Talertise nints making less than a square in The Arents of the American, Massachusetts, Agents of the Anti-Slavery Societies are auare in receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

on Consider - Francis Jackson, Ellis LEIFS, EDNCHD QUINCY, SAMUEL PRILBRICK, PRILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible the annotal economy of the paper—not for

EN LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

TOL. XXII. NO. 7.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1101.

WO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS,

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS "A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH RELL."

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 en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

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

riches and 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

seders will reconcer the prediction and read-ofered in Congress, the other day, by Mr. san of North Carolina. The aim was to get a par of North Caronina. The aim was to get a all sanction for the principle assumed by the S. leased other laws, by which colored seamen vis-Seeken ports are imprisoned, and perhaps sold as god also a general and emphatic denial of the sair of citizenship for colored people, in this Mr. Chagaan's resolution is as follows :-

salved, That in the opinion of the House of ad, that in the opinionable right of each store, it is the unquestionable right of each Sates to exclude, either wholly or partial-territory, negroes, either free or slaves, the exercise of the right affords no just laint to either States or nations.

Suthern Press, in commenting on certain f the Liberator over this proposition, progress of the Slave Power in this

LES

NT,

k!

P. M.

DALE

ve no disposition still further to inflame of our abolition contemporary, vehement frappears to be; but we ought, in fairness, o him, that this proposition, 'detesmy be in his eyes, would, we have no direct vote, be adopted by a large mamembers voted against the suspension others regard it as unnecessary for able others regard it as unnecessary for plasmer so plain a proposition. Not this resolution, on a direct vote, re-section of the House, but it would be pershelmingly by the people, as embodyole of American constitutional law. ways received the sanction of most, if Southern States, and has been adopt-y some of the Northern ones. It is so, that the day is not far distant when hern State will recognize the principle. the race, has been submitted to the vote in any one of the Northern States, that not overwhelmingly decided against fer the Liberator to the vote in the adjoin-

of Connecticut, where, four years since, it d not be allowed to stand on an equal with the white man, as respects the right of Similar has been the decision in New every other State where the question submitted to the people. By majorities ge did the States of Illinois and Indiana it no negro should be allowed to come into ective territories. The same result will be erever this proposition is submitted to the of any other State. Our American masses er equal, let abolitionists boast as . They tell us it is wrong to attach weight of the hair. So, too, says FRED. Dougow, all this is the merest nonsense and ab-There is not a bone, sinew, or blood-vesres are found, by anatomists, to be alto those of the white man; as different ind and feelings. Nor is this view limit on of science. Providence has made the difbetween the races so striking, that it carries on to the minds of the masses at once. From non of Independence down to the prescipate in the enjoyment of al and civil rights of our citizens, or capaappreciating our form of government.

aptings of her anti-slavery feelings, updaining loadly of South Carolina, as Fords, and other Southern States, of their laws against permitting free ne in from other States. Great Britain. stimulated by the anti-slavery feeling has likewise been demanding of South repeal of her laws. But Illinois and e, by an immense majority of their voincorporated similar provisions in st then? They are nearer to Massachuat the Southern States are. They are also borders of the British territory, and the black is of Canada are liable to be seized and imnever they cross the line into either of Why is it, then, we repeat, that there at against them? Is it pretended tha Sales have greater constitutional rights a of the South? Or is it because the South e population, which could be excited to in-and bloodshed by these free negroes from Sates, and therefore they are anxious that permitted to go into the South, while ing that they may be kept out of such ther could do no mischief in? In a word, ther could do no mischief in? In a word, de, is not the whole claimer a part of the the abolition party? Ought not Congress ert the true American doctrine, to give the true American doctrine, to give-such a to all attempts, on the part of foreign gov-ments to interfere with the internal affairs of the und States?

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

ha rentleman, who once figured so conspicuously tadislarery ranks, who was several years ago beny Party candidate for President of the Uniat the has been for a long time wholly inand und who has recently been erroneously remed to have departed this life, has just published emphiet siddressed to the free colored people, takas the detestable colonization position, that they can be elevated in this country, and, therefore, adany them to expetriate themselves to Liberia !!!lare not received a copy of this pamphlet, but of the following extracts from it in the Common-

You have, then, lived among us long enough, and in a long enough, to see us disregard the Con-line, when it was in the way of an injurious that we had much at heart, and by which to be removed from among us.

a sit may, you will soon have to make an

an nevitable one, too—depending on the thoughts. The election to which I reper to thoughts. The election to which each of you may make in this question, which each of you may make in Shall I, if I am able, emigrate from the entire in the state of the entire in the state of the entire in the state of the entire in the en

ble in gaining liberty for the enslaved. But that day necessities, and of a sure repudiation of a future is passed by—that expectation, apparently so well france. Will you rush to war? For what? That is passed by—that expectation, apparently so well france. Will you rush to war? For what? That is passed by—that expectation, apparently so well france. Will you rush to war? For what? That is passed by—that expectation, apparently so well france. Will you rush to war? For what? That is passed by—that expectation, apparently so well france. Will you rush to war? For what? That matters not. Any pretext is enough for him who laoghs at truth and oaths. But he cannot assail the course you propose to us, could we then effect country; the one, like the prophet of old, proclaiming the principles of the fathers of his country, to matters not. Any pretext is enough for him who laoghs at truth and oaths. But he cannot assail the course you propose to us, could we then effect country; the one, like the prophet of old, proclaiming the principles of the fathers of his country, to matters not. Any pretext is enough for him who laoghs at truth and oaths. But he cannot assail the course you propose to us, could we then effect country; the one, like the prophet of old, proclaiming the principles of the fathers of his country, to matters not. Any pretext is enough for him who laoghs at truth and oaths. But he cannot assail the course you propose to us, could we then effect country; the one, like the prophet of old, proclaiming the principles of the fathers of his country, to founded, is vain.

The star POWER AND THE COLOR—

The provided prophet of our prophet of our prophet of our prophet of us, the course you propose to us, could we then effect country; the one, like the prophet of our prophet of our prophet of us, the course you propose to us, could we then effect our prophet of us, the course you propose to us, could we then effect our prophet of us, the course you propose to us, could we then effect our prophet of us, the course slaved brethren. By remaining, you only destroy vourselves. Your submitting, suffering, ultimately dying here, can effect nothing on the hearts and dying here, can effect nothing on the hearts and and Napoleon but completed, under the flag of determination of your oppressors, and the oppressor what that cry had commenced. Did sors of your brethren. The nobleness of your conduct may extract the remark that 'Such a fellow many with 'Liberation of the People' on its banks. duct may extract the remark that 'Such a jenow ought to be sent to Liberia—he would be a great acquisition there.' But no more influence on those who could serve him than the last gasp of a wornout German would on the petty despots of his op-pressed countrymen, or an Irishman on the oppressed rulers of his brethren. We think more highly of rulers of his orethren. We think more highly of them, coming over to this country, than of their wilt-ing, and at length sinking down ingloriously at home; especially do we, if, by their self-restraint, they save something, and send to their friends to get them away too. A plan is proposed by your enemies; it is this—they are determined to get you away, that they may maintain slavery more undisturbed. As plan, they are resolved,-and when did they ever fail in any project to support slavery,—to extend it—to bring more persons to be interested and implicated in it, and thus to make all the mighty power of the government subservient to its existenc

> As long as there was any well-founded hope that the principles of our government would prevail, and that they would in the end exterminate slavery, I wished you to remain here. While I feel convinced that,—should we advance in population and wealth as we have done for the last fifty years,— slavery will finally disappear, as it now has in almost all European countries, its abolition will ot be brought about by the principles of the government, but by the causes mentioned, and others united with them. Slavery is a most expensive thing, in a dense state of population. When this is the case, freemen will perform, and perform better than slaves, the offices to which the latter are often called. Should it ever be submitted to me, for instance, whether a friend should go to purgatory,— from which, it is said, he may be gotten out,—or to hell.—from which, they say, no one can get out.— I should have no hesitation in advising him to try the former. Or, had I lived in the time of Troy, and had she been able to beat off and defeat the invading Greeks, it is very certain that I would not have Eneas and his few friends to seek a new country, through all their perils: but as Troy was burned down, her defenders slain, but few of the inhabitants left, Æneas broken up in his private affairs by death, and oss, and utter discomfiture, the best thing that he and his faithful followers could do was to seek a new country, where, undisturbed, and under more favorable auspices, they could re-establish the govern-ment and laws which they preferred.

Selections.

THE USURPATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON. but condemns the extravagances of the Socialists.
The majority of the National Assembly he condemns as entertaining sympathies hostile to the Républic. Their policy was to undermine and overthrow it.

Louis Napoleon and they were in partnership; and is converted by the condens of the policy was to undermine and overthrow it.

Louis Napoleon and they were in partnership; and is converted by the condens of the policy was to undermine and overthrow it. from the moment of his election, they combined to crush Republican feeling, to harass and oppress the Republicans themselves, and, by every artifice calumny and violence, to render them contemptible and odious.' He adds :-

'Together they planned and executed the expe dition to Rome; together they consigned to beg-gary and ruin the primary teachers, and com-mitted education to the Jesuits; together they degraded the University, and subjected it to those same Jesuits; together, they burked universal suf-frage, of which they both were born, because, sted with their reactionary measures, ors of Paris had given a vote against them; together they postponed the laws on the commercial organization, the municipal bodies, and the National Guard, and falsified in them the elective principle ogether they practised all sorts of illegalities, sanc ioning the worst abuse of preventive arrests, arbitrary imprisonments, snam plots, and points con-racies; together they displayed the grossest partial-ity in allowing or prohibiting the sale of journals in the streets; together they passed the law on sig-natures, to entrap and crush the journalists; and to-matical transfer in a tate of siege for nearly three years, on the mos flimsy pretences. Let the majority look back, and ask itself for whose profit it forgot its duties, outraged justice, and violated the Constitution which it in-

Of the violation, by Louis Napoleon, of his contitutional oath, the writer says :-

'Can this endure? I am no atheist, and I answer 'Can this endure? I am no ameist, and the No! The wrath of heaven does not blast, in our days, Ananias with the lie upon his lips. The Christian world does not defy Nemsis, but she Lower Empire have commenced already. The butchers of the bourgeoise are on a war allowance. cerity and candor which become The officers have got promotion and gratuities—no subject has for you and for myself, and which is due man knows how much. Marshals of France have to us both, as the votaries of freedom.

ing it. The abolition of the ourses and the wine tax is possible in one condition—the reduction of the carmy. The Republic might do that—he cannot.

Will he borrow? Will you, capitalists of England, idend? Is the experience of Spain, of Portugal, of Austria, lost upon you? You cannot be such idiots as to pitch your ingots into the gulf of this despots

ners, the issue might be fearful for the houses of Hohenzollern and of Hapsburgh. But no shout of freedom can be raised by this man's Janissaries, and hey must face the hatred of the German people as vell as the discipline of German hosts.'

We give the concluding passages of the first of

'If there be a man who is not to be envied, that man is Louis Napoleon. A self-convicted perjurer, an attainted traitor, a conspirator successful by the foulest treachery, the purchase of the soldiery and the butchery of thousands, he must, if not cut short in his career, go all the lengths of tyranny. For him there is no halt, for his system no element of either stability or progress. It is a hopeless and absolute anachronism. The Presidential chair or the Imperial throne is set upon a crater—the soil is volcanic, undermined, and trembling—the steps are slippery with blood—and the darkening stream of smoldering hatred, conspiracy and vengeance is ex-haling round it. Each party can furnish its contingents for tyrannicide: the assassin dogs him in the Elysee he may find the fate of Gustavus. He who has been false to all must only look for falsehood, and is doomed to daily and to nightly fears of mutinies, insurrections, and revenge. Conscience cannot be altogether stifled, and will sometimes obtrude, in her horrible phantasmagoria, the ghastly corpses of the

Boulevards.

But where is the national party in his favor, of which we heard so much? I see no signs of it. The army has been corrupted and inflamed by appeals to its basest and bloodiest instincts-the Jesuits enisted by the earnest, and the promise of spiritual and material plunder-the timid are terrified by the past, the present, and the future—the servile, of the Baroche class, are crawling, belly in the dust, to place and pension—and the foul herd of sycophants and parasites that suck strength and blood of power in Parasites that suck strength and blood of power in in France, the roue, the gambler, and the despin character and fortune, choke the doors of the see. If Napoleon has a party at all in the country, it is among those Socialist workinen whom he has seduced with hopes, and has begun to bribe with largesses. The peasantry may be on his side, but three years' experience has cooled, if it has not worn out, their enthusiasm, and the fiercest resistance districts. He is playing his old game of bamboozling the Legitimists, as well as some chiefs of the Orleanists. They must be fools indeed to help consol-

idate his tyranny.

If this man's reign is destined to continue, even THE USURPATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The London Times, of a recent date, contains two letters, signed 'An Englishman,' containing a review of the late coup d'elat, and bestowing no stinted measure of rebuke upon Louis Napoleon. The writer appears to be well posted up in the affairs of for a brief duration, the world will witness the most thinted measure of rebuke upon Louis Napoleon. It is the worst days of Louis rumppe, the writer appears to be well posted up in the affairs of of the Czar, the razzias of Algeria, will all meet in France. He defends the Republicans of France, one marvellous system of anarchy that will be called

From the National Intelligencer. M. KOSSUTH AND MR. CLAY.

The interview between M. Kossuth and Mr. Clay has excited a general interest in the country, and the reports of it hitherto given to the public have been somewhat inaccurate, and, at the best, imper-

The company present on the occasion consisted of Senators Cass, Jones, of Tennessee, Mr. Fendall, o this city, and the Hon. Presley Ewing, of Ken-tucky. The last-named gentleman has been induced, at the instance of several persons, and with the sent of Mr. Clay, to give a more extended and careful report of the interview, and especially of Mr. Clay's remarks, which we publish below, and which may be regarded as authentic, having, besides the authority of Mr. Ewing, the sanction of Senator Jones, by whom the report has been examined and

M. Kossuth was introduced by Mr. Cass, at about hree o'clock. On being presented to Mr. Clay, who rose to eccive him, 'Sir,' said he, 'I thank you for the

receive him, 'Sir,' said honor of this interview.' honor of this interview.'

'I beg you to believe,' said Mr. Clay, interrupting him, 'that it is I who am honored. Will you be pleased to be seated?"

After the mutual interchange of civilities. Mr Clay said :-I owe you, sir, an apology for not having acceded

before to the desire you were kind enough to inti-mate, more than once, to see me; but, really my health has been so feeble, that I did not dare to hazdays, Ananias with the lie upon his lips. The Christian world does not defy Nemsis, but she still exists, and still, perhaps, is lame. The logic of crime is retribution. The perjured traitor who now rules France, rules by terror only. The sanction of that treason by universal suffrage is too gross a slamm to need exposure, and too bitter a mockery even for derision. He governs for and by the army, and the power that made can by one shout unmake him. He bought with hard cash its bayonets and its votes; he must still continue to buy. The donatives of the Lower Empire have commenced already. The to us both, as the votaries of freedom.

I trust you will believe me, too, when I tell you

Of the financial prospects of the usurper, this remarkable writer says:—

He is dependent wholly on his generals; the state of siege compels the concentration of enormous forces in the several military divisions of France, under some half dozen chiefs. Who is to answer for their fidelity and for their accord? When jealousies spring up, as they certainly will, can the pupet of the Elysee appears them? 'Give, give,' will be the cry, and we to him when he refuses. Can the rotten financial condition of France sustain the inevented at the property of the Elysee appears them? 'Give, give,' will be the cry, and we to him when he refuses. Can the rotten financial condition of France sustain the inevented at the condition of the conditi pet of the Elysee appease them? 'Give, give,' will be the cry, and wo to him when he refuses. Can the rotten financial condition of France sustain the inevitable prodigality? Whence will the money come? From the people? I dare him to increase taxation. Socialist that he was, madman and impostor that I believe him to be, he talks of shifting and lightening it. The abolition of the octrois and the wine tax is possible in one condition—the reduction of the army. The Republic might do that—he cannot.

Will he borrow? Will you, capitalists of England, lend? Is the experience of Spain, of Portugal, of Austria, lost upon you? You cannot be such idiots on our part.

Well, sir, suppose that war should be the issue of

against Russia and Austria, would be impossible. It is a fact which, perhaps, may not be generally catch the most imperative reason with Great Britain for the close of her last war with the United States, was the immense cost of the transportation and maintenance of forces and munitions of the states and the states are states as a state and the states are states as a s Britain for the close of her last war with the United Britain for the close of her last war with the United States, was the immense cost of the transportation to portray that scene aright would challenge the and maintenance of forces and munitions of war on such a distant theatre, and yet she had not, perhaps, would rival the art of a Handel and a Hayden, could

Upon land, Russia is invulnerable to us, as we are to her upon the occan. A war between Russia and this country would result in mutual annoyance to commerce, but probably in little else. I learn re-tour result in result in the country would result in the commerce, but probably in little else. I learn re-tour result in results in the country war marine is superior to that of days of old, its clarion peal sounded its note of cheer Upon land, Russia is invulnerable to us, as we are any nation in Europe, except perhaps Great Britain; and courage to a nation in its triumphal march to her ports are few, her commerce limited; while we, on our part, would offer as a prey to her croisers, a

richand extensive commerce.

Thus, sir, after effecting nothing in such a was -after abandoning our ancient policy of amity and non-intervention in the affairs of other nations, and thus justifying them in abandoning the terms of forbearance and non-interference which they have shith-erto preserved towards us—after the downfall, perbaps, of the friends of liberal institutions in Ea her despots, imitating and provoked by our fatal example, may turn upon us, in the hour of our weakness and exhaustion, and, with an almost equally irresistible force of reason and of arms, they may say to us—' You have set us the example; you have quitted your own to stand on foreign ground; you have abandoned the policy you professed in the day of your weakness, to interfere in the affairs of the people upon this continent, in behalf of those principles, the supremacy of which you say is necessary to your prosperity, to your existence. We, in our own turn, believing that your anarchical doctrines are destructive of, and that monarchical principles are essential to, the peace, security, and happiness of our subjects, will obliterate the bed which has nourished such noxious weeds; we will crush you, as the propagandists of doctrines so destructive of the peace and good order of the

The indomitable spirit of our people might, and would, be equal to the emergency, and we might re-main unsubdued, even by so tremendous a combination; but the consequences to us would be teribly enough.

