while live and labor in their vocation, it is all the nat peet. If they hold on, their youth and manhood e spent in the ing the fiends of shader and pers tion—but their old age will be cherred sin best of an approving world. What glorous sensite they before them!!

In a letter to Lundy, on starting the Libertic, We may have to live on bread and water for long time; but while we can get that fire, the erator shall be published.' Twenty-two years passed. Garrison was then 24; he is now 16; it ing spent the vigor and strength of his mashed pleading, before the tribunal of mankind the case the poorest, the most helpless, most despised in most injured and outraged of the human not. er did Paul have more cause to say of he and than Garrison has of his :- ' In all things appear ourselvesas a minister, of God, in much pure in affliction, in necessities, in distresses, it see in imprisonment, in tumults, in labors, in satisfain fastings; by fairness, by knowledge, by the be Ghost, by love unfeigned, by the word of trat, by power of God, by the armor of righteosees, at right hand and on the left; by honor and by it honor, by evil report and good report; as deems and yet true, as unknown and yet well knows dying, and behold we live, as chastened and selfed, as sorrowful and yet always rejoing, a pe yet making many rich; as having nothing, in p sessing all things.' Well do I know her an cause Garrison has to say :- Troubled to et sides but not distressed; perplexed, but not not epnir ; persecuted, but not forsaken; rast dought not destroyed.' May his 'o'd age be cheered at the smiles of the slaves redeemed. This, sat is Consciousness of having loved those of his kind als were ready to perish, having none to belt 22 the reward he asks; the only one his nature can ceive or appreciate.

It is worthy of notice, that, in all his course, Gas rison has never quoted the Bable to sanction shorts but has ever used that book with great power touch it; while those who have quoted it in support a & have been loudest and forenost in descripting the enemy of the Bible. All discussions on the ti-slavery platform, respecting the S.bbath, the prehood, the Church, the Bible, Christ, the Atoms God, the Constitution, and the Union, have income bly, been brought there by the advocates of shorts. They have used these w-apons to defeat slow and have forced the abolitionists to discuss the on petency of these to sustain and defend shreet in when we have asserted, the tachaterer is opposed a self-evident truth, is a self-evident falsehood by have answered by calling us Infdelt. It a seep ry that we are worthy to be infidels and enemal wlatsoever book, church, religion, governous

Dear Richard: I will send the above to the go, that sanctions slavery. erator, hoping the Editor will feel no delect ! publishing it, as a record of the past, and of the nection between him and Lundy, and of the cities in which, in the outset of his career, he as is by that devoted, unwearied friend and charges those who pine and perish as rictims of Assess Religion and Republicanism.

Thine, truly, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ANTI-S

alist chw alavery pos Id not redee empty sout d for their of their nu comes from laveholder's s. Coe was

spoke, and ed even an tures upon house, the and gave ditory. She during the It was every sentin gathering

reformer, no people. Wednesda h Dennis, ar he evening. ks, also up Thursday, in Mrs. I re there the and expos etter to the to the st nd Thatcher with some ossuth in the meetings a arce need ery friends of

nis, and F have done all ERICAL AT promised to which was c to consider required of bonds.' It

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and betrayed real regard for ate the co they can be a lonal cant. e Liw, as co ding upon the the Couventio in object of the anti-slavery in disfellowshipp that untouched union, even a following Refinal adjournm is period of the period of the ned so strong muse it would min :—

sons, until they ding by their e the Resolution reholders are n reholders are n o are generally of the members of th

MILLAVERY ON THE CAPE East DENNIS, Jan. 23d, 1852.

Mr. Gazanox . periods there and in the neighborhood. I of any meeting that night at Union Hall, and Wednesday evening.

the Branks erening, I went to Brewster, where I of transfer recently Dea. Freeman, had made or harmonia. Thursday and Priday The first was well attended. On the sec-The protection storm kept a portion of say; but we had two good meetings ed the interest in the glorious cause,

defined the interest in the giorious cause, is Searley evening, I spoke again in Harwich. Sourier eremone, the Wilcox, an Unitarian clergythe hal appointed a meeting there, occupied chan with a sermon upon prayer. I spoke in erms abore named upon the position of the ist above named upon the position of the a se anti-divery position, upon the ground of person time; but it is quite singular that their in 1790 did not rouse the ire of the man and that their present 'anti-slavery posiindices them to shut the doors of almost every mand that he land against us! It is an e dietry position which means nothing, and which edisor position a line in millions of years—a ment sound, subject altogether to sectarian in-The Universalist denomination are not perfor their anti-slavery principles; and though a of their number are tinetured with the principles greeten, the mass truckle to the pro-slavery sentiand the North. The money they need for supenes from the people of the North, who are ented in the Southern trade, and from partisans past demapagaes who for office lick the dust from

Mr. Coe was present, and made a few earnest reis in condemnation of the position of the profess-Christians of America. Mr. Donne, of Hyannis, goke, and stated that the abolitionists were rewedgen an old cast-away Universalist Church at unis. In the evening, I addressed a full audi-

h Tuesday evening, Mrs. Coe commenced a course eters upon ' Woman and her Rights.' She had as house, though the travelling was bad in the exst, and gave a very excellent address to a delight. adapt. She intends to visit other places on the during the winter. Her lectures at Hyannis gren to crowded houses, and gave great satisin It was gratifying to hear her avow her anenery sentiments so boldly, and I trust we shall a hear ber voice from our platform at some of our ge pthering. She is calculated to do great good mer, and to exert a powerful influence upon

Welarsday, I went to friend Chapman's, at Gra Dennis, and held a meeting in the school-house beerening. I spoke two hours, to a good audiand Es kiel Thatcher, of Yarmouth, made some ik also upon the subject of slavery.

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course of seed, and te. Non-mission proving satirace, stripes, tchings he Holy h, by the secures own, as not sill-

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or Liberto in con-timate a held soon of serican.

sels Mrs. E. Oakes Smith was announced to ture there the same evening. I intended to speak a slow of her lecture, but illness, caused by faend exposure, prevented her coming. I read sur to the audience, and they all remained to den to the stern truths in relation to slavery. fired Thatcher made some remarks, and I followed is with some observations, mainly upon the course

lyck o the seme place again to-night, and shall accesses at Yarmouth on Saturday evening and

I same need say, that I have received from the antiery friends of Harwick, Brewster and Dennis, all es and assistance. Gilbert Smith and Zebina hall, at Harwich; Mesers. Chapman and Crowell, Brank, and Freeman, at Brew-ter, and many othm bare done all in their power to forward the cause Truly yours,

GEO. W. PUTNAM.

CLERICAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. Augusta, (Me.,) Jan. 21, 1852.

monaired to give you an account of the Convenon which was called to meet at Augusta, on the 21st. to consider what the 'word and providence of required of the Church in behalf of 'them that ads.' It has just adjourned, after a session of so lare. It did nothing more than to betray an unconscience, and to show that duty is feebly strugfine with interest in the Church. Although this Conhin was called by Doctors of Divinity and Theoagical Professors in any quantity, is Professor present, and but one D D.; and that one saperannated as well as antiquated Dr. Tappan, of gava, who gave his influence against any action, thought that all the Church could do would be to ar for the stave, and leave the rest to God. Though et by elergy and Doctors of Divinity, the Convenwas organized by electing a municipal judge to over its deliberations-Judge Farnsworth, of gua. The Business Committee consisted of a abr of the leading clergymen of the State—I am his to give their names. The following is the first ign presented, which was discussed for hours Resided, That the condition of our beloved country dis for the prayerful consideration of Christian free-

New, is not this a smart Resolution to occupy the mon of a State Convention of anti-slavery minisn beloand I wish the readers of the Liberator d have listened to the whining about divine ases, the grace of God, &c., uttered during the enson of this Resolution. It was almost intolerated betrayed to my mind any thing but honesty had regard for the will of God. The clergy vastly the common sense of the people, if they supse her can be much longer cheated with such ' pro-

& solutions were passed condemning the Fugitive the Lew, as contrary to the laws of God, and not a spos the people. This was well, and worthy he Convention. But what was confessed to be the eject of the Convention, and most important to slavery movement in this country,-the subject d adellowshipping slaveholding churches,—was left bot astosched. The great concern of those who aged matters seemed to be to preserve harmony hos, even at the expense of duty and principle he fallering Resolution passed, in the confusion, at test adjustment. If it had been introduced at an period of the meeting, probably it would not have bed so strong as it is, (though it is without vitality,) example would then have undergone a thorough dis-

Removed That those persons who hold their fellow perty, are no more entitled to be recogniz-as, in good and regular standing, than distakes, in good and regular standing, man dis-tailors and users of intoxicating drinks, and escharted church privileges as well as those sum they cease to uphold the system of slave-by their example and advocacy.

