Othersements making less than a square inest times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, ntis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auat preceive subscriptions for the Liberator.

and Committee - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS CHARGE EDITED QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, of Chiefes, Donates, This Committee is responsible first rancial economy of the paper—not for



AND AN AGREEMENT WITH RELL.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

Yes! it cannot be denied-the elaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

N. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

TOL. XXII. NO. 8.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1102.

LETTER OUIS KOSSUTH.

FREEDOM AND SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN BEHALF OF THE MERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Sa-We, the undersigned; officers of the AMER-ANTI-SLAYERY SOCIETY,-an association now

ensteenth year of its existence, having for set the emancipation of an immense portion of postymes from a thraidom which finds no tolme is any part of Europe, and no parallel in any e carter of the globe, -respectfully take this ted to convey to you an expression of those feelseach your visit to the United States has awade our breasts. We would gladly have had sel sudience, and were intending to seek it. we is New York, at least on your intended visit ben; but, from the tenor of your speeches, and scale since the publication of your significant less to the People of the United States, bearing with 12th December, we are led to infer that wisteriew, if solicited, would be regarded by as sperfloors, if not intrusive. Nevertheless, saloily to keep silent, in the position you oca de professed friend of universal freedom, the relation we sustain to the millions in slavery or arn keil as their representatives and advos would be doing violence to our convictions day-a daty we owe to you, to ill-fated Hungathe cause of liberty throughout the world. at daty we shall endeavor to discharge with fidel-

Sr. we have no parade to make of our abhorrence the despotie power of Austria and Russia, or of sympathy with bleeding and oppressed Hungary. rdi are cheap-professions are easily made. It whild not been personally ready to meet obloquy, cution and danger, through long years of con let, in behilf of the down-trodden of our own land. should be ashamed to look you in the face, or to te vod by the hand, as a sufferer under the rod of any. It is easy in America to denounce Eueas missice: it is no less easy in Europe to repbite Aperican slavery; but to be true to the printiples of justice and humanity, on both sides of the Athetic, in every hand, is to be sublimely heroic.

Putly through the intercession of the American ament, you have been released from an irk-Pment in Turkey .- a confinement withad injestice, and bringing with it distinguished hospitality as well as personal safety for the time beand now stand on the American soil, 'a poor, sleeding nation,' whose reception has been so triamphant as to be without a parallel. It is very natund therefore, that you should feel-it is highly peaper that you should express-strong emotions of paritude both to the government and people of the and States. But neither your release, on the one and, nor your sense of obligation, on the other, can sofy you in connixing at the horrible crimes perthred by this people and government; nor can the soldies of Hangary excuse you from being as honstand truthful here, as you have shown yourself to behove and self-sacrificing at home.

We frackly confess, that our solicitude for the screeten of your manhood and the integrity of parion was extreme when we first heard of your Beating to come to the United States,-knowing, is so did that your visit must be made, under cirmastances calculated to bland your vision, obstruct for freedom of utterance, shake your moral firmbut, and circum scribe your action. This solicitude the net drannished by the recollection, that no dis-European, whether statesman or divine, timber pariot or philanthropist, (with hardly an exbyton, had ever failed, in some way or other, to have kinself recreant to principle almost as soon as behad tracked our soil, by a servile course of policy arged to the omnipresent and omnipotent Slave Power of the land. Still, you had exhibited so much conge, toluntarily encountered so many perils, paned so many bribes, overcome so many temptahas endared so many hardships, for the sacred time of liberty in your native land, we were debraned to hope to the last, that here it would be there to the world, you would never sacrifice printhe to expediency, nor allow a padlock to be put son your lips. And when we read your glowing Seches in England, in which you declared— Lam t man of justice, right and liberty, and will be so my line-little do I care what the aworn enehes of justice, right and liberty may call me—there a a common tie which binds the destiny of husanty-liberty, being the common bond of mankind, continues the union of heart with heart—how can han be contented without freedom?—this fair world the not created by God to be a prison to humanity, state a it created for the jailor's sake—the principas of freedom are in harmony, and I love, I am indesired in the freedom of all other countries as hell as my own—to me life has no value, but only a noch as I can make use of it for the liberty and rependence of my country, and for the benefit of though my words and my pronunciathe be bad, my heart is true to the principles of freehan and liberty, not the privileges of a class, but the tedon of all for all-my heart, as well as my arm, ever be ready, to my last moments, to give efsuccess to those principles which are the try root of my life'-&c., &c., we were inspired to

The Liberator. America, you would stand erect, cost what it m and still give the world assurance of a MAN, America, you would stand erect, cost what it might, Southern slaveholding barbarity, - fugitives who

· Who would not flatter Neptune for his trident, Nor Jove for his power to thunder.' Alas! sir, already our hopes are in the dust!

A very short time has elapsed since your arriaddresses, and received more delegations, -representing various professions, societies and corporations,-than any other man living. Your addresses have been characterized by astonishing versatility and copiousness, as well as charged with the electric flame of an oriental eloquence; you have disby any distinct presentation of a mooted question; you have shown yourself no stranger to the history, But there is one topic that you have shunned, as SLAVERY! There is one stain on our national escutcheon that your vision has failed to detect,-and that is, the blood of the almost exterminated Indian tribes, and of millions of the descendants of Africa! There is one fact that you choose to be ignorant of .- and that is, that every sixth person in this land, among a people swarming from ocean to ocean, is a fettered slave, an article of property, a marketable commodity,-to plead for whose restoration to freethat can be performed!

Thus far, then, you have eyes, but see not; you in accordance with popular sentiment, and will be sure to further your own designs.

captive, the victim of European absolutism, an ex- all the rest have followed naturally and inevitably. ile from your own country, and asking sympathy and aid in the spirit of universal liberty :- coming here. porcover, at a period when the all-absorbing question in the land relates to the enslavement of the wretched millions already alluded to,-when the arrangement, or to impose upon yourself such an obnational government is prosecuting, as guilty of high ligation? Your liberation was an object of great treason, those who defend themselves against prowl. solicitude to yourself personally, and of vast importng slave-hunters and mercenary kidnappers,-when ance to Hungary, beyond a doubt; but not the the panting fugitives from Southern plantations are safety of a Kossurn, not even the freedom of Hunnunted by bloodhounds, two-legged and four legged, gary, can atone for connivance at crime, or justify throughout our wide domains, and can find succor an alliance with tyrants in any quarter of the globe. and the recognition of their common humanity only Integrity is more than life-honor better than sicas they escape to Canada, and exchange the Ameri- cess—the Golden Rule, 'Whatsoever ye would that can star-spangled banner for the British flag,-when men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' of the propagation, preservation, and perpetuation of more importance than the overthrow of the House slavery are officially declared to be essential to the of Hapshurg. continuance of the American Union,-when a strict dherence to bloody and atrocious compromises, made in furtherance of the fiendish designs of the the fact, that it is the most shameless slaveholding Slave Power, is declared to be the test of loyalty, not to the present administration, but to the government itself,-and, finally, when the most flagitious you were not, at that time, aware of the astounding efforts are making to seize Cuba, and also still other fact, thet the very same session of the American ortions of distracted, ill-fated, subjugated Mexico, in order to enlarge and strengthen our doubly-accursed slave system,-it was natural that the uncompromising advocates of impartial liberty should look o you for at least one word of sympathy and approal,-at least an incidental expression of grief and shame at the existence of a bondage so frightful, in a land so boastful of its freedom. How, under circomstances so extraordinary and revolting, especially as the undaunted champion of freedom,-could you expect to find neutral ground? to please alike the traffickers in human flesh, and those who execrate that traffic? to be considered as neither on one side nor the other? to be allowed to skulk behind the flimsy subteringe of foreign non-intervention, as an excuse for remaining domb and insensate in the immediate presence of millions of your fellow-creatures in chains, and horded with the beasts that perish? Deplorable as it is, the relation of your countrymen to the Austrian government is incompara bly more honeful a million times less appalling than that of our slave population to the American government; yet you invoke for the Hungarians the sympathy of the civilized world-for their prompt deliverance, you insist that both England and America should interfere, by expostulation, remonstrance and warning,-even, if need be, at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of the cannon, though both nations should thereby become doubly bankrupt, though it should cause a deluge of blood to flow in their behalf, to give no countenance to a bloody struggle for their emancipation, but simply to recognize the shocking inconsistency and awful guilt of this nation in trampling under foot its heaven-attested declarations of freedom and equality; and what is your answer? It is, that, neither directly nor indirectly, neither by oral testimony nor overt act, will you concern yourself with any matter now in controversy on the American soil! You are a Hungarian; what is it to you, that, in this country, one hun-

What, ho !-our countrymen in chains! The wifip on woman's shrinking fiest!
Our soil yet reddening with the stains,
Caught from her scourging, warm and fresh!
What! mothers from their children riven!
What! God's own image bought and sold! Americans to market driven, And bartered as the brutes for gold!

onsideration :-

dred and fifty thousand kidnappers claim and pos-

sess as their property more than three millions of

you 'meddle' with any of our 'domestic institutions'? It is not for you, but for such as reside here, to ex-

claim, if they think the matter worth a moment's

You are a fugitive from Austrian vengeance, as rebel, and as the leader in a formidable insurreconary movement; now that you want money and and believe that, on the blood-stained soil of evince any sympathy for the hunted fugitives from tem:—

raise no standard of revolt, and whose only crime is in trying to gain their freedom without any injury to their merciless oppressors? Has not every nation a right to do as it pleases within its own boundaries? If cannibalism prevails in the Fejee Islands, val; but, during that period, you have made more or man-stealing in the United States, let no foreigner presume to interfere with the practice, even to the extent of a single remonstrance!

Such is the humiliating position you now occupy before the world. Sir, your honors and laudations are purchased at too great cost; you are seeking aid for Hungary by a cowardly and criminal policy, that cussed a wide range of topics; you have marked shall turn to ashes like the apples of Sodom to the out your own course, and been left unembarrassed taste. While declaiming against Jesuitism as the scourge of Europe, you are acting on the jesuitical maxim, 'the end sanctifies the means.' Has it come growth and power of this nation; and you seem to to this, O Kossurs, that you are featful, and dare have found among us, as a people, every thing to not speak; selfish, and dare not pity; a Hungarian admire and extol, in strains of loftiest panegyric, for Hungarians, and nothing for mankind? Cease, then, to declaim against timidity, against selfishness though to name it would be a crime, and that is, against national indifference to human wrongs Assume no longer the character of a champion of liberty, talk not of being animated by a divine inspiration, and quote no more reproachfully the Cainlike interrogation, 'Am I my brother's keeper?'

Unquestionably, your first fatal step in this down ward career was taken when, in your Torkish asylum and prison, you consented to accept the proffer ed interposition of this elaveholding government to obtain your liberation; which, if it did not necessadom is the m st odious and the most hazardous act rily imply, on your part, a pledge that you would not, on your arrival here, say or do aught to swell the tide of anti-slavery sentiment, or indulge in any have ears, but hear not-except what you suppose is language criminating the character of the nation, was certainly so regarded by the Executive and Congress of the United States, from considerations both Landing as you did on these shores, a liberated of comity and gratitude. Having taken that step.

> - Facilis descensus Averni, Sed revocare gradum -Hoc opus, hie labor est.

But, sir, what right had you to enter into such an

Possibly, when, in Turkey, you accepted the proffered hospitality of this nation, you were ignorant of and slave-trading nation in the world, and so made no compromise with it for favors received. Possibly, release of Louis Kossuru and his associates in exile and their transportation to this country in one of its naval ships, also enacted the merciless Fugitive Slave Law-a Law, which on account of its atrocious provisions, has convulsed even this hardened republic, and sent a thrill of horror throughout all Europe. Possibly, you were not then apprised that, in one half of the American Union, the advocates of pegro emancipation are outlawed, or, whenever caught, subjected to the lynch code; that, in the other half, the wealth, the talent, the respectability, the power, the accredited piety, are combined to crush every demonstration for the extinction of sla-

very. But, on your arrival in England, if hitherto ignorant of these matters, you were promptly enlightened by the vigilant friends of universal freedom in that country. Private and public addresses were forwarded to you from individuals and societies .- Scotland and Ireland uniting with England in these appeals to your moral sense,-expressly in reference to the slavery question in America, warning you of your danger, imploring you to be true to your principles on her polluted soil, revealing to you the horrors of the American slave system, in some instances conjuring you not to cross the Atlantic, but to announce to the world your unwillingness to purchase favor at the sacrifice of honor. Nothing was left andone to parge your vision, enlighten your understanding, or affect your heart. It does not yet The representatives of the vast slave population of appear that you had the courtesy or courage, even the United States ask you to join no particular party in England, to make a single reply to those philanthropic and Christian appeals, or in any speech to allude to the subject of American slavery.