You must allow me, sir, to speak thus freely, as I feel deeply, though my opinion may be of but lit-tle import, as the expression of a dying man. Sir, the recent melancholy subversion of the repub-lican government of France, and that enlightened na-

tion voluntarily placing its neck under the yoke of despotism, teach us to despair of any present success for liberal institutions in Europe. It gives us an impressive warning not to rely upon others for the vindication of our principles, but to look to ourselves, and to cherish with more care than ever the selves, and to cherish with more care than ever the security of our institutions, and the preservation of ur policy and principles.

By the policy to which we have adhered since the days of Washington, we have prospered beyond precedent. We have done more for the cause of berty in the world than arms could effect. We nave shown to other nations the way to greatness and happiness; and if we but continue united as one people, and persevere in the policy which our experience has so clearly and triumphantly vindicated, gled web of European politics, in a war in which we could effect nothing, and if in that struggle Hungary should go down, and we should go down with her, where then would be the last hope of the friends of freedom throughout the world? Far heter is it for ourselves, for Hungary, and for cause of liberty, that, adhering to our wise pacific system, and avoiding the distant wars of Europe, we should keep our lamp burning brightly on this Western shore as a light to all nations, than to hazard its utter extinction, amid the ruins of fallen r falling republics in Europe.

Throughout Mr. Clay's remarks, M. Kossuth list nroughout Mr. Clays remarks, Mr. Rossum inst-ened with the utmost interest and attention; and, indeed, throughout the whole interview, he illustrat-ed the rare combination of the profoundest respect without the smallest sacrifice of his personal dignity, exhibiting in all his bearing the most finished and attractive stamp which can be given to the true etal of genius. He did not enter, in his turn, upor controversy with Mr. Clay's views, but began by tating what he thought the reasons of the repeater ailures to establish liberal institutions in France Education and political information, he said, did no descend very deep into the masses of the Franch deople: as an illustration of which fact, he stated that hundreds of thousands, when voting for the dency, thought the old Emperor was still alive and imprisoned, and that the vote they then gave would effect his deliverance. He gradually diverted his emarks to the affairs of Hungary, Austria, Russi remarks to the analiss of Hungary, Austria, Russia and Turkey; speaking of the exaggerated estimate of the strength of Russia; of the strength and weakness of Turkey—her strength, which consisted in her immense land force, and especially in her militia, or landwehr, as he termed it; her weakness, litia, or landwehr, as he termed it; her weakness which was the liability of the assault of Constantinople by sea. And here, apparently in allusion to Mr. Clay's conviction of our being unable to effect any thing in a European was heart the constant of t my thing in a European war, he spoke of the matewith Russia, by a naval force for the protection of her capital. After a series of entertaining and instructive remarks about the condition and prospects Europe generally, he rose to depart.

Mr. Clay rose and bade him farewell for ever with the utmost cordiality and the kindliest sympathy beaming in his face and suffusing his eye; and grasping Kossuth's hand, he said—'God bless you d your family; God bless your country-may she et be free!'

Kossuth, apparently overwhelmed by the warm and earnest sympathy thus exhibited for himself, his suffering family and country, profoundly bowing, pressed Mr. Clay's hand to his heart, and replied, in pressed Mr. Clay's hand to his heart, and replied, in tones of deep emotion—'I thank you, honored sir! I shall pray for you every day, that your health may be restored, and that God may prolong your life!' Mr. Clay's eyes filled with tears; he again pressed the hand which clasped his own, probably for the last time, but he could say no more.

Thus closed one of the most interesting scenes it has very been the fortness of the most interesting scenes.

Thus closed one of the most interesting scenes it has ever been the fortune of the writer to witness. Two such men rarely meet in this world. The one, having finished the course of his destiny, having lived and acted through the better part of his country's life-time, and with its growing greatness and renown having achieved his own; the sun of his elorious career just going days is meshouled brillrenown having achieved his own; the sun of his glorious career just going down in unclouded bril-liancy, and sending back the rays of its declining glory upon a happy land; the other, still acting, still hoping and fearing, his star just rising amid storms and clouds and darkness; before him, all the vicis-situdes of an uncertain future for himself and for his

more than 30,000 men upon this continent at any he transmit to this paper the sweet, melancholy cadences of the voice of the Hungarian exile, sound-

IMPRISONMENT OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

LETTER FROM CONSUL MATHEWS TO GOV. . MEANS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

H. B. M.'s CONSULATE OF N. AND S. CAROLINA, ? CHARLESTON, Jan. 5, 1852. Sin :- I have the honor to acknowledge your Ex-

cellency's letter of the 13th ult., notifying the transmission of my communication of the 10th to the Legislature.
The daily papers have subsequently made known

to me the 'Report' of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives,—the adoption of the 'Reports' and 'Resolutions' presented to them by both branches of the Leislature,—and the indefinite postnonement of the matter.

The ensuing proceedings respecting my commu

nication, and with regard to me in my official capa-city, require no comment at my hands. While no personal considerations will ever deter

me from the unhesitating performance of my duties, (of which I know, and have no wish to outstrip, the imits.) I trust always to avoid giving just ground of offence, by tone or manner.

For my acts, I am, I believe, legally amenable to

the Courts of the United States, and to them exclu sively.

I need scarcely remark to your Excellency, that the time when the subject of the colored laws, mootthe time when the subject of the colored laws, moothed by my brief correspondence of last session, was 'under discussion,' when adverse resolutions had been offered, and when legislation was 'pending'—presented an opportunity 'the most appropriate and the most consonant to usage and ctiquette, for submitting the arguments I judged most likely to conduce to the amendment of the enactments, to which it had been send due to the stretch stretch.

way open to me of removing a very erroneous im-pression of the extent of the demand made, and the nature of the course taken on this occasion

I apprehend that it was competent to Her Majesty's Government, either to press their just reclainslegal steps on the matter there or here,—or, to au-thorise a representation by the British local func-tionary against a law affecting the privileged comrience has so clearly and triumphantly vindicated, inerce, and the liberties of British subjects in this part we may, in another quarter of a century, furnish an of his Consular District, to the authorities from whom example which the reason of the world cannot re-sist. But if we should involve ourselves in the tan-

been correctly quoted, as follows:

'In the event of any attempt being made to jure British subjects, either in their persons or property, he will uphold their rightful interests and the privileges secured to them by treaty, by due representation in the proper official quarters,' and ' if re-dress cannot be obtained from the local administration, or if the matter of complaint be not within tion, or if the matter of complaint be not within their jurisdiction, the Consul-General, or to H. M.'s Minister, if there be no Consul-General in the country where he resides.'

I find that instructions of a precisely similar na-

The third instructions of a precisely similar na-ture are given to the Consuls of the United States. The choice of the last named course, which in-volved no connection with the question of the posi-tion of a State of this Union, with regard to 'compacts' or 'negotiations' with a foreign power, evi denced, I conceive, under the existing circumstan-ces, marked sentiments of consideration for the fed eral government and for the State, which the result The pointed moderation of Great Britain in await.

ing, from year to year, as the records of this office amply prove, from the good faith, the friendly sentiments, and the wiser policy of South Carolina, the conceded, from a State so largely benefitted by the liberal basis of British commerce, higher apprecia-tion, and should not have been made a subject of

It would be inferred from the language of the Reports,' that a demand had been made upon the State to 'surrender' and 'yield,' in toto, the laws respect ing free persons of color—but my letter of the 10th specifically points out, (without prejudice to the ful ights of Great Britain,) an amendment suggester by the press, (restricting colored persons to their ves-sels, except when under a police-pass on shores, and requiring bonds from the masters for their good conrequiring bonds from the masters for their good con-duct and departure,) by which the chief ground of national offence, and of commercial injury and injus-tice, would have been removed, without possible danger to the peace of the State.

In 1843, in pursuance of a 'message' from Gov. Hammond, a bill upon a similar basis was brought in by Mr. Hunt, Chairman of the Committee on Fed-

eral relations, who is stated to have ably advo it—and was supported 'energetically' by Mr. Memminger, who is reported to have 'exposed the insufficiency of the act of 1835, to accomplish the object intended.' This Bill was carried in the House by no less than 68 to 32, but was unfortunately defeat

the Senate,
Judge O'Neall, in his recently published digest of
the Negro Law of South Carolina, states: 'The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th sections of the Act

'The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th sections of the Act of 1835, are to my mind of so questionable a policy, that I should be disposed to repeal them. They carry with them so many elements of discord with our sister States and foreign nations, that, unless they are of paramount necessity, which I have never believed, we should at once strike them out. I am afraid, too, that there are many grave constitutional chiections to them, in whole or, in part'

afraid, too, that there are many grave constitutional objections to them, in whole or in part.

To the opinions already quoted of Mr. Calhoun, and of Mr. Justice Johnson, might be added many others, but it is sufficient to have shown to your Excellency, that the reclamations recently made in an unfeigned tone of good will and courtesy, (and so differently responded to,) might have been satisfactorily met by a measure which one of the ablest Governors of South Carolina, and two-thirds of the House of Representatives, believed would tend to strengthen,

not to impair, the real efficiency of the law, and which conceded less than the most eminent jurists of the State deemed just and wise.

It is very difficult, under these circumstances, to avoid be ing impressed by the idea, that some ulterior object or concealed cause must have influenced a result so hostile to Great Britain, which my extended communication with members of the Legislature, and the opinions I have heard generally expressed, ed me to expect would have proved entirely differ-

With a population of nearly 9,000 free persons of olor, and with the constant transit of travellers rom other States and countries, it cannot be imagined that any slave in this city or State is uninformed of the existence of negro freedom, or of the geographical limits of slavery; nor do I doubt, from your Excellency's benevolent and wise views, that you will concur in the opinion, that it is by kindness, and not by evidently futile attempts to perpetuate ignorance, that the bondsman may be found resigned to the state in which Providence has placed him.

I have had, on the other hand, opportunities of knowing how much ill-will, and what deep irrita-tion is caused among the white part of a crew, whose colored members have been carried to a prison, and who are consequently assisted by slave labor, at great cost, in unloading and loading their vessels. Repudiating, then, as I do, as wholly unworthy of

redit, and us of suicidal policy, the allegation, that he owners of wharf and dock laborers have attempted to exert an influence in this matter; repudiating on the insinuation, that it was feared to concede to some what it was wished not to grant to others, I am at a loss to understand the aim of those who would desire o maintain laws, (were their legality even admitted,) which not only are shown in their present shape to be unnecessary, but which might be productive of the very danger they are designed to preclude.

On Saturday, and again on this very day, the spectacle has been exhibited in the streets of Charleson, of unoffending British seamen taken forcibly rom the protection of the flag of their country, and

Your Excellency may believe me, that exhibitions of this nature, were it possible to suppose their continuance, will not tend to the benefit or to the honor

I abstain from commenting upon the great and evident advantage, that the virtual admission that laws so offensive and so repugnant are needful to the naintenance of the institutions of South Carolina, maintenance of the institutions of South Caronia, must give to the opponents of those institutions.

I entertained the hope, sir, that this subject would be treated as one of friendly consideration and con-

ession, more than as a question of disputed law, or cession, more than as a question of alsoured law, or litigated rights; but I find that the Select Commit-tee have chosen to meet it solely upon this basis, and the Legislature, by passing the Reports and Res-olutions annexed to them, have become parties to the

olutions annexed to them, have become parties to the views and statements conveyed by them.

The 'Report' and 'Resolutions' passed by the Senate are based upon the alleged support of an opinion of Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Report adopted (with two similar resolutions) by the House, states that any question of the validity of the law, 'should be abandoned or referred to the Judges of the land, many of whom have already spoken with authority upon the principle involved.' pon the principle involved?

I am far, Sir, from doing the members of the Legislature the gross injustice of doubting, but that they would therefore, individually and collectively, be guided by the law of the United States to which they have chosen to refer, should the subject in ac-cordance with their desire, be brought under its cognizance, and that they would, in every way, facilitate a full and fair hearing of the actual legal point at is-sue, before the high tribunal to which they have al-

The question of the privileges, under the Trenty, of colored British subjects arriving from Europe would seem to be conceded in the 'Report' to the Senate, except on the ground that in their case, no real commercial impediment arose,—for it admits that if the effect of the law was such 'as seriously to obstruct or embarrass the intercourse which the Treaty was intended to sanction and secure, this would be a fraud on the Treaty, and might justly be complainedof as such.'

I cannot assent to the principle, that either a country, or the component parts of a country, is thus entitled to interpret, at pleasure, the plain words of a Treaty, or be the judge of what is, or what is not of embarrassment or obstruction to other nations.

The 'serious obstruction' to the trade from the West Indies is not denied; but the claim of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects in those Islands to especial protection, under the Treaty, and under the laws and Constitution of the United States, appears to have escaped the notice of the Select Committee, if it exists, the illegality and injustice of the law must be, on their own showing, admitted by the Com-mittee and the Legislature.

Unless the last clause of the first Article of the

Unless the last clause of the first Article of the Treaty, quoted in my letter of the 10th, viz. :—' And generally, the merchants and traders of each nation respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce,' can be proved to be compatible with the imprisonment of the master and crever a trading vessel; and, unless it can be maintained, that the proclamation of the President of the United States, of October 5th, 1830. declaring that the Ports of the United States are open' to British vessels from all ports of entry in the West Indies, from the Bahamas and the Bermudas, and that they shall be admitted with their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonagge or imand that they shall be achitted with their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or any charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on vessels of the United States, is not grossly violated by a law which directs, under certain circumstances, the sale at auction, as slaves, of the mariners, (who are often owners, on shares,) of the vessel and cargo so ordered to be admitted; it will be clear that Her Britannic Majesty's West Indian subjects are equally shielded, both by the Treaty, by the laws of the United States, and by the Constitution, which vests in the Federal Governthe Constitution, which vests in the Federal Govern-ment the exclusive power of regulating commercial

If each State of this Union could, legally, under If each State of this Union could, legally, under the plea of police regulations, neutralize any part of a Treaty,—the Constitution of the country, which declares that a Treaty shall be 'the supremo law of the land,' would become a mere name, without meaning or power, and the United States would be rendered incapable of entering into Treaties of Commerce or of Alliance with foreign nations. The State that this year obstructs commerce with the West Indies, might next year pass an ast against the admission of emigrants from Great Britain, Ireland, or Germany.

Impediments, indeed, have already been attempted to be placed on Irish emigration.

land, or Germany.

Impediments, indeed, have already been attempted to be placed on Irish emigration.

It will probably not be unknown to your Excellency, that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently, upon the words of the Treaty with Great Sitiain, declared null and void the acts of two States of the Union, imposing a tax upon emigrants although to be used for unobjectionable purposes.

If this anomalous power were vested in the sep arate States of the Union, its exercise in the present instance should have been by total exclusion from

entry,' and not by offensive penalties when entered, and exceptions should have been made in regard to vessels in distress; for I appeal without hesitation to your Excellency, if laws which direct a colored mariner, wrecked upon this coast, and recognised to have been twice previously in these ports, to be sold as a slave, are not repugnant to humanity and civilization.

But that eminent and lamented statesman, Mr. Calhoun, whose official opinion has, even on a point of the law of nations, proved in this case powerless with the Legislature of his native State, has emphatically declarated to the case of the case o ically declared that no such power, at variance with treaty stipulations, can exist.

treaty stipulations, can exist.

The Committee, in their Report, have (unintentionally, I feel assured) fallen into a grave error, and have founded upon it an argument of weight.

No 'local law' of the Bermudas, unparticipated in by the whole British Empire, could have been alleged, in 1835, against a demand for the restoration

or value of American slaves, stated to have been landed in that year from a vessel in distress.

The Imperial Act of Abolition declares that 'o

and after the first day of August, 1834, slavery shall be, and is hereby, utterly and for ever, abolish-ed, and declared unlawful, throughout the British Colonies, plantations and possessions abroad.

In the case of the Creole, the vessel was taken

possession of, and restored to the owners, but the British law not acknowledging slavery, the authorities could have no legal power to pursue and give up the slaves, who had all gained the shore.

The law of Jamaica, of the Bermudas, or of any other country under the British crown, cannot, with

regard to foreign nations, vary from the law of England. The law of the British Empire, and the law of the United States, are the laws referred to in the treaty as 'the Laws and Statutes of the two coun tries respectively.'

I may add here, that Chief Justice Taney's legal opinion will be found on record, when Attorney General, (on the 6th December, 1831.) intimating to a British proprietor of a slave, that the treaty be tween the two nations did not give him a right to demand the restoration of his slave from the United

The point, therefore, attempted to be urged, o the freedom of American slaves on British territory, is wholly alien to the question.

With regard to a further statement in the Report of the law complained of, free negroes notoriously came, without hindrance, in British vessels, to the State, and in several instances settled therein; and so far from the British Government having official notice, in 1827, of the intended continuance of the law, it had been communicated to them, from the proper Federal authority, that the law was 'null and void, for being against the Treaties, Laws and Constitution of the United States.'

I venture to entertain no doubt of your Excellency's enlightened personal sentiments on this subject, and I have now, I believe, laid proof before you, that in the entertain the subject, the State the

in the opinion of many citizens of the State, the most distinguished for talent and patriotism, the present laws affecting a class of H. B. M.'s subjects entering the ports of this State for legitimate commerce are illegal, impolitic, and unnecessary. There is yet, sir, another cause, which must insure their ab-rogation: it is, that public opinion throughout the United States—in the South as well as the North is evidently opposed to it.

Look, sir, at the present state of the civilized world under the influence of this greatest human power-look at the future of this great country, whose progress, under firm and wise guidance, can only be re-tarded by unworthy jealousies of other nations, or by and indee whether a system of such acts as these. legislation, which, at best, but serves to show the de sire of avoiding, to the injury of others, the due trouble and cost of an effective police against disturbers of the peace, can or ought to be maintained

A nation must, at all risks, in the present day, en force her treaties within her boundaries, or she just ly incurs a lasting moral fall in the esteem of civili

I have full faith in the government of the United States to carry out, with the universal support of the country, the stipulations of their treaties with foreign nations, in their integrity, and to enforce equally, in all parts of the Union, the laws and Con stitution of the land. But permit me, sir, to hold fast to the hope, that the legislature and the people of this State (the sentiments of the majority of whom I do not conceive to accord with this peremptory and hostile rejection of the representations made by Great Britain) will, on more mature consi-unite in condemnation of the existing law. re mature consideration

I have the honor to be, With every sentiment of personal consideration Your Excellency's obd't serv't,

GEORGE MATHEW.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

IMPRISONMENT OF BRITISH SEAMEN

Shortly after President Taylor's cabinet was form ed, the attention of his Secretary of State was invited tions, by South Carolina, under a law authorizing the imprisonment and conditional enslaveme free colored people. Mr. Clayton, regretted that South Carolina was so naughty, but he said he could not help it; this confederacy was a collection of in-dependent sovereignties, and the general governto respect treaties, or the Constitution, or anything else. This was duly communicated by the British Minister to Lord Palmerston, and by him, with wellaffected gravity, communicated to Parliament.