The Repolation, it will be seen, does not assert that there are not entitled to be recognized as Chrisno sore entitled to be so recognized 'than tendors and users of intoxicating drinks, re generally, as it is well known, considered as Beath, rs of the church. Why did not the Conassert that it was a sin, odiously repugnant to praciples and spirit of the Christian religion to are, or to aid others directly or indirectly in so and that all ministers or churches that continue ship slaveholders, 'should be deharred church zes, as it was urged to do by Mr. Hathaway, of abid, and Gen. Fessenden, of Portland ! Simbecause it had not the Assesty so to do. Nothing

else was wanting. Dury was plain, and the hypocriti-cal cant about being 'in the dark' in this matter, was conversation with these persons. I find that it was the

full, and the Convention will claim to have done some-thing wonderful, and it will be said that the churches unbind the powers of nature, that they go forth, it of Maine are no longer in favor of slavery; and for this reason, it has done more hurt than good. It will not. serve to blind the eyes of the people as to the real position of the Church on this matter. On a careless reading of the resolutions, by the uninitiated, they will appear to be all that is necessary; but those that I have copied are utterly without signification. A Committee was selected-and very carefully selected-by tion proved, as all true men predicted, a failure. True ed in the Transcript, on the evening that I left in th lorn hope of slavery.' A. J. G.

THE TARIPP AND PREE TRADE. SHERWOOD, (N. Y.,) Jan. 15th, 1852.

FRIEND GARRISON:

I must confess that I am gratified to find, on you part, a willingness to let both sides pe heard, in reference to questions of importance; among them, not the least is the tariff for protection versus free trade. I am, and ever have been, owing to the medium through which I have viewed things, a tariff man. 1 think it well enough for a boy to cry 'fair play.' I could not refuse such an act of kindness to a father as and 'whoever runs fastest can have it,' when he knows the advantage of strength and speed is all on his side. A writer over the signature of Edward Search, expresses himself thus :- 'The course of action which your Government sanctions is to inenease the tariffs, and to make the working and opera--ume means for the support of Government; whereas, he things it should come out of property, by direct taxation, to relieve the poor of such a heavy burden. But did he ever examine that subject suffi-

ciently to satisfy himself that that would be the re-Suppose now (admitting no other influences) I had a house to rent, when Government concludes on direct taxation. The tax on my house is assessed at twenty dollars. Would the writer of that article suppose that I would pay that tax? I rather think, apart from other causes that might operate, nine times out of ten, it must come directly or indirectly out of the tenant; and operatives being a large portion of this class, it does seem to me, however clear this may be in theory, we should find nothing gained to the poor in practice. But, under the operation of a protective tariff, is

not sympathy for the poor operative rather gratuitous? I must confess, I am ignorant what it is that we need on which we are required to pay such very heavy duties. Instance-Nails, duty, 3 cts., cost, per lb., 4 1-2 cents; this is the tariff of 1842. Cotton cloth, be a very difficult matter to obtain the liberation of whatever may be the duty, is cheap enough at 8d per yard. So is Sugar at 6 and 10 cents; Tea, have had one report before of the same character, but (free;) Coffee, (ree.) Common woollen cloth is not it was laid on the table, and has never been called up very costly. I rather think, considering the advan- since. It, however, caused some discussion, which tage the workman has in economizing now, it would tended to enlighten the public mind on the subject. not better his condition to have direct taxation. One The report will be ready on Wednesday, when I will very important reason why we need protection is send you a copy. predicated upon the fact, that labor is better compensated here than abroad : consequently, the manu acturer could illy afford to pay his hands a fair priceso deemed with us -- and have those hands supply themselves with the same articles at a cheaper rate abroad. The result is too apparent to need to be portrayed. The theory does not seem to work good. If hands will agree to work as many hours, and at as low rates, as we are taught to believe they do in Europe, there is no doubt but articles could be manufactured as chean. But I have yet another view of the subject. The

free trade advocate refers sometimes to the monopoly by the home manufacturer. Admit it, for a moment. Now, take it away from him and give it to free trade -who has it now? The merchant, the speculator, Right; and do they regard the feelings of the poor more than the manufacturer? I think not. Again: the merchant can do a large amount of business, with but few hands. Not so with the manufacturer; from first to last, he is dependent on the various mechanics, too numerous to mention. But I am not dis--let it but be known to be profitable, and competi- New York. tion soon springs up. Fulton I think thought he monopoly availed him nothing. Our country is too same. extensive to dread monopoly, and there is too much in any profitable enterprise, undisputed sway for a with Engravings. very long period. As for rights, I believe it is generally admitted, that we must submit sometimes to a small evil, for the privilege of enjoying a greater amount of good. If, then, Lam compelled to pay a higher price, perhaps I am better supplied with the in Phonography. means than if it were otherwise. Paddy said he could buy better bafe in Ireland for saxpence a pound. Well, why didn't you stay there then?' 'Ah, fax, I year each. All letters and orders should be post-paid, had n't the saxpence.' O. C.

LECTURE OF PARKER PILLSBURY IN PORTLAND.

FRIEND GARRISON:

winter, through the Anti-Slavery Lyccum, with several lectures of great excellence; lectures which, for loftiness of principle, fearlessness of utterance, beauty of diction and any of the law went into effect. The The citizens of Portland have been favored this diction, and energy of delivery, well entitle each one of them to special notice and commendation. We have upon him have been but one seventh of what they are upon him have been but one seventh of what they one more in reserve, by Theodore Parker, whose name formerly were, and the actual assistance rendered ha alone is a guaranty that there will be no falling off in ability and boldness.

But I wish, at this time, to speak more particularly of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the evening of the 22d iust. I shall not attempt to report it, nor even to sketch it. Nothing short of a hearing of it would convey any thing like an adequate idea of its power. It surpassed, in almost every respect, any thing I lever heard or read from that indefatigable laborer in I lever heard or read from that indefatigable laborer in the law. He says: the anti slavery vineyard. Could I coin all the stars into words, and spread them upon this sheet in burning lines, or convert the black tempest-cloud into ink, of the people of this city and State, and I am confithe anti slavery vineyard. Could I coin all the stars and make its 'live thunder' rattle and boom in mountainous Saxon, on the ear of the reader, as he peruses this description, it would all be necessary to do the subject full justice. This may seem the sheerest hyper-

The question will doubtless be asked-Was it calculated to do good ? If by this is meant, Did it offend any body? (and that is just what many people do mean.) perhaps the answer would not be quite so satisfactory as they could wish it to be. In my humble opinion, this is the porest possible test of the value of ing one of the greatest obstacles to human progress a lecture. Truly, it is paying a sorry compliment to a It is cheering to see how moral sussion has thus enareformer to say that he gives no offence! Strange as it may seem, there are those in the ranks of the most radical abolitionists, who tremble at every thunderboit of resistance that were thrown out previous to the of truth, and turn pale at every well-drawn picture of passage of the Maine Liquor Law have proved the the bold depravity and canting hypocrisy of Church and State, of parties and sects. What are these good, tender, timid people thinking about, or what do they expect? It is time that they of the 'household of' faith' had put away such things. They say, indeed, in the early temperance movements, she has, for sev that they 'fear for others, who cannot bear such plain eral years past, been, as it were, merely marching on talk.' But what an example of timidity—nay, of cowardie—do they set before them! If the soldiers of tie State to shoot ahead of her in the cause; but she is 'regular army' are seen to shrink from the charge, can now awaking from her lethargy, as is manifested by we expect the 'raw militia' to enter the war? The her mamm to petition to the Legislature, and its

a mere pretext for continuing in the sin. As it is, the truth, more than the manner of its utterance, that gave Resolution, if it is good for any thing is owing to the offence. I find that, even with them, an agitation has management of Lewis Tappan, of New York, who was present, and took an active part in the Convention.

The proceedings will no doubt be soon published in unbind the powers of nature, that they go forth, in storm and in whirlwind, if need be, that the world die

Portland, Jan. 27, 1852.

CORRECTION. MR. EDITOR:

Allow me to make an explanation in your paper Since my return from Europe, I have learned, with the Convention, to prepare an address to the people on some surprise, that many who contributed towards the the subject of slavery. The address will doubtless be expenses of my journey, really supposed that I carried a tame and worthless affair. Thus has this Conven- with me two sercants. The truth is, it was so announce indeed is it, that the Church of this country is the for- British steamer America. The simple facts are these A colored man, (William W. Brown,) formerly a slave had left this country for London, leaving behind him two daughters. He was very anxious that his children should be brought over to him. On learning that I was about to proceed to London, I was requested to take charge of his children, and see them safely delivered in England. On applying to the agent of the British steamer, he said at once that they could not go, on secount of their color, unless they went as servants; and if I would consent to take them in that capacity, they could go as second-class passengers. Of cours to take his daughters to him. It was understood, therefore, on board the steamer, that these girls (on thirteen, the other fifteen years of age) were my servants. Of course, they could not wait on me, for the British steamer had servants enough, and so well trained that no one could use a servant-at least, not a table, if he had one. So much for my two servants CHARLES SPEAR,

Editor of Prisoner's Friend.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. PROVIDENCE, Jan. 24, 1852.

It will rejoice your heart to know that the subject of bolishing capital punishment has again been brought in a quiet way, before our law-makers. T. R. Hazard of Portsmouth, R. I .- a very excellent man-obtained ome signatures to a petition, headed by our former General Treasurer, and had the petition presented in the Senate a short time since, and it was referred to the Committee on Education, of whom Dr. Ariel Ballou brother of our estimable friend Adin) was Chairman. On Wednesday of this week, I think, Mr. Hazard appeared before the Committee, with about forty manuscript pages of facts and statistics. On Friday, a report was presented to the Senate, which will make about thirty printed pages, recommending the abolition of capital punishment, and substituting imprisonment for life. I understand, by the Bill presented, that it will murderer, after he once enters the State Prison. We Truly yours,
SAMUEL W. WHEELER.

WOMEN PETITIONS.