It is plain, therefore, that you came to these shore with your eyes open, your mind intelligently inform ed, your conscience thoroughly probed ;- came alas! not to be faithful, but time-serving-not to temper praise with reproof, but to deal in wholesale flattery-not to maintain an erect position, but to bend the knee to the dark spirit of slavery, so that the cause of Hungary might prosper! You are doubly criminal; for you not only omit to rebuke this nation for the glaring inconsistency of its practice the population? You are a foreigner; why should with its professions, but you have already exhausted the language of enlogy upon its Union, its Constitu tion, its institutions, its greatness and power, its free dom and purity, its humanity and piety. In no instance do you qualify your praise, or hint at any thing to be lamented in our national career. The vanity of our countrymen is proverbial, and never has it been so skilfully or profusely administered to as by your own hand. That a candid world may see, at a glance, the prodigality of your flattery, we place in one column a few specimens, culled from your various speeches; and then, in an opposite colnn, to show how widely at variance with the truth are your encomiums what deeds of horror, oppres sion and blood are legalized in the United StatesLOOK ON THIS PICTURE!

Extracts from the Speeches of Louis Kossuth.

'May your kind anticipations of me be not disap-pointed! I am a plain man. I have nothing in me but honest fidelity to those principles which have made you great; and my most ardent wish is that my own country may be, if not great as yours, at least as free and as happy, which it will be in the establishfree and as happy, which it will be in the establish-ment of the same great principles. The sounds I now hear seem to me the trumpet of resurrection for down-trodden humanity throughout the world.

Citizens, accept my fervent thanks for your gen rous welcome on my arrival to your happy shores, and my blessing upon you for the sanction of my hopes which you express. You have most truly expressed what my hopes are, when you tell me what you consider the destiny of your glorious country to be-when you tell me that hence orth the spirit of liberty shall o forth and schieve the freedom of the world.

· Citizens, I thank you that you have addressed me, through your speaker, not in the language of party, but in the language of liberty, and therefore the language of the people of the United States.

'Let me, before I go to work, have some hours of rest upon this soil of freedom, your happy home. Freedom and Home! what heavenly music in those two words! Alas, I have no home, and the freedom of my people is down-trodden. Young Giant of free America, do not tell me that thy shores are an asylem to the oppressed, and a home for the homeless exile. An asylum it is, but all the blessings of your glorious country, can they from into oblivion the longing of the heart, and the fond desires for our native land?

'I have to thank the people, Congress and Govern-ent of the United States for my liberation from capt of the United States for my liberation from cap-y. Human tongue has no words to express the which I felt when I—the down-trodden Hungary's wandering chief—saw the glorious flag of the stars and stripes flosting over my head—when I tirst bowed before it with deep respect—when I saw around me the most of them the worthiest representatives of true American principles, American greatness, American generoity—and to think that it was not a mere chance which cast the star-spangled banner around me, but that it was your protecting will—to know that the United States of America, conscious of their glorious calling us well as of their power, declared by this unpar-alleled act to be resolved to become the protectors of human

Others spoke-you acted; and I was free! You *Otters spoke—you acted; and I was free! You neted; and at this act, of yours, tyrants trembled; humanity shouled out with joy; the down-trodden people of Maygra—the down-trodden, but not broken—raised his head with resolution and with hope, and the brilliancy of your stars was greeted by Europe's oppressed nations as the morning star of rising liberty.

You have raised the conviction throughout the 'You have raised the conviction throughout the world, that by my liberation you were willing to say, gow, and Kate, his wife. Glasgow is 24 years old—
'Ye oppressed nations of Europe's old continent, be of has marks of the whip on his back. Kate is 26—has nood cheer; the young giant of America stretches his a scar on her check, and several marks of a whip—
concerful arm over the waves, ready to give a brother's [Maco.: (Ga.) Messenger. good cheer; the young giant of America stretches his powerful arm over the toaves, ready to give a brother's hand to your future." So is your act interpreted throughout the world.

'Your generous act of my liberation is taken by world for the revelation of the fact, that the Uni the world in the despots of the scorld to trample on oppressed humanity. It is hence that my liberation was cheered, from Sweden down to Portugal, as a ray of hope. It is hence that even those nations which most desire my presence in Europe now, have unanimously told me, "Hasten on, hasten now, have unanimously told me, "Histerion, haster on, haster on, to the great, free, rich and powerful people of the scriber, a negro woman and two children; the woman United States, and bring over its brotherly said to the is tall and black, and a tew days before she went off, cause of your country, so intimately connected with I burnt her with a hot iron on the left side of her European liberty;" and here I stand to plead the cause of the solidarity of human rights, before the a cloth over her head and face, and a fly bonnet on great republic of the United States. Humble as I her head, so as to cover the burn.—[North Carolina um. God, the Aimighty, has selected me to represent the cause of humanity before you. My warrant to this ca-pacity is written in the sympathy and confidence of all

"I profess, highly and openly, my admiration for the glorious principle of union, on which stands the side; the same letter on the inside of both her legs.—
mighty pyramid of your greatness, and upon the basis of which you have grown, in the short period of seventy-five years, to a prodigious giant, the living wonder of the world. I have the most warm wish sear over her eye, a good many teeth missing; the that the star-sonneled banner of the United States may for ever be floating, united and one, the proud maign of man's divine origin; and, taking my ground maign of man's devine origin; and, taking my ground on this principle of union, which I find lawfully existing, an established constitutional fact, it is not to a party, but to the united people of the United States, that I confidently will address my humble requests for aid n to oppressed humanity.

· Lafavetto had great claims to your love and symathy. But I have none. I came a humble petition ed have to the sympathy of freemen, who have the on his left foot. Also, Grise, his wife, having power to help; with the claim which the unfortunate ring and chain on the left leg.—[New Orleans Bee. has to the happy, and the down-trodden has to the protection of eternal justice and of human rights. In a word, I have no other claims than those which the opposite of principle of freedom has to the aid of victorious liberty. Then I would humbly ask, are these claims sufficient to ensure your generous protection, not to band about her neck.—[New Orleans Bee.

myself, but to the cause of my native land—not to my native land only, but to the principle of freedom in Europe's continent, of which the independence of Hungary is the indispensable keystone?

· Let me have a new opportunity to expound be-

As to your glorious Constitution. Never formed to liberty. Not formed the such as your country is (1:1).

The United States of America is a great glorious and free country under Republican principle has such an inglay representative as your country is (1:1).

The United States of America is a great glorious and free country under Republican principle has such an inglay representative as your country is (1:1).

The United States of America is a great glorious and free country under Republican government. I be lieve your glorious country should every where unfair the sun-spangled banner of liberty. The United States number many millions of inhabitants, all attached with warm feelings to the principles of that principle of liberty. You took me for the representative of that principle of liberty which God has destined to vecome the common benefit of humanity; and it is a lorious sight to see a mighty, free, powerful people me forth to greet with such a welcome the principle of freedom, even in a poor, persecuted.

Through all posterity, and the same reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering to me my man Moses rank to sny person who will be paid for sprehending and delivering to me my man Moses rank to sny person who will be paid for sprehending and delivering to me my man Moses rank to sny person who will be paid for sprehending and delivering to me my man Moses rank to sny person who will be paid for sprehending and delivering to me my man Moses rank to sny person who will be paid for sprehending and delivering to me my man Moses rank to sny person who will be paid for sprehending and delivering to me my man Moses rank to sny person who will be paid for sprehending and delivering to me my man Moses rank to sny person who will be paid for sprehending and delivering to me my man Moses rank to sny person who will be paid for sprehending and delivering to me my man Moses rank to sny person who will be paid to any person who may apprehend and safely ponding in any stated enters to sharp the satisfactory evide that principle of liberty which God has destined to become the common benefit of humanity; and it is a glorious sight to see a mighty, free, powerful people come forth to greet with such a welcome the principle of freedom, even in a poor, persecuted, penniless exile. . Through all posterity, oppressed men will look to your memory as a token of God, that there is a poof lor freedom on earth, because there is a people like you (!!) to feel its worth and to support its cause. . . Burope has many things to learn from America: it has to learn the value of free institutions, and the expansive power of freedom. nd the expansive power of freedom.

· Happy art thou, free nation of America, that th ast founded thy house upon the only solid basis of nation's liberty! Thou hast no tyrants among see, to throw the apple of Eros in thy Union. Thou ast no tyrants among thee, to raise the tury of hasAND ON THIS !

III Illustrations of American Liberty!!

THREE MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE SLAVES.—[Census of the United States for 1850. Slaves shall be deemed, sold, taken, reputed and

adjudged in law to be chattels personal in the hands of their owners and possessors, and their executors, administrators and assigns, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever.—[Law of South Cardins 2 Brown Die 200

'A slave is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, and his labor: he can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire any thing, but what must belong to his master.—[Civil Code of Louisians, Art. 35.

'The system of slavery denies to a whole class o in the eye of the law, no colored slave-man is the husband of any wife in particular, nor any slave-woman the wife of any husband in particular; no slave-man is the father of any child in particular, and no slave child is the child of any parent in particular. - [Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, himself a slaveholder in Kentucky.

Br T. J. Walsh & Co .- Private sale. 1 Berkshire Sow, four months old; 1 Sussex Boar Pig, 2 1-2 months old. A Negro Man, aged about 38-a carpenter. Titles undoubted.

Ran away, on the 15th of May, from me, a negro woman, named Fanny. Said woman is 20 years old; is rather tall; can read and write, and so forge passes for herealf; is very pious. She prays a great deal, for herself; is very pious. She prays a great deal, and was, as supposed, (!) contented and happy (!). She is as white as most white women, with straight light hair and blue eyes, and can pass herself off for a white woman. I will give \$500 for her apprehen-sion and delivery to me. She is very intelligent. Tuscaloosa, May 29, 1845.

\$100 Rewand.—Ran away from the subscriber, a bright mulatto man-slave, named Sam. Light sandy hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion; is so white as very easily to pass for a free white man. Mobile, April 22, 1837. EDWIN PECK.

\$100 Reward will be given for the apprehension of \$100 Reward will be given for the apprehension of my negro, Edward Kenney. He has straight hair, and complexion so nearly white, that it is believed a stranger would suppose that there was no African blood in him. He was with my boy Dick a short time, in Norfolk, and offered him for sale, and was apprehended, but escaped under pretence of being a white man (*)

ANDERSON BOWLES. Richmond, Jan. 26, 1836.

One hundred dollars reward for my negro, Glas-

Ran away Bill-has a scar over one eye, also one on his leg, from the bite of a dog—has a burn on his buttock, from a piece of hot fron, in the shape of a T.

—[New Orleans Bulletin.

Ran away, from the plantation of James Surgett, the following negroes:—Randall—has one ear cropped; Bob—has lost one eye; Kentucky Tom—has one jaw broken.—[Southern Telegraph.

Twenty dollars reward .- Ran away from the sub-

Twenty dollars reward .- Ran away from the sub scriber, a negro girl named Molly—16 or 17 years of age, sim made, lately branded on her lett cheek, thus, it, and a piece taken off of her ear on the same Ran away, a negro girl called Mary-has a small

scar over her eye, a good many teeth missing; the letter A is branded on her cheek and forehead,— Natchez (Miss.) Courier.

Ran away, a negro boy about twelve years of had round his neek a chain dog-collar, with De Yampert engraved on it. - [Mobile Chronicle.

Was committed to jail, a negro boy-had on a large neck iron, with a huge pair of horns, and a large bar or band of iron on his lett leg.-[Memphis (Tenn.) Times. Ran away, the negro Hown-has a ring of iron

Ran away, a black woman, Betsey-had an iron bar on her right leg.-[Grand Gulf (Miss.) Adverti-

Committed to jail, a mulatto fellow—his back shows lasting impressions of the whip, and leaces no doubt of his being a slave.—[Fayetteville (North Carolina) Ob-

Neono Doos.—The undersigned, having bought the entire pack of negro dogs, (of the Hays & Allen stock,) he now proposes to catch runaway negroes, His charges will be \$8 a dry for husting, and \$15 for catching. North of Livingston, near the lower Jones's Buff road.

Nov. 6, 1845. WILLIAM GAMBREL.