The Premier's statement created some amusement

in political circles in England, and a great deal of mortification in the United States, but it was accompanied by none of the threats or denunciation which we had a right to have anticipated from the English government. Mr. Clayton thought it was very kind of the Queen to take the matter so quietly, and con-gratulated himself that he had extricated himself and gratulated himself that he had extricated himself and his party, as he imagined, from a vexatious dilemma with no greater loss than his own self-respect.

He supposed that the matter was here to end, and that England, appreciating the defects of our Constitution, and the lamentable weakness of our government. ernment, and the general imperfections of our politi-cal institutions, would forbear to insist upon her rights, and would be grateful for the observance of such portions of the treaties existing between he government and ours, as could be enforced without distracting the Whig party or unsettling the government.

But such is not England's usual way of doing But such is not long.

How things. Lord Palmerston very naturally thought that if South Carolina was independent of the federal authority in questions of this nature, hers was the government for England to treat with, and the next thing we hear is the arrival at Charleston of Mr. Mathew commissioned as Consul-General George Mathew, commissioned as Consul-Genera for the Carolinas, and specially charged to presen the wrongs sustained by free colored British seamen in the ports of those States, to the consideration of their respective governments, for redress.

Mr. Mathew did as he was bid; he addressed the

ar, mannew and as he was did; he addressed the Executive at length upon the subject, and made out a very strong case—a casus belli for a quarrelsome nation—unless the amplest reparation was promptly offered. This letter appeared in our columns last Governor Means immediately communicated it to the Legislature, who adjourned, however without acting upon it.

At the last session of the Legislature, which com

menced, we believe, in November, Gov. Means, at the request of Mr. Mathew, brought the subject again to the attention of that body, expressing him-self, however, averse to any modification of the law nestion. The substance of his doctrine upon point appeared in the Evening Post immediate-fter the Message was delivered. A Committee was appointed, in each branch of the Legislature, to consider the subject, and both reported in conformity

with the sentiments of the Governor.

This conclusion, at war with the treaties and with the Constitution of the United States, with the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, with the decisions of her tribunals, and with the written and printed opinions of some of her most eminent lawyers, evidently took Mr. Mathew by surprise, and he has taken occasion to address Governor Means once more upon the subject. His letter will be found in another column of this sheet.

He wishes it to be understood that his governmen have not modified or abated a particle of their claim

have not modified or abated a particle of their claim, but are desirous of maintaining a good temper on both sides, if possible, and of getting the redress, which they are determined to have, in the way it will be most agreeable to the Carolinians to grant it.

We understand that the aid of the Courts will now be invoked, and the question whether the Supreme Court of South Carolina will adhere to its former decision against the constitutionality of the imprisonment laws, and, if so, whether its decrees will be enforced by the executive authorities, will be tested.

From the New York Evangelist. THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

I have recently become acquainted with some facts in reference to the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, which are sufficiently interesting and important to be made public. For obvious reasons, I must mit the names of places. The facts may be relied

In one of the cities of New England, there is small Baptist Church of colored people. It consists of 120 members. Of these, 60 had escaped from Southern bondage, and were consequently on the list of the proscribed by the Fugitive Slave Law list of the proscribed by the Fugitive Slave The old law had become a dead letter. scious of danger, they were pursuing, industriously and cheerfully, their several avocations, when this dreadful edict was announced. The panic was ter rible. Fathers were in danger of being torn from their wives and their children. Mothers were liable at any moment, to be hurried away from their fami-lies. As it is the law of slavery, that the child is to follow the womb which bore it, the children of these mothers, born of free fathers, baptized in free churches, and educated in free schools, were liable, at any time, to be manacled, and sold to Southern task masters. In consternation, the little church met, and with prayers and tears implored the aid of God.

The slave-hunter was immediately after the Writs were out for their arrest. They trembled by day and by night. street. They dared not enter the shop. They dared not go forth to labor. They hid in garrets and cellars. Affectionate daughters conveyed food to dared not go the father, whom the slave-hunter, like a bloodhound, was tracking out. The church, poor and feeble as it was, raised \$500 to aid their brethren in their helplessness and terror. The alternative before the vic-tims was terrible. They must either be dragged back into slavery, or, abandoning their families, ex-ile themselves alone, in poverty and friendlessness, in Canada; or, selling out, at any sacrifice, all their little concerns, trudge their weary way, with their wives and their little ones, to the cold North, where there was no home to receive them, and where, perhaps, starvation was to be their lot. But any doom was preferable to the doom of slavery.

Nearly all these persons, whose only crime is that

they love liberty, have fled from the stars and stripes of our free republic, to find protection under the ban-ner of monarchical England. Some escaped in vessels to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Some have toiled along on foot through the drifting snows to Canada. Some, selling their little all, and aided by the contributions of their Christian friends, have taken the rail-cars with their children, and escaped to the free soil of Queen Victoria. Some yet remain. They hope that the opposition which has been manifested towards the law, that the warm denunciation which it has encountered from so many generous hearts, may dissuade the slave-hunter from ittempting to molest them. But they live in constant terror. Every now and then there is a rumor that their dreaded foe has been seen prowling about their dwellings, looking with evil eye upon their children. The announcement sends the blood rushing back upon their fainting hearts.

No pen can describe the sufferings which have

been and still are endured. They feel that, in the darkest night of despotism, a more tyrannical edict never crushed human hearts. Those who have escaped into Siberian exile, have encountered a fate almost as deplorable as that of those who are left be-hind. The friends they love, and whose sympathies they prize, they have lost forever. The church they loved to meet, to sing and pray, finding solace for the woes of life, in the anticipation of immortal blessedness, they can never enter more.— Those warm homes, where they enjoyed that social companionship which that affectionate race love so they have exchanged for loneliness, poverty,

and suffering.

Is not a law, of which this is not its exaggerated. but natural operation, a disgrace to the age, and a ten-fold disgrace to the country which tolerates it? Is it not expecting too much, even of fallen human nature, to think that Christians and patriots can contemplate it with silent complacency? There is a God of Justice! He will cause even the wrath of man to praise Him. But His ear will not forever be closed to the cry of the oppressed.

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Brunswick, Me., Jan. 1852.

> From the Pennsylvania Freeman. PUNERAL OF MILLER.

NOTTINGHAM, 1st. Mo., 12th, 1852. I have just returned from the funeral of poor Miller. The day has been cold, but the concourse as-sembled was as large, I think, as we ever had in

the neighborhood on a similar occasion. I ough not to say similar, because we never have had a sim ilar occasion. Great numbers came, who had nev-er before seen the deceased, all manifesting a deep interest in learning the circumstances of his death.
It was painful in the extreme to look around the

humble little dwelling, and contrast the remembrance of the past with the prospects for the future. Here but a few weeks ago, all was peace and happiness The husband and wife, with their family of five small children and a colored girl, were enjoying the pleasures of life, little thinking of the dark doom which awaited them. But slavery, that fell destroyoh the instrumentality ries, was laying a plan to invade the sanctuary of this home; and in an evil hour she threw her fiery fangs within the fireside circle, and snatched thence the husband and father to murder him in cold blood. And then, as if to insult the dead, and torture more the living, she consigned the lifeless image of once loved one to the cold clay, with scarcely as much ceremony as that with which a man would much ceremony as that with Another member of the family she ed over to the tyrant grasp of the oppress

drag out her days in a slavery worse than death!
I shall not attempt to describe the grief of that domestic circle. It is here that language fails to convey the feelings of the heart; and he alone that has drunk the dregs of affliction's cup, can realize in his imagination the scene presented. Five little chil-dren weeping as though their hearts would burst, to see their father's form for the last time. And yet they know not half their loss. That hand, which once responded to their childish sports, now lies cold in death. The aged mother of the murdered man was here; her lot is truly hard; but it is to the companion of his joys and sorrows, that the monster slavery has meted out the cup of wrath. No dying words console her broken heart. The remembrance of no expressive look in a dying hour rests upon her care-worn mind. Nor can she feel that, in the last struggle, her tender hand smoothed his dying plllow

The heart grows sick with the contemplation, which is rendered doubly painful when we consider that the system, of which this is the legitimate fruit, is still in existence amongst us. It is in vain that we condemn the effect, except we attack the cause E. PUGH,

AT HIS VILE WORK AGAIN. -In his lecture in New York, on Monday evening, Dr. Dewey-in some re-marks upon the Fugitive law-asked, 'If the men of the North invaded the rights of Southerners by protecting the fugitive slaves, why did they not also in-vade all the other rights which belonged to their separate State organizations? Why did not the Northern Abolitionists make a crusade on their outhern neighbors, and free, by force of arms, the slaves? But they did not pursue this course, because it was attended with peril. If they did not this it was attended with peril. If they did not this, neither should they protect the fugitive slave.' We had supposed that this recreant, negro-hunting priest, after having fouled his pulpit and disgraced his profession, by his advocacy of the Fugitive law, would be content with the reward which he has received for his treachery to humanity and religion, and hold his peace. But it seems we were mistaken. He may be either trying to extenuate his crime, or, what is more likely, he may be bidding for richer spoils. He ought to be made Negro-catcher General for the whole United States.—Dedham Gazette.

Dr. Dewey has been delivering himself of more of his disgusting sentiments in favor of the grand National Man-Hunt, in a lecture in New York. He is reported to have said, 'that the liberation o Southern slaves is not desirable at the presen Southern slaves is not desirable at the present occasion on the ground that they are not fit for such a change, neither is it proper that the moment an individual of that race sets his foot on these grounds, he shall be free. We know nothing more shameful than for a professed minister of the gospel to utter such abominable opinions as these—which even children may see to be inimical to the Christian system—when, by his position, he necessarily brings, to some extent, that reproach upon the Christian religion which ought to rest only upon himself. It is

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! ROSTON, FEB. 13, 1852.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. At Faneuil Hall, Friday Evening, Jan. 30, 1852.

PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED BY J. M. W. YERRINTON.

I do not feel disposed to talk about Colonization o-night, and I am glad to think that, after the remarks already submitted to us, it is unnecessary that any hing more should be said on that topic. I mean, th colonization of black men to Africa. I have been colmized myself from this hall for some time; and in retting here again, I prefer to go back to the old note, and try to get the 'hang of this school-house.' (Laughter.) You know Baron Munchausen says, in one of his marvellous stories, that it was so cold one day in Russia, when he began to play a tune on his trumpet, that half of it froze in the instrument before could get out; and a few months afterwards he was startled, in Italy, to hear, of a sudden, the rest of the tune come pealing forth. We were somewhat frozen up awhile ago in this Hall, with George Thompson on the platform; now, we want the rest of the tune. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Mail of this morning says that we have no right to this Hall, because it was refused to the greatest statesman of the land-to Daniel Webster. lieve this is a mistake. The Mayor and Aldermer went to him, metaphorically, on their knees, and entreated the great man to make use of the old walls. It was the first time Fancuil Hall ever begged any body to enter it; but Daniel was pettish, and would not come. Very proper in him, too; it is not the place in which to defend the Fugitive Slave Bill. He did ight when he refused to come. Who built these walls? Peter Faneuil's ancestors were themselves fugitives from an edict almost as cruel as the Fugitive Stave Law: and only he whose soul and body refuse to crouch beneath inhuman legislation, has a right to be heard pere-nobody else, (Cheers.) A Huguenot built this Hall, who was not permitted to live on the soil of his own beautiful France, and it may naturally be suppos d, that he dedicated it to the most ultra, outside idea of liberty. It is a place for the running slave to find shelter-not for a recreant statesman! (Deafening cheers.)

This Hall has never been made ridiculous but once ever was made the laughing-stock of New England ut once. That was about nine months ago, when the Sims Brigade' were left soundly asleep here, in the ray of the morning, while the awkward squad of Marshal Tukey stole down State street with Thomas Sims, not deigning to ask their leave or their assistonce, and leaving them to find out the next morning, that the great deed had been done, without their so much as 'hearing a noise.' Soldiers asleep in Fancuil Hall, while mischief was doing so near as State street), what gallant soldiers they must have been ! (Loud aughter and cheers.)

Times have changed since we were here before. The last time I stood on this platform, there sat beside me a heroine worthy to sit in the hall of the old Huguenot-one ELIZABETH BLAKELEY, a mulatto girl of Wilmington, N. C., who, loving freedom more than slavery, concealed herself on board a Boston brig, in the little narrow passage between the side of the vessel and the partition that formed the cabin-two feet eight inches of room. There she lay, while her inhuman master, almost certain she was on board the vessel, had it smoked with sulphur and tobacco three times over. Still she bore it. She came North, half frozen, in the most inclement month of the year-this month. She reached Boston just able to crawl Where did she come? O, those were better times then! She came here. Just able to stand, fresh from that baptism of suffering for liberty, she came ere. We told her story. And with us that nightwithin ten feet of where I stand-sat Frederika Bremer, the representative of the literature of the old world: and her humane sympathies were moved so much, that the rose bud she held in her hand, she sent (honoring me by sending it by my hand) to the first representative of American slavery she had seen. It was the tribute of Europe's heart and intellect to heroine of the black race, in Fancuil Hall. Times have changed since. Not to speak of the incense which Miss Bremer has, half ignorantly, I hope, laid on the demon altar of our land, it would not be safe to put that Betsey Blakeley on this platform to-night; it would not be safe for her to appear in a public meeting. What has changed this public opinion? wish it was some single man. I wish it was some official of the city, that so we could make him the scapegost of public indignation, let him carry it forth, and thus the fair fame of our city be freed. This Mr. President, brings me to my subject. The resolutions I wish to speak to are these. I think they ought to be read in Fancuil Hall, the first time the bolitionists have been here since the foul deed of April 12th disgraced the city. I feel that these pedlling hucksters of State and Milk streets owe me full atonement for the foul dishonor they have brought upon the city of my birth.

Resolved. That, as citizens of Boston and the Commonwealth, we record our deep disapprobation and indignant protest against the surrender of Thom as Sims by this City, its sanction of the cowardly and lying policy of the police, its servile and volunteer seal in behalf of the man-hunters, and its deliberate, wanton and avowed violation of the laws of the Comnonwealth, for the basest of all purposes,-slave trading, selling a free man into bondage, that State street and Milk street might make money.

Now we come to that man who stood at you der door, looking on, while George Thompson was mobbed from this platform; who, neither an honorable Mayor nor a gentleman, broke at once his oath of office and his promise as a gentleman, to give us this Hall, for certain eighty dollars, to be paid him, and when he had stood by and seen us mobbed out of it. thought he mended his character by confessing his guilt, in not daring to send in a bill !!

Resolved, That the circumstances of the case will not allow us to believe that this infamous deed was the act of the City Government merely; and hen, as Boston-born men, some of us, comforting purselves in the reflection, that the fawning sycohant who disgraced the Mayor's chair was not born on the peninsula whose fair fame he blotted; but all the facts go to show, that in this, as in all his life, he was only the easy and shuffling tool of the monied classes, and therefore too insignificant to be remempered with any higher feeling than contempt.

Resolved, That we cherish a deep and stern indig nation towards the judges of the Commonwealth. whose personal cowardice, pitiful subserviency, utter lack of official dignity, and entire disregard of their official oaths, witnessed, in silence, the violation of aws they were bound to enforce, and disgraced the Bench one honored by the presence of a Sedgwick and Sewall.

I do not forget that the Church, all the while this melancholy scene was passing, stood by and unheld a merciless people in the execution of an inhuman law. secepted the barbarity, and baptized it 'Christian duty.' O, no, I do not forget them. But I remem ber that, in an enterprising, trading city like ours the merchants are full as much, if not more, respons ble for the state of public opinion, than the second-rate men who rather occupy, than fill, our pulpits, and who certainly seldom tempt the brains of their hear ligion which ought to rest only upon himself. It is ers to violate the command of the Jewish Scriptur scandalous.—Esser County Freeman.

ance; it is because the merchants did it to make vault. (Loud cheers.) money. Thank God, they have not made any! 'Then I dirty myself for nothing.' So they dirtied slave-hunting only can save them, may bankruptcy sit on the ledger of every one of those fifteen hundred scoundrels who offered Marshal Tukey their aid! (Tumultuous applause.)

There is one thing to be rejoiced at-it is this: The fact, that the police of this City did not dare even to arrest a fugitive slave, calling him such. The dogs mond street had to disguise themselves to do it .dressed in the costume and called themselves watchmen; and told a lie-that the arrest was for theft, in order to keep peace in the street, while they smuggled him into the carriage. Claim, for the honor of Boston, that when her police became man-hunters, they in the night. So much, though it be very little, may why, it is to save the Union! still be said for Boston,-that Sims was arrested by lying and disguised policemen; he was judged by a Mr. PHILLIPS-Feeble cheers those !-(Great ap Commissioner who sat behind bayonets; and was plause)—and a very thankless office it is to defend carried off in the gray of the morning, after the moon the Union on that lay. Did you ever read the fable set, and before the sun rose, by a police body armed of the wolf that met the dog? The one was fat, the was executed; but it was behind bayonets. Such cheering.)