Our friends will observe the form of petition for the extension of the elective privilege to women The present is the most favorable time for action Let me press on all the friends of the cause an early and earnest attention to the circulation of these petitions. Every year adds to the momentum, and soon we shall have impulse enough to affect legislative ac on. Maine leads the way, by a statute six years old, which, so far as property is concerned, is all toe could ask. Let Massachusetts do as much, and add to it the right to vote. They should be returned to 21 Cornhill, Boston, by the 15th of February.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

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

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL: a Report itory of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence posed to admit the monopoly. Experience has taught amply illustrated with Engravings. Published monthme that, in any branch of business-I care not what by by Fowlers and Wells, No. 131, Nassau street,

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL, and Herald of Rehad secured the travel by steam of the Hudson river; form-Devoted to Physiology. Hydropathy, and the but as soon as it was discovered to be profitable, his Laws of Life. Profusely illustrated. Terms the

opital wanting employment to leave any company, children and youth, parents and teachers. Illustrated

THE UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER-Devoted to the dissemination of Phonography and Verbatim Reporting, with Practical Instruction to learners. Printed

Either of these monthlies will be sent by mail to any Post office in the United States, for One Dollar a and directed to Fowlers and Wells, No. 131, Nassau street, New York.

TEMPERANCE RESULTS

Facts !- Since the passage of the temperance law ir Maine, the frequent commitments to the House of Correction in Portland have decreased gradually, undermen and Council shows that this successful war But I wish, at this time, to speak more particularly fare against vice and crime has been carried on with

dent that no retrograde step will be taken here, in re-lation to this subject.

He concludes his report by saying :-

I am confident, that at the end of this municipal bole to some, but not, I venture to say, to any one who listened to that remarkable discourse.

The applies will doubtles be acked W. A. W

Good! All honor to Portland for thus smothering the liquid fires of 'distilled damnation' !-- for thus drying up one of the foul streams of vice and misery, and using her influence and power in removbled 'legal sussion' to firmly clinch the nail which the former had driven so thoroughly home. The threat mere noxious vapors of the distillery, which are now all dispersed by the healthful gales of tempe-

Though Massachusetts took precedence of Main lecture of Mr. Pillsbory did offend some; but, from a presentation, as recorded in another column .-- Y.

The annual meeting of that meanest and bases of all combinations in a philanthropic garb, the Amer-ican Colonization Society, was held in Washington last week, Daniel Webster, one of the Vice Presidents, (in the absence of Henry Clay, the Presidents, (in the absence of Henry Clay, the President,) most fitly occupying the chair. After the reading of the Report, and the delivery of a speech by the Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee, and of Rev. Dr. Slaughter, (how appropriately named!) of Virginia.

The Chairman then read the resolutions, and The Chairman then read the resolutions, and invited any gentleman to speak to them; but, no one appearing, and Mr. Webster himself being perseveringly called for by the meeting, he addressed the Society, in a speech occupying nearly half an hour. He said it was many years ago that he took part in the origination and organization of the Society. It was formed under a league of Sonthern gentlemen, the distinguished Bushrod Washington, he believed, being its first President. Circumstances had not permitted him, in the course of many ces had not permitted him, in the course of many years, to take any prominent or active part in furthering the objects or promoting the success of the Society. He had always looked upon it as useful, and to a certain degree practicable, and might in the end produce a great and good influence on the state of society.

the end produce a great and good innuence with state of society.

There is, said Mr. Webster, a power that sees the end of all things from the beginning. God is his own interpreter. The cupidity and criminality of men were often, under Divine Providence, made to work out great designs for the good of mankino.—

African slaves were brought hither almost simultaneously with the advent of the whites themselves. the white man to possess himself of the labor of the black. Those black men, when first brought here, black. Those black men, when first brought here, black. Those black men, when first brought here, the victions of wars and violence in their native, land, were ignorant, brutal, without knowledge of God; but now their descendants, though in a condition, it is true, subordinate, inferior, and enslaved, have learned and have come to know more than any or learned and have come to know more than any or all that they have left behind them in their native all that they have left behind them in their native in at a side door, and retired to his room for a few minutes. and barbarous Africa; and this seems, indeed, to be the mode, the rule established by Providence, by which Christianity shall be returned to that continent. How plainly is this an indication of Providence! He who goes back to Africa under the auspices of this society is an intelligent man; he knows he is an immortal man; and he is in every way infinitely more advanced than his ancestors

were when they were first brought to America.

The ways of Providence are dark. Since there are various races on the earth, as he believed there were, and since some of these look upon others with repulsion, he saw that there was an end in view promitive of the happiness of all. Emigration from land to land and from country to country is a great movement; it is a distinctive mark of the present age; emigration is in our times an eminent and prominent idea. We see it in more instances than one It was the remark of one of the ablest men, that he had ever in the course of his public hie been called into contact with, (Lord Ashburton,) when in this country, that it seemed to him as if emigration was the design of Providence to average or to equalize throughout the world the distribution of its popy-It is the mission of our Angle-Saxon race to

spread liberty, civilization and religion. There was a great influx upon our shores. We must was a great influx upon our shores. We mu-not stop it. It has for a time its inconveniences.-It brings those who are not easily able to shake off their old ways and feelings, and to accommodate themselves to our views and principles. But this is the affair only of a generation. English, Irish,

French, Germans, as they may be on their arrival, will, in the next age, all be Americans. We ought not to resist this, if we could.

There is another emigration; it is that from West to East, from America back to the land of Ham. He did not profess to see what shall happen, but it appeared that the emigration of free blacks to Africa was destined to reader. Africa, was destined to produce great good. If it e true that an amalgamation of the races cannot take place here, then each ought to be able to maintain itself in a way best suited to its own condition and circumstances, and to have the means of enjoying ple on Wednesday, last week. Previous to the or its own proper institutions.

If it be true—as I believe it is, without entering

into any physical argument on the subject.—that the emigration of this race is not more practicable than necessary, the result is that the separation of the two races, so as to enable each to pursue its own ends, and institutions, and own functions alone, is what humanity requires, under the same influence of public liberty, and under the same light of Christianity. This appears to me to be both practicable and desirable. There are one million and a half of persons in the United States of the African race free-free! Well, is it a great work to place them in a condition and in a place where they can not only be free, but subject to no feelings of inferiority? No man flourishes, no man grows, in a state of conscious inferiority, any more than a vegetable of Crange, and other distinguished gentlemen, friends of only be free, but subject to no tertings of inferiority? No man flourishes, no man grows, in a state of
conscious inferiority, any more than a vegetable
grows in the dark. He must come out and feel
his equality, enjoy the shining sun in the heavens,
like those around him, before he feels that he is, in

The Lib all respects, a man. [Applause.] It appears that, by emigration, it is not impracticable to send a hunby emigration, it is not impracticable to send a hundred thousand persons to Africa in a year. Without a violation of analogies, which we have followed in other cases, in pursuance of commercial relations it is within our constitutional powers and the pro-

mercial arrangements, just as we enter into treaties and pass laws for the suppression of the slave-trade. If we look to other instances, we shall see how great may be the emigration of these individusls, with slight means from Government.

What has been the result within the last few years of emigration from Ireland? If the efforts of this Society, sustained and encouraged by the Guneral Government, should in five years accomplish half as much as has been accomplished in Ireland by individual action and by slight governmental aid, in the emigration of persons from Ireland, the whole work would be done. One million and a half of persons have become emigrants from Ireland within a very few years, by the actual diminution of the popula-tion of Ireland, within three, four, or five years. They come hither with a wish to join the white race; la-boring men, in the general well disposed, they go oring men, in the general well disposed, they go into our forests. At first, they are not well acquainted with our institution, but they gradually become acquainted with them. Accustoming themselves to the general tone of society, they become more and more industrious in the next generation—they are Americans without regard to origin. If to this extent Ireland is drained of her restricted to the control of t they are Americans willout regard to origin. If to this extent Ireland is drained of her population— some few going to Canada and to Australia—if her population is diminished one million and a half within five years, what could we not do, when all see these le coming hither to join the whites, in rending

people coming hither to join the whites, in sending free black persons to join other free black persons in the country of their ancestors?

At this late period of the evening, it is not my intention to pursue these remarks. I concur entirely in the views suggested in both resolutions. I wish prosperity to this institution. I wish to see done that which most comports with the interests, done that which most comports with the interests, and character, and improvement of all those persons of color who are free, and who choose to go to a country of their own. I think it is for their interest, and the interest of the country itself, especially for the North—I will say nothing of the South, with which I am not so much accurate the second of the south, with which I am not so much accurate the second of the south, with which I North—I will say nothing of the South, with which I testify against a white man? The Indians in this part am not so much acquainted—but I believe that it is of the State, in the main a harmless race, are left enam not so much acquainted—but I believe that it is of the State, in the main a harmless race, are left entirely, and expedient to follow the example of the patriarcha, and say to our black fellow-citizens: "Take the right, and we will take the left. Let us be harmonious, and wish each other well, and let us do the state, in the main a harmless race, are left entirely at the mercy of every ruffian in the country, and so will take the left. Let us be harmonious, and wish each other well, and let us do the State, in the main a harmless race, are left entirely at the mercy of every ruffian in the country, and so will be supported by the state, and the main a harmless race, are left entirely at the mercy of every ruffian in the country, and so will be supported by the state, and the mercy of every ruffian in the country and the mercy of every ruffian in the country and the mercy of every ruffian in the country and the mercy of every ruffian in the country and the mercy of every ruffian in the country and the mercy of every ruffian in the country and the mercy of every ruffian in the country and all we can for the happiness and prosperity of all, and trust to God that in the land of your fathers, you and trust to God that in the land of your lathers, you may be happier than you are here; and when you shall have left us, you shall not be less happy than if your had remained among us.'