Speculators in slaves are found on every Court Yard, and at every hiring ground where slaves are to be disposed of. We would therefore recommend to such of our friends as have negroes to sell, so keep a steady sys upon the market, as this species of property seems to be steadily improving in point of value.—[North Carolina paper.]

(1) Finito Negrous. By Thomas Gadedon. Tuesday, the 17th inst., will be sold, at the North Rechange, at 10 o clock, A. M., a prime gar resulted by sys upon the market, as this species of property comments to be steadily improving in point of value.—[North Carolina paper.]

Let an astonished world peruse, and re-peruse, these extravagant and unqualified eulogiums upon this country from your lips, as 'the land of protection for the persecuted sons of freedom,' the glorious republic of the United States, whose 'millions of inhabitants are all attached with warm feelings to the principles of liberty,' with 'no tyrants among them,' having 'the instinct of justice and generos y,' as 'willing to be as good as their power is great,' the brilliancy of whose stars is greeted by Europe's oppressed nations as the morning star of rising libery,' whose 'star-spangled banner is the proud ensign of mankind's divine origin,' whose 'glorious country Providence has selected to be the pillar of freedom, as it is already an asylum to oppressed humanity, from which the spirit of liberty has not only spiritually but materially to go forth, in order that it may achieve the liberty of the world,' &c. &c.; and then read the blood-congenling, soul-harrowing facts which are embodied in a parallel column, respecting the condition, liabilities and sufferings of more than three millions of the American population-stripped of every right-having nothing that they can call their own, except the capacity to suffer-constantly bought and sold, in lots to suit purchasers, with cattle and swine-lacerated, scarred, branded, mutilated-if fugitives, hunted with bloodhounds, shot down with rifles, in some instances a premium offered for killing them, instead of returning them alive-with the eyes of their souls bored out-under laws making it felony to teach them how to spell the name of God, or to read Christ's Sermon on the Mount ;-and then record its verdict as to your language, conduct and mission among us! Must not that verdict be- Guilty of flattery and dissimulation! Guilty of falsehood, and recreancy to principle! Guilty of striking hands with thieves, and consenting with adolterers! Guilty of compromising honor, justice, humanity, liberty!' Sir, dare you, after this exposure, repeat the solemn declaration. made by you at New York-'Humble as I am. God. the Almighty, has selected me to represent the cause of humanity before you! My warrant to this capacity is written in the confidence and sympathy of all who are oppressed!' He whom God qualifies and sends forth to testify against tyranny is faithful in the discharge of his mission; and, surely, Divine Wisdom is never so infatuated as to send him to a nation of slave-catchers and human flesh-mongers, to extol it as 'the asylum of the oppressed of all nations.' If you were a true witness for God, instead of suppressing the truth or dealing in flattery, you would be commissioned in this wise :- Son of man, send thee to the children of Israel, to a rebellious nation that hath rebelled against me: they and their fathers have transgressed against me, even unto this very day: for they are impudent and hard-hearted. I do send thee unto them; and thou shalt say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God. And they, whether they will hear or whether they will forbear, (for they are a rebellious house,) yet SHALL KNOW THAT THERE HATH BEEN A PROPHET AMONG THEM. And afraid of their words, though briars and thorns be with thee, and thou dost dwell among scorpions. Hear what I say unto thee: Be not thou rebellious, like that rebellious house.' [See Ezekiel, 2d chap.] If you were the heaven-inspired messenger you assume to be, you would imitate the example of another ancient prophet, who claimed for himself, 'Truly, I am full of power by the spirit of the Lord, and of judgment, and of might,'-and who, in proof of the validity of this claim, spoke in the following terms :- 'Hear, I pray you, O heads of Jacob, and ye princes of the house of Israel: Is it not for you to know judgment? Who hate the good, and love the evil; who pluck off their skin from off them, and their flesh from off their bones; who also eat the flesh of my people, and flay their skin from off them : and they break their bones, and chop them in pieces, as for the pot, and as flesh within the caldron; who abhor judgment and pervert all equity; who build up Zion with blood, and Jerusalem with iniquity; (1) yet who lean upon the Lord, and say, Is not the Lord among us? none evil can come upon us.' [Micah, 2d chap.] Instead of being thus true and faithful to this pation,-in comparison with whose turpitude, that of

the ancient Jews whitens into virtue,-your powers of speech are tasked in framing compliments and panegyrics. Whether at New York, Baltimore, or Washington,-whether on soil nominally free, as in Pennsylvania, or on soil saturated with the blood of the slave population, as in Maryland,-your praise of the government and people, the institutions and laws of the United States, continues indiscriminate and unmeasured. In one of your speeches in England, you said-'I meet, in certain quarters, the remark that I am slippery, and evade the question Now, on the point of sincerity, I am particularly sus ceptible. I have the sentiment of being a plain, hon est man, and I would not be charged with having entered by stealth into the sympathies of England without displaying my true colors.' Sir, is it the part of 'a plain, honest man' to pursue a course so tortuous as this? Has there been nothing 'slippery' in your conduct, no studied avoidance of the subject, no concealment of your real feelings and sentiments, in regard to our colossal slave system? Are you not seeking to 'enter by stealth into the sympathies of' America, so as to secure her cooperation in aid of Hungary, by pandering to her vanity, and bolding her up to the world not only as without blemish, but as radiant with beauty, and covered with glory?

[Concluded on the fourth page.]

One of the choicest specimens of Southern insc lence and blackguardism was given by Mr. STANLY, in the U. S. House of Representatives, on Wednesda of last week, in one of the dirtiest attacks upon th indomitable Gippinos, who, considering the extreme provocation that was given, exhibited much forbear ance as well as firmness in his conduct. Below are the particulars of this outrageous assault.

Mr. STRATTON presented the resolutions of the New Jersey Legislature, sustaining the Compromise measures, and against any change, alteration, or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and promising to sustain the Executive in the stand which he has taken upon this subject. Mr. S. moved to lay the Mr. Gradies on the table, and that they be printed.

Mr. Jones of Tenn. and Mr. Oak both rose questions of order: that the motion was joint, and could not be debated.

The Speaker overruled the point, and the resolu-

On the motion to print, an exciting debate arose between Messrs. Giddings and Stanly involving gross

personalities.

Mr. Gippinos, in the course of his remarks, said it was far from him to object to the printing of the resolutions. That Legislature was entitled to this spect. But what he objected to, was this insidicted to the Legislature was entitled to the compromise with the Legislature of t mode of arguing the Compromise measures in the State Legislatures and in the Senate, while the lips

of gentlemen here are closed.

Now he was as much in favor of maintaining the Constitution as the Legislature of New Jersey, and would be the last man to act to the contrary, but this would be the last man to act to the contrary, but this Congress has nothing to do with Slavery in the States. Every attempt of the Government to involve us in it, is now, ever has been, and ever will be a violation of our rights. Hands off—non-inter-

vention—keep your Slavery to youselves—whatever curse and iniquity or glory attaches to it is yours.

He would take this occasion to repeat, that but in one respect under the Constitution can Congress legislate on the subject of Slavery, and that as to fugitive Slaves, he was willing to give every thing which the framers of the Constitution designed at its formation, and no more. Slaveholders and North ern men have heard his sentiments heretofore, but he had been misrepresented and falsified, therefore it became necessary on the assembling of every new Congress that he should avow his sentiments.

ould tell his southern friends, if you wil come up to the Constitution, we will meet and stand with you, shoulder to shoulder, and be friends, but you have no right to involve the people of the North in slavery or slave trading. We might as well at-tempt to lear the Deity from his throne, as trample

on the principles of eternal truth and justice.

He said he had prepared a bill to repeal the law of 1807, establishing the Coast-wise Slave Trade, and to leave the slave trade, where we found it, with the people themselves. How many Northern and Southern men will vote to rid us of this Coast-wise Slave Trade? He would say to the South, when he should bring up his bill, they would have an opportunity of settling the question forever.

He apprehended that on the occasion there would

ing down stairs, a mighty running out of the Northern men. He wanted to meet hi wanted to meet his Southern friends, among whom there is generosity, and desired that they should help him to smoke out the Doughfaces from under the bush. (Laughter.) He would say to the South, it is your duty to catch your slaves, and not for the North to play the blood-hound for this purpose.

He spoke about the time which had been wasted

during the present session by adjourning over, there-by causing delay in the public business, and entered protest against the manner of interfering with ery, except on the side of freedom, and that while the representatives of the North are obliged to re-main here silent, and not permitted to send their views to the people, the States, through their Legislatures, send up their sentiments to this body.

Mr. STANLY replied to Mr. Giddings, who had

given the House advice as to how they might improve their states manship. Now, said he, if he understood the bonorable gentleman from Ohio correctly, we ought not to have adjourned over from Friday till Monday, but should have staid here to listen to the fifth which he is in the habit of pouring out to improve our statesmanship. How long has it been since the gentleman became so fond of lecturing the House? Let but the dinner bell ring, and he is the first to hurry off to satisfy his appetite, to the neglect of the public business. He is as punc-tual in this as the steam whistle of the factory. But last Congress, the gentleman went home some taree weeks before the close of the session, after he had poured out all he had to say on the subject of Slavery. Take the beam out of thine own eye, then thou canst see the most in thy brother's eye.

Mr. Giddings explained. As to my dinner hour,

it is important to the nation, and the most tremendons subject upon which the gentleman from North Carolina has ever been called for the exercise of his stalesmanship. As to my absence during has Congress, there was no important vote taken. I left for home when I saw that seven months had been wasted on one question. California and Doughfaces could sooner have been brought to vote on the bill.

Mr. Gindings—Not yet.
Mr. Stanix—How much longer will you take?
Mr. Stanix—How much longer will you take? Mr. Stanky—How much longer will you take?
Mr. Giddinos—I am very serry to see slaveholders copying from the doughfaces copy after you. When I teft for home, the important bill were passed, and I have been censured by the press because I did not carry through the River and Harbor Bill at an earlier period, and to my absence has been imputed the loss of that bill; but he called gentlemen to winces that during that session he had never voted for an adjournment beyond one day.

It was the first time that he had found the gentlement of the cardine decision.

It was the first time that he had found the gentle-man from North Carolina dodging. Instead of spend-ing seven months on the California question, it should have been disposed of in as many days; and Con-gress should have some her. gress should have gone home two or three months essary expenditure of money. Is there a Whig, Democrat, or a Doughface, who cannot tell whether it would not have been better to go home than to have remained here? I believe the country would have been obliged to us, if we had adjourned before

I now say that gentlemen are looking forward to be nominations for President, and I warn the country that, until the nominations are made, no business will be done. This is the policy. Buncombe speeches must be made meanwhile.

Mr. STANLY—I yielded the floor for an explana-

tion, and the gentleman has branched off into a lectore at large on general deportment. The gentleman thinks that he has some special gift from Providence or even a higher or a lower power, which I will not refer to here, to lecture doughfaces, Whigs and Democrats. The gentleman goes on and renews his lecture,—he admits that he went home and neglected the public business: we heard no lecture at that time—who delays the business as much as any other ten men?—The gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Gippings interrupted-Leall upon the gentleman to make his saying good—in the face of th House, I pronounce it false. (Sensation.)

Mr. STANLY—It is usual for one who has no regard for the decencies of life to relieve himself from responsibility by pronouncing statements false, and it is characteristic of the man who sneaked away from this House, and took his pay for work which he did not do. Is he to lecture men in this House, as a second to the statement of the statement this House, and took his pay for work which he did not do. Is he to lecture men in this House, or any negro or free negro out of it? (Laughter.) But we have had enough of this. Has not the grantleman to day on the motion to print, interrupted the whole business? and by whom interrupted—by the runaway manber who went home to secure his election, to the neglect of the public business.

The gentleman says that his dinner hour is the content of the public business.

The gentleman says that his dinner hour is the greatest subject I ever discussed—but I have discussed a smaller—and that is the subject of the honorable member himself, and that has been forced upon me, by his own insolent conduct in this House. As to the River and Harbor bill, the gentleman did more than any strict constructionist to defeat it, for his has any strict constructionist to defeat it, for his

to the River and Harbor bill, the gentleman did more than any strict constructionist to defeat it, for his support is death to any measure—his support makes a measure odious. This being the case, how can the country expect to get a River and Harbor bill?

Mr. Giddinos—I am rejoiced that the gentleman does me the justice to say that I did more than any other fifty members—but there were not fifty, votes against that bill. When I came here, the whole system of internal improvement was disbanded, but the bill passed, and was yeloed by Polk at the last accision. There was a triumphant majority in its favor here, where I make my speeches and exert my influence, if I have any.