[A Voice- 'The Whigs defend it.']

the gallery, of the 'infamous ethics'-the 'infamous feed me well.' 'On the whole' said the wolf. 'tre ethics, that, from the Declaration of Independence and king the food and the collar together, I prefer to re-Rufus Choate uttered it to an assembly of Webster their necks. I do not want, Dr. Dewey, to promismen apologize for it now. I stood in this hall, six- statesmen and divines, this to be the beau ideal of huma teen years ago, when 'abolitionist' was linked with perfection. I do not care whether the schooners a hand; a hand somewhat worthy and able to stiffe not unworthily, for more than thirty years. I came here again this last fall. It was the first time that I had been present since at a Whig meeting. I found Rufus Choate on the platform. Compared with the of Massachusetts, in which the Otises, the Quincy, calm grace and dignity of Otis, the memory of which and the Adamses, Parsons and Sedowick, Sewall came rushing back, he struck me like a monkey in convulsions. (Roars of laughter and cheers.) Alas, which the noblest legislation in the world, on many I said, if the party that has owned Massachusetts so great points of human concern, has made her the nolong, which spoke to me, as a boy, through the lips, blest State in the world,-the good old Commonof Quiney and Sullivan, of Webster and Otis, has wealth of Massachusetts,-and I stood there to see sunk down to the miserable sophistry of this mounte- this impudent City Marshal tell the Senate of Massa bank !-- and I felt proud of the city of my birth, as I chusetts, that he knew he was trampling on the laws looked down on the murmuring multitude beneath of the Commonwealth, and that he intended to so me, on whom his spasmodic chatter fell like a wet long as cotton-born and bought Mayors told him to ! blanket. (Great laughter and cheering.) He did not And there was not spirit enough in the Free Soil pardare to touch a second time on the Fugitive Slave ty, no, nor in the Democratic party, -there was not Bill. He tried it once, with his doctrine of 'infa- self-respect enough in the very Senators who were mous ethics,' and the men were as silent as the pil- sworn to maintain these laws, to defend them against lars around them. Ah, thought I, we have been here the insolent boast of a city Constable. Now, fellow a little too often before; and if we have not impress- citizens, you may, and probably do, think me a fanated the seal of our sentiments very deeply on the peo- ic; till you judge men and things on different prinple, they have at least learned that immediate emancipation, though possibly it he a dream is not infamous ethics'; and that such doctrine, the Declaration of Independence and the Sermon on the Mount, need more than the flashy rhetoric of a Webster retainer to tear them asunder. (Great cheering.) The judges of the Commonwealth-the judges of

the Commonwealth-I have something to say of them I wish sometimes we lived in England, and I will tell you why. Because John Bull has some degree of ged obstinacy in him, that would never permit the Brougham, to stoop beneath any chain that the City ster Hall. I was once a member of the profession myself, but glad I am so no longer, since the head of chain. (Cheers.) Did he not know that he was makmmonwealth entered his own Court, bowing down Did he not know that he was the author of that decicase in Pickering's Reports is lost, declaring the slave Med a free woman the moment she sat foot on the thing in emblems. There is something, on great oc-Shaw betrayed the Bench and the Courts of the Comwhen for any purpose, still less for the purpose of enabling George T. Curtis to act his melancholy farce in peace, he crept under a chain into his own courtroom. And besides, what a wanton and gratuitous hundred men inside the court-house, and three hundred men around it on the sidewalk? Near five hundred sworn policemen in and around that buildingwhat need for any chain? It was put there in wanton insult to the feelings of the citizens of Boston, nothing else ;-in wanton servility to the Slave Power, and nothin : else; -in wanton flattery to Daniel Webster. Yes, it was the gratuitousness of the insult that makes it all the more unbearable! And the 'old chief,' as we used to love to call him, made himself, in timid servility, party to the insult and the degradation. How truly American! whose slave system by no means exists only on Southern plan-

We are said to be unreasonable in this manner of try. It is thought that, as little men, we are bound to tune our voices and bow our heads to the great in- ster, as I have once or twice to-night, and it was re tellects, as they are called, of the land-Mr. Webster and others. He tells us, that there are certain important interests concerned in this question, which we are bound to regard, and not abstract theories about was at a time when some men were crazy enough to the equality of men, and the freedom of humble individuals. Well, all I say to that is, when dollars are

Do you ask why the abolitionists denounce the tra- Mük street.—that is the place for dollar talks. But ders of Boston? It is because the merchants chose to there is no room for dollars in Fancuil Hall. The send back Thomas Sims-pledged their individual aid idea of liberty is the great fundamental principle of to Marshal Tukey, in case there should be any resist- this spot ;- that a man is worth more than a bank

I know Mr. Webster has, on various occasions, in (Great cheering.) Like the negro who went to hear timated that this is not statesmanship in the United Whitefield, and rolled in the dust in the enthusiasm States; that the cotton mills of Lowell, the schooners of his religious excitement, until they told him it was of Cape Cod, the coasters of Marblehead, the coa not Whitefield, when he vicked himself up, crying out, and iron mines of Pennsylvania, and the business of Wall street, are the great interests which this gov themselves for nothing! (Tremendous cheering.) If ernment is framed to protect. He intimated, all through the recent discussion, that property is the great element this government is to stand by and protect-the test by which its success is to be appre ciated. Perhaps it is so; perhaps it is so; and if th making of money, if ten per cent. a year, if the placing of one dollar on the top of another, be the high est effort of human skill ; if the answer to the old Pu of Marshal Tukey that arrested Thomas Sims in Rich. ritan catechism- What is the chief end of man'is to be changed, as, according to modern state craft, i ought to be, why, be it so. Nicholas, of Russia, made a catechism for the Poles, in which they are taught that Christ is the next below God, and the Emperor of all the Russias is next below Christ. So. judging by the tenor of his recent speeches, Daniel put their badges in their pockets, and lied, lest their has got a catechism, What is the chief end of man prey should be torn from their grasp, in the first burst. The old one of the Westminster Divines, of Selde of popular indignation. It was the first time in Bos- and Hugh Peters, of Cotton and the Mathers, used ton-I hope it will be the last-that the laws were to answer, 'To glorify God and enjoy him forever' obliged to be executed by lying and behind bayonets, that is Kane-treason now. The chief end of man

A Voice .- ' Three cheers for the Union !

with swords. She was disgraced, but it was by other gaunt and famine struck. The wolf said to the force; while cedent arma toge, as the Romans said- dog, 'You are very fat;' 'yes,' replied the dog, 'I when the robe gave way to the sword.' The law get along very well at home.' Well, said the wolf, 'could you take me home?' 'O, certainly.' So laws do not last long. (Loud cheers.) Courts that sit they trotted along together; but as they neared the behind chains, seldom sit more than once. (Renewed house, the wolf caught sight of certain ugly sears on the neck of the dog, and, stopping, said, 'Where did you get those sears on your neck ; they look very O, I know that Mr. Choate has been here, -I heard sore and bloody ? 'O,' said the dog, 'they tie me him, and before a Whig caucus, defend the policy of up at night, and I have rather an inconvenient iro the Fugitive Slave Bill. He told us, while I sat in collar on my neck. But that's a small matter; they the Sermon on the Mount deduced the duty of imme- | main in the woods.' Now, if I am allowed to choose diate emancipation.' The sentiment was received, I I don't like the collar of Daniel Webster and Parson am thankful to say, with a solemn silence, though Dewey, and there are certain ugly sears I see about Whigs. I heard it said to-day, that the abolitionists to return my mother to slavery; and, Mr. Webster, had done nothing, because a fugitive, within the last I prefer to be lean and keep my 'prejudices,' to get twelve months, had been taken out of Boston. They ting fat by smothering them. I do not like your idea have done a great deal, since, sixteen or seventeen of the Yankee character, which seems to be too near years ago, Peleg Sprague, standing on this platform, that of the Scotsman, of whom Dr. Johnson said that pointed to that portrait, [the portrait of Washington,] if he saw a dollar on the other side of hell, he would and called him 'that slaveholder.' It is not now con- make a spring for it at the risk of falling in. (Laughsidered a merit in Washington that he held slaves; ter.) I cannot think, under correction of these great enithets of contempt, in the silver tones of Otis, and Harwich, under slave-holding bunting, catch fish and all the charms that a divine elequence and most fe- keep them or not : I do not care whether the mills of licitous diction could throw around a bad cause were Abbott Lawrence make him worth two millions or given it; the excited multitude seemed actually one; whether the iron and coal mines of Pennsyl ready to leap up beneath the magic of his speech. It vania are profitable or not, if, in order to have them would be something, if one must die, to die by such profitable, we have got to go down on our marrow bones and thank Daniel Webster for saving his Union anti-slavery, if it could be stifled. The orator was call Mayor Bigelow an honorable man and Mayor worthy of the gigantic task he attempted; and the and acknowledge Francis Tukey as Chief Justice of thousands crowded before him, every one of their this Commonwealth. I prefer hunger and the woods hearts was melted in the glowing enthusiasm of that to the hopeless task of maintaining the sincerity of eloquence, beneath which Massachusetts had bowed, Daniel Webster, or bending under the chain of Fran-

cis Tukey. (Tremendous cheering.) Sir, I have something to say of this old Common wealth. I went up one day into the Senate Chambe and Strong, have sat and spoke in times gone by; in ciples. I do not care much what you think have outgrown that interesting anxiety -- but I tell you this, if I see the Commonwealth upside down, I mean to keep my neck free enough from collars to say so; and I think it is upside down when a city Constable dictates law in the Senate Chamber of Massachusetts. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. President, let me add one thing more; is this. For that man himself, Francis Tukev. I have no epithet of contempt, no, nor even of indignaindividual self-respect left. There is an innate, dog- tion to affix to his name. He may, and does, for aught I know, perform his duties as City Marshal successors of a Hale, a Buller, a Mansfield, or a efficiently and well. I know he would, had he been present, have done his duty, and his deputy stood Marshal of London could have put round Westmin- ready to do it that night in George Thompson's presence, if we had had a Mayor, and not an old woma in the Mayor's chair. (Great laughter and cheerit has bowed his burly person to Francis Tukey's ing.) I find little fault, comparatively, with the City Marshal of Boston, that he did the infamous duty ing history that hour, when the Chief Justice of this which the merchants of Boston set him. The fault I rather choose to note is that the owner of the brie like a criminal beneath a chain four feet from the soil? Acorn can walk up State street, and be as honored man as he was before ; that John H. Pearson walks sion which shall be remembered when every other our streets as erect as ever, and no merchant shrinks from his side. But we will put the fact that he own ed that brig, and the infamous use he made of it, s soil of Massachusetts, and that he owed more respect blackly on record, that his children-yes, HIS CHIL to himself and his own fame, than to disgrace the DREN,-would gladly, twenty years hence, forego al ermine by passing beneath a chain? There is some- the wealth he will leave them, to blot out that single record. (Enthusiastic applause.) The time shall casions, even in the attitude of a man. Chief Justice come when it shall be thought the unkindest thing in the world for any man to remind the son of tha monwealth, and the honor of a noble profession, man, that his father's name was John H. Pearson, and that he owned the Acorn. (Renewed cheering.)

[At this point, a voice called out, 'Three cheers for John H. Pearson.' After what had been said from the platform, such a call was not likely to be very insult it was! What danger was there, with two warmly responded to; but one or two voices were raised, and Mr. PHILLIPS continued]-

Yes, it is fitting that the cheer should be a poor one when, in the presence of that merchant, [pointing to the portrait of John Hancock] of that merchant, wh led the noblest movement for liberty ever made on this side the ocean, when, in his presence, you should attempt to cheer the miserable carrier of slaves who calls himself, and, alas! according to the present average of State Street, has a right to call himelf, a Boston merchant,

I want to remark one other change, since we have got back to Faneuil Hall. It is this: Within a few nonths, I stood in this Hall, when Charles Francis Adams was on the platform ; - a noble representative, We are said to be unreasonable in this manner of a worthy son, let me say in passing, of the two criticising the institutions, laws and men of our counhad occasion to mention the name of Daniel Web ceived with cheer on cheer, four, five and six time repeated during the course of his speech. In fact, he could hardly go on for the noisy opposition. That Presidency; but those gaudy soap-bubbles have burst. ['Three cheers for Daniel Webster.'] Yes to be discussed, let him discuss them with Franklin burst. ['Three cheers for Daniel Webster.'] Yes, Haven, in the directors' room of the Merchants Bank, three cheers for Sir Pertinax M'Sycophant, who, all Let him discuss them over the bursting ledgers of his life long, has been bowing down to the Slave

Power to scene the promise of a tree of pos his manhood for the promoter of a later a part destined to be outwitted at last, (Chem) destined to be outwired at the cheers for the man who, after many that his ling words' against Texas, when fanily the ling words against Avan, when analy ag of the Mexican war was before the Stars of the Mexican war was dead of the question, that a wholly Southerner or Northerner, and an vain, to outdo Winthrop in facing bear (Cheers.) Three cheers for the man was to Virginia, and under an October sun of the O Virginia, and discrete minion, pledged himself—the recream Ver has er!--to silence on the slave question; a place er!—to suche on the life in the mous enough in itself, but whose infant value mous enough in the second when he broke it only to speak against to see when he broke it binly to speak against to the fall of March, 1850. Three cheers for had be were given, but so faintly, that a should be were given, but so faintly, that a should be seen that a should be seen that a should be seen to be seen went up from the whole audience. Thanks the statesman who said on the steps of the bear the statesman man value on one may e at he House, that this agitation must be put ton a the agitationists have entered Panel Labor. the agitationists have caucted Parce and the him. (Great applause.) Three chembridge him. (Great applause.) who could afford no better name to the the who could should agitators, all Kourd bed method but theirs to chain the milles a lies and then this far-sighted stateman depart there were people inclined to understand ence of public opinion. (Cheers.) The conence of pueric operation the man who gave the State a new moon as the man was gave to Washington, let we dod. thought guilty abroad of sheeking hed two about Imperial tongue of the Romans. (Chem) h eheers for the man-(O, I like to reper the ha Daniel)—three cheers for the Whig-da Nasusetts Whig-the Faneuil Hall Whig' the home to Massachusetts-his own Massachusetts State he thought he owned, body and encame home to Massachusetts, and lebbled sodie ly as to secure the election of Charles Summary Senate of the United States! (Loud them.) A Voice- Three cheers for Charles San

VOL. XXII. NO.

(Overwhelming applause.) ['Three chemis To ster.'] Mr. PHILLIPS continued-I do not know thallen

Mr. Chairman, which way the belone of the goes in respect to the gentleman whose namelish een mentioned [Mr. Webster.] It is said, pulse that when Washington stood before the same army of Cornwallis, some of the Ancient as Cornwallis came forward to surrender him began, in very bad taste, to theer. The mile b ginian turned to them and said, 'Let posterires for us'; and they were silent, Now, if Duis Ver has done any thing on the subject of slavery and posterity will not have the kindness to large, e get cheers for it, fifty years hence, and in the Ba using my Yankee privilege, however, Inde pa some future D'Israeli will be able to put their in continuation of his grandfather's chapter of be that never took place. I much, I very median whether, fifty years hence, Massachuetts will choose men with back bones to send to Water not men who go there to yield up, to the put in tations, social and political, of the capital, the firm tive interests of Massachusetts and New Ergand believe, no matter whether the sholitonin i done-much or little, that the average of policillis pendence has risen within the last ten er the years. I know that strange sounds have been ber from that House of Representatives within the la ten or fifteen years : that the old tone so the breathed there of Northern submission has much changed since John Quiney Adams rates free speech on the floor of the House of Espesas tives. I read just now a speech worthy, in sees speects, of Fancuil Hall, from the lips of Reberlstoul, in rebuke of a recreant abolitionist feats banks of the Connecticut-Hon. Geo. T. Day! know not what may be the future course of Male toul on this question; I know not how creat less stand hereafter; but I am willing to give lings eredit in the future, so well paid has been this best bill of exchange. (Great cheering.) He hadmit least, his duty to the constituency be represent h looked North for his instructions. The time is in when no Massachusetts representative local In we saw only their backs. They have slauning to the Southern Cross; they never turned therem the North Star. They never looked back to the sachusetts that sent them. Charles Allen and Ham Mann, no matter how far they may be from the of what we call sati-slavery, show us at leads cheering sign. While speaking, they have ter their faces toward Massachusetts. They nist public opinion of the State they represent I look to Fancuil Hall, not to the October sad Old Dominion.' Now, Mr. Chairman, if no come to this Hall, year after year; if these meetings; if we can sustain any amount of icule for the sake of anti-slavery; if we can figure State-House with legislative action that share cate the old fame of the State; if we can fin town-house and school-house in the State was slavery agitation, then the eyes of every cares every political meeting, and of Congress, will be North, and, God willing, they shall see a North looking at. We will have better evidence be omewhat apocryphal assurance of Mr. West Marshfield, in '48, that the North Star is also covered. There will not only be a shrise, but shippers. (Cheers.)

I have not the voice to detain this mestages ger. I am rejoiced to find myself again a les Hall. I am glad it has so happened the are first meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Sant ciety, since April 12th, 1851, has been within walls, and that the first note of their relate City Government, and of the Milk-smells whose servant it stroped to be, has been in platform of Fancuil Hall. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF MR PHILLIPS

Eprec.

neh ir
ard o
Piftu
pard, i
edinggi
ference
Cov
ation
publi
mber
hools,
ate ir
mber
holar
n, 626
publi
publ

ear w of

ercave eavy largo The

Let

But

The

Is by

He i

Who

Int

No quality is more rare than moral county none that more truly tests the spirit of the rise That Mr. PHILLIPS possesses it is in its form, we presume there is no one who doubt strong proof of it is given in the speech delicate him on the last evening of the recent assessed the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societ, it for Hall, which we place before out resectable The occasion was one that astarally and proed in Boston during the past year; and machine ly was that review made. It is by such process in high places in made use and the power to execute unrighteous less per ed. It is good always to be no respecter of pe but, in times like these, to be such to eal set things by their right names is equally into and effective. Whether it be right in the God to hearken unto men, more than unto

EXT Extra copies of Mr. Phillips's speed as obtained at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Condition

From the Pennsylvania Freeman KOSSUTH-PHILLIPS Ye call the great Hungarian eloquent. And well doth he deserve the epithes; Ay, give him names with every virtue best

Poet, Priest, Martyr, world browed Panis Still, in your very midst, do ye o'erlook One gifted, cultured, eloquent as ht. Whose name, when Freedom opes her says.
Will stand, a higher word for Libert.

Each for his country's trampled sons ach as In words of matchess eloquence and prof.