Mr. Webster invited other gentlemen to address

the meeting, but they declined.

PANEUIL HALL TO-NIGHT.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society commenced its three days' sessions on Wednesday forenoon, at the Melodeon-Francis Jackson, the President, in the chair. Our paper goes to press too early to enable us to give any of the proceedings. The meetings of to-day, FRIDAY, (forenoon and afternoon,) will be held at the Melodeon-and in the evening at PANEUIL HALL.

The admirable account of the late National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, in this city, which occupies so large a portion of our present number, will be read with extreme satisfaction by every true friend of the

THE COLONIZATION CRUSADE. Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. LATER FROM LIBERIA-IMPORTANT.

Washington City, Thursday evening, January 12.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Monrovia, Nov. 6. Government House, Monrovia, Nov. 6.

A report has just reached here that Grando, yesterday morning, made an attack on the new settlement at Fishtown, set fire to the village, and killed eight or ten of the settlers. I have not yet heard the particulars. That the town has been attacked and burned, I have no doubt; but that the number of lives lost has been exaggerated, we have good reason to believe. We are, however, in a state of great excitement.

Rossuth at Pittsburg.—Kossuth left Blairsville this morning at 10, and will reach here to-night. He is sick, and will avoid parade. Troops, however, are waiting to escort him, and thousands are going out to meet him.

Kossuth and suite arrived to-night, at eight o'clock, in sleighs. They left Blairsville, forty-two miles east of this city, this morning. The committee from Pittsburg met them there, and provided sleighs for their

burg met them there, and personal accommodation.

Kossuth was quite ill last evening and this morning, but nevertheless decided to come on.

Arrangements had been made for a grand reception, but uncertainty as to the time of his arrival pre-

tion, but uncertainty as to the time of his arrival prevented any display.

Large numbers, notwithstanding, went out in sleighs, and met the party a few miles from town.

The General Committee of Citizens, several mem-

minutes.

In response to the tumultuous calls of the people, he appeared upon the balcony, and briefly thanked them for their kind expressions of good will, and then bade them an affectionate farewell for twenty-

four hours.

The committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature accompanied Kossuth from Harrisburg.

The Forrest Divorce Case-Verdict .- The Jury of The Forrest Divorce Case—verace.—Inc. only the Forrest case, after two hours deliberation, came into Court Saturday evening, and stated that there was a difference between them with regard to the Judge's charge, whether frequent visits to a house of ill-fame were to be taken as sufficient proof of adultery. The Justice replied, that the Jury were to judge of that, it being a matter of fac, and not of law. The Jury retired again, and at half-past nine came in with a sealed verdict to be opened on Monday.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the Jury came into Court,

and on being asked by the Court if they had agreed upon their verdict in the Forrest divorce case, the foreman replied that they had, and that it was as

tery; that he was a resident of New York, and not of Philadelphia; that Mrs. Forrest is entirely innocent; and that the amount of alimony allowed Mrs. Forrest be \$3000 per year.'

The counsel of both sides were present, as also Mr. and Mrs. Forrest. A good deal of excitement was manifested by the crowded audience, and the verdict gives generally a fair expression of the public senti-After the verdict of the Jury, an application was

made for time for preparation in respect to the ques-tions which have arisen in this case, either by application for a new trial, or by a bill of exceptions.

The Court adjourned over till this (Tuesday) morning, for the consideration of this application.

The Great Temperance Demonstration .- According ganization of the Convention, it was stated that peti-tions, containing over 115,000 names, had been re-ceived, and it was known that many more had not been returned. The Convention was organized by th choice of Hon. ASAREL HUNTINGTON, of Salem, a President, assisted by a Vice President from eac President, assisted by a Vice President from each county. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Beecher, Mr. Huntington made an eloquent speech in favor of th

ster petition, which had reached over 130,000 names, to the Legislature, where it was formally presented by Mr. Smith of Chelsea.

The Convention afterwards re-assembled at the

The Liberator .- The Liberator commences a new volume with the year. Few papers in the country surpass it in the clearness and beauty of its typogra-

exampled fearlessness and fidelity, proclaimed the gos-pel of freedom. And to-day it has the freshness, the vigor and hopefulness of its youth, for it is the advo-cate of principles on which, as upon their Divine author, time makes no impression. Like Him, they are the same, yesterday, to-day and forever .- Oh

Pennsylvania Freeman.—This sheet comes to us en-larged, and greatly improved in its personal appear-ance. The Freeman is one of the best anti-slavery paance. The Freeman is one of the best anti-slavery pa-pers in the country—able, impartial, firm and uncom-promising. We are gratuided with the evidence of prosperity afforded by the enlargement of the Free-man. Address J. Millen McKin, Philadelphia.—

United States and France.—The correspondence be-tween Mr. Rives and Mr. Webster has been submitted to the Senate. On the 12th January, Mr. Webst. to the Senate. On the 12th January, Mr. Webster replied to our minister in Paris, instructing him, as every nation has a right to change its institutions at discretion, to acknowledge the new government of France. This he says is according to the uniform practice of our government, from Washington down. Mr. Webster mingles with his instruction some natural regress at the destruction of Mr. Webster mingles with his instruction some natu-ral regrets at the destruction of popular institutions in France, 'yet our ancient ally has still our good wishes for her prosperity and happiness, and we are bound to leave her to the choice of means for the promotion of those ends."

Murder at Santa Barbara, Cal.—An Indian was mu dered at Santa Barbara, recently, under circumstances which call loudly for the establishment of a Vigilance which call foully for the establishment of a Vigilance Committee in that place. He was called from his house by a Sonorian, whose name we did not learn, and who, without any provocation whatever, plunged a knife into his heart, killing him instantly. Some four or five Indians were present, witnesses to the transaction, and they pursued the murderer, caught him, and carried him before a magistrate. Will it be believed, that he was almost instantly released from custody, because our laws will not still year. custody, because our laws will not all

Steamboat Explosion.—The steamer P. Miller blew up at the mouth of the White river, in Tenn., on the 23d inst. Several persons were killed and wounded.

The application of Claussen's patent for working up flax into fabrics composed chiefly of silk, cotton and woollen bases, has been proved successful both in Yorkshire and at Stepney Old Farm, near

A Man reading his own Obituary.—A Sheffield (Eng.) paper says that the venerable poet Montgomery has read the notices of his death, in the American papers, with their accompanying eulogies, with much satisfaction; and, what is more, read them without

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—A Kossuth meeting was held at the rotunds of the Court-House, on Saturday, which was numerously attended. Several resolutions were adopted, inviting Kossuth to visit St. Louis as the guest of the city, and a committee of firty was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for his recention.

The trial of the Syracuse Rescuers has been commenced in Auburn, before Judge Conklin. Enoch Reid (colored) was the first prisoner called. His counsel are D. D. Hills and Gerrit Smith.

Extending the Area of Slavery.—A California correspondent of the N. Y. Times states that a large company of emigrants recently left San Francisco for the Sandwich Islands. Their object was the establishment of a new State. They took with them a Constitution after the approved model, establishing a republic upon slavery as the 'corner stone.'

week, gave Land Reform the cold shoulder. Only seven members sustained Mr. Walker's proposition to give a quarter section to each landless improver and occupier. General Cass dodged the question; Douglass voted in favor of the proposition, and Hous-ton against ir.

Dreadful Catestrophs.—The Royal Mail Steamship Amazon, from Southampton for the West Indies, took fire at about 1 e'clock, P. M., on Sonday, Jan. 4th, 60 miles west of Sicily, and was entirely consumed. The officers, crew and passengers, 145 in number, were lost, except 21 persons, viz.:—Mr. Vincent, midshipman, seventeen of the crew and two passengers, who succeeded in getting off in one of the boats, and were picked up, after lying by the wreck twelve hours. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

Napoleon has received a present of a coach and four splendid horses from the Emperor of Aus-

The first shot at Louis Napoleon has been fired by a Grensdier, as he was coming out of the Elysee. The would-be assessin was immediately tried and ex-

FOWLERS AND WELLS; Phrenologists and Publishers, assisted by Mr. D. P. Burner, have opened a Cabinet and Bookstore in Boston, No. 142 Washington street, where professional examinations, with charts or written descriptions of character, may be

Books, on Phrenology, Physiology, Hydropathy, and Phonography, for sale. Agents and Booksellers supplied, on the most liberal terms.

We commend to all those, in Boston, or visiting the city, who desire to encourage a most worthy colored citizen, and at the same time make extremely cheap bargains, to call at the well-furnished Clothing: and Hat and Cap Store of Lewis HAYDEN; 79 Cambridge Street. They cannot do better.

CONVERSATIONS.

Mr. Alcorr, on resuming his Monday Evening Conversations for the current season, at Rooms No. 35, School street, proposes to consider, with his company,

MYSTERIES OF BUMAN TIPE under the following colors and aspects, namely :-

Evening of Feb. 2, Feb. 9, Feb. 16, Feb. 23, Sleep. Silence. Health. Success. Civility. Friendshi Religion. Mar. 1, Mar. 8, Mar. 15.