When the gentleman descends to low vulgarity, I cannot follow him. No decent man can follow him. I know my constituents never expect me to follow him. In that River and Harbor bill, my District received double what it did under the administration of my distinguished predecessor, and no man stood higher in this Hall. It went to the Senate, and there

BOSTON, FEB. 20, 1852. higher in this Hall. It went to the Senate, and mere met with factious opposition. [Giddings here paused and looked toward Stanly, near whom were Messrs. Brown, of Miss., and Evans, standing up, and Brooks sitting near by.]

He then remarked: I protest against doughfaces the gentleman from North Carolins. "A

prompting the gentleman from North Carolina. "fair field, and a fair fight, is all I ask." [Voices shall have it, go on.] The servile press of the North has arragined me for the loss of the River and Harbor bill in the Senate, and because my influence was not sufficient to carry it there. By the delay of the gentleman and Northern serviles, we did not pass the bill here in time to enable the Senate to pass the Mr. PRESIDENT:

bill. It is a small business.

Mr. STANLY—The gentleman says it is a small business. I plead guilty to the accusation. It is not only a small business, but the business of a scaven ger to have anything to do with him, and I will have hands after handling him; but the thing one, as he had thrust himself on us, a kind o wash my ba

has to be done, as he had thrust himself on us, a kind of censor. It is a small business for me, and I don't know how I can descend any lower than to take hold of the honorable member of Ohio. [Cry of "good."]

Mr. Stanly—No, it's not good—it is a very bad task, but I must perform it. The gentleman, according to his own views, is the only Smion Pure honest man in this House—but he was always insulting Southern members—no, not insulting them, for he has got beyond that, "Let the galled jade wince." The country and the gentleman's district should know the fact, that whatever he advocates, he renders odious. The gentlem in refers to my course on the California bill and he makes a reckless assertion when ne says that I am responsible for the seven months delay on that measure.

Now, if there is any one subject on which I am more impregnable than another, it is this. I introduced a resolution to close the debate on that bill, and tried to get it passed at an earlier time than the gentleman did. Where was the gentleman early in this session? Away from the House, in Philadelphia, embarked in the Kossuth humbug, then at the height of the poison and fever, and discussing in an Abolition Convention, a resolution declaratory of the Kos suth influence on the Slavery question in the United

Mr. Giddings-Will you hear me?
Mr. STANLY-Nobody wants to hear you, but

wrong tree. The resolution referred to, was not passed at the meeting when I was present.

Mr. STANLY-I say that he was not only in the speech. This he does not deny. The galled jade inces again. Mr. Giddings—Do you say I knew of the agita-

Mr. STANLY-I say you made a speech at that

Mr. Gippings-If you intend-Mr. STANLY interrupted with, I don't intend-I say what I mean.

Mr. Gippings, continuing: the gentleman shan't tends to say I was present, and knew of the resolu-tions to which he referred, then he misrepresents me It was late in the day when I walked into the Con rention, and having been called upon, I responded in Mr. STANLY repeated with a sneer, "A few words

Mr. Gippings resumed-The gentleman need not

in that contemptible manner, undertake to intimidate me from establishing the truth.

Mr. STARLY—I hope that the gentleman will not guash his teeth so hard. He might hurt himself.
[Laughter.] He says I must not crack the lash of an overseer over him. We have no cracking of such lashes in the South over the slaves,—that is a fancy one but felons and other bad people have cause to fear, and others can't help being bad negroes when they see how badly white men act. [Cries of good, good, that hits him, and laughter.] Who is here playing the overseer over white men? who but he who is throwing his filthy gull, and assailing every body as Northern Whig doughfaces, and what he calls the vile slaveholders?

He is the only man who acts in that way. We don't raise the overseers' lash over our slaves in North Carolina. If that member was in the Southern country, nobody would own him as a black man with a white skin, [laughter,] but he would be suffered to run wild as a free negro, and in the course of three weeks he would be brought up to the whipping-post, and lashed for stealing or slandering his neig [Laughter.] If I say that he is a gentleman, I tell a falsehood. I charge him with being at a certain Convention and making a speech, and that he does not vention and making a speech, and that he does not deny; and he gets over it by saying, if I intend to say what I don't say, it is not a fact. He was in Norristown too. [Here a message was announced from the President of the United States.]

The SPEAKER to Mr. Stanly-Will the gentleman

Mr. STANLY-We ought to suspend that fellow (pointing to Mr. Giddings) by the neck. [Laughter.] jority of more than ninety thousand, voted that no The message from the President was then deliv-

Mr. STANLY resumed, and said, after other remarks, I have departed from my usual course, but the men ber's insolence caused me to say something, he ha ing got up and poured out abuse on the whole House and country. In the moment of excitement, I reminder him of his misdeeds, and he said it was false. He has thrown the first stone. He did this regardless of all propriety, and therefore he must take the con-

Mr. Gippings-When I spoke of the gentleman's statement as false, I did not transcend the parliamenstatement as taise, I did not transcend the partialiteir tary rules. This was not insulting nor ungentlemanly; if wrong, I don't say that he intentionally misrepresented the fact. I keep myself within the partia-mentary roles. When the gentleman is brought by the services of the North to assail me, I must say that I cannot follow him. Such language as he has indulged may be suitable in his country in the bar-room, but it would not be permitted in the one State after snother, in this Christisn land, is de-

Mr. STANLY replied.—The gentleman remarks that

If I had been selected to attack him as he charges, I should have gone home, because I think if the House should pick out any min, it would be the meanest, and that would be a disgrace not only to Free Soilers but to human nature. I charge the official reporters not to let his felonious hand touch one word of what I say, for we know how he on a former occasion misrepresented my colleague from the Orange District, and his own colleague from the Chilicothe District, having altered his own speech after he got to his room with his colored friends. [Laughter,] He talks about my associates; but has anybody ever seen him in private decent company?

ever seen him in private decent company?

Free negroes may call to see him. He does not let his right hand know what his left doeth. He alludes to my absence, but I have not set myself up as a standard. I don't say I am always in the House as a standard. I don't say I am always in the House as Lought to be. He says we were here drinking our grog during Christmas times. Where was he? In Philadelphia, drinking beer and eating systers with free negroes. [Laughter.] Which was the best off?

Judge ye. [Lenghter.]
Lie thinks he was butter off than we were. Mr. He thinks he was better off than we were. Mr. Stanly passed, and looking toward Mr. Preston King who was standing near Mr. Giddings, remarked, raising his voice to a higher pitch—Help him out, he needs a little more posson. [Voices—Ha, ha, good; ha, ha!] I quit this subject in disgust. I find that I have been in a dissecting-room, cutting up a dead dog. I will treat him as an insane man, who was never taught the decencies of life, proprieties of conduct, whose associations show that he never missed with gentlemen. Let him rave on till dooms-day.

Mr. Gindings rose—I wish to say one word—
[Voices—Sit down, we have had enough of it.]

Mr. Houston, however, had previously obtaine the floor, on whose motion the previous question wa moved, and under its operation, the resolutions were ordered to be printed.

BOSTON, FEB. 20, 1852.

COLONIZATION.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON At Faneuil Hall, Friday evening, Jan. 31, 1852.

PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED BY J. M. W. YERRINTO

I am glad to be once more in Fancuil Hall. We are here to vindicate the cause of human liberty, without respect to any man's complexion or the place of his nativity; and, therefore, rightfully here. Yet once, when we sought to enter this Hall, we could not; and the reason why we could not was this-(nothing to our discredit)-the City authorities ther holding power, were the City authorities who kidnapped a MAN in our streets, under pretence of his be ng another man's property, and sent him to be a chatel slave at the South. Having the power in their hands to close these doors against us, they did so, to their shame, but to our honor, because we are true to liberty.

What is it that Slavery has not done to this nation What is it that it does not require us to do? For wo centuries, that demon-spirit ravaged the coast of Africa, burnt its villages to ashes, seized the poor victims of its lust and avarice, hurried them on board the slave ships, and brought them to this country, (such as survived the horrors of the middle passage, to toil without remuneration as beasts, and under the lash of merciless drivers, in the cultivation of cotton and sugar, tobacco and rice. Slavery has demanded of us all, that we shall deny and reject for ever the Declaration of Independence, for affirming it to be a self evident truth, that all men are created with an nalienable right to liberty. None of us can take that Declaration in our hand, and with it go through the ength and breadth of our boasted Union, and apply the principles therein set forth wherever we find op pression, except at the peril of our lives.

Slavery has not stopped here. Having trampled apon the Declaration of Independence at its behest, next demands of us, that we shall withhold the Bible, which we claim to be the inspired word of God, from one-sixth portion of our immense population. The Bible-the Bible-is to them a scaled book, prohibited from being circulated among them, under pains and penalties. And we have consented to deprive these millions of those Scriptures which are able to make them 'wise unto salvation,' and thus are doing what in us lies to make their damnation inevitable!

Slavery has been more exacting than this. It has demanded of our churches, of our religious teachers generally, that they in erpret the Bible as sanctioning slavery as a divine institution; and this impious demand has been fully complied with. All over the land, it is religiously taught, that the God and Father of us all does sanction the enslaving of man by his brother man, at least under certain circumstances; -for did not the Hebrews buy and sell bondmen and did not the Apostle Paul send back Onesimus to his master? And, therefore, there are ne such things as inalicnable human rights, and our revolutionary struggle was waged upon a false foundation.

Slavery further demands of us, that we shall be come the persecutors of the poor, the helpless, the down-trodden, on our Northern soil. If any slaves shall succeed, by almost superhuman effort, toiling night after night and year after year, in obtaining the means whereby to ransom themselves; or if, through the power of conscience, acting on the slaveholder. any shall be set free, Slavery expects, as a proof o our loyalty, that we of the North shall despise and oppress them, in order to make their condition intolrable, and thus to check the spirit of emancipation We have consented to it all; we have in all things become the miserable tools of the Slave Power.

Now, mark how terrible, as well as just, has been the retribution meted out to us! Our souls have be come teinted with the leprosy of prejudice against those of a colored complexion, who are here in our midst; and this is stimulating us to effect the distant colonization of the free colored population of the country. Slavery insists upon their banishment, to give greater security to slave property. At the present time, a combined effort seems to be making throughout the country to effect this detestable object. Indiana-a free State, so called-has, by a malored person shall be allowed to enter her territory and laid heavy and grievous disabilities on those nov residing on her soil; thus trampling on the Constitu tion of the United States, which provides that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privi leges and immunities of citizens in the several States. But what does Indiana care for the United States Constitution? And what do the people care when the Constitution is trampled under foot, if so be the colored man is trampled under foot with it, and if th object is to strengthen and protect the slave system Pennsylvania has a proposition of a similar kind be fore her Legislature. Thus the aim is to crush the spirit and destroy the hopes of the free people of color, and force them, virtually at the point of the bayo net, out of the country into the Atlantic ocean, o bar-rooms of the West, nor pass current there among e ceing that this unfortunate class shall not live on The gentleman from North Carolina reminded him of the boy who turned round so fast that the hind part of his breeches was on both sides. [Laughter.] The gentleman says that I was at Norristown too, but where was he and the members of the House? Why, drinking their grog. [Laughter.] Look at the Journal. [A Voice—Does it say anything about drink?] And yet the gentleman takes me to task because during the holidays I visited my friends.

Mr. Stanty replied.—The resulteman remarks that is soil, except in degradation and misery. Hence banishment of an inoffensive, helpless and injured Mr. STANLY replied.—The gentleman remarks that there was nothing wrong in pronouncing the statement false. This is in accordance with his views of ment false. This is his idea of decency.

Almighty God to give them a complexion not colored lift had been selected to attack him as he charges, like our own, and because their presence here is

are entitled to all the rights and privileges of other native-born Americans ; and it is a deed of unspeakable meanness and atrocity to seek their expulsion, or any pretence.