Kossurn is potent for "poor Hungary,"
But PHILLIPS mighty for the Hexas Land

SLAVEHOLDING VILLANY. Staves of the meanest kind of villany and

jous perfidy :-Enter Vessel arrested in Charleston as a Enter Vessel arrested in Charleston as a Charleston Evening News, of the 3d inst., Charleston Evening News, a cook on the second Capt. Chase, from Boston, a Cariath, Capt. Chase, from Boston, a canaday slave on Monday, the 27th as a ranger of the war Dusenberry and Blewit. The war-met was issued by Magistrate Gyles, and of one Smith, a seaman on board est was smith, a seaman on board the deposed that the negro John was he deposed that the negro John was Brown, in Smyrna, Del., and that he in the said city. He has been com-ece he may be identified by his mas-non, should the statement in the af-

the lestimony of one perfidious, and doubtallsin, an unsuspecting colored mariner, Massachusetts, is cast into prison as an re; but, whether a freeman or a slave, sme-his doom is scaled ! ! es of Massachusetts, here are two additional for you to 'read, mark, learn, and inward-

from the Galveston Journal of the learn from the Galveston Journal of the at in the District Court of Galveston, Tex-th ult. fefore Judge Buckley, Antony and Smith, William Brown, and Jacob are negroes, erew of the brig Billow, (of in the negroes, crew of the brig Billow, (of Bann's hac, Boston.) were convicted upon as for concealing on board of said vessel a maje regre slave, named Frank, the propering H. Delesdernier, with intent to prevent a of said runaway slave to his owner. The such crime, by the statutes of Texas, is a to the value of the slave, and on failure of the parties convicted to be cold.

eof, the parties convicted to be sold Janut Feb. 9.—The four Massachusetts free ne dat Galveston in consequence of their inabil-the fines imposed upon them for an attemp brought the following prices : Antho salve brought the following prices: Antho-salve, bought by Samuel Quales of Alaba-and Smith, \$670; Wm. Brown was bought on at Mobile, for \$505; Jacob Thompson \$155, and was purchased on speculation by

mens of Massachusetts reduced to chattel at the honorable charge (sustained by no evthat would be received against a white man in and of having concealed a slave, with intent to sesection! This horrible outrage calls for imerelative and executive action. The whole sgalth should be in a flame. Below we apof the form of a petition on the subject to the Le was (now fortunately in session.) to be copied, nized, signed, and returned to that body, with as to dilay as practicable.

Theres, we learn that in the District Court at meter, Texas, on the 7th of January, Anthony Sess Leonard Smith, William Brown and Jacob factor, free negroes, crew of the brig Billow, from the port of Boston, were convicted on inpersis for concealing on board said vessel a runaseriors slave named Frank, the property of George dernier, with the intent to prevent the return tail slave to his master, and on failure to pay the by sold as slaves for life ;-

prefere, we, the undersigned, impressed with the person that the Commonwealth ought either to print or releem its citizens from such cruel and unand punishments, respectfully request that the Lethre would take immediate measures to have the her of said case investigated, and extend protection whenhappy victims of such inhuman legislation, gredeen them from its penalties.

PRESIDENTARY AND FANANCIAL REFORM. We have when us a copy of the Derbyshire (Eng.) Chronicle. of the 23d ultimo, in which we find the proceedings Islarge meeting which was held in Derby a few sings previous, - the town hall being crowded to sinfowing .- for the purpose of promoting the cause of Parliamentary and Financial Reform, and receiving deputation from the National Association, in the nons of Sir Joshua Walmsley, M. P., and George npson, Esq., M. P. Very able speeches were mide by Sir Joshua and Mr. Thompson, which were thuristically cheered. In the course of his reicks alluding to those, who, exiled from their own atry, had found a safe and inviolable refuge from their memies in England, Mr. Thompson said :-These are incidents in our history, of which we may well be proud. No matter whether the forlorn and elples stronger be a tyrant king, flying before the face of an enraged people, - a patriot, driven from the tustry for which he had toiled and bled, -or an American slave, escaping from the fetter and lash of Carolinian taskmaster, - the welcome may be differest, but the asylum is equally safe and secure." To perpetuate this high distinction, he was for giving to every man his constitutional birthright. 'Let us make our liberties eternal by making our laws inch and the rights of men amongst us equal."

While Mr. Thompson was in this country, laboring is behalf of the most oppressed pertion of the human ace, he was sneeringly told to go home, and labor for breieration of the working classes in England. Now at he is doing so, will he receive any commendatime in that quarter, or any wishes for his success? We will record in our columns whatever may be said to his credit, in this particular.

Eccarion. We have received, and examined with whisterest, the Fifteenth Annual Report of the losed of Education, in Massachusetts, together with the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Secretary of the oued, for the year 1851. It is a large and an exset agly useful pamphlet, both for instruction and race. An abstract of School Returns from all the Counties in the State is given-showing the popletten of each town and its valuation; the number Stable schools, and of scholars of all ages; the maker of teachers, the average duration of the which it. In round numbers, the population of the Sate is 1,000,000; the valuation, \$500,000,000; the taker of public schools, 4,000; the number of stellers, in winter 200,000, in summer 180,000. Toat number of male teachers, 2432; of female teachen 6162. The amount expended for the year 1851 to passe and private schools and academies, excluhis of the cost of repairing and erecting school eddes, was \$1,354,700 63.

STORY AND SEVERE BEREAVEMENT. ADIN AUGUSms harrow, a beautiful and most promising youth, and is, the only son of our much beloved and wideknown friend, Anta Ballou, of the Hopedale amunity, was suddenly seized with a typhoid feby hat week, at Bridgewater, (where he has been for Mastime acting as an Assistant Teacher in the Norhal School in that place,) which rapidly terminated ha earthly existence on Sunday last—to the deep sorhaveful who knew him, and to the unspeakable rement of his fond parents, who, in this hour of bray affliction, will have the liveliest sympathics of large circle of attached friends,

There is no flock, however watched and tended, But one dead lamb is there; There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended, But has one vacant chair.

Let us be patient: these severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise;
But electrimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

There is no death. What seems so is transition This life of mortal breath
labet a suburb of the life elysian,

Whose portals we call death. He is not dead—the child of our affection— But gone unto that school

the no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion By Surdian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
He lives, whom we call dead. ELIZABETH M. CHANDLER. HAZLEBANE, RAISIN, Mich., January 21, 1852.

DEAR GARRISON: The memory of those who loved you and sympa thised with you in your incipient efforts in behalf of the American slave, and were true to the end, must be dear to you. Of these, none had a deeper or more abiding sympathy than E. M. CHANDLER.

I am now at her brother's, Thomas Chandler at his residence, in Michigan, a pleasant place on the river Raisin, which she was wont to call Hazlebank. She came here with her brother in 1830, when it was a new country; here lived with him in a log cabin; here died in 1834; and here her earthly tabernacle was deposited in the earth, on a pleasant rise of ground, which I see from my window, which was at that time covered with pleasant shubbery, and which she herself chose as her resting-place.

I have been looking over her writing desk, her correspondence, her manuscripts, her scraps of poetry, written on slips of paper, in pencil marks; her keep-sakes, received from England and other places—all of which remain as she left them, seventeen years ago. She died in the very noon of an active, useful life in behalf of the poor and outcast slave, aged twenty-six. She did, indeed, do much in a little time. Her heart slave, in 1826, 1830 and '31, as were your own. I and soul were as deeply moved by the wrongs of the find she had charge of the 'Ladies' Department' in the Genius of Universal Emancipation, in 1829, when you were connected with Lundy as junior editor. Many of her pieces, in prose and verse, in that paper, during that period, are stirring to the soul, even in these days of 'radicalism and frenzy,' as they are called. In the number of the Genius for Sept. 2, 1842, is her Introductory Address, on taking charge of the Ladies' Department. In it she says-

. The subject of African slavery is one which, from 'The subject of African slavery is one which, from its very nature, should be deeply interesting to every American female; for to which of the numberless sympathies of woman's bosom may not the slave appeal? By all the holy charities of life is scoman called upon to lend her sympathy and her sid to the victims of a widely extended evil. We know that there are few, we would hope none, who openly advocate the system of slavery; but will Christian sisters and wives and mothers stand coldly inert, while those of their own sex are daily exposed, not only to the threats and revilings, but to the very lash of a stern, unfeeling taskmaster? They cannot, they will not; they have tears, they have prayers, and in their cloquence they will plead the cause of the oppressed.

The heart that dietated this, also poured out its warm and holy sympathies in the following :-

Shall we behold, unheeding,
Life's holiest feelings crushed;
When woman's heart is bleeding.
Shall woman's voice be hushed?
O, no! by every blessing.
That Heaven to thee may send, Remember their oppression, Forget not, sister, friend.'

It affects me deeply as, here by her grave, and or the spot where she spent the last years of her brief, but active, useful life, I read the outgushings of that profess a real Spartan self-denial and disregard of warm, loving, and deeply moved heart. Of all her poems, none are more beautiful and touching, in sentiment and expression, than one written here, and descriptive of her forest home, so aptly and efficiently call a "whopper," but which seems to them to make does she intertwine with her domestic and home associations, her abhorrence of the wrongs done to the slave. It is entitled, 'My Cottage Home,' and thus

'My Cottage Home! my Cottage Home! How beautiful it lies. Amid its quiet loveliness,
Beneath our bright blue skies!
A stranger's eye might mark it not,
Nor deem that it was fair; To me it is a lovely spot, For those I love are there.

· But were it thousand times more fair, If o'er the fertile soil Oppression shook her manacles, And scourged the slave to toil-To me, the rudest desert wild Were better for my home, So never on its arid breeze The voice of wrong might come.

Dear Garrison,-It is now twenty-two years since you were associated with that bright, gentle, strong spirit, in editing an anti-slavery paper, and in pleading the cause of those who are ready to perish under the withering curse of American Christianity and Rehe first numbers of the Liberator, which it is good to loving people I h welcome, and where more pleasant and profitable recollections would be awakened in your mind, than in this. Here you might almost live over again your first emotions and efforts in behalf of the slave. Lundy, and others, who cheered you on to cry sloud and show the people their sins, when they had no heart, no conscience, on the question of slavery, have passed away, and have watched your course from a higher sphere. May you live to see what they, and you, and many others, watched, prayed and labored for-the destruction of slavery, and of all institutions in Church and State that cannot exist without en slaving men!

J. W. Walker and myself have just closed a serie of meetings in Adrian, the county seat of Lenawee county. The Michigan Expositor, edited by Stebbins -a Whig paper, a determined advocate of the Compromises, and a defender of the Church, religion and God of this slave-breeding, slave-hunting Republicis published there. I send you some slips, cut from the last issue, dated January 20, 1852. By them, you will see the spirit that guides and animates the Whige and Democrats of this State. But the slaves have many friends here. Kossuth is talked of here about as much as he is in the East. Poor Kossuth! from the hour in which he consented to look on the wrong of the slaves and keep silence, his course has been, and ever must be, downward. He offered himself on the altar of Republican and Christian tyrants, to encourage them in their oppression; he has received, and will receive, his appropriate reward-disappointment and sorrow. He deserved no other.

It is expected here that Cass will be our next President. May this slaveholding Confederacy, by dissolution, soon cease to need one !

Michigan! It is a beautiful State, surrounded by large bodies of water, except on the south, and being crossed by railways in all directions. It is not a little remarkable here and in Ohio, that the severest cold this winter has come from the South and South West. When the thermometer has been fifteen and nineteer degrees below zero, the wind has blown from those

I shall labor in Michigan till March. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Elizabeth Margaret Chandler was the Eliza beth Heyrick of America, and deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance for her philanthropy and genius. On the roll of the slave's advocates, no pame should be placed higher than hers-a prodigy in moral worth and intellectual endowment. -Ed. Lib.

Extracts from an amusing letter, just received from friend on the Western Reserve, (Ohio,) in regard to the visit of Kossuth to that part of the country :-

'Kossuth has accepted au invitation to a disgrace fully poor dinner, and the disgraceful proffer of one thousand dollars, in the Quaker town of Salem, and will be there to-morrow, at 2 o'clock. I wish you could see and know the principal members of the Committee of Invitation. The man who, it is said, will make the reception speech-Ambler-is the man who so shamefully insulted Abby Kelley, and who has been the most persevering and diabolical in his determination to break up anti-slavery meetings in Sa lem and elsewhere ;- the man who lies under the imputation of having seduced his wife's sister, while she [his wife] was on her death bed, lying in a state of insensibility. With this man, the broad-brimmed pillars of the house of Fox and Penn, with many who were once the leaders of anti-slavery in Salem, have joined, to dine and bespeak, and beslime and disgust-

and give Kossuth a thousand dollars. A neighbor of ours, meeting yesterday one of the straitest of the Salem Quakers, asked him if Street (one of the most weighty and prominent Friends) was not one of the aforesaid Committee of Invitation. "Yes," said he; " but it is not to encourage the Hunhe is the largest stockholder]. Is n't that cool ? This was said apologetically, of course. Street's sons wear broad hats, sit under the gallery every Sunday, and are warned against attending anti-slavery meetings, as they would be against the "pit"; and, so far as people are able to discover, he has but one feeling, that of avarice, and one capacity, that of gratifying avarice. I don't know as the oldest inhabitant ever heard him speak five minutes upon any subject, except per centage and stocks, and I really had n't supposed he knew which was the Hungarian patriot, Francis Joseph or Ludwig Kossuth.

· Kossuth has made his speech in Salem, and, judging from the accounts I have been able to get, it was a very rich scene. In the first place, they created a big dinner, and he refused to touch it-which is an honor to him, in my opinion. He had come on other business, he said, and, with German sang froid, took from a bag or something, a loaf of bread and a great piece of pork, (pity the Turks had n't taught him better,) which he conjugally shared with Madame, and sat there munching it, while the mob uproariously called for him to show himself at the window; whereupon he put out his dark sublime head, but without vouchsafing the least of those graceful waves of the hand we hear about. Not he; he acted sensibly, and held fast his pork and bread, merely saying, "Dank you-dank you! I must now, gentlemen attend to de claims of Hungary" [hungry]. This was worthy of you, was n't it? It was, at any rate, received with shouts of applause, as your wit would not have been, in the same place.

'Kossuth's cue seems to be (here in the West) to creature comforts. He tells the people, "Neither I nor any of my suite drink wine-our drink is cold water: " which I set down for what the Buckeyes him a demigod.

'I hear that, notwithstanding Kossuth's affected delicacy about receiving money, the ladies who went to the cars to stare at Madame K. raised, by subscription, fifty dollars for her, just as though she were dwarf or a fat boy; and you know, her husband is a distinguished man, from whose control she has never wished to free herself. From what I can learn, his speech in Salem was not relieved by any of those flowers of wit and poetry he generally adorns them withal, but was a very blood-thirsty, matter-of-fact offnir.

CHEERING PROM THE BATTLE-GROUND. CHRISTIANA, Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 30, 1851. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

I am happy to address you from this conspicuou position. I would just say, that I have been exer cising my profession in this State, the last few weeks with much success; and being in this neighborhood felt a desire to visit the great Battle Ground. Ac cordingly, my agent obtained, as a substitute for a New England Masonic Temple, a large Woollen Factory, just erected by Mr. L. Cooper, a gentleman o publicanism. She passed early away from this field English descent, who kindly tendered the use of the of labor. Had she lived to see the developments of second floor, (as the machinery had not been introslavery which you have seen, how had her great, lov- duced,) to 'let the people in;' and such an array of ing soul risen in power and majesty to meet the horses and sleighs, laden with the yeomanry of the monster! I find among her effects, left behind in her neighborhood, I have never witnessed, coming from brother's possession, many mementos of you, in the every direction, from one to seven miles, to listen to shape of papers and periodicals, forwarded to her by my simple ballads and Liberty Songs; and such an you at sundry times. Among others, are several of audience of energetic, stanch, pure-minded, libertye had the pl meet here, nearly 1000 miles west of Boston. There entertain. You may judge whether the occasion and are few places where you would meet a more heartfelt, the audience, interspersed with a large portion of the liberated prisoners, and being in sight of the Battle-Ground,' was not enough to give enthusiasm to the performer. I recited Whittier's . Dream, and when I came to the word 'Treason,' there was an outburst of But what a change has come over the spirit of this applause that seemed to jar the massive walls that ennation's dream about you since 1829! You then closed us. The friends of humanity in this State are raised your voice in behalf of the slave. The slave out and doing, although they have passed through and his tyrant, Church and State-the nation-have flery trials, of late, and have been exceeding intimheard the call. The slave has become the test of the idated. Yet God is on the side of the oppressed, and nation's professions of regard for truth, justice, lib- the Higher Law' will triumph. Sir, you have many erty, religion, government and God. They have all admirers in this State, and your position before th been tried and found wanting, having been proved to American people will yet be appreciated. Take be the foes of human welfare. E. M. Chandler, B. courage, and tell the friends of human liberty to gird on the whole armor, for the day of victory is dawning I shall remain here three weeks longer, and then

return again to our own dear New England. New England, New England, thrice blessed and free, The poor hunted slave shall yet find 'a shelter in thee.

In haste and true esteem

JOSHUA HUTCHINSON.

A PRIENDLY EPISTLE.

OAKLAND, O. Jan. 27th, 1852. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

I avail myself of the occasion of a business note to Mr Wallcut to address you a few lines of affectionate greeting and sincere well-wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity, with that of the other dear Boston friends. I cannot express the esteem and gratitude I feel for your faithful and efficient labors in the best of all causes. May you live to see them

ventually in complete success ! You will be pleased to learn that the friends of the slave, in our distant region, are arousing somewhat from their lethargy, and have formed an Anti-Slavery Society for the counties of Clinton and Warren. olding their meetings monthly. The last meeting at New Burlington, on Sunday, the 25th inst., was quite spirited and interesting. Political action has nearly paralyzed all effort for emancipation in Southern Ohio. You have, perhaps, noticed the new Free Soil paper issued at Wilmington, called the Herald of Freedom. Its editor a Wesleyan clergyman, is an earnest and sincere man, laboring honestly and disin-

terestedly in the cause of reform. He is yet young and I sometimes hope he will yet outgrow the po litical and sectarian trammels which, in my opinion now impair his usefulness. It seems difficult to comprehend, how a person of his intelligence and appar ent honesty of purpose can continue to support the Constitution and Union. But so it is, we find, with

I begin to feel anxious to see the place an nounce it which the annual meeting will be held. Cleveland was spoken of at Syracuse, and Norristown, Pa. I have some prospect of a visit to the State of my birth, Maryland, and would like to time it so as to meet the riends at Norristown, if that place be selected, and if I should be so happy as to escape the fate of the

unfortunate Miller. I have no doubt but that the slaveholders and slave-traders will succeed in covering up the guilt of the actors in that tragedy, by per jury. Men who are guilty of the most atrocious all crimes, it cannot be supposed will hesitate to commit lesser ones, which their circumstances may happen to need. With my best love to you and all the friends. I am yours,

A. BROOKE.

OUR PREE COUNTRY! WORCESTER, Feb. 9, 1852.