Hours from 7 1-2 till 10 o'clock. Tickets, at \$3 for the course, to be had at James Munroe & Co's. 134 Washington street. Boston, January, 1852.

We hope Mr. ALCOTT will be sustained and cheered by the presence of a goodly company throughout the entire course. We know of no spirit more amiable, none less trammelled, and none more truly reverent, than his own .- Ed. Lib.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS. NEW BERIES.

HANSON, (Plymourh Co.)

Sunday, Feb. 1.
This meeting will be held in the Universalist meet-

ing-house in Hanson, during the day; and on Sunday evening at the Town Hall in HANOVER. FELTONVILLE, (Middlesex Co.) WILLIAM H. FISH and DANIEL S. WHITNEY, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meet-ing in Feltonville, on Sunday, Feb. 1st.

EAST ABINGTON. C. C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Old Colony A. S.

Society, will hold a meeting at East Abington, on Sunday, Feb. 8, through the day and evening. BOURNE SPOONER. President H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COL-LEGE.

LEGE.

The next term will commence Feb. 15, 1852, and continue four months. Professors, (the four first named are from the Philadelphia Female 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 Livessy, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; Wm. Mi. Cornell, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Medicall'Jurisiprudence; 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.

TIMOTHY GLEBERT: President.

Samuel Gregory, Secr'y, 17 Cernbill, Boston.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS A lady, who is a ready penman and copyist, is desirous of obtaining writing, which may afford her remuneration. By addressing Mrs. B., Liberator office, further particulars may be known:

Charles Spear will preach in the Universalist Church in Newburyport, next Sunday.

Will AARON FOSTER call at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill, Boston, or otherwise communicate with Samuel May, Jr., giving his precise address?

MARRIED-At Waterloo, N. Y., on the 13th inst. by Friends' ecremony, JAMES TRUMAN, of Philadel-phia, to MARY A. M'CLINTOCK, of the former place.

DIED-At Beverly Ferms, on Tuesday night last, Phillis, the well-known, faithful and laborious col-ored woman, who, for half a century or more, served large a number of families in that town as " wash so large a number of families in that town as 'washerverwoman,' and in other service. Many have supposed her to be over 100 years old, but as according to her own recollection, she was only about a dozen years old when the bettle of Lexington took place, her age was probably about 90 at her decease. She was buried on Thursday afternoon from the Chapei of the 2d Baptist Society at Beverly Farms—Beverly, Cities.

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON. THIS day published, SELECTIONS FROM THE WRIT-

INGS AND SPEECHES OF WILLIAM LAOTE GA 1 INGS AND SPRECIES OF WILLIAM LAST CARREST.

-416 pages, duodecimo. Price—In cloth, \$1.00;
extra gilt, \$1.25. R. F. WALLOUT,
21 Corabill.

O. my breihren! I have told
Most surran rauru, but without bittersess.
Nor deem my seal of factious or mis-timed;
For newman true courage dwell with them,
Who, playing trucks with Conscience, dare not look
At their ow vices. COLERDER.

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. Jan. 16.

Phrenology.

DR. N. WHEELER I sprepared to make Professional Examinations with charts, or give verbal and written descriptions of character, at 265 Washington street, Boston.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore 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 astile 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 assortment of Britania Ware and Glass Ware, and the customers of the old firm and others are invited to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Boston, January 1st, 1862.

From the Liberty Bell. THE SLAVE IN AMERICA.

BY GEORGE THOMPSON. Land of the brave! thy hallowed shore Is stained with tints of blood; And human cries are wafted o'er Thy deep-blue ocean-flood ! Hark! from the fields where Freedom fought, And heroes bled to save The Ark of Liberty, are heard The moanings of the slave!

What is his lot? Unheard of woel Always to love and part; To feel the lash, to bear the blow, The rending of the heart: To see delights he cannot share, To feast, and yet to crave, To hoist the flag of liberty, Yet live and die a slave.

He lives upon a Christian shore! Enslayed by Christian men! 'T is they who o'er his tawny neck Have bound the iron chain. O. God of mercy, let thy voice Thy truth and love proclaim; Nor may the tyrants of their race Disgrace thy holy name.

Rouse thee, Columbia, in thy might! Thy tarnished glory save! Bid every subject of thy sway No longer be a slave! So shall one voice to heaven arise In sacred harmony; And echo through the vaulted skies The shout of Liberty! Edinburgh, June 5th, 1846.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

From the Carrier of the Salem (Ohio) Anti-Slaver Bugle to its Patrons. Time passes on. Another year has flown, With noiseless pinions, to th' Eternal's throne, Bearing its record of the good and ill. With which man's deeds its ample pages fill. Oh, that the record was as full of light As God himself is radiant with love! That every deed was done for Truth and Right, In spirit such as Jesus could approve! But, while we know the diamond pen of Time The record of emphling acts bath traced. Beside them stands the catalogue of crime, By which Humanity has been disgraced; Nations and men, alike forgetting God, Have steeped their hands in guilt, and fed on huma

Foremost, of these, our country thou art seen ! None shout more carnestly in Freedom's name; And none more shamelessly, by deeds, proclaim Doctrines alike unrighteous, vile and mean. Europe's Magyar, on whom a tyrant's hand The fetters of captivity had laid,-Who loved so well his own green mountain land, And to its rescue led its gallant band, And 'Death or Liberty' their war-cry made,-Tis thy delight to honor. Loud huzzas Proclaimed his welcome to the Western world; Thy words of sympathy and warm applause Gave new-born life to the Hungarian cause; And speech and toast, in burning language, told

Till the oppressor; from his throne was hurled. How fare the Magyars that draw birth from thee? They, on whose brow the sun bath fiercely shone Chains, stripes, unending, hopeless slavery,-These, and these only, have they as their own! Rights that the Deity himself hath given,-So sacred in His eyes, that not all heaven Has power to trample on the very least,-This nation, with a ruthless hand, has riven, And on MAN's forehead stamped the name of ' beast

That thou the martyr hero would uphold,

And when the dark-browed Magvars heard of one, With fairer skin, who fought in Europe's land, And sought his nation's liberty to win, And break for aye Oppression's iron band, It seemed to them a very trumpet tone, Wakening the manhood that had slept within : And for their plundered rights they bravely stood, iana's plains baptized with tyrants Then spoke this nation :- 'To the wretches, death ! Off to the gallows with the traitorous brood ! Nor longer let their thrice-accursed breath Offend the presence of the wise and good! And they who took these Magyars by the hand,

In grief and anguish for the nation's sin, Bidding them seek a freer, happier land, Where they a peaceful liberty could win, Are traitors all. For it is treason now To speak with kindness to the suffering poor, To bathe with gentle hand the fevered brow, Or open throw Oppression's prison door! 'Tis treason now the hungering to feed, To shield the naked from the biting blast. Or in the bondman's hour of sorest need, A look of pity on the sufferer cast ! That which is noble, dignified and great, On Europe's soil, where Austria bears co Is wicked, vile, and treason to the State, If done within this slave-accursed land ! This nation praises Hungary's deeds of glory, But shrinks aghast from Christiana's story :-Its Kossuth text and treason commentary

Are different far as June and January.

Thank God! the eeho of each burning word The Magyar speaks, hereafter will be heard : And signal shouts will roll throughout the North, Telling the people that it now is day-That Freedom in her strength is marching forth To drive the spoiler from his helpless pray; That on this soil no longer can there be One single vestige left of human slavery. Thank God! that every throb of Freedom's heart Sends the life-blood to earth's remotest part, Giving new strength to every soul that dare In Freedom's perils and its triumph share! When Europe strikes for liberty, the deep Of human sympathy its power will feel's And brave hearts here exultingly will leap, When bears th' Atlantic wave the clarion peal, Telling the end of Despotism's hour; And quick th' electric flash will speed along our shore

Bidding the tyrant here despair forevermore, Nor can Oppression with its countless train Beat back the tide of freedom rolling in: But, Canute-like, will find it worse than vain To strive to bind the wildly rushing main, And with its rusted fetters to enchain The mountain waves that shall engulph its sin.

God speed that day! and may we each so live Throughout the coming year, that every hour A new impulse to Freedom's cause will give, And clothe her presence with increasing power; And while remembering the nation's sin, Forgetting not the wrong that dwells our heart

THE SLAVE IN MARRIE A mighty statue the Athenians placed 'To Æsop; and the slave in marble based That all might know the road to fame was free,

Attained alone by merit, not degree.

Selections.

CASIMIR BATTHYANY ON KOSSUTH. AND THE PALL OF HUNGARY.