I register my testimony against the American Colo nization Society, for many reasons. There will no be time, on this occasion, to present these reason fully to your minds-hardly time to enumerate them but I will refer to one or two of them. In the first place, our country is large enough to contain the en tire population of this teeming world, without being crowded. This is a great country, indeed! Now, we have but about twenty-three millions on our soil Our national doors, so to speak, are thrown wide open to the whole world; and thousands, and tens of thou sands, and hundreds of thousands of the poor, the persecuted, the degraded, and the heart-broken o urope, are flocking to our shores, and are welcomhere, as having a right as suffering human beings to dwell among us, and enjoy all the advantages of our institutions. This is noble; and if we would only carry out this principle, there would be no people on the face of the globe to compare with us. How can

we justify ourselves to the world or to God, in thus, who would urge us on to the sudden and total aboundertaking to expatriate our own countrymen, while we are permitting a vast foreign population to come here? Say not that it is on account of their degradation; for it is chiefly the degraded and penniless of nation down to the lowest deaths of information of the lowest deaths of information. other lands who come to our shores. It is true, occa-day. You find no promises of God growing out of sionally some get slarmed at the vast amount of pau-the continuance of slavery. The divine command perism and ignorance which is rolling in upon us like runs thus- Undo the heavy burdens; break every a flood; and are anxious to secure the triumph of a yoke; and let the oppressed go free.' And then Native American party,' in order to check what they deem an alarming evil; still, the heart of the people break forth as the morning, and thy darkness beats in the right direction. No embargo, no pro- shall be as the moon-day. Thy health shall spring scription for the Irishman; let him come here, and forth speedily; and thou shalt be like a watered garwe will try to relieve him. Is the German groaning den, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not; under the weight of despotic power? Let him come here and find freedom ! And so to all others who are oppressed. Now, if we do not refuse to take the degradation and helplessness of the old world, why should we pretend that our free colored countrymen are too degraded to remain among us, and therefore should be sent to Africa for our safety and their

The Colonization Society is something worse that slavery, if you can conceive that possible. The devil is comparatively harmless when he avows himself to be a devil, and appears in his own proper shape. But when he goes about in the garb of an angel of light, so as almost to deceive the very elect, he is then a very dangerous devil. (Cheers.) So this Colonization devil; it is the devil of slavery, not in his own proper shape and dimensions, palpable to every eye, but appearing as an angel of light, professing to be in tent on doing good, and anxious for the civilization and evangelization of poor, benighted Africa!

But where did the American Colonization Society originate? Why, at the South, and among slaveholders. A meeting was held in the city of Washington, in 1816, for the purpose of organizing this foul conspiracy for securing the slave system. what was avowed, at the outset ! Among the men who took part in that meeting were John Randolph and HENRY CLAY-the latter for some years the President of the Society. When I give you their testimony, I bring here to-night witnesses whose testimony cannot be invalidated. Mr. RANDOLPH made a speech on that occasion.

'Mr. Randolph concluded by saying, that he had thought it necessary to make these remarks, being a slaveholder himself, to show that, so far from being connected with the abolition of slavery, the measare proposed would prove one of the greatest securities to enable the master to keep in possession his own property.'

What a benevolent Society that is ! What a Christian Society that is ! Poor benighted Africa! Who that longs to see civilization spread through the longth and breadth of that continent will not contribute liberatly to the American Colonization Society, the legitimate result of whose operations is to strengthen the chains of the slave? That is JOHN RANDOLPH'S testi- that this disturbing element may be cast out of the I will now give you the language of HENRY CLAY.

on the same occasion. Mr. CLAY said - It was proper, again and again, to repeat, that it was far from the intention of the Society to affect, in any manner, the tenure by which a certain species of property is held." A certain species of property !' What did the man mean? He was degrading immortal beings, created in God's own image, to the level of 'a species of property.' The blasphemer! 'He was himself a slaveholder'-and not ashamed to acknowledge it !- and he considered that kind of property as inviolable as any other in the country.' Just as good as his property in his horses, in his cows, in his homestead. There s no difference between a man and a brute, in Mr. Clay's estimation, if he can only get the power to use him as such for his own purposes! . Nor was he disposed to go so far as the gentleman who had just sat down, (Mr. Mercer,) in saying that he would emancipate his slaves, if the means were provided for sending them from the country.' Mark you! the benevolent and philanthropic Henry Clay would not promise to send one of his slaves to Africa, much as he desired that she should be elevated and Christianized. No, indeed. Much as he longs to see Africa civilized and evangelized, he has never broken the fetters of a single slave that he owns, in furtherance of this object. It was not proposed,' he said, 'to deliberate upon, or consider at all, any question of emancipation, or that which was connected with the abolition of slavery. It was upon that condition alone, he was sure. that many gentlemen from the South and West, whom he saw present, had attended, or could be expected to co-operate. It was upon that condition only, that he himself had attended.

There you have it! That is the American Colonication Society; and I bring these witnesses forward see Africa rising up, and the knowledge of the true here to-night, because I doubt not there are many God diffused throughout her vast domains? The aboin this assembly, who have supposed as did, that the Colonization scheme is indeed a benefi- himself. He pities Africa, and longs to see her saved : cent one, and worthy the support of all generous and prays that she may not stretch out her hands in hearts. I bring these witnesses here to remove the delusion under which they are laboring, if they sup- gelized. Do we gather all the vile, the degraded, the pose the Colonization Society is designed to help forward the abolition of slavery in our country, and stry in India, or or break caste in Burmah, or destroy thus give freedom to those who are in bonds.

Do you want to know how that Society looks upor the act of transforming a human being into a chattel, and how it regards the slaveholder? I will give you the testimony of the official organ of the Society, the African Repository :-

'The Society condemns no man because h slaveholder. The abolitionists confound the misfor-tunes of one generation, with the crimes of anoth-er, and would sacrifice both individual and public good to an unsubstantial theory of the rights of them an abhorred race, the mere creatures of our own

us to do the same thing. Here is the denial of the inalienable rights of man by the Colonization Society. through its official organ, and the assertion, that the olitionists advocate an · unsubstantial theory of the anti-slavery cause based on a solid foundation-that man is man, and no man is more; and that all men should be free, and enjoy equal rights? Is that 'unsubstantial 'or 'fanatical'? No, my friends. But the Colonization Society says it is, and therefore, that Society is in direct opposition to human freedom and equality. Mark this horrible language, in the same journal

We hold their slaves, as we hold their other property, bandoned. SACRED. I hold it to be infamous. I hold it to be etolen property. I hold it to be property which Christ came into the world to redeem by his blood, and sanctify eternally.

Again, hear what is said by the same journal-for I mean to give you no evidence drawn from anti-slavery sources-of the effect of Colonization on our slave population :-

'The execution of the scheme will augment instead of diminishing the value of the property left behind.'
'The tendency of the scheme, and one of its objects, is to occure slaveholders, and the whole Southern country, against certain evil consequences, growing out of the present threefold mixture of our population.'

So, this is the safety valve of slavery, to let off the uperfluous steam, that there may be no explosion ! A Christian Society, truly; desirous of civilizing and christianizing Africa ! . The tendency of the scheme is to secure the slaveholders, and the whole Southern country, against certain evil consequences, growing out of the present threefold mixture of our population.' This is the benevolence, this is the philan-thropy of the American Colonization Society! I give you evidence, drawn from unimpeachable the character and objects of this Society. 'He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.' Listen again-

'The scope of the Society is large enough, but

Why should not slavery be immediately abolished nation down to the lowest depths of infamy, day by

come in the divine promises. Then shall thy light and the Lord shall be thy rereward.' These are the promises of God, as connected with the abolition of slavery. Then the foul system cannot be terminated too soon! Would to God that it could be abolished now; as suddenly as we could utter the word ' immediste"! (Loud cheers, and a few hisses.) You that hiss have not the collar of the slave around your own necks; you do not feel (as he does) the excoriating lash of the slave-driver on your own backs. If you were in the slave's condition, you would heartily re-

Now, look at the beneficence of the American Colonization Society, judging it out of its own mouth : 'The slaves would be greatly benefitted by the removal of the free blacks, who now corrupt them,

spond to my sentiments

Indeed! The slaves are corrupted by the free blacks'! The slaves, who are cut off from all knowledge, and are by law prohibited from being legally married, and forced into a condition where all the wickedness of Sodom and Gomorrah has a renewed existence,-these unhappy victims will be 'corrupted by the sight of men of like color with themselves, able to enjoy some portion of their rights, to obtain some education, to accumulate property, and to be secure in their marriage relations; therefore, away with the latter to Africa! Besides, their presence makes the slaves 'discontented'! But how does that agree with snother declaration which the slave nolders very frequently make, namely, that the free people of color are perfectly miserable at the North ; hat the slaves are happy, and their condition is hear en itself, in comparison with that of the colored population here? If this he so, what have they to fear from the presence of such a population?

Human nature is true to itself. A man that e ee at all, or feel at all, will generally know what will be for his own interest. Seeing a man of hi own color free-at liberty to work when he pleases and for whom he pleases, he asks himself, . Why can not I do the same? If he has no driver over him, why should there be one over me? If he may be paid for his labor, why not I?' Now, your beneficent Colonization Society is a cunningly devised scheme, in order country, leaving the nation free to devote its energies to the preservation, perpetuation, and eternization of slavery. Will you give it your support, as the friends of liberty? No!

Again-the same organ says,-

By removing these people, we rid ourselves of arge party, who will always be ready to assist on slaves in any mischlevous design which they may conceive; and who are better able, by their intelligence, and the facilities of their communication, t ring those designs to a successful termination.'

This whole Colonization movement, it is plain, i lirected against the free people of color, through fear lest the slave, seeing them in the enjoyment of liberty, should deduce therefrom his own right to be

Here is another pregnant extract, from the same uthority :-'Colonization, to be correct, must be beyond the

sens. Emancipation, with the liberty to remain on this side of the Atlantic, is but an act of dreamy madness. madness. Let the Atlantic billow heave it high and everlasting barrier between their country

Why, their country is ours. They were born here They are bone of our bone, and blood of our blood. The blood of the Anglo-Saxon has been so mingled with that of the African, that we have almost robbed him of his complexion, as well as of his rights (Laughter and applause.)

Here at the North, the peculiar phase presented t us is the beneficial influence that Colonization will have upon Africa. . We wish to evangelize Africa says the Society. Who does not wish to see Africa relieved from the load of idolatry and superstition which is bearing her down? Who does not desire to litionist desires it with all his heart-none more than vain. But there are other parts of the world to be evanhelpless, and carry them by ship-loads to uproot idolcannibalism in New Zealand? No! Missionaries, pro feesing to be called of God, and moved by the Holy Ghost to go forward and preach the glad tidings of salvation to those who are perishing, stand ready to en ter these fields, and are sent to occupy them. Why then, do we not pursue the same course in regard to Africa? Even now the field is 'white to the harvest,' but where are the missionaries?

What can be more plain than this-if we are re solved to degrade the colored men on our soil, to mak tyrannous will, we cannot have a true desire for the sal vation of those of a similar complexion in Africa. I foot on the Declaration of Independence, and asked we love not our brother whom we have seen, who is constantly with us, it is impossible that we should love our brother whom we have not seen. Now, then, I want the judgment of this audience as to the position of the Colonization Society, in regard to the free rights of man.' How ' unsubstantial '? Is not the people of color; for I have shown that it has nothing to do with the abolition of slavery. Here it is :-

'Free blacks are a greater nuisance than even the

slaves themselves.'

'There is not a State in the Union not at this mo ment growing under the cycl of this class of per sons, a curse and a contagion wherever they reside ons, a curse and a contagion wherever they reside.

Of all the descriptions of our population, and of either portion of the African race, the free people of color are, by far, the most corrupt, deprayed and a-

'The existence, within the very bosom of our coun try, of an anomalous race of beings, the most de-based upon earth, who neither enjoy the blessings of liberty, nor are yet in the bonds of slavery, is a great national evil.'
'The class we first seek to remove are neither

freemen nor slaves; but between both, and more mis-erable than either.