Mr. S-E-

-, a hard-working, and not con sidered over-earnest Free Soiler, left this city with his wife, last July, for Saratoga Springs, where they remained two or three months. The health of Mrs. E. being quite poor, and she having been advised to go South to spend the winter, they left Saratoga in November. On reaching Alexandris, Va., he found an opportunity to obtain work, which would enable him to support his family, for a while, at least. The health of his wife being too poor to allow her to do her own work, a couple of free colored girls wished to do it for her, and, in exchange, she was to assist them in learning to read and write. Their means being limited, she consented, and each fulfilled her part, until it came to the ears of the slaveholders who immediately ordered Mr. E. to leave the place Not satisfied with that, they repaired to his carpen ter's shop, in which were all his tools and lumber (with which he was building a house,) set fire to it, and burned it to the ground, with its contents. They then threatened to burn the house in which he and his invalid wife were living, if he did not leave Alexandria in forty-eight hours. Driven to the last extremity, the poor man, in the rigor of our unusually severe winter, was obliged to return North as best he could.

I will make no comment on this infamous transact tion, but would respectfully and candidly ask the reader, Where is your ' Constitutional liberty?'

M. STOWELL. Yours truly.

FAST DAY-WHEN IT SHOULD BE.

DEAR BROTHER GARRISON : I wish, through the Liberator, to make a suggestion to his Excellency, the Governor of Massachusetts. The season of the year is approaching when it is customary for the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth to call upon the people to turn aside from their ordinary avocations, and spend a day in 'fasting, humiliation and prayer.' Now, I wish to suggest to his Excellency the propriety of appointing the anniversary of the day on which Thomas Sims was dragged from Massachusetts into perpetual slavery as the annual day of ' fasting, humiliation and prayer' for the State of Massachusetts. It seems to me that that event marks out clearly the day for a Fast in Massachusetts, until such time, at least, as the State

rence to take place on her soil. Yours for a true Fast, Boylston, Feb. 10, 1852. D. S. WHITNEY.

shall put it beyond the possibility for a like occur-

AGENTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AN-TI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Lecturing Agents were appointed as follows: PARKER PILLS-BURY, LUCY STONE, DANIEL FOSTER, GEORGE W. PUT-NAM, JOSEPH J. LOCKE, and ALONZO J. GROVER. DANIEL S. WHITNEY of Boylston, and WILLIAM H. Fish of Milford, were also appointed Agents for occasional lecturing service. Rev. WILLIAM B. STONE of West Brookfield is expected to commence a lectur ing agency in March. Lewis FORD was appointed Financial Agent, to include lecturing also, as opportunity may arise.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., was re-appointed General Agent CHARLES C. BURLETOR is laboring in Plymouth county, as an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society .- M.

CORRECTION.

The Managers of the late Anti-Slavery Bazaar would very gratefully acknowledge contributions from Winsted Village, Winchester, Conn., and also They would also acknowledge the receipt of \$2 from
They would also acknowledge the receipt of \$2 from
Thomas Brown of Boston, since the Bazaar's close.

We offer you our hospitalities, and shall be happy

WOMEN PETITIONS.

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

Yours, for the right and the humane, for justice and and corner attention to the circulation of these peti- for love, tions. Every year adds to the momentum, and soon we shall have impulse enough to affect legislative action. Maine leads the way, by a statute six years old, which, so far as property is concerned, is all to 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.

PROMPT ACTION. Since our article in a pr ceding column was in type, relative to the selling of four citizens of Massachusetts into slavery in Texas, we learn that, in the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Burlingame, it was

Ordered That -- be a committee to inquire what action shall be taken to procure the restoration to freedom of four citizens of Massachusetts, recently sold into slavery in Galveston, Texas.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Burlingame, Knowlton and Ames as the committee.

Good! Still, the circulation of the petition will de no harm.

Abolition Intervention.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, says :

. The counter-balancing powers in the United States

are well illustrated in some petitions that the aboli-tionists are sending to the President of the United States. Two men, Drayton and Sayres, captain and mate, some two years ago, were tried and convicted for abducting slaves from Washington, on the schooner Pearl, down the Potomae, and are now here in the Penitentiary, suffering for the offence. The petitions represent their case as like that of Kossuth, a 'fugi-

tive from slavery, whom the United States has ab-ducted from Austria,—and they add, that, as the President is asked to beg off from British prisons, O Brien and Meagher, so they beg him first to let out from her own Washington prison, Drayton and Sayres. Petitions to the President to a like effect, it to be circulated in Manchester, Birmingham, and Glasgow !'

Incorrect.—A correspondent of the Liberator, A. J. G., who appears to have been at the Convention in Augusta, makes some false statements. He says the resolution against slaveholders in the church was introduced near the close, otherwise it would not have passed. This is untrue. It was introduced with others, was fully discussed, met with no opposition passed unanimously, and with no management whatever. Indeed, the whole letter bears more management whatever. ice than truth. We call the attention of the Liberato to the proceedings .- Portland Inquirer.

Shocking Tragedy.—On the 29th ult, a man named Samuel Scott, residing in Ashe county, S. C., near the Virginia line, who had been confined in jail as a the Virginia line, who had been confined in jail as a second collection of the discharged a few days before, rose lunstic, and only discharged a few days before, rose from his bed about midnight, armed himself with a cutting knife, and fell upon his father and mother, with whom he lived, and instantly killed them both. horribly mangling their bodies. He then started off to the house of his brother, informed him what he had done, and coolly proposed to send for a coroner. He was subsequently arrested.

Drowned.—At Baltimore, recently, as some boy-were playing on the ice, in front of the city, the ice parted, and they were let into the water, and a little boy, eight years old, and a colored drayman, named Cephas, who was heroically assisting in saving the children, were drowned.

ALBANY, Feb. 6. The Rochester Common Council ave passed a resolution inviting Kossuth to visit that

Rossuth in Ohio.—Kossuth addressed the people of Columbus, O., on the morning of the 5th inst., from a platform erected opposite the State House. He was welcomed, on behalf of the people, by the Hon. Samuel Galloway, who went strongly for intervention. Gov. Wood, Lieut, Governor Medile, members of the clergy, members of the Legislature, and Citizens' Committee, were on the platform. The members of the Senate, thirty-five in number, each contributed \$5 to the Hungarian Fund, and the members of the House will do the same.

Abolition of Capital Punishment .- The bill for the

Abolition of Capital Punishment.—The bill for the abolition of capital punishment in Rhode Island was passed by the Senate on Monday, by three majority. It provides that no person sentenced to imprisonment for five years or more shall be pardoned, except by the concurrent vote of three-fourths of the member-elected to each House.

Marriage of Jenny Lind.—An event of startling interest burst on the Boston public on Thursday of last week—no more nor less than an official announcement of the marriage of Miss Jenny Lind to her favorite accompanist, Otto Goldschmidt. The parties had contrived to keep this one thing pertaining to Jenny Lind's movements a profound secret, until Mr. Goldschmidt made his appearance at the Registrar's office on that morning for a certificate. The following is the official record of the joytul termination:— Married, in this city, at the residence of Mr. S. G. Ward, by the Rev. Charles Mason, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New York—the Swedish Consul, the Hon. Edward Everett, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Ward, Mr. N. I. Bowditch, her legal adviser, and other friends, being present—Otto Goldschmidt, of Hamburg, to Mdlle. Jenny Lind, of Stockholm, Swe-

The Black Swan .- Miss Greenfield had an overflowing house last evening, and her efforts were re-ceived with marked applause. In several of her songs she was encored. She must be highly gratified y these tokens of approbation on the part of such dis criminating audiences as she has sung to in this city, and she will doubtless be encouraged to steadily pur-sue the course she has chosen. Master Emile Kook performed on the pland to the delight of the audience owing rare talents in so youthful a performer. We learn that the Black Swan will give concerts in Lowell and other towns, and we advise every one to go and hear her .- Mercantile Journal.

Anti-Ligeor.—The number of petitioners to the New York Legislature, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors is, up to the present time, a little over 175.000, of whom 15,000 or 20,000 are females. The Albany Register says :- This is the largest expression of public sen-timent ever sent up to the Legislature on any one sub-ject, and will be much increased before the close of

Letters from the Polish frontiers state that the late events in France have caused corresponding movements among the Russian troops in Poland. A large army of Cossacks and artillery had been con-centrated on the borders of the Grand Duchy of Po-

against property and person have of late increased so much in Hungary, that the government have considered it necessary to proclaim martial law.

The number of persons who perished by the recent earthquakes in Albania was, according to an official

return, 975; most of them women and children. Game of Chess between England and Belgiu Deaton, the champion of England, beat his adversary, M. Michaels, the Belgian champion, by 7 to 3, on the

The dead bodies of a mother and her two little children were dug out of a snow wreath, at St. Louis the other day,-frozen to death.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCIN-NATI, OHIO.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM: We invite you to meet in Convention, in Cincinna-ti, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 27th, 28th and 29th, 1852, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock,

A. M., of the first-named day.

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

How many of you will be ready to respond to this call? How many of you will turn aside for a few days from your ordinary avocations to give attention to the cries of bumanity? How many of you will lay by some of the funds you ordinarily spend beyond you necessities, to save enough to take you to the Conven from Winsted Village, Winchester, Conn., and also from Danbury, N. H. In the account of the Bazaar, the first-named town was inadvertently omitted, and the second was printed Duxbury, instead of Danbury.

to entertain our guests in a way to make their visit WOMEN PETITIONS.

Our friends will observe the form of petition for upon the alter of an exakted and exalting faith, and

Mrs. Sarah H. Ernst, Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, " Julia Harwood, " A. Mann,
" Mary M. Guild, Miss Kesiah Emory,
Committee of Ladies.

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

ARATOGA (NEW YORK) ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at UNION VILLAGE, (Washington county,) on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; and will con-tinue through the following day, and probably

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and PARKER PILLSBURY have engaged to be present. We hope to see many other friends from far and near. HIRAM CORLISS, President.

BRISTOL COUNTY, AND RHODE ISLAND. LEWIS FORD and ALONZO J. GROVER, Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will hold ings as follows:

Easton, Saturday evening and Sunday, Feb. 14 and 15 Dighton, Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, and at Somerset, Swanzey and Rehoboth, during the

remainder of the week.
Pawtucket, R. I., Sunday, Feb. 22.
Apponaug, (Warwick.) Tuesday evening, Feb. 24.
Coventry, Wednes. and Thurs. eve'gs, Feb. 25 and 26 MARLBOROUGH.

DANIEL S. WHITNEY and WILLIAM H. FISH, in be-half of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in Marlborough, probably in the Universalist meeting-house, on SUNDAY next, Feb. 15th; and

t Feltonville in the evening. LUCY STONE, An Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture at Bosworth's Hall, West Duxbury, on Sunday evening

next, Feb. 15. GEORGE W. PUTNAM, An Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, expects to lecture in PROVINCETOWN (Barnstable Co.) carly next week, and to pass several days in lecturing in that and other towns on the Cape.

DANIEL S. WHITNEY. In behalf of the Mass. A. S. Society, will speak at CLINTON, on Sunday, Feb. 22d; and at NORTH-BORO', on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25th.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY. CHARLES C. BURLEIOH, an Agent of the Old Colon anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows

Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows:
Joppa, Saturday, Feb. 14.

B. Bridgewater, Sunday, 15th, all day, in Town Hell.
Middleboro', Four Corners, Feb. 19 and 20.

North Middleboro', Saturday evening, and Sunday—all day, 21st and 22d.

East Middleboro', 23d and 24th.

Carver Green, 25th and 26th.

Kingston, 28th, and all day Sunday, 29th.

Juxbury, 1st and 2d of March.

Halifax, 3d and 4th.

Cembroke, 6th, and all day Sunday, 7th.

N. H. Warryen will also be recent on Sunday.

N. H. WHITING will also be present on Su Feb. 15, at East Bridgewater,

CONVERSATIONS.

Mr. Alcorr, on resuming his Monday Evening Conversations for the current season, at Rooms No. 36, School street, proposes to consider, with his company, some of the

	****	100 PM 60,000		COMMONS	ANA KINDY BERLINGS	
the follo	wing	colors	and	aspec	ts, namely	ä
ming of	Feb.	2,	HAT YE		Sleep.	H
	Feb.	9.			Silence.	思
	Feb.	16,			Health.	
	Feb.				Success.	
41	Mar.		公然替款		Civility.	
•	Mar.				Friendship	D.
4 S F2	Mar.				Religion.	ăÎ

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.

PARKER PILLSBURY,

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture at the following places, on the evenings of

Stoughton, Friday, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, 16. 16. 18. Beverly, Sudbury, Accton

ANTI-SLAVERY LYCEUM.

Wendell Prilles, Esq., of Boston, will lecture before the New Bedford Female Anti-Slavery Lyce-um, on Friday evening, Feb. 13th, in Liberty Hall. MARY BUCHANAN, Rec. Secretary.

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON.

THIS day published, 'SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPEECHES OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON',
-416 pages, ducdecimo. Price-In cloth, \$1.00;
extra gilt, \$1.25. R. F. WALLCUT,
21 Combill.

O, my brethren! I have told
Most BITTER TRUTH, but without bitterness.
Nor deem my zeal of factlous or mis-timed;
For never can true courage dwell with them,
Who, playing tricks with Conscience, dare not look
At their own vices.— COLERIPGE.

Phrenology.

Is prepared to make Professional Examinations with charts, or give verbal and written descriptions of character, at 265 Washington street, Boston.

NEW STORE. : : CAMBRIDGE STREET. LEWIS HAYDEN

HAS opened the above Store, and keeps a good as

chesp article on hand.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership here-

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

THOMAS SMITH, DAVID B. MOREY, REUBEN H. OBER.

the 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, Junnuary 1st, 1852.

> Important Information TO CONSUMPTIVE INVALIDS!

WORCESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY, For Curing Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofulous and Pulmonary Diseases.

ond Pulmonary Diseases.

D. R. STONE, Physician to the Worcester Eye and Ear Infirmary, has established, in the above city, an Infirmary for the purpose of concentrating all the advantages and facilities of scientific modern practice for curing both Pulmonary and Bronchial Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and air passages, Largugitis, Bronchitis, enlargement and ulcerations of the Tonsils, Loss of Voice, Diseases of the Heart, Pleura and Diaphragm, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas and Stomach, either Dyspepsia, Inflammations or Tumors of the same. Also, chronic affections of the Bowels, Kidneys, and Urinary or Genital Organs.

Diseases peculiar to females will receive peculiar care and attention—Prolapsus Uteri, Inflamma-

ovaries, enlargement of, dropsy and tumpors of the same, together with strictures of the Urethra, as well as diseases of every class pertaining to the female genital system. Several cases of this nature, even of eight years standing, that had resisted treatment from every other source, have already been cured, to which he refers to Mr. John H. Bishop of Sterling, and others

of cases of hitherto helpless palsy have been cured, and the patients restored to a perfectly healthy and natural state during the past year; for which they are not only returning thanks to their Creator, but to the humble means of their restoration. Spinal complaints, Neu-ralgia, nervous affections, Hysteria, Chorea, or St. Vi-tus's Dance, Epilepsy, or Falling Fits, are all successfully treated, according to the modern modes of dis-creation than presented.

fully treated, according to the moder's modes of discriminating practice.

This Infirmary is conducted on the plan of the
Invalid's Retreat in France. It has been the study and
aim of Dr. Stone to combine every improvement that
has recently been made, and which have been so successfully used in curing Pulmonary Consumption by
Dr. Turabull of the Liverpool Infirmary, and Dr.
Walshe of the Hospital for Consumption in London,
both in regard to newly-discovered medicines as well as
Hygein. Dr. Stone is a firm advocate, with the shove
named medical gentlemen, of the curability of Consumption, cases of which he has cured after the lungs
had been ulcerated for three years, and the patient given up to die by other physicians, and for which he refers to Abijah Gleason of Millbury, and to others. Dr.
Stone discards mercury, antimony, bleeding, and all STONE diseards mercury, antimony, bleeding, and all mineral poisons in medicines, and all the debilitating principles of the old school practice, but on the contrary pursues a sustaining and energizing treatment, in accordance with nature, building up her resources, thereby restoring whatever is deficient in the blood, and by a healthy stimulus to the various glands and secre-tions, causes not only tubercles to be taken out of the lungs, ulcerations to be healed, but diseased action also to be taken from every, vital organ wherever it may be lurking.
Dr. STONE has had sixteen years' experience in Ste-

Dr. STONE has had sixteen years' experience in Stethoscopic examinations, and successful treatment of
the chest and lungs. He tests their vital capacity by
Dresher's Spirometer, and the mobility of the chest by
Dr. Quain's Stethometer, while the most minute sounds
and deviations from healthy action are determined by
the aid of the newly invented flexible Stethoscope.
The Doctor will visit patients at any distance in the
country, either as counsal or to prescribe, and will The Doctor will visit patients at any distance in the country, either as counsel or to prescribe, and will cheerfully answer inquiries by letter respecting the treatment of patients situated at a distance. The Examinations and advice at office made free of charge. Medicines and treatment, with ample advice and directions, can be forwarded to any section of the country, to those patients that cannot find it convenient to obtain consultation and treatment at the Infirmary.

On Infirmary and residence at No. 2 Maple street, Worcester Mass.

Worcester, Mass. February 13 ly .

JOHN CURTIS & CO. TAILORS,

No. 6 ANN STREET, (THREE DOORS FROM UNION.)

JOHN CURTIS. GEO. P. ATKINS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTERS

BENEFIT MEETING.

The Annual Benefit Meeting, in aid of Edwin Thompson, will be held at Bird's Hall, East Walpole, on Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Contributions and donations respectfully solicited, and may be sent to Fisher Gay, South Dedham, or to Charles Marsh, Roxbury.

21 Cornhill.

DR. N. WHEELER

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING. of superior quality. Formerly a slave in Kentucky, he trusts that all will lend him a helping hand; as it will be his constant endeavor to keep for sale a good

The business of the old firm will be continues at

liar care and attention .—Prolapsus Uteri, Inflamma-tions, Ulcerations and Tumors of the uterine neck, Leucorrhon and debilitating affections, diseases of the

whose names will be given.

Paralysis, either of the nerves or muscles, of the limbs or body, have already been treated with the most astonishing and unheard-of success;—quite a number of cases of hitherto helpless palsy have been cured, and

CLOTHING.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Also, a general supply of Fashionable and Ready-made

tf. April 11.