In the London Times appears a long and exceed ingly well-written letter from the pen of one who bore a distinguished share in the events which he has undertaken to illustrate, namely, Casimir Batthyany. He was one of the fugitives who accompanied Kossuth when he took shelter in the Ottoman dominions and was his fellow-prisoner at Kutaya. He was brother to another sufferer in the Hungarian cause Louis Batthyany, Prime Minister of the Hungaria administration, who was put to death by the Austrian government at the close of the war. The first portion of his letter is in reply to one from Prince Paul Esterhazy-the remainder relates to Kossuth which we publish without abridgment :-

It cannot be denied that there was a faction in the

country, and even in the Diet, that was daily increas-ing in numbers, and that Kossuth was weak enough to countenance, whose object was to keep up a per-petual agitation, not for the purposes of maintaining the laws and liberties of the country, but with the the laws and inerties of the country, but with the view of hurrying the country into revolution. This faction was kept down by Louis Batthyany as long as he was able to maintain his position. If, without getting precisely the upper hand, this faction finally succeeded in spreading terror into the ranks of all other parties, and forcing the country into extreme other parties, and forcing the county into extreme measures, it was merely because it was enabled to gain a firm footing through the policy pursued by the Austrian Minister. The urgent necessity of placing Hungary in a state of defence against the machinations of the Austrian Cabinet served as a machinations of the Austran designs of the faction.
The tortoous policy pursued towards Hungary from
the very beginning, and the strange spectacle of His
Majesty's Hungarian and Austrian troops fighting on both sides during the Servian insurrection and the Crotian inroad, first shook the confidence which the nation had so long placed in the throne, and finally forced the Batthyany Ministry to resign. The manifesto of the Austrian Ministers against the Hungarian Constitution; the rehabilitation of the Ban; the manifestoes of Sept., Oct. and Nov., by which the Diet was dissolved the Constitution destroyed, and the country placed under martial law; the abdication of Ferdinand and the assumption of the crown of Hungary by the Emperor Francis Joseph, in contempt of legal forms, and the compact by which all his pre-decessors had ascended the Hungarian throne, which stood open to him in a legal way, if he had chosen to avail himself of it; and, finally, the dog-ged and stubborn refusals of Prince Windischgratz to listen to any compromise with 'rebels'—all these circumstances combined drove the nation to have recourse to arms, and to rely exclusively on its own resources. The Austrian Constitution of March 4th, 1849, by which the political existence of Hungary was blotted out, and Hungary treated as a mere pro-vince of the Austrian empire, gave the strongest hold to that insatiate party, and served as a welcome ar-gument for breaking the ties that attached Hungary to the Hapsburg dynasty. The blind and unscrupplous policy of the faction that had seized the reins of government in Austria soon made the more moderate men in Hungary regret that the defence of the country had been so long neglected, and obliged even those (and they formed a majority in the country) who were adverse to the extreme measure of the Hapsburg dynasty and the declaration of complete independence, to acquiesce in this me sure it was accomplished, rather than to withdraw from he service of the country.

And in asserting that, with the exception of a

contemptible faction, it was, at the commencement, the loyal intention of every one in Hungary to maintain the union with Austria, I do not-whatever may have done since-exclude Kossuth himself.

The very versatility of his mind and temper which embrace every novelty with so much ardour, and such sanguine expectations, is the best proof that, although stamped by nature for an agita tor, he was honest and sincere in this respect, and would have remained so had Austria kept her side of the bargain. Besides, what could have induced any man of common seuse in Hungary, at that period, to overstep the bounds of constitutional legality, the at-tainment of which had been the constant, aim of so many Diets, and which was for the first time fully sanctioned and supported by guarantees which it was fondly hoped would render such a desirable state permanent—at a time, too, when he who had provoked a struggle would have been left alone, because KOSSUTH'S REGREANCY. the country had everything to lose and nothing to gain by it? Yes, I repeat, Kossuth himself was sincerely desirons of keeping up the connexion with Austria, on the terms that had been agreed to. But when the underhand practices that had been constantly carried on could no longer be conceiled when unexpected blows were dealt in the dark, with the intention of wearing Hungary out, and exhaust-ing her strength and patience in fruitless struggles, —then it was that Kossuth's impetuous and restless temper, and the inherent weakness of his character and laxity of principle, predominated over his better feelings. Ambition, and a hankering after notosiety, and the suppleness with which he always yielded to the suppleness with which he always yielded to the suppleness with which he always had been been placed him. the most pressing and least scrupulous, placed him the oppression of the family of Hapsburg, and pre-first in contradiction with himself, and then involved pared the revolution of 1848. During the whole exhim-and it may be said, also, the other ministersin an inconsistent policy, and finally led him to the self-willed and arbitrary measures, which accelerated the fall of the Batthyany Ministry. It is unnecessary to charge a man with more failings and follies than he has been guilty of. Kossuth has already enough for before the tribunal of public opinion respecting his political conduct, which was unques tionably the main cause of the ruin and downfall o

his country. his country.

Deficient in the knowledge of men and thingsin the steadfast bearing, cool judgment, and com prehensive mind of a statesman, and without the prehensive mind of a statesman, and without the firm hand of a ruler—setting at naught all sound calculation, while he played a game of chance, and staked the fate of the nation on the cast of a die— encountering danger with hair-brained temerity when distant, but shrinking from it when near—elevated and overbearing in prosperity, but utterly pros-trate in adversity—wanting that strength and in-trepidity of character that alone commands homage and obedience from others, while he suffered hi self to be made the tool of every intriguer he came in connection with—mistaking his manifold accom-plishments and natural genius for an aptitude to gov-ern a country in times of trouble, and setting, in the flights of fancy, no bounds to the scope of his ambition, Kossuth hurried away the nation into a course of the most impolitic measures, and grasped the highest power in the realm by dubious means the nighest power in the realm by dibious means— but, when scarcely in possession of it, suffered it to be wrested from his hands by the man whom he had highest most injudiciously raised to a high station, and against whom, although he had received repeat-ed warnings, as well as proofs, of his treachery and worthlessness, he never dared openly and boldly to worthlessness, he never dared openly and boldly to proceed—by the man whom he had hoped to ensnare, while he crouched beneath him in abject fear, but by whom he was finally outwitted.

The generous sympathy of the English nation cannot be quashed by being told that Austria was the benefactor of Hungary, while the Hungarian Diet was a factious assembly, and a majority of the Hungarian Ministers a set of rebels. In doing honor to Kossuth, the English people have shown their sympathy for the cause of an unfortunate country, that has been bereaved of its chartered rights and liberties; and, in fomenting this sympathy, Kossuth has been shilled to compare the country of the cause of the country of the cause of the has been obliged to pay a tribute to the feelings of has been obliged to pay a tribute to the Leelings of legality that animates even the humblest class in England, by eschewing in his speeches the demagog-ical rant in which he had indulged only a week be-fore at Marseilles. The applause of the English people was not given to the revolutionary character of the man, but to the able manner in which be brought the grievances of his country before the Several unprejudiced and impartial English journals have already begun to inquire how far Kossuth has a right to the distinction that has been accorded to him; and the Examiner, in particular, has cast a sharp glance on his past career, and on the presumption with which he launches into his new one. sumption with which he launches into his new one. It is not, however, for the English people to settle his right as to the position he is to hold among his own countrymen. The right belongs exclusively to the latter, and not to those who are scattered over the world in exile, but to those in whom reposes the

citizens of the United States; and that it is a most

citizens of the United States; and that it is a most unwarrantable as well as a most illogical proceeding on his part to contend, as he does in the same document, that the Hungarian nation could not legally enter into any engagement or adopt any measure that would be incompatible with the act by which he was raised to the dignity of Governor; it being obvious, even if he had not resigned this dignity, that when the nation was reconstituted on its former constitutional basis, its legal representatives in Diet assembled would have the right to act in whatever way they might deem the most conducive to the welfare of the country.

I am also bf opinion that, so far from following a sound policy in wishing, as he does, to remodel the reformed constitution of 1848, and engraft on it principles of republicanism and unleavened democracy—principles which are at variance with our national laws and institutions, as well as with the manners, customs and genius of the people—he would have acted more wisely and rendered a more essential service to his country, if, after his liberation from the thraldom of detention, he had appeared before the word in the simple character of a private individual. The conspicuous part which he took in the first of his country, and his subsequent mights. the word in the simple character of a private indi-vidual. The conspicuous part which he took in the affairs of his country, and his subsequent misfor-tunes, would have secured him universal respect, while the modesty of his demeanor, by effacing from the minds of his countrymen the recollection of the faults and errors he committed, and through which Hungary has been brought to her present state of faults and errors he committed, and through which Hungary has been brought to her present state of misery and servitude, would have given him a precedence by courtesy among his companions in exile, and placed him in a position to receive that useful advice and assistance which they would gladly have oftered him for the purpose of hereafter repairing, by a course of sound moderate policy, the injuries inflicted no the land of their birth. But instead of acting in this manner, he has set himself upon the direction of ed no the land of their birth. But instead of acting in this manner, he has set himself upon the dictator of his countrymen. It is, therefore, the sacred duty of those who, although far from wishing to fetter his activity, are not disposed to admit his claims, publicly to protest against his proceedings.