'Contaminated themselves, they extend their vices

to all around them, to the slaves and to the whites." I might go on all night, and give you similar tes

timony, from the printed reports of the American Colonization Society, and from the African Repository all representing the free colored population as being the most degraded and the most vicious of the human race ;- and yet, that they, and they only, are "QUALIFIED" to evangelize and civilize Africa? Well, men who want to believe a lie, and be damned, can have their choice. Men who are willing to swallow such absurdities as these, are capable of believing any thing. When Mr. Clay says, one moment, that the free colored people are the most worthless of all flesh, and the next, that every one of them is qualified to go as a missionary of deliverance to those in bondage to superstition and ignorance, and to bring them a knowledge of the true God, he is like the man who was making an effort at a Munchausenism on a gigantic scale, while telling what a wonderful thing he did. Boasting of his own sgility, he said that, t is in no wise mingled or confounded with the on a hot summer's day, he ran down a deer in the proad sweeping views of a few fanatics in America, woods, and caught and killed him. A bystander,

with troublesome incredulity, saked by a you, on a hot summer's day, med by the you, on a hot summer's day, me dest to you, on a not summer, way, me contract Yes, was the reply, and I'll to you has pened. The snow was very deep, and a way pened. The snuw was the crust was less during the night, and the crust was less than the down during the mgos, and the creat was just enough to bear me; but the deer, employed to bear me; but the deer, employed bounded, went through, which give me age, and I was enabled to over the tell What!' said the interrogator, 'sone summer's day? 'Upon my word' to rubbing his forehead, I believe I have two stories together. (Laughter and et so Mr. Clay puts his two stories toputs absurdly. When he wants us to do a tru an inoffensive and persecuted race, by he upon their expulsion, he tells us that bet as wilest of the vile, and that we ought to be inus. When he wants to make out a points utility and philanthropy of the Color ment, he talks of their marrellous alegaes the civilizers and evangelizers of Afra;

Let us bear a strong and united toxical the American Colonization Society, hatta mean, most subtle, and most wicked just less mean, most super, and mask it. Let us see to it, that the he man ple are recognized as MEN. BERTHER, SOR Let us indignantly protest against the date which are being enacted against then a reparts of the country. We have outstand one victims long chough. We are somethin discharge the duty that we ove them, to be ing it, our damnation will be sure. In the darkness and degradation. Here we have bewe have knowledge; here we have whom thing to raise the depressed, and to dereig it mental and moral faculties. Why, the, one conspire to hurl them out from our man an idolatrous and heathenish land? Friends, down with slavery! (Chern.) Ye

compromise with it; it will not you take You cannot have free speech, you cannot he real liberty, while you consent to any comwith the Slave Power. It demands took the ency to its will. O let us he true to treeling a if we are put upon the list of family, and me among the enemies of our glorion Cale 11 matter. Down with slavery! You see he em it is. THEORALD MATHEW came our house, neficent mission, for the purpose of doing sand to stay the tide of intemperance. In Irried a O'Connell and seventy thousand others to pe name to an address to the Irish population it is ica, urging them to be true, as Irishmen, toffering of man; to take part with the friends of frame achieving the abolition of slavery. Haring hier when he came here, he ought to have spiles by oppressed. Alas, alas, that he was dank! In we have the cloquent Haggina leafer by the comes with his heart full of liberte, as he deem who has suffered so much in its behalf at home a why should he not express his sorres at an at finding in this otherwise glorious country, at system as slavery? Because, it is sed splowed if he should utter one word condemnatory after of slaveholding, it would put an end to the open his mission. And he also is dumb! I raise! makes my hatred of slavery burn yet more inter when I see such evidences of its corrupting sales rifying power; when I see men of such a charge and occupying such a position, doing at least an homage to it.

But let us not be disheartened or infinite alleevent. Our work is before us the entire shalls slavery, and the utter extinction of completion's mosity. I see no cause for doubt or discourages The triumph of the right is certain.

. Then let us pray, that come it may, As come it will, for a that, When sense and worth, o'er all the sart, Shall bear the gree, for a' that For a' that, for a' that, It's coming yet, for a' that, When man to man, the wide world o'r.

Shall brothers be, for a' that,'

MISS STONE'S LECTURES.

S. HINGHAM, Feb. 18th, MR.

Our village was favored on Wednesday and The day of last week, with two Lectures on "Want Rights," by Lucy Stone. These Lectures are land able. None can afford to let them be delimited their neighborhood, without hearing for thesein As Miss Stone is passing through Plymouth O. earnestly hope that every reformer, especially en abolitionist, and certainly every woman in the siles ony, will avail themselves of this opportunit, to this world-wide question discussed, by one fully on the Anti-Slavery platform, she needs to man dation ; and we can assure them, that, on this up

also, she is "perfectly at home." As our place is no exception to the man of m around us; so some are found here who control cause and vilify its defender. (to their mether's be it spoken). But she is as much shore her rist ducers in moral purity and intellectual cultural her disinterested philanthropy and powers of me And though no one's reputation is perfectly stall ed, until death removes the liability to fall Miss Stone has done much, already, to place he to high on the scroll of fame, among that heric bell illustrious women, who, through the ages, herein semething to bear above oblivious go, the open and virtues of their sex. Go and hear her. Low age her heart by kind words, and her hands by on thing more substantial if you have it; and tale is that your interest in the cause shall equal parties

ration of its fair advocate. On Tuesday afternoon, (the 3d inst,) and order called us to the dwelling of Mr. John Custing was the burial of his daughter, whose death and ficed in the last Liberator. But the sadars and par usual at such seasons were in a great measure for led by the presence of Charles C. Burleigh and Let Stone, who very kindly came in m Hapen, it is purpose of offering their words of sympaths, care tion and instruction to the afflicted family sed hand of the departed. Most acceptably did they fall and mi-sion, for which they will please receive out est thanks and heartfelt gratitude.

Is it not time that this important and introdu event in life (death is a misnemer) should be for from the cant, error, solemn mockers and unballed impeachment of the wisdom and goodness of for which elergymen usually indulge in i larger some moral courage to break sway from old rests. but duty is imperative. We shall have to met the jeers and scoffs of the ignorant, rulger and mine And is it not plain that such will be the case it et deviation from the folly or superstition stoud of

If we walk straight ferward, unsedured by set pernicious influences, we shall find all the isome and victous, as well as the timidly good, falling and walls. rally into their places, as the host advance. Well see, that it is not a had example, that is along one gious. The good also has its power, as was said on the above occasion; for it was a noticable state, that, after all present had been invited by utterance to the feelings of their souls, in soy texture their spirits might dietate, two minimals manner their spirits might dictate, two minimum, the gospel (1) were present, so little imbare est prayerful spirit that they neglected it alonghes of followed Mr. Burleigh and Miss Stone in pring mance to their most sensible thoughts, in a new way.

way.

The address of Mr. Burleigh, though ruler by was in all respects valuable, and such as because man and the occasion; and it behoves the shallow his sejour assets. ists in Plymouth county during his sojours users.

to avail themselves of the counted of one so find the wisdom and goodness, in similar trying scene Truly yours

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on the question some future tin billips has furnis at the aforesaid shade of reasons is is the evide rtain letter refer if of this opport wer did, and ner

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1980 642,000 c an surprised at the course you are is regard to . Kossuth and his mission out want to measure every one by i, as one should do, for we are ne someony other, unless it he to use a stan the person you wish to measure has erec d shift me persons to be correct. Now, I think or Paracophia correspondent, that Kossuth the in hastandard not being sufficiently is take his assertion that he loves his 'ow beer than any other, instead of his other that every person is equal before the a sich mean, I teke it, ' that all men are cre-

the and equal, at the plant of the precedents, of the new a person's position correct, to show LE of C occupies, or has occupied the same. and store we can cite examples from men wh agent averily act from good motives, they should

rout weight. and shades, if you please, when they ander England, to solicit 'material aid' for the coming of resers, and employment of speakers least of slavery in this country ?

Selicely admit, nay, assert, that England are no eril of like enormity with slavery. ages of England are manifold, and the wors to slavery .ns and evils may exist and be practised, in signal laws, but those to which I refer are reel pay, the back bone of the British Gov which is a limit of monarchy, and the crown a the same as insanity, scrofula, and other

het lock at the enormous sums of gold squan for said by the Queen, her spouse, and progeof other numbers of the 'Royal Family.'suntaid millions of money paid such use i praymers as the ' Duke of Wellington,' and tom the one-tenth of all the people's p, fried nem their pockets to sustain a hirer and a State religion-to keep fat and fud-arriads of British O alerdonks, while they the presching done by half-starved and ig Add to these sums the millions used sting the people of the East Indies, and of lives of those 'pressed' into the e al the army and navy, and the hundreds of dist the natives killed, because of their feve of the scatiment of Patrick Henry, 'Give me er or give me death, -and then ask how these rerasel, and from whom the army and navy

the army and navy by ' press gangs' and to moneys by taxes upon every article which no the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed the foot, -taxes upon every thing which it is in see, hear, feel, smell, or taste, -taxes up be seed, and in the waters under the earth, corthing that comes from al road or is grown a tages on the raw material-taxes on every fresh sided to it by the industry of man .- &c. &c. De lutthes legislation has depopulated and des-

Took of the prayers offere d up (down) by the co and of Great Britain in all her churches, after the ing of one of the great rivers of India, by the mit amy, with the bodies of the native populahe namers of the soil!

But l'ang already mentioned too many of the sin England, and hasten to make the inquiry-have Garrisons, Wrights, Clappe, Fosters, Bradburns eses, and other abolitionists, of all schools he they have visited England, denounced these ings before British audiences ? Or have they, like nes of good sense, attended to the business on which

dings of anti-slavery meetings, in England ers some of the officers of the meeting and speak. were members of the nobility ; and fancy picture of our shelitionists, of the 'most strictest sect, iding to and from the meetings in a fine coach be onr, perhaps, to-the Chairman, with driver and an dresed in livery, somewhat like an organ minder's marker! It is a great point in organizing in English, meeting, to get a Cl airman who has ane with a haudle to it. Now an English lord car fe our great national sin across an ocean, and ou sity of titles of nobility, can see the ans of their lordships in England, while both parties reblind to their own. Then where the harm of set ing them to destroying each other's sins? If the ristocracy of England, and the slaveneracy of Ameri o, ea be set to fighting with Nicholas and his cubs labould hall the day as one of good fortune to all hon st folk, upon that most true old saying that, ' whe ngues fall out, honest men get their dues."

HClay, Webster, Cass, Douglass, Scott, Foote, av hithe other Busioms men of the land wish to meas reswords with Russia and Austria, let them do it, addithey never return, I will, for one, try and be

But to come at two practical things, to make an cities and arrend of what I have written, if ou soi friend Foster should regain his health, and American Anti Slavery Society should think the the good of the cause, that he should go th E-gland on a lecturing tour, would you adwe him to begin, when arrived there, by denouncing te Sate charch, as a + Brotherhood of Thieves'? And while the guest of some anti-slavery, good liv-

at letter, he is offered wine a ter dinner, would you he his decline the proffered cup, and say that derican shelitionists use nos trong drinks; or would In his him receive the offer as an insult, and tell his and that he was a wine-guggling, beef-eating sensual-M; that his nation was a set of ale and beer drinkthe the Government uses the appetite of the then for strong drink as a means of filling her coffers all be people's coffice; and that he, being a party to a guilty of them hole sin, and therefore a scoundrel. nd, libertine, &c., &c., with all the meat-axe ad bread-size words friend Poster knows so well

Emuth has, or thinks he has, his mission; and so or m he does not apologise for our infernal rascalita, I, for one, will not call him a false man-

Truly yours,
JAMES W. BROWN.

MOSSUTH INDEPENSIBLE BY ABOLI-TIONISTS.

Abelitienists who spologize for Kossuth's neutral a the question of American slavery assume that, time future time, he will speak out, as a freeman sguinst our American despotism. Wendell harms has furnished the strongest possible evidence the aforesaid apologists have not the 'sharlow of thice of reason for the Aope that is in them." his is the evidence:-Kossuth, commenting on min lever referring to slavery, says - I avail mywif of this opportunity to declare, once more, that I orer did, and herer will, do any thing which in the that way could interfere in the matter alluded to. The is there so blind as not to comprehend the tru-Welsterian' idea conveyed in the quotation from moth: Ah, what a significant non-action for the the fature of Kossuth's life, so far as regards 'our or institution, is conveyed by his use (in a cera cocarction) of that brief word-NEVER!

Lexington, Feb. 15th, 1852.

MAN-WORSHIP. BY SHARPSTICK.

Man-worship is a habit to which the Americans are exceedingly prone. They do not pay half enough regard to the rights of men in general, as is proved by the existence of slavery among them, of restrictions based upon color, &c.; but they have a decided fondness for picking out some idol among the great slaughterers or great slaveholders of the nation, and then fairly crouching down in the dust before him. They plaster him with praise, split their throats hurrahing for him, adopt his sayings as the perfection of wisdom, defend him from every imputation of the slightest fault, and are ready to engage in any Quixwhich he proposes. All considerations of justice, duty, expediency or propriety are thrown to the wind when the bell-wether of the day heads for a certain path; and onward rush the masses, pell-mell, after him, never thinking how their flesh may be torn by the brambles of wrong, or in what wretched pasturage of folly they may 'fetch up.'