LIBERATOR OFFICE, 21 CORNELL.

ottage, as of the control of the con

should e in the s rs.) The he Book Massach who cus

so efficie uner to Somne es for We

very whi

England.

Davisj of Mr. B this his has done, esented. me has be ways look and Ho

an fill year ahalf vin in fill ere te with m caneus a will all to North wee ce than i Webster, at last d ne, but w

ing anylo in Face tal the w Slavery! within th

buke of

reet into ourage, ! ne reform undilu

doubts.
lelivered
diversary
in Face
std prope
d tramp
ost faithfi
persons
leto cow
s paral
of person
imperson
the sigh
nuto G ch can

lent-

kyey ho f. th cry, grace; Race. Z

From the London Despatch. YOU AND L BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Who would scorn his humble fellow, For the coat he wears? For the poverty he suffers? For his daily cares? Who would pass him in the doorway With averted eve? Would you, brother? No, you would not; If you would, not I.

Who, when vice or crime repentant, With a grief sincere Asked for pardon, would refuse it— More than Heaven severe? Who to erring woman's sorrow Would with taunts reply?

Would you, brother? No, you would not; If you would, not I. Who would say that all who differ From his sect must be Wicked sinners, heaven-rejected, Sunk in Error's sea.

And consign them to perdition With a holy sigh? Would you, brother? No, you would not; If you would, not I. Who would say that six days' cheating In the shop or mart,

Might be rubbed by Sunday's praying From the tainted heart. If the Sunday face were solemn, And the credit high? Would you, brother ? No, you would not; If you would, not I. Who would say that vice is virtue

Or that rogues are not dishonest If they dine off plate? Who would say Success and Merit Ne'er part company? Would you, brother? No, you would not; If you would, not I.

In a hall of state?

Who would lend his arm to strengthen Warfare with the right? Who would give his pen to blacken Freedom's page of light? Who would lend his tongue to utter Praise of tyranny? Would you, brother? No, you would not; If you would, not I.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. OUR KINDRED.

BY ABBY ALLIN. Not alone are they our kindred, Numbered of our household band : There are others yet, our brothers, Let us take them by the hand ! From the frozen Arctic regions, From the islands of the sea. Where the torrid sun is burning, East or West, where'er it be !

Wheresoe'er the human heart beats, Where the foot of man hath prest, Be it in Europea's castles. Or the wigwams of the West; Be it on the shores of Huron, Or the coast of Hindostan, Or where the Gambia pours its waters, Man is brother still to man Each and every one are brothers,

Where the blood of Adam flows; White or black, or bond or freeman, Wheresoe'er God's image shows ; Springing from the same first parents. Nursed in Eden, ere the Fall : All, of every name and station; God's the Father of us all! Pomfret, Ct., Dec. 22, 1851.

From the New York Christian Inquirer. PALSE DOCTORS. . Jesus I know, and Paul I know, but who are ye?

BY J. P. C. ı. With this cat's eye, brass forehead, mouth of greed

This blacksmith-gesture, and these lungs of leather, Denouncing death to those who doubt thy creed? Jesus I know. But who art thou, grave priest Divinely consecrate aristocrat :

Should make small children's hearts go pit-a-pat III. Jesus I know. But who art thou, meek saint, With patient features and submissive eye, Whose passive goodness sickly seems, and faint-

Whose silken cassock, at the very least,

Whose timid question claims no clear reply? Jesus I know. His Church is Democratic; But this proud Grace-church, which excludes the

This cold logician-Pharisee-dogmatic-Who are ye, and what do ye, at Christ's door

You cannot reach the marrow of this evil. Nor cure the fatal blackness of my blood; When did Diabolos cast out the Devil? My evil, all too strong, o'ercomes your good.

But He, that harmony of Love, Light, Power! Or he, th' heroic soul, so strong and clear; Come these—their motive force in one short hour Would melt my doubt, and dissipate my fear.

MORAL COSMETICS.

Ye who would have your features florid. Lithe limbs, bright eyes, unwrinkled forehead, From age's devastation horrid, Adopt this plan : Twill make, in climate torrid. A hale old man.

Avoid in youth luxurious diet : Restrain the passions' lawless riot; Devoted to domestic quiet, Be wisely gay : So shall ye, spite of age's fiat,

Resist decay. Seek not in Mammon's worship pleasure, But find your richest, dearest treasure, In God, his word, his work, not leisure The mind, not sense,
Is the sole scale by which to measure

Your opulence. This is the solace, this the science, Life's purest, sweetest, best appliance, That disappoints no man's reliance, Whate'er his state; But challenges, with calm defiance, Time, fortune, fate.

TO THE RESOUR We're coming, we're coming, with banners unfu Our motto is freedom—our country the world!

AN ADDRESS. at the Dedication of Liberty Hall, in B

N. J., on Christmas eve, Dec. 24th, 1851, and repeated by request at the Dedication of a similar Hall in Newark. By MRS. R. GRAY. [CONCLUDED.]

We are happy to say to our hearers, that we teach proclaim and practise, the liberty we have here de fined; and not only so, but we glory in our boastings and one grand reason we have to offer for this is, that the human soul, and all that pertains to the image of God, cannot be unfolded or developed, and its infinite powers harmoniously strengthened, without it. It may be true, that those who have been worse than crucified with a false education, (a misfortune which none have quite escaped,) conscientiously think that one mind may justly assume the control of another or, at least, give direction to it. But how meaure selfish and low is such an idea, when compared with that of studying the divinity that is in man, and looking upon every mind as a law unto itself; and thus, in the sublime stillness of our mental being, silently drink in a knowledge of God, and witness his stupendous movings upon the grandest, noblest, most wonderful work of his hands! What can possibly be more absurd or irreligious than for man to seek the acquisition of a power, by means of which he can stifle the breathings of the soul, or in any way crush or limit the action of the immortal being? Let the Church boast of her profound biblical knowledge, and the priesthood of their spostolic authority; yet neither the one nor the other, with all the lumbering commentaries they can produce, have ever yet been able to answer the inquiry, 'Who made thee judge or ruler?' Yet our spiritual advisers almost invariably tell us that such or such a thing is true, and that only, and have particularly cautioned us to take heed as to what we hear. We heartily rejoice that the time is at hand when popes, prelates and priests, of whatever name or order, will be made to understand physical life is to be renewed; that his form, even and feel that they have no more to do with the thinking business of men or women, than with their size laws of his being, which are God's laws, shall reguand weight, or the color of their eyes; and meddling with one will be seen to be just as arrogant and ridiculous as the other. Coming generations (and, we would fain hope, many of the present) will learn so entirely to depend upon themselves, that no man whatever his acquirements or pretensions, will be allowed to prescribe their faith or practice.

We say it with pity, and with the deepest sympathy for the human brotherhood, that were it not for the bewildering maze and dense fog that has obscured our vision, in consequence of spiritual leadership, the veriest child might become a gigantic theologian.

We are aware that the sects, of whatever name o character, start back with horror at the idea of setting men afloat without spiritual guides, clothed, as they profess to be, with authority from God. But when man becomes acquainted with his own innate powers, and learns that the spring of his moral or religious, as well as mental activity, is carefully and delicately folded in the depths of his own being, he will stand before himself and the world a dignified sovereign, and for religious teaching, will be at charge with no man. Man's business, as a religionist, is simply to tell his fellow-man what the voice of God within hath spoken to himself; and that will lead each individual to be his own guide, for man's spiritual guide is nothing less than an essential part of his own nature. Then will be seen, by every eye, the march of human progress. The event will be as magnificent and glorious as the breaking of morn in the East-the work as silent and stupendous as the carpeting of the hills with green in the spring-the result infinitely more sure than the reaper's golden harvest. We repeat, that man is destined to progress in precisely the same ratio as his spiritual freedom is gained, and he is left to himself.

This position may be sustained by all the argument that may be desired. The great law of progress, which is God's universal and particular law, is seen operating with all the marks of infinity and gloand we cannot fail to witness the results. Who could enumerate the vast benefits and beautiful embellishments which mankind are at present enjoying, in con-Add to this, the massive grandeur of steam machinery, and the marvellous introduction of the extremities of the earth's diameter, by Prof. Morse, and while you have these things in contemplation, you are entirely upon objects infinitely inferior to itself! We sonal slavery. cannot and would not depreciate the results which spoken. We only wonder, that while mankind have secured so much beauty, utility and blessing, by operating upon things outside of itself, so little has been done to develop and exhibit, to make beautiful, strong, grand and perfect, the man himself. We wonder, and yet we confess that, by this time, we should have ceased wondering, for we look around us ing, be their own lawyers, doctors and ministers, and and are at once reminded that this is in good keeping with the rest of human affairs. The honor that is justly due to man, by virtue of his relation to the Infinite, is not paid to him, but to his appendages. The rights and ceremonies that are vainly called religion have no reference to man, either as a mental, moral or physical being, but are paid in honor of holy books, holy bibles, holy days, and holy places of worship. Many of us, from extreme youth, perhaps from childhood, have felt our hearts going out after the brotherhood of mankind. The religious teaching and influence under which we were, in the main educated, placed us in a particular harness, where the ceremonial observances we were required to attend to, and the particular feelings and emotions we were taught to cherish, were partly irrational, partly superstitious, partly nonsensical, and altogether unnatural Under this system, we were required to exercise faith sufficient to move mountains, and to do this under pain of eternal condemnation. But how greatly are we relieved, and our rejoicings enkindled, to find ourselves placed by the great law of progress upon philosophical principles, immutable as the Eternal; so that we believe, not only with all hope of success, but with the perfect knowledge, that the results we desire cannot but follow! How infinitely good, great and glorious are the things this law of God discloses I The work it now points out is that of building God's true temple. The place where his honor dwelleth is humanity. This is to be built up, made perfect in all its parts, from the foundation to the top-stone; it is to be purified, polished and enlarged, without

While it has appeared to us almost an anomaly that man, looking upon himself as a spark emanating from the Infinite, and the grand object for which all things were created, should so strangely neglect to find out and observe the eternal, unchangeable laws of his own animal and spiritual existence, it is still most gladdening and beautiful to observe how strikingly the great law of progress harmonizes in all its developments. Thus, it is easy to see that every develop-ment of this law, from Adam to the last specimen of human existence,-besides other innumerable blessings it has brought to us, - has augmented the power of man to develop himself. Thus a God's that has always been going on in the world, of the creative power was exerted solely for man, so all the weak against the strong, of the inferior classes with

The Liberator. operations of this great law find their ultimate in his animal and spiritual existence. It would seem to us, then, that if mankind would catch the inspiration which this view of the subject presents, and learn to know and feel that every improvement of the age, as the operation of this law is sometimes called, added to the present existing means for making the race physically, mentally and spiritually perfect, no one would sit in sackcloth, or go with his head bowed down like a bulrush. Though gross darkness has for ages covered the earth, and grosser darkness the minds of the people, yet signs strongly indicate that the earth is to be given to man, when it will be made to blossom as the rose; and mental illumination already begins to beam forth, with far greater splendor than the rays of the morning sun.

It is presumed by spiritual philosophers, that the spiritual life is a substance which permeates the physical, and thus the inward gives form and character to the outward. Whether this be true or not, we will leave every one to judge, but no doubt need b entertained of the fact, that man's physical and moral nature must be built up together. From time im memorial, man has been harping about the majesty and sanctity of law. It is said, by many whose opin ions are well worthy of respect, that there is a truth in every thing, if rightly understood. The cant phrase, 'the majesty and sanctity of law,' certainly has a truth in it, which very much needs to be rightly understood. We can conceive of nothing more sacred, majestic or unchangeable, than the laws that govern our entire existence. One of the strongest evidences of man's perverted state is found in the fact, that the sanctity and obedience that are properly due to him, have been changed into a fearful reverence of human dictation; and in ages past, mankind have had no higher and no truer idea of law than this Thus a human enactment, as dark and foul as the Fugitive Slave Bill, secures its ready worshippers, while the superlatively good laws within, proclaimed in divine accents, meet no response. But the glorious breaking of the dark clouds of ignorance begin to reveal better things. The prospect is, that man's is to be made beautiful and perfect; that the late his conduct as a physical being; that his meat and drink shall consist neither of 'the blood of bulls and goats, nor narcotic poisons. Alcohol, that 'dark beverage of hell, is to be consumed by the brightness of the sun of progress, and its rays also tell us tha the relation of the sexes is to be changed from legal prostitution to a state of free, holy and ineffable enjoyment; and thus a race of human intelligences is to be propagated, that shall adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in all things. In short, man is to hold in such reverence the laws of his physical existence, that he will neither touch, taste nor handle any vile thing which they forbid. And when this is the case. the laws of his mental and moral life will be no less regarded. The time is fast approaching, when mankind will consider it quite irrational to consult authors on religion, moral science or jurisprudence, to find out what is just and right. The system of double-refined cannibalism, which has overspread our fair country, and most of the dominions of Europe, where men's flesh and bones, though not literally eaten, are worn out in the service of others, will not need to be urged upon the people as an outrage and wrong; for man will have learned to look to the infallible guide within, whose instructions are always

THE INTEGRALITY OF REPORM-KOS-SUTH.

truthful, always just, always loving, always merciful,

always RIGHT.

WESTFORT, Feb. 3d, 1852.

DEAR MR. GARRISON : As I was coming out of the Melodeon with the crowd, one day last week, at the Annual Meeting of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, I heard a man, who had apparently been listening to the speeches, say, with a good deal of dissatisfaction, 'These abolition ists never say a word about the oppression of the Northern laborer, who has to toil his life out for a bare subsistence.' The Ten-Hour Convention was rious sublimity, wherever there is freedom. Man is then in session in Boston, and I suppose this man was comparatively free to exercise his mechanical skill, surprised that every body was not talking about it and its objects, at the same time. I am a laborer, and have always carned with my own hands all that I have had; and I deeply sympathise with every honsequence of the free exercise of mechanical talent? est effort to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, as a matter of interest, if from no higher mo tive; but I regard the anti-slavery cause as pre-eminently and mainly the cause of the working classes every where. The slavery question is emphatically only made acquainted with some of the developments a question of labor, and the more the working classes of the great law of progress, in the manner of its op- do for the overthrow of slavery, the more and better upon some of the powers and elements of they do for themselves. The Northern capitalist an nature. Beware, then, of hindrances to the operation the slaveholder are twin brothers, and have always of this same law upon man himself-the crowning played into each other's hands. Abolish slavery, piece of creation, 'the noblest work of God.' And and there would be more laborers; for the maste who is able even to predict the result? How singu- would have to go to work, and labor would be made larly inconsistent is the fact, that the physical and respectable. The first step for the working classes, mental activity of the race has expended itself almost and, indeed, for all classes to take, is to get rid of per-

Let the industrious classes (and they are by far th have been brought about, of which we have before most numerous) set their faces against all forms of tyranny throughout the world, and they would strike from their own necks the powers that grind them in the dust. Let them get rid of superstition, and the spiritual tyranny that has so long wielded its mystic sceptre over their reasons and intellects; let them d their own thinking, preaching, praying and prescribturn these lazy interlopers over to productive pursuits. As long as intellect, reason and common sense are made to succumb to holy books, holy days, and holy rites, and the dictation of priests, quacks, and political demagogues, the tyrants of the earth will find a 'thus saith the Lord' for oppressing their fel-

The charge is often brought against some of the most active abolitionists, by laboring men, that they have been educated, and always lived upon fortunes, which they never lifted a finger to accumulate. know who are meant. But these very men are spending their lives, as well as fortunes, for the benefit of the working classes. Indeed, they belong to the working classes; not by birth and fortune, it is true but by a much more permanent bond, that of sym pathy and principle. The working classes claim them; the millions toiling under the lash at the South claim them ; and, thank God! their claim is acknowledged with pride. Yet I believe the time will come when it will be a disgrace, instead of an onor, to any man or woman, to be known to be be low (not above) labor; for there is no such thing as getting above labor; if we dodge it at all, it must by stooping down and crawling under. Laborare elegates—to labor is to pray; and there is no way to pray acceptably for the overburdened sons and daugh ters of toil, but to labor with them. Those who pray any other way, prey upon them. The true re former feels as the Duke of Norfolk did on seeing brother tippler in the gutter. He said, if he could not help him out, he could do what was better, lay down with him. It will one day be considered, tha to live without producing what we consume is indirect robbery of others. When this principle is uni versally recognised practically, there will be no alaves, and, in special, no working classes in the wide world. The abolitionists commence with the mos degraded of the working classes, those who are th lowest down. Practically, as well as theoretically they are the best friends to the working classes.

· For he who settles Freedom's principles, Writes the death-warrant of all tyranny.

The contest that we wage against chattel slavery i America now, is but the continuance of the struggle the superior, of right with might, of man with his accidents. And this struggle will continue after slavery is overthrown; it will extend far into the ever progressive future, until the full and complete sovereignty of the individual is recognised and guarantied by the race collectively. This contest has always been and is now going on in the world, in an endless variety of ways and forms; and he alone is a true less variety of ways and forms and he alone is a true less variety of ways and forms and he alone is a true less variety of ways and forms and he alone is a true less variety of ways and forms and he alone is a true less variety of ways and forms and he alone is a true less variety of ways and forms and he alone is a true less variety of ways and forms and he alone is a true less variety of ways and forms and he alon whenever, and wherever, and in whatever shape it comes up. Whether it be in the form of 'Temperance, 'Peace,' Woman's Rights, 'Ten-hour System, ' Land Reform, 'Free Trade,' Equitable Exchange, Anti-Slavery in America, or Anti-Serfdom in Hungary, it is all one contest, -one glorious battle for individual and collective freedom. He or she is ular branch can be promoted at the expense of another branch. As well think to promote cerebral vigor by depriving other portions of the body of their wonted supply of blood. The individual must rise or sink

To the humblest or the weakest, 'neath the all-beholding sun, That wrong is also done to us, and they are slaves

most base, Whose love of right is for themselves, and not for

Vice and virtue know no color, caste or clime, and noral influences no state lines or geographical boundmoral influences no state lines or geographical boundaries. We have no right or interest to limit the sphere of our sympathies to any thing less than the wide world. Kossuth can never permanently benefit Hungarian liberty by encouraging American tyranny, and praising American tyrants. We are apt to fancy that it may be expedient to leave the path of strict among the Hungarians. It was involved the transition of the strict among the Hungarians. that it may be expedient to leave the path of strict that it may be expedient to leave the path of strict right, but it is a fatal delusion. Compromises and that the opinion should be spread, that besides Kosexpediencies, as generally understood, mean nothing less than that it is best to meet the devil half way. It is said, 'If Kossuth had spoken his mind in this country, he would have received no aid at all; and let slaveholders help the cause of liberta sthere. let slaveholders help the cause of liberty as they will." How much assistance has he got, or is he likely to get, from this source? But this is all a mistake; the tyrants of this country are too wise to help liberty ny where; they never will, unless they are cheated.