Without dwelling any longer on the weighty motives for caution, which may be deduced from his past career, I will merely observe, that his pretension to be still regarded as Governor is the more barefaced from the circumstances attending his resignation.

from the circumstances attending his resignation The circumstances are these:—He was summoned by Gorgey, and three members of the Ministry, to sign. He instantly complied, and resigned resign. He instantly complied, and resigned the Governorship, without convening the Council of State, that he was bound by law to consult on every important occasion. He resigned without intionting his intention of doing so to the three other Ministers, (of which I was one,) and who were, consequently, quite maware of the fact. He did not resign his authority into the hands of the Ministers—as under such circumstances he was bound to do—but into the hands of Gorgey. He even invested Gorgey with a power and authority with which he had not been invested himself—viz: the dictetorship. He delegated a power which he only held himself personally, and, in fact, provisionally, by a direct mandate of the Diet. He resigned in the name of the Ministry, which he had no right whatever to do. Al-though it may be safely affirmed that he was in a tate of moral and physical coercion, when he gave in his resignation, it must be borne in mind that he voluntarily confirmed this act when he was free from all restraint, and could never be persuaded to reassume his abandoned power, neither at Lugos, in the midst of Gen. Bem's army, nor subsequently at Mehadia, when Bem urgently requested him to do so, and try the last chance that remained of success, to which request he again returned a negative answer in writing. By thus acting he abandoned Hungary to her fate, and exposed all those who had taken a part in the war to the vengeance of Austria. He confirmed his avowed intention of retiring into private life by crossing the frontier, and entering the Turkish dominions, before the capitulation of Vilagos could possibly be known to him, and while there were still fortresses and armies in Hungary by which the na-tional cause could have been sustained. In his letter of refusal to Gen. Bem, he in fact suggested the expediency of calling together some eminent men, in order to form a Provisional Government. On his arrival at Widdin, he again publicly declared, in a letter since published, his resolution of retiring into private life -a resolution which for a short time he acted upon.

Leaving the public to judge how far those facts are econcilable with his present pretensions, I have the honor to remain

Your obedient, humble servant, COUNT CASIMIR BATTHYANY.

KOSSUTH'S RECREANCY.

Read the following documents, which need no elu-

PROSPECTUS AND PLATFORM.

The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that their paper, called the New Yorker Deutsche Zeitung, will terminate with the end of December. From the 1st of January, 1852, it will appear unde he title :--Demokratischer Voelkerbund, edited by Messrs, Gyurman and Wutschel

Mr. Gyurman was for three years collaborateur for istence of the Hungarian national government, Mr. Gyurman was chief editor of the official paper, Korzloeny. He fled subsequently, to Turkey, was exiled at the same time with Kossuth to Kutaya, and came, a timately, on board the Mississippi, to Amer ica. Governor Kossuth recommends Mr. Gyurman in the subjeined letter, as a talented, as well as a determined defender of the cause of democracy.

Mr. Wutschel is advantageously known by his

ectivity during the revolution of 1848 in Austria. hese two men offer in their past life surety enough or the determination of their intention, as well as for

MIGGUEL & CO., Publishers.

The undersigned undertake, from the 1st of Jan. The undersigned undertake, from the 1st of Jan. 1852, the editing of the Demokratischer Voelkerbund. We consider it our duty from the outset to explain to the public, in an open and candid manner, what it has to expect from this paper. As this paper is intended to be pre-eminently a political one, it is necessary, in the first place, to define our position in the field of politics. We are Europeans—we came as fugitives to America, because the whole of the united princes suppressed the exertions for freedom of the rinces suppressed the exertions for freedom of the Europe as lost. We are fully convinced that the people of Europe will have a democratic future; we do not believe the 'either—or' of the captive of Corsica on the Island of St Helena. Europe cannot become Cossack; it must become republican. Europe will ever be our native country. Europe—its political and social condition—will henceforth be the endeavors. We live for Europe, we work for her

But we live now in America, if only temporarily, s we are convinced. We therefore cannot help taking notice of the condition of our provisional ho We are here not only to look across the sea, but also, since the unlimited critical nature of reason de-mands it, to look round about us, while the free instiitutions of America offer so much for imitation, so much to be avoided, for the future formation of Eu-rope. Europe should not copy America, because history does not copy itself.

The condition, therefore, of America, will with equal right form the second part of this paper; and here let us also define our position.

The word 'democratic,' in the American accept

tion, does not define, with sufficient precision, our stand in American affairs; for here it has lost its natural meaning, and instead, acquired a historical one, which depends upon no principle, but from the laws

The following are the pending questions of the present policy, in reference to which we will give our course and platform:—

1. The slavery question. With regard to it, consider the Compromise no settled solution, but a pro visional law, for the abrogation of which, at least se

Improvements, (canals, rivers and harbors.) As we ed to impress, on the public mind the same ideas do not raise these questions to the stand of our principles, but rather consider them questions of convenience, we give free discussion of the same in

our paper.

At all the elections we will, therefore, take particular notice of the three enumerated principles.

A. GYURMAN. F. WUTSCHEL.

New YORK, Dec. 22, 1851. Mr. ADOLPH GYURMAN, late Editor of the official pa-

Upon your inquiry, in which way you could serve the cause of your fatherland, and that of liberty in your present position as an exile, I reply that you could essentially serve the cause to which you have could essentially serve the cause to which you have devoted yourself for many years with so much talent, perseverance and patriotism, if, particularly now, when the struggle between freedom and despotism has been renewed, you would again tread the path of journalism, on which you gained for yourself so honorable a position. Firmly convinced that your industry will be congratulated and accompanied by the merited sympathy of all lovers of freedom.

L. KOSSUTH.

No sooner had these documents been given to the public, than such venomous pro-slavery journals as Bennett's Herald and the New York Express raised a hue-and-cry against the nobly free and consistent Gy-URMAN, intimating that Kossurn was thus undisguisedly sanctioning the re-opening and continuing the agitation of a question in this country, which may lead ultimately to the destruction and disruption of this fair fabric, before many years have elapsed'!! Alarmed by this clamor, and determined to exonerate himself from all suspicion of having any sympathy for the hunted fugitives from American slavery, Kossuri promptly caused the following humiliating and disgraceful disclaimer to be given to the public :--KOSSUTH AND THE 'DEMOKRATISCHER

VOELKERBUND. Communication from the Secretary of Kossuth.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1852. To the New York Press:

A disingenuous attempt has been made by certain New York papers to connect Gov. Kossuth with the Demokratischer Voelkerbund, and to render him responsible for a paragraph in the programme of that paper, relative to American domestic policy. This has been done, notwithstanding his repeated declarations that he would never, directly nor indirectly, interfere in any domestic question of any foreign

Country.

The fact that Mr. Gyurman was formerly subeditor of Kossuth's journal, and subsequently an editor of an organ of his government, is assumed, without a tittle of evidence, in the face of this uncquivocal declaration, as a proof of the connection of Gov. Kossuth with the Demokratischer Voelkerbund. and as warranting the assertion that the openly avowed purpose of Messrs. Gyurman & Wutschel is undisguisedly sanctioned and concurred in by

You are authorised to state, that Gov. Kossuth has

no connection whatever with that paper.

The facts are, briefly, that Mr. Gyurman applied The lacts are, orieny, that Mr. Gyprman applied for advice, how best to occupy his time and serve the cause of his country. To this Gov. Kossuth replied, as may be seen by his letter, to this effect:—You are a distinguished journalist—follow your profession, and you will thereby obtain opportunity of serving your country.'

This counsel is Governor Kossuth's present connection with Mr. Gyurman-no other.

As Gov. Kossuth has no connection, direct nor indirect, with the paper in question, and no control over Mr. Gyurman, Governor Kossuth cannot, on account of his advice to that gentleman to serve his country, be, without gross injustice, made responsi-ble for Mr. Gyurman's occupying himself with a question of domestic American policy, INJURIOUS TO THE INTEREST OF HIS OWN COUNTRY, and in diametric opposition to Governor Kossuth's decidedly expressed opinion as to the duty and policy of NON-IN-TERFERENCE in such questions. (!!!)

Now, in view of the above shabby disclaimer on the part of Kossuth, read the following premature

puff from the Commonwealth. Is it not 'rich'? THE HUNGARIAN VIEW OF AMERI-

CAN SLAVERY. The Northern jackals of the Southern Slave Pow-

r have smelled out a most dangerous symptom of mischief among the suite of Kossuth towards this 'Union,' by which they mean the American women flogging system. They have ascertained, what will very much puzzle our Garrisonian friends, that Kossuth is an abolitionist, opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, and that the friends and fellow-exiles whom he has brought with him, are going to agitate in this country against its slavery, as well as against that Austrian slavery from which they are fugitives. that Austrian slavery from which they are lugilives. That precious mouth-piece of sin and Satan, the New York Herald, had the wit to discover this alarming feature of Kossuthism through the veil of the last few months, through the energy and efforts of the best patriots of both sections of the country.

These new disclosures of the operations of Kosthe cynic Courier and the pious Traveller, to which, if it had not been dug out by the Herald, it would have remained all Dutch. We are really and duly thankful to all these parties for having translated from the German and published in English what they have, inasmuch as not having received the first

who snuff treason in this manly and noble avowal. Here, for example, is the Boston Courier, which

. We give the above statement as one of the man which might be offered to show the extent to which fore'gn influence, in its most insidious and mischievous shape, is now at work, in this country. Wo be unto us, as a nation, if we forget our loyalty, and the regard which we owe to the institutions established by our forefathers, in a senseless admiration of the our forefathers, in a senseless admiration of the ide political fancies preached among us by these foreign adventurers.'