This country abounds in men who are in the constant habit of pinning their faith on some priest's sleeve in religion, and hanging hold of some demagogue's coat-tail in politics. They can no more stand alone than a liabe five minutes old; and seem to possess no more facility at using their intellects on matters of Church and State, than such an inlant would possess at using its limbs in gymnastic exercises. They never presume to think for themselves on those topies where independent thought is most important They swallow the 'creed,' or sit on the 'platform' that is prepared for them; and would regard it as equivalent to ' moral treason' to kick out of the traces on any essential point. Take away their leaders, and these poor helpless creatures would be like a ricketty child deprived of all props-like sheep having no shepherd. When Daniel Webster, for example, dies -and, having pounded his own constitution by debauchery quite as much as he has expounded the Constitution of the United States, he must die soon,-but when he dies, what a panic will run through the cliques of Wall-street and State-street ! Their oracle having become dumb in the grave, to whom shall they look for instruction ? Their guid -board lying prostrate in the mud, how shall they find their way through labyrinthine questions of govern-I might cite numberless examples of this servile

propensity, from the blind adoration of the Democrats for Jefferson's name and notions, down to the childish anxiety with which the Whigs waited and watched for Henry Clay's dying words on intervention. If this sentiment of reverence were always turned upon worthy opjects, it would be in a measure were no political party tactics connected with the excusable; but when it is misdirected and abusedwhen it runs into service adulation, and lifts up images of stocks and stones, and even deities reptiles,then it is pitiable. With a Magna Charta which declares all men to be created free and equal, it is really a source of astonishment and grief to behold so many Americans, of respectable talents and fair education knuckling to, cringing before, and receiving march ing orders from, a pack of selfish schemers! They appear to be imbued with distrust of their own judgment the instant political or theological topics are broached, and to hold the opinion that they must have a harness on their shoulders, and a bit in their mouths, to keen them in the straight and parrow way of truth. The same man who will conduct an extenalone and unadvised, frequently goes all of a tremor to the consecrated parson or caucus wire-puller of his locality, to know what side to take in regard to opposing see's or parties. This mania often breaks out into enthusiastic ado-

ration of some foreigner who chances to visit us. The actions and sayings fill the newspapers; his portrait stares at you from every print-seller's window; his movements gain that senatorial notice and that legislative attention which are denied to topics of ten-fold the American demi-god of a large class to-day, -- has deeds, and endured much personal suffering, to promote the welfare of humanity, I do not doubt. That he is far higher in aim and purer in motive than the the cat's paw or scapegoat. The amendments were mass of our own statesmen, I also believe. But he all voted down. has not uttered such lofty truths, or performed such noble deeds, or endured such personal suffering, as many a persecuted and despised aboliticaist in this to concur with the Senate. The members in favo very land. He is not so high in sim or pure in motive as the mass of the party who rally round the principle of immediate emancipation. Where, then, is the Brown, of Cumberland; Bosworth, Speaker of the sense of going into extracies at his cloquence, carnest House; C. C. Potter, of this city; Gavit, of Charlesand moving as it is? Where the benefit of saving all lown, and Spencer, of Warwick. In the opp cially when we are too ant to treat with contumely and this city: Eldred, of North Kingston; Sheffield, a violence those who remind us of our duty at home in tones more thrilling than his? Why meet with toasting and feasting one whose love for his brother stops at the boundary of his native land, or at all events dies out when the victim of oppression chances to be of a little (and but a little) darker hue than himself: and meet with insult and injury those whose love for their brethren is all embracing, and stops at no degree of latitude, and dies out at no shade o complexion? Let us not fall into the inconsistency of honoring a partial development of virtue, while we slight and even abuse more perfect impersonations of The House consists of seventy-two members, the the same virtue. Let us, finally, worship up man but let us renerate goodness, in whomspever it exists The best saint that lives has blemishes of character and to elevate him 'i the lump' to the summit of ou mental regard would be as absurd as to believe wo for word of a certain book, with all its crudities, con tradictions, impossibilities, and absurd fables.

SUNDAY MEETINGS. PLYMOUTH, Feb. 12, 1852.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : The abolitionists, and all those opposed to th

present corrupt pro slavery church, in this town have instituted Sunday meetings, for the discussion all those questions now agitated by the reform party viz., Anti-Slavery, Temperance, the Higher Law our duty to obey Unjust Laws, Conscience, and ever other moral question and reform calculated to secure in a certain degree, the happiness of the human race Now, my object, in penning these few lines, was t suggest to all progressive persons, (the abolitionist in particular.) in every town, to institute similar meetings, as soon as possible. The trial in this town so far, has proved successful. The first meeting wa held on Feb. 1st, and addressed by Rev. Samuel John son, of Salem. A large number of first rate speak ers and thorough-going reformers have been already engaged to address the meetings on successive Sun-days; among their number, Wendell Phillips, Ed-mund Quincy, Nathaniel H. Whiting, and Theodore Parker. It is time for reformers to seize on the fire day of the week-commonly called a holy day-to advance their heaven-approved truths, and I sincerely hope that all friends of progress in every city, town and village will see at once that the good work so recentry begun in Plymouth may not be confined there, but will work hard to make the practice of reformers holding permanent Sunday meetings, in every town become general. I have been pleased with the practice of the Washingtonians in your city holding their meetings on the evening of Sunday. Let the aboli-tionists take the hin', and be wise.

One thought I was near forgetting. A part of th clergy here seem to be very sore, since this bold step, as they are pleased to call it, has been taken; but for all that, we are determined to press on, always willing to forgive our enemies, and fully believing that al men will finally receive the truth, and by it be made Yours for the overthrow of error, free.

W. H. B.

THE GALLOWS DEMOLISHED IN RHODE ISLAND.

Believing that your subscribers generally are op posed to the continuation of that relic of barbarisa he Gallows, and that it will be interesting to them to know what measures were adopted which secure the desirable result, with the proceedings in the two branches of the Legislature the present month, I have seated myself for that purpose. I ought to state, it the outset, that the Gallows was abolished in this State in the year 1795. I was then five years old. In the new Digest of the Laws, in 1798, it was again revived in the criminal code. Having always been oppose to hanging men, of course, whenever there have been any attempts to repeal the death penalty, I have always been on hand to do what I might in the way of btaining names to petitions, &c., for abolishing that penalty. The subject has been before the Legislatur everal times during the last twenty years, and, ir 1838, and a few years since, committees have reported in favor of abolition. This winter, and during las month Thomas R. Hazard, of Portsmouth, R. L. wealthy farmer and a birth-right Friend-(the same nan who made an excellent report on the poor and nsane in our State, to the Legislature, in January, 1851)-appeared before the Senate with a petition containing a number of signatures, asking for the ab olition of the death penalty. It was presented and read, and referred to the Committee on Education This was the first knowledge the friends of abolition here, and, I believe, in other parts of the State, had

Friend Hazard called on me for books containing fac's and statistics in relation to the subject. You nay judge that I felt that there was an opportunity to do something, and I would improve it. I procured Mr. Ballou's tract of eight pages, and other matter and placed them on the desks of the members of both

Friend Hazard met the Committee, (five members, with about forty pages, in manuscript, of facts and statistics. The Committee reported unanimously in favor of abolishing the death penalty, (a copy of which report I sent you at the time,) several of then acknowledging they had become converted by the array of facts presented. The Report having beer distributed to the members of both houses, was as signed for consideration in the Senate. I was presen during every discussion in the Senate and Housefive sittings. The Senate consists of thirty-one mem ber-, one from each town, and the Lieutenant Gover

nor. When the vote was taken, two were absentboth in favor of the bill. The vote stood, seventeen for the bill thirteen against it. I am satisfied there vote, for ten Democrats and seven Whigs voted in the majority, and seven Democrats and six Whigs in the minority. If Bicknell and Chapin had been present, (both Whigs,) the ayes would have been ter Democrats and Line Whigs.

The friends of the bill who entered into the discussion in the Senate were. Nathan Porters a talented young lawyer and a good speaker, and, what is more of excellent moral feelings, being one, like myself, in one respect, at least, from early life opposed to thi barbarism of strangling men to death between the heavens and the earth. He acquitted himself admi rably in several fine speeches. Doctor Ballou, (Adin's brother.) Seth W. Macy, of Newport, and N. Greene of Portsmouth. The principal opponen's were A sive and intriente business with consummate skill, G. Greene, of this city, formerly Attorney General of this State for many years, member of Congress, and a legalist of some celebrity; he did well, and all he could do, for the Gallows; and Thomas T. Hazard, Senator from one of the benighted corners of our State, with the Lieutenant Governor, Lawrence, wh at last voted for the bill. Ex-Governor Francis and public mind is heated to a fever pitch about him; his ex-Governor Diman did what they could, without any speeches .. Three of these men (all Whigs) ar very influential men in our State, or have been. At the commencement, an attempt was made to postpon to the next session; then an amendment making thre more pressing consequence. That Louis Kossuth .- degrees of murder; then one, by the Lieutenant Gov. ernor, of the Louisiana code; and then, the code spoken many lofty truths, and performed many noble Pennsylvania,-the movers in this business, Greene the Lieut. Governor, and Francis, having these prop ositions made by T. T. Hazard, thus making him

> When the subject came before the House, the Con mittee to whom it was referred reported unanimously of the bill, and who spoke in the debate, were-Thomas Davis-and he acquitted himself well; F were S. Curry, lawyer, of this city: A. C. Barstow, o lawyer; and Goodwin and Durfee. An amendmen was offered and carried, abolishing peremptory challenge of jurors, and requiring concurrence of th Governor for liberation from prison of all person who are sent to prison for over five years.

It was agreed to take the vote on the bill, rathe than on Mr. Curry's amendment, as the sense of the House could be as well obtained in that way; and the result very much surprised the friends, in and out of the House. On the call of the ayes and noes forty-four answered for the bill, and twenty against Speaker having his name called if he chooses-and he did so in this instance. Two or three who were absent would have voted for the bill, had they been resent. I find, by examination, that thirty Demo rats voted for the bill, and three against it; fourtee Whigs for, and seventeen against. Now, so far a party is concerned, the friends of this great reform and of humanity, are indebted to the Democrats there being forty Democrats in the Senate and House voting for the Hill, while there were but twenty-one Whige in both Houses who voted for it.

The law of God, as it is called - Whose sheddeth ann's hlood, &c .- was mentioned but once in the Senate, by T. T. Hazard. It was replied to by Doct Ballou, and that was the end of it. In the House Curry and Barstow, especially the latter, made i with one other passage in the Old Testament, th principal ground of opposition. Suitable replies wer ande by Thomas Davis, in which he spoke of the etter of Christmas, the English divine, which he had before him, in relation to the various renderings o that passage, and gave a severe drubbing to the Or thodox clergy of this country, relating the circum tance of the petition to your Legislature, a year of wo lince, asking that the clergy be appointed hang nen, and that the work be done on Sunday. Mr Barstow said that there had been several pamphlet laid on his desk, but he had read none of them; h was satisfied with the word of God. Ten out welve of our Whig representatives answered to their ames. Two only, HENET ANTHONY and C. C. Porww. (all honor to them.) voted for the bill. Th ollowing are the names of those who voted against bolishing this relic of the dark ages, the Gallows: A. C. Barstow, Leonard Blodget, Daniel E. Carpener, Samuel Curry, (ought to be excused, being a lawyer.) Allen C. Mathews, George S. Rathbone, Jame C. Rhoads, Thomas I. Strad, and the Senator from his city, Albert C. Greene. The greatest power the opposition came from the Whiga of this city, in

Among the members generally, the main questi vas, can you convince us that by abolishing the per alty of death, there will be less crime, and, of course ess expense. The expediency view of the matter moral tendency of the Gallows was a great question Some fine speeches were made by Porter in the Ser ate, and Davis in the House, on the moral effects of such and similar punishments. Fenner Brown re-

he Senate and in the House.

hearsed the former punishments in this State, such as public whipping, the pillory, cropping a man's ears, branding, &c.-all of which had been done away. ome of the debates were really rich. Let but two or three of the right kind of men move in the business, and you can have the death penalty abolished in etts this winter.

Yours for God and humanity, Providence, Feb. 15. S. W. W.

THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER-SIMS-THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Extracts from a letter of an English gentlem a clerical friend in his neighborhood, on American

I am desirous for you to see what Mr. -

It is lamentable to see Unitarian periodicals tamper- of his art. There is a sad and wonderful reality in ing with such a question as slavery, and lending their the figures, which grows as we gaze. We think it by influence to prop up the crying sin of America. I far the most beautiful and interesting exhibition in quite recognize the difficulty, or rather the disagree- Boston, (unless the Athengum Gallery be an excepableness felt by many of our Unitarian friends in this tion.) and we certainly advise all our readers wh country, (especially by those who have gone least are, or may be, in the city, to see it. It is at Amo deeply into the question,) at making this matter so ry Hall, for a short time. much a personal one-at the proposal of inquiring into much a personal one—at the proposal of inquiring into the past course on the alavery question of any American minister visiting England, before we invite him to our pulpits. I think, however, it is one more in appearance than reality; for after the manner in which the matter has been agitated, I much doubt if these who have sided with the slavery party will present themselves to be interrogated by us; but, in any ease, I, for one, could not go to hear preach morality a man who has advocated sending a human being into a where the hondage. And, with respect to our 'not says: wicked bondage. And, with respect to our 'not judging others,' not 'understanding their peculiar position,' the necessity of making allowances for the circumstances in which they have been brought up,' &c. &c., I think there is a great deal of cant and affected liberality. We do, in other cases, 'judge others,' and ought to do so. It a minister were unable to preach until he had well drammed himself, and were to go half drunk into the pulpit every Sunday, I would leave him, believing that, however able, pious and proved his discourse was, it would lose all real values him, hear the area to sowe the mountains—above the hills. Thy place is above the mountains—above the hills. The Eagle of America beats his mighty wings;

"The Eagle of America beats his mighty wings;

The Eagle of America illumine Europe's night; and the star-spangled banner, taking under its protection the Hungarian flag, fluttering lothily and protection the Stars spangled banner, taking under its prot moral his discourse was, it would lose all real value from the evil influence of his example. I would not judge him so far as to settle to what extent he was culpable in the eye of God, or what allowance He would make for his temptations, or any other circumstances which convinced him that the drams were excusable and were necessary; but I should speak of him as a man unfit for a moral teacher. And when I find a minister of the gospel advocating the surrender of human beings to the auction-block and the iniquities of slavery,-leaving to God the judgment of his guilt or innocence, -I cannot but judge that his lessons will lose their value, from the inconsistency of his conduct, and that neither I nor others could get much good from his 'denouncing those sins he's not inclined to.' At some public meeting lately held, Mr. Kel', with much innocence and simplicity, told the whole tale of Dr. Gannett's short-comings in his own words His congregation would not hear from him what they could from Dr. Channing on slavery.' If a man in his position, presiding over a large congregation, has allowed so many years to pass without forcing his congregation to hear the word of God honestly declared even at the risk of losing many of his hearers, it is a

porting the Fugitive Slave Law. The Rev. William P. Lunt, Unitarian Minister of Quincy, recommends the return of fugitives-alks of the 'conflict of consciences' on the question, and main tains that he who gives up the fugitive is as conscien tious as the minister who shelters, feeds and protects him. Be it so. If Mr. Lunt plends for the slave holding minister of the South, (cruelly cowhiding a weak, defenceless female domestic for some trifling offence, and telling her between every stroke that he was obeging the duty required of him by the Bible. by beating with many stripes the servant who knew his master's will, and would not do it)-if he says that the slaveholder's education has been unfavora ble, that he has always been 'accustomed' to buy and sell his brethren, and to consign their souls to spiritual darkness, I know of no rule of Christian charity requiring of me to shut my eyes against such iniquity, or to follow the example of others in showing degree of lenity towards a wealthy and educated man which would not be accorded to a poor and ignoran one, guilty of not half such enormity. I cannot be lieve that this barbarous slaveholder does not know he is acting wickedly; nor can I the less believe that Dr. Dewey and others know, that, in recommending the return of the fugitive, they are advising a sinful from wrong, are our best feelings to be chilled, blinded and palsied by some extravagant notions of libe ality, and cautious judging, bountifully extended to the slaveholder, but very sparingly exercised towards

matter of little wonder that he should end with sup-

the slaves or their friends? In thus expressing myself, I am specially alluding to the arguments and course of conduct pleaded for and pursued by those in America opposed to the antislavery movement, the various phases of which are subjects of my daily consideration, owing to the numerous pamphlets and papers which come to me, an the intercourse I have long been holding with abolitionists, and with those most unanswerable witnesse of the facts of slavery, sensible and high-minded fu-

I have just gone through the four last numbers o the Christian Register. It is really grievous to me to see the interests of Unitarianism in America commit-ted to such an organ. While I read over the proceedings of the various 'Conferences'-of the spiritnal refreshment derived from them-of the 'prayermeetings'-of the numerous instrumentalities for the diffusion of Unitarian Christianity, &c. &c., and think of the manner in which some of the prominent me at those meetings withhold from their congregations all condemnation of that dreadful evil preying upon the moral vitals of their country; when I think how some of them have not only suppressed attention to the sin, but have both directly and indirectly given it countenance,-their discussions and their aspirations appear to me but as a solemn mockery, the new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with;' 'it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting when ye make many prayers, I will not hear your hands are full of blood.

I have just casually lighted upon an observation the Christian Register, applicable, in my view, to the Unitarian Conferences and Associations where the national sin of America is systematically ignored :-

*There are those who possess a thorough knowledge of Scripture—a deep and critical knowledge of it; who have perused the texts till every expression is familiar to their lips,—have compared, digested it, read commentaries, controversies and criticism, until their understanding is thoroughly enlightened on every subject it proposes, and still their hearts remain unchanged, unsanctified, unhallowed by its influences.

Connection. In our report of the remarks of Wendell Phillips at Paneuil Hall, the following sentence-'Sne was disgraced, but it was by force while cedent arma toga, as the Romans saidthe robs gave way to the sword '-should read-She was disgraced, but it was by force; while, the reverse of the Roman rule, cedant arma togo, the robe gave way to the sword.

Schooner John C. Calhoun, Case, master, Boston, while lying in Hampton Roads, below Nor folk, Va., about three weeks since, was boarded by the City Authorities of Norfolk, who searched the vessel for a slave, who was supposed to be on board. The search was fruitless, and the officers left, but with evident dissatisfaction.

LETTER TO KOSSUTH.

Our entire outside form is occupied with a * Letter to Louis Kossuth, concerning Freedom and Slavery Slavery Society.' This is only a portion of the Letter, which, with a very valuable Appendix, making 11: arge octavo pages, has just been published in a handsome pamphlet, and with the great amount of facts illustrations and thrilling narrations embodied in it, will be found extremely useful for reference. Every abolitionist ought to possess a copy of it. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Price 25 cts

THE SHIPWRECKED MOTHER AND CHILD. Mr Bracket, the artist of this most beautiful group of Statuary, is a native-born New Englander, who has had, we know, none of the advantages of foreign about the observations of the Christian Register, in study. And yet his work would do honor to on reference to the exposure of its doings in the case of who had had the range of all the galleries and schoole has Sims, sent from Bos'on into Georgia slavery. of Europe, and proclaims him destined to be a master

says :

high up, near the sun, that with the powerful swee of thy mighty wings, thou mayest disperse the cloud of desporism which prevent the sun of freedom over all Europe to rise. There is thy glorious place. Thither calls thee the thundering voice of thy people; thither calls the Ohio, that wonderful jewel of the wonder-

The Mississippi Difficulty.—Capt. Long, in his letfor to W. R. Smith of Alabama, says that from the first moment he saw Kossuth, he spared no pains to make him and his associates happy, and throws the responsibility of his conduct at Marseilles on the instructions received from Commodore Morgan and Consul Hodge. The inference from the letter is, that Kossuth, knowingly or otherwise, would have com-promised the Mis-issippi, and through her, the nation under which she sailed, but was deterred from doing so by the determined but gentlemanly course of Capt. Long. Finding himself in the wrong, Kossuth as knowledged his error, and thus the matter rested.

clock, as the Express night train was passing near Binghampton, one of the axles of the hind car broke, and the car with all the passengers was precipitad down an embankment, thirty-five feet into the Deladown an embankment, thirty-five feet into the Dela-ware river. Of the passengers, twenty-six were drawn out of the river alive, but all more or less injured. One, Charles Hyatt, of Wolcott, N. Y., was killed on the spot, and R. S. Meldrake, a Jeweller of Buffulo, and Mr. Farrington of Duchess County, are missing, and supposed to be drowned. Among the injured was Mr. Buckhart, the conductor, Patrick Flynn, a brake-man, very badly injured, Mrs. Julia Clareville and daughter of Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. Jane Gilfellen and daughter of Boston. The water was intensely cold, and the river filled with floating ice, and con-sequently the passengers rescued were nearly frozen. sequently the passengers rescued were nearly frozen.
Mr. Buckhart floated a mile down the river before he

Kossuth at Cincinati.-Kossuth addressed the Hur garian Foud Association this evening at Smith and Nixon's Hall. One thousand persons were present Nixon's Hall. One thousand persons we and many offered high prices for admissi number was limited. He made no set speech, but proposes to do so next work, when it is expected he will address all the friends of Hungary, at the Hamlton Railroad Depot.

Louisville, Kv., Feb. 13. The Board of Aldermen, at a meeting last night, rejected, for the fourth time, a resolution inviting Kossuth to visit Louisville. The vote was unani-

PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—An elderly man, named Christian Super, living near Whitehall, while walking on the Columbia Railroad track this afternoon, heard the whistle of an approach. heard the whistle of an approaching train, and stepped upon the other track, not observing a train coming in the opposite direction, by which he was COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 14.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 14.

Political.—The Ohio Free Soil Convention recommend John P. Hale for President, and Samuel Lewis of Ohio, for Vice President. Edward Wade received the nomination for Supreme Judge, and Geo. Wells for the Board of Public Works. The deputation from Brown county, Ohio, presented Kossuth with 200 capas.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCIN-NATI. OHIO.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM:
We invite you to meet in Convention, in Cincinnation or Truesday, 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

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

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

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

Edward Harwood, " John H. Coleman, John Jollifee, Christian Donald Wm. Henry Brisbane, Levi Coffin, mittee of Gentlemen Cincinnati, (Ohio.) Jan. 5, 1852. TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Receipts, from Jan. 1, to Feb. 1, 1852.

From George W. Simonds, East Lexington, to redeem pledge,
From Wendell Phillips, to redeem pledge,
proceeds of Ladies' Fair in Worcester,
A. J. Grover, for his collections—
of Orin Jones,
in Freeport 60c, in Brunswick
1 50, N. Gloucester 1 25,
Edmund Jackson, to redeem pledge,
C. F. Hovey,
do. do.
Geo. W. Putnam, for his collections—
at Valley Falls 1 30, Harwich 12 75,
N. Dennis 2 10,
from S. and E. B. Chase, Valley
Falls, 5; at Brewster, 40c,
5 40 From George W. Simonds, East Lexington, to from S. and E. B. Chase, 5 40
Palls, 5; at Brewster, 40c, from Strabo Clark 1, Philander
Payne 50c, at East Dennis 3 40, Barnstable
4 70 1 33, from Prince Crowell 1, Alvan Hawre 50c, 1 50 E. Thatcher 1, S. Robinson 1, 2 00-31 00 S. PHILBRICK.

Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society. Brookline, Feb. 10, 1852. PLEDGES

A friend, Mrs. M. M. Brooks, Concord. Richard Clap, Dorchester,

FAIR AND TRA PARTY. The Sixteenth Annual Fair and Tea Party of the Pawtucket Anti-Slavery Fair Association will be held on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, the 26th of February, to be open one day and evening only, at Manchester Hall, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M.

It is carriestly hoped that the presence and purses of friends of the cause will not be wanting to make the present occasion as successful as have been efforts heretofore.

On behalf of the Association, E. SHOVE,

CONVERSATIONS.

Mr. Arcert, on resuming his Monday Evening Con-cersations for the current season, at Rooms No. 36, School street, proposes to consider, with his company, MYSTERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

the following colors and aspects, namely :-Evening of Feb. 2,

Health. Feb. 23, Mar. 1, Mar. 8, Mar. 15, Success. Civility. Friendship

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

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows:

Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows:
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.
Duxbury, 1st and 2d of March.
Halifax, 3d and 4th.
Pembroke, 6th, and all day Sunday, 7th.

LEWIS FORD and ALONZO J. GROVER, Agents of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will hold me Pawtucket, R. I., Sunday, Peb. 22.

Apponaug, (Warwick,) Tuesday evening, Feb. 24.

Coventry, Wednes, and Thurs, eve'gs, Feb. 25 and 25.

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.

ANTI-SLAVERY LYCEUM.

Rev. Daniel Foster, of Concord, Mass., will lecture before the New Bedford