Not they, who, all her sacred trusts betraying, Are scourging back to slavery's hell of pain, The swarthy Kossuths of our land again.

It is also said that Kossuth is right in thinking only of Hungary. No, never! It is not great to do thus ; for he only is great who acts as God acts, and he is greatest who is 'likest God.' And God's attention is not confined to Hungary. His attributes are on the side of the oppressed every where. He hears the prayer of the American slave, as well as the cry of the Magyar of Hungary. So should Kossuth, and so would Kossuth, if he were godlike-if he were a true man. The oppressed every where have a claim upon a man of such mighty influence. Kossuth has no right to be patriotic, merely, unless his 'country is the world;' for, in the eye of greatness.

"Tis the soul only that is national, And he who pays true loyalty to that, Alone can claim the wreath of patriotism.

'It matters not what particular spot of earth may have been the birth-place of such a man as' Kossuth; no people can claim him, no country can appropriate him.' If Kossuth had stood boldly for the application of his principles from the first, after his landing on our shores, and measured our institutions by them, earth and heaven would have been filled with admiration of his virtues and moral heroism, and the cause of liberty throughout the world would have received an impetus far greater than armies can ever

Who speaks the Truth stabs Falsehood to the heart And his mere word makes despots tremble more Than ever Brutus with his dagger could.

Humanity mourns that such a man should make he mistake of trusting less to truth than the sword. Yet this is a mistake the world has always made. "There is," said Kossuth in New York, 'no such thing as wisdom without justice; 'and he will live to learn, by bitter experience, that he spoke the truth.

A. J. GROVER.

A. J. GROVER.

A. J. GROVER. thing as wisdom without justice; ' and he will live to learn, by bitter experience, that he spoke the truth.

LETTER PROM PULSZKY. REPLY TO BATTHYANY.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 27. Before Governor Kossuth arrived in England, no body could surmise the deep impression he has since made upon the people. The cause of Hungary seemed dead, and the noble hearts which had already shed a tear over the grave of the once so mighty Hungarian nation, were ready to bid a mourn-ful welcome to the exiled chief, and to offer a home, ances of fortune. But more his arrival on the shores of England was an electric spark thrilling through the masses, and the power of his eloquence, the purity of his designs, the cool frage. He forgets that it was Kossuth alone, who statesmanship with which he steered through all the at the difficulties thrown in his way, kindled a fire of enthudifficulties thrown in his way, kindled a fire of entha-siasm in all hearts unknown in history since the time of Peter the Hermit. His progress through England and America was a series of triumphs never witnessed before; the people turned out, wherever he arrived, by thousands and hundreds of thousands; all the internal thousands and hundred of thousands; all the internal party feuds were forgetten in the ovations prepared for him; and the leading statesmen, though differing in opinion, united to express their sympathy for his cause, and their admiration for his person. In monarchical England and republican America he boldly proclaimed his principles and his mission; and the nations listened to his voice with respectful atten-

upon his eloquent advice. What a mortification for Austria and Russia! what a disgrace to their diplomacy! They had succeeded by their combined forces—by diplomacy and treachery—to subdue poor Hungary, and to expel the Governor from his native country. They had succeeded to have him detained in Turkey, though unwilling to become the jailor of Austria; and after two long years, he was to be carried away from the old world across the waters of the coean to the United States, where they did hope that the kindness of the people would detain him by a hearty welcome in every State and overy city, until he would forget his native land, or be forgotten by his country. They had so well concocted the plan, that its failure seemed to be impossible:

And the Count forgets, that after the deposition of the Honse of Hungary, he did accept the ministry of Foreign Affairs, from the hands of the Governor, of Foreign Affairs, from the hands of the Governor, and took the oath to maintain the Declaration of Independence, and did belong to the administration of his highly cultivated 'friend, B. Szemere, who, without the previous knowledge of the Governor, declared pendic, and the Count forgets, that after the deposition of the Honse of Hupsburg, he did accept the ministry of Foreign Affairs, from the hands of the Honse of Hupsburg, he did accept the ministry of Foreign Affairs, from the hands of the Honse of Hupsburg, he did accept the ministry of Foreign Affairs, from the hands of the Honse of Hupsburg, he did accept the ministry of Foreign Affairs, from the hands of the Honse of Hupsburg, he did accept the ministry of Foreign Affairs, from the hands of the plan, that its failure seemed to be impossible and yet they failed, because they did not compreand yet they failed, because they did not compre-hend either the greatness of his heart or the power of his mind. They endeavored, therefore, to destroy him by calumny and slander. In Germany and France, in England and in America, the papers were filled with invectives and accusations, now coarse and disgusting, now artful and malicious. They attacked his private and his public character, There was no baseness, no cruelty, of which they did not accuse him. They exaggerated and misrepresented his words, and fabricated false statements to abuse him. But he did not heed these continued to abuse him. But he did not heed these continued attacks. He went on his holy mission, and the calumnies left no trace behind him. The world remembered that, in the triumphs of the Romans, it was the custom to have the hero followed by a man who reviled him incessantly—it was a necessary feature of the triumph. And the world remembered, also, that this official slanderer was a hired slavel. when the Austrians saw that anonymous calumn

When the Austrians saw that anonymous calumny proved insufficient, they exerted themselves to degrade the cause of Hungary into a personal quarrel, in order to drown the general interest in a polemic about personalities. They induced, therefore, Prince Esterhazy to protest, in the London Times, against Governor Kossuth as the representative of Hungary. The poor old man! He had introduced himself to Kossuth, on the 15th of March, 1848, in the streets of Vienna, while the Hungarian deputation, was confident of the control of th The poor old man: He had the streets Kossuth, on the 15th of March, 1848, in the streets of Vienna, while the Hungarian deputation was entering the city, cheered by the people. Prince Esterhary raised his voice, and, in the presence of the multitude, he placed his person at the disposal of Kossuth, who was then but a member of the Diet, and not yet minister. The name of the Prince was well known in the diplomatic circles of Europe, and he became, therefore, Minister of Foreign Affairs in joying greater confidence at home, and greater re-

But how could be blame a ministry of which he had been a member? To give some color to the retraction of his past, he accuses the ministry of Louis Batthyany of having published the deposition of Ban Jellachich in June, against the solemn agreement entered into at Inspruck, that this publication should be delayed until a certain eventuality had taken place. Had this really been the case, why did Prince Esterhazy remain in office after such a breach for individual and collective freedom. Law of considere on the part of ms conseques? A me as that reform is integral—a whole; that no partieof the Prince. But the Australa do not care for the logic and consistency of the late Minister; it is enough for them that Prince Esterhazy, allied in England with the Villiers, disayows Governor Kossuth in the Times. And the Prince himself forgets that I was his under Secretary of State, and that hi correspondence with me, continued until the end of August, shows no disapproval of the policy of his colleagues.

But there was yet another well known Hungarian name—well known abroad—Batthyany. The haugh-ty Count Louis was popular in Europe by his travels, by his high attainments, by his splendid career, and by the heroism with which he met his death on the subordinate themselves to the man whom the people had elected its chief; that there lives in Paris a argument for our enemies to say, that there are such divisions among the Hungarians as make it impossible for any power to give efficient aid to them! And who can know whether the course of events may not put the lead of affairs in France or England into the hands of a foreign minister, who, under the pretence of liberalism, might encourage these revolutionists, who are sure to fail, in order to fetter the hands of the men who can succeed, and to strengthen des-potism, while he seems to attack the despots every where, and reaps the cheers of the deluded libe The sympathies of the world have made it already The sympathies of the world have made it already now impossible that a liberal foreign minister could remain apathetic toward Hungary; but, if there are two parties among the Hungarians, then, without losing his character of liberalism, he can openly counteract Kossuth, who is working for his country, has a second to be a country. because he has the excuse that he would count nance Count C. Batthyany, who lives retired and inactive in Paris. This plan, too, was well devised and the Count went into the snare. Though ap pointed by Governor Kossuth his Minister of Fo eign Affairs, he does not see that he became the too f his country's enemies. Instead of rejoicing tha there is a man, who, at the same time, commands the confidence of his people and the respect of all the free nations of the world, and who makes use of this his position to plead the cause of his country the Count falls into the trap prepared for him, and puts himself forward to create dissensions among his countrymen, to the great delight of Russian and Austrian diplomacy.

In his letter, published in the London Times, he

accuses his former chief, in a vague way, of failings and follies, of faults and errors, through which Hungary has been brought to her present state of miser and servitude; he accuses him of want of cool judg ment, strength and intrepidity; he accuses him of temerity and ambition. And all this only because Kossuth maintains his title of Governor, and adheres to his democratic and republican principles. Fo Count C. Batthyany is 'far from wishing to fetter the activity of Kossuth;' but he is 'averse to the measure activity of Rossuth; but he is averse to the measure of deposition of the House of Hapsburg.' Had Kos-suth, after his liberation, 'appeared before the world in the simple character of the private individual,' his former position—his misfortunes, and the modes y of his demeanor, would have given him a prece

he should retire into private life.

The vanity of Antisthenes peeps through the Louis despaired, it was the eloquence of Kossuth which gathered the people on the plains of Pakodz, and led them to victory. He forgets that at the time when our armies were defeated, and the capital lost, and the country invaded from nine different points, and there were no arms in Hungary, and no powder for the charge, and no sulphur to manufacpowder for the charge, and no supput to manufacture the powder, and no money to pay the soldiers and no hope in the breast of the bravest—it was Kossuth, who, by the firmness of his will, and the the leader of freedom's next battle on the Continent.

It was not the martyr whom they cheered for his past struggles and sufferings, but the apostle of liberty, who had the ear of the nations ready to act upon his eloquent advice. What a mortification for Austria and Russia! what a disgrace to their diplomacy! They had succeeded by their combined forces—by their combined for the succeeded by their combined of Fernice of this mind, raised armics, and clothes them, and armed them, and organized them, a Why does he now seek technical niceties to deny in Paris what he affirmed in Turkey, by his own signature? Because he is ready to treat with Austria while Governor Kossuth makes no bargains with the enemies of his country!

But, after all, it is of little importance whether Prince Esterhazy recognises Kossuth as the true ex-ponent of the views of a few Austro-Hungarian aris-

ponent of the views of a few Austro-Hungarian aris-tocrats—whether Count C. Batthyany gives him a precedence by courtesy, and whether he and his 'highly cultivated' friend assist him with their 'use-ful advice.' It is not those few names who are to decide the future of Hungary, but the people at large. And the people of Hungary grant its confi-dence but to the man whom it trusts. Let the trav-eller inquire, from the Carnathians, along the Dandence but to the man whom it trusts. Let the da-eller inquire, from the Carpathians, along the Dan-ube, to the iron gate, and from the Adriatic through the plains of the Theiss to the borders of Moldavia, and in every city, and in every village, and in every hamlet, he will hear but one name blest for the past, namet, he will hear but one name blest for the past, and enshrined in the hopes of the future; and that name, mixed with the prayers of the peasant, told by the mother to the lisping child, is not the name of Count Casimir Batthyany. Let them ask in the plains or in the mountains,

scaffold. The halo of martyrdom surrounds his name. The Austrians had therefore published a let-

modesty of the Count, and blinds him so far as to forget that, since these last ten years, he, as well as his cousin, Count Louis, fought many a parliamentary battle under this same Rossuth, whom he reviles now—that they belonged to his party long before 1848—that they were his associates in more than one political and industrial coterprise. The Count ready shed a tear over the grave of the once so mighty Hungarian nation, were ready to bid a mourning ful welcome to the exiled chief, and to offer a home, a safe asylum, and a comfortable resting-place, for the man thrust about by the change of forces. time Count Louis Batthyany left Hungary

Let them ask in the plains or in the mountains, or even in Crotia and among the Servians, 'Who is the rightful Governor of Hungary?' and the people will unanimously respond—'It is Louis Kossuth.' Can Count C. Batthyany deny this fact? Gov. Kossuth has no personal ambition at all, and the task to free his country weighs heavily upon him. He sacrifices to his mission all he has—his energies and his health, and the fource of his family. He does it

spect abroad. Let such an one appr spect aurum, Let such an one ap nor Kossuth will readily give hims merely by courtesy. Bu, in the must regret that ambition and have riety have induced the Count to riety have induced the Count to diagrate career, and to destroy his position and at the future. The people of Hangary that who are consistent; and it is not an by Austrian or Russian diplomecy as whose attempt to create dissensions among garians will remain nearest dissensions again. of diplomacy.



CURES WITHOUT PAIL BURNS, BRUISTS H WOUNDS, CHAPPED BILES, FEL CHAPPED INJURY BY SPLINTERS.
RING WORM. SALT. RHEUM
ERYSIPELAS.
SHINGLES.

TRY IT ONCE YOU NEVER WILL BE WITHOUT B The Good it Does is Felt at Ones. CURE IS SURE AND PERMANEN. RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT

ALL HEADS OF PANILIES. Should keep a Box in the Cupbant, or on the her-handy to use, in CASE OF ACCIDENT.

ERIC

-We,

eighte ect the

in our onal at in Ne

ston; be cially sin ess to the of the 12

in inter

wholly

relati

own

would

ecation , in beh

you by

that

ited Stat

tify you rated by

and trut

heroic a We fran

ir rout v

ention to we did,

netances ar freedo a, and ci a not din guished

guished E wither patrion;) had ove himse had true! regard to wer of the

arned so arned so as, endar ase of lib tunined to

own to the de to exp on your li

man of just hole lifeting a common anity—lib

institutes is an be continued as not created in rested in rested in much as a much as

ervation

Price, 25 Cents per Box E Sold by all Postmasters, Apothesia to Grocers, and wholesale and real by REDDING & CO., a State Street, Setter

Imitations of Woods and Markin

The productions of Nature in one hundred year mice in skilful style in two days.

I GHT and dark Oak. Maple. Black Want is in-wood. Rosewood and Mahagany wheel it the most natural manner: Front Boos, Rose, is painted as above; Vestibules, Passages, it would not in blocks, and veined in imitation of list as Italian, Bardillo, Derbyshire fossil, Eppins at White Marble. Front door side lights, and all him of glass work ornamented with Flowers, it, is imprect imitation of ground and cut glass; is 7 his ing; Plaster Figures, &c., Booned and Gildel.

Work of the above and

Work of the above and various other descriptor executed in good style, and at fair charges, by CHRISTOPHER NEEDHAN No. 11 Fayette Court, 401 Washington street, het Country and city orders attended to. January 2

TO THE LADIES.

AMONG the many improvements of the dr. is
a most critical period of life occupies a posite
part. Those ladies who regard comfort parinal
delicacy, as worthy of their attention, will be pust
to learn that their wants can be attended to by MRS. M. CHOATE,

MIDWIFE AND PHYSICIAN, an educated practitioner, and a graduate of the la

ton Female Medical School.

She will also attend to diseases peculier to her and spare no pains to render herself attents at skilful in her profession. No. 20 Bennet street, Boston. December 19

WORCESTER Eve and Ear Infirmary. DR. STONE,

OCCLIST AND ACESS, CONTINUES to devote particular attention to diseases and affections of the EYE and EAR at No. 2, MAPLE STREET, WORCESTER He operates for Squint Eye, for Cataret, for Fain of the tearduct; and inserts Artificial Eyes of its most life-like and natural appearance.

the treats Deaniess on the most recent mount per feet, as practised by celebrated Aurist, Crant, feet, and Yearsly, of Europe. Upwards of two halds cases of deafness have been successfully usual, if hearing restored by him, since the commencental He treats Deafness on the most recen his Institution.

DO DR. STONE likewise attends to all post

practice. The best of references gives hours from 10, A.M., to 4, P. M.

November 14

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FEMALES MAD. BOIVIN'S

PREPARATORY PARTURIEM OR FEMALE RELAXING EMBROCATION

FOR MITIGATING THE PAINS OF CHILDREN THIS wonderful agent, for an external splicing is the discovery of Madame Ecivin, one of a most celebrated Female Physicians of Paris, and in greatest blessing of the age for mitigating the period of child-birth. It is periectly harmless in the Hundreds of females have already used its agent with the most cratifoling results. with the most gratifying results.

with the most gratifying results

Der For sale by the Proprietor's authorized again only—in Boston, by Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Cants. in East Boston, by Robert Kent, Apotherary, Interest Square; in Worcester, by A. Clark, Apotherary, Interest Square; in Worcester, by A. Clark, Apotherary, Interest Stone, No. 2 Maple street; in Clinton, by E. Ballish, Stone, No. 2 Maple street; in Clinton, by E. Ballish, Jr., in Barre, by Wadsworth & Allen; in Loyal, by C. S. Eastman & Co.; in Amherst, by Newtos Fish, November 14

Sattler's Cosmoramas.

LAST SERIES. OPEN from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 10 o'clock, F. M. till 10 o'clock, R. M. till 10 o'clock,

These works of art consist of a collection Views of Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, the hisylest Egypt, Nubia and Arabia. They are sketched as painted in oil by Professor SATTLER. Admission 25 cts.

The Practical Christian. A Fortnightly Poper: the Organ of the HOPEDHI
COMMUNITY, Milford, Mass.

THIS paper is now in its twelfth volume, well-pended and ably edited: devoted to Christian Someone and Universal Reform. Any Battor, Emerged A. G. Spalding, Publisher. Terms, \$1 10 pt num, payable in advance.

JOHN OLIVER, CARPENTES,

No. 33, FRIEND STREET, (UP STAIRS.) BOSTON.

repairing dwelling houses, stores, kee, and putting and altering all kinds of attures, kee, and prompt attention to all orders, codessor to give assistance to the prompt attention to all orders, codessor to give assisfaction to his patrons. BOSTON.

Miss H. Martineau's New Book

LETTERS ON THE LAWS OF MANS NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT,

By HARRIET MARTINEAU and H. G. ATERIS. First American edition, just published and from Sale by J. P. MENDUM, 35 Washington First Boston, up stairs, 4th story, just