'Foreign influence,' 'foreign adventurers,' forsooth! If there is anything more foreign to the spirit of all 'the institutions established by our forefathers.' of all the institutions established by our forelathers, (unless slavery be one of them, and excepted.) than the sickening abominations and servile scoundrelisms uttered by this same Courier, we beg to know it. If the sentiments of that platform are not preeminently and peculiarly American, New England, eminently and peculiarly American, New England, and Masspehusetts sentiments, if they are not emphatically Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall sentiments, then we wish our birth-place, and that of our children, changed to the land where they are not foreign. Have the editors of the Courier neither hor esty nor shame? Must every noble exile of a noble cause who lands on our free shores be pelted with their filth, if he do not chime in with their treachery? Have they no more conscience than to

A great deal has been said recently, for the pur-pose of explaining the various objects of Kossuth's mission to the United States. Kossuth has endeavored, in innumerable speeches, to impress on the public mind that he did not come across the Atlantic with the intention of finding a home or place of refuge; on the contrary, he came here with the great the soil of the republic, begin to give lessons in detection of the great the soil of the republic, begin to give lessons in detection of the great the soil of the republic, begin to give lessons in detection of the great the soil of the republic, begin to give lessons in detection of the great that the soil of the republic to the soil of the refuge; on the contrary, he came here with the great object in view of seeking the aid of the government and the people to bring about a revolution in Hungary and throughout Europe, and to prevent hereafter, by the intervention of the United States, the combination of Russian and Austrian powers to put down any further attempt at revolution in their dependencies. In Staten Island, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, this has been announced by him in his speeches as the great and leading object which brought him across the ocean. Meanwhile, my own decided opinion on the subject is this—that Kossuth has not the least right to set himself up as the sole and exclusive representative of his country—not the least right to assume the title of Governor and the functions of Dictumentation of Russian and Austrian powers to put down any further attempt at revolution in their dependencies. In Staten Island, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, this has been an alleading object which brought him across the ocean leading object which brought him across the ocean later, as he does in his address from Brussa to the

ble orations.

There is a natural sympathy in every American bosom in favor of liberty—political, religious, and social. The efforts of every people, in every quarter of the globe, to attain this independence, will always be kindly looked upon by the people of the United States. The sympathy of this country was therefore excited by the arrival of Kossuth. But it seems, from recent developments made in this time. seems, from recent developments made in this city, that the intervention of the United States in favor of European liberty comprises not all the objects o Kossuth's mission to this land. During his residence Kossuth's mission to this land. During his residence in this metropolis, a certain arrangement was made by one of his intimate friends and associates, and concurred in by Kossuth himself, for the purpose of establishing a newspaper organ in this city, in the German language. This arrangement, which has been made and carried out, openly and publicly, throws a great deal of additional light—indeed, startling light—on the objects of Kossuth's mission startling light—on the objects of Kossuth's mission here, and the purposes which he entertains, in con-junction with his fellow-exiles in this land. An explanation of this may be found in the following ex-tracts which our German translator has made from ne Demokratischer Voelkerbund, a newly re-organzed German newspaper in this city, and which open ly avows its purposes, its objects, its principles, its editors, and all its affiliations. Messrs. Gyurman and Wutschel announce themselves as the editors of this journal, and give their readers a programme of this journal, and give their readers a programme of their principles and purposes. Among the principles which this newspaper organ has adopted, to promulgate among the German population of this country are, a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and of the present public land system, which have been adopted and avowed by various radical patriots in this and other cities of the North. The editor who this and other cities of the North. The editor who assumes the management of a journal conducted on these principles, was formerly one of the associates or collaborateurs of Kossuth in the Pesti Hirlan, which he published in Hungary. This gentleman, it appears, was a fellow exile with Kossuth in Kutaya, embarked with him on board the Mississippi, and according to the transfer. The programmer of the property of the contraction o and arrived here in that steamer. The programme thus put forth is approved of, and sanctioned, and certified to by Kossuth himself, under his own name and signature. and signature.

It appears, therefore, that Kossuth and some o
his Hungarian associates who arrived in this coun

try in the Mississippi, availing themselves of the lib-erality of the American Congress in enabling him to reach this place of ssylum, have commenced in this city a movement, in the shape of a newspaper, ing forward to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and to all the consequences which will flow from th promulgation of such principles and such views in relation to the compact of Union, and the future his-tory of this republic, North and South. The openly ry of this republic, North and South. The open to agitate a repeal of that law which was considered by the North and South as a new compact—an ap pendix to the Constitution itself-is undisguised sanctioned and concurred in by Kossuth and his pa triotic associates, who availed themselves of the gen erosity of the American people in sending a vesse for them to Asia. Kossuth, in his public speecher here, confined himself in a great measure to the generalities of diplomatic intervention which he recommended the United States to adopt in European affairs; sometimes, also, admitting that such inter-vention might lead to war, and that such a continvention might lead to war, and that such a contingency must, of course, be met by this country. But, while he was busily engaged in promulgating these sentiments, to our utter astonishment and amazement, we find that he was, at the same time, privately engaged in organizing, with one of his old editorial associates from Hungary, a newspaper movement for the express purpose of re-opening and continu-ing the agitation of a question in this country which may lead ultimately to the destruction and di of this fair fabric, before many years have elapsed. It certainly is not possible that a man of Kos intelligence and sagacity could be ignorant of the startling delicacy of such a question as the Fugitiv Slave Law, and all the contingencies hanging on its issue. His reception of the anti-slavery delegation in the Irving House, and also of the colored deputation, coming from a committee of men pledged to violate the compact of 1850, would seem to argue that, in spite of his public speeches, declaring his neutrality in all our local and internal questions, he yet was busily engaged in concerting means for the re-agitation of a subject which could lead to nothing but disaster to this country; and which agitation he has encouraged, and approved, and confided to one of his old editorial associates from Hungary. It is well known, that suspicions have been crea-

ted in the minds of the friends of this Union, both North and South, relative to the consequences, at least, which must flow from the principles frequent avowed by Kossuth in his speeches, relative to the foreign policy of the United States which he want the government to adopt. These suspicions are now heightened by the disclosures put forward and openly made through this German newspaper. As a means of accomplishing a change in the national councils suitable to Kossuth's ulterior purpose respecting European intervention, he has already commenced a sys tem of newspaper agitation in this city-an agitation

suth, and of the experiments he intends to make of our political concerns and our international policy only justify the opinion which many Americans have frequently entertained of the peculiar character an impracticability of all European republicans wh number of the new German paper in which the mischief was discovered, we should otherwise have have recently come to the United States. We have mischief was discovered, we should otherwise have lost a very important sign of the times.

Now, then, can there be found, we do not say in America, but on free State, New England, Pilgrim, Massachusetts soil, a soul so shrivelled, so mean, so servilely Austrian, so utterly unworthy to breathe the air of constitutional freedom, as to object to a platform like this? Aye, we have among us, of the seed of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, editors who spuff treason in this moule and poble avowal. have Hungarian republicans: but all seem to be en country, and has been endeavoring to establish the French system of socialism and democracy in his Icarian community at Nauvoo, on the Mississippi and he will be about as successful in engrafting the French system of democracy on the American system, as Joe Smith was, in the same neighborho n engrafting his Mornion system of religion on true Christianity. More recently, Kinkel, the Germa patriot and democrat, has been wandering over the North and West, collecting vast sums of money, re ceiving ovations, making speeches, and announcing principles which have astonished the public both North and South. One of these announcements was that as soon as democracy should be established in Germany, the kindness received from the America Germany, the kindness received from the American democracy would be reciprocated by abrogating the Fugitive Slave Law, and the social system of the South affecting the African race. Now we have Kossuth, with far more eloquence and discernment, aiding and encouraging the establishment of one of his own late associates, who avows for his design the re-opening of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the reawking of the abolition question, in all its exciteawaking of the abolition question, in all its excitement and awful consequences to the integrity of this Union. These developments sufficiently prove that European republicanism is an impracticable, absurd, perishable, and poetic thought.

With these extraordinary avowals of strange and misguided purposes, now made by Kossuth and his associates through the columns of their established overans in the columns of their established

treachery? Have they no more conscience than to stir up, against arguments which they cannot answer, the gibbering ghosts of those unworthy, unrepublican prejudices which Mr. Webster did not attempt to conquer? — Commonwealth of Jan. 8,

LF The following is the article in the New York

The great body of European emigrants coming to this land are generally needed, and sensible men. organs in this city, it is very evident that he can ex Herald, which appears to have filled the mind of Kossuth with so much perturbation:

KOSSUTH'S MISSION TO THE UNITED

STATES.

A great deal has been said recently, for the purpose of explaining the various objects of Kossuth's mission to the United States.

A great deal has been said recently, for the purpose of explaining the various objects of Kossuth's mission to the United States.

The great body of European emigrants coming to this land are generally useful, practical and sensible men. The large proportion of foreign emigration consists of those of Irish birth—the next in magnitude are those from Germany; but both the Irish and Germans who come to this country, generally, and to the greatest extent, settle down as quiet, peaceable cityens, without assuming the right to dictate the policy of this country, or to change its system of governments. icy of this country, or to change its system of go rnment. Yet, there is a small portion of emigrant principally from France and Germany, who are theorists, socialists, visionaries, poets, orators, and ambitious men and all thousands are the second and thousands are the second and the second and the second and the second are second and the secon the soil of the republic, begin to give lessons in de-mocracy and republicanism to a people who have put these doctrines into practice, and have enjoyed their fruits for nearly a century. Kossuth is an or-ator, a patriot, a poet, a brilliant speaker, a profound theorist; but he is not sufficiently a practical man to understand the peculiar condition of races on this continent, and the happy construction of society and government, under the Constitution given to us by the fathers of the republic, and continued by their descendants to the present day. We have had quite enough of humbug. It may let d to mischief.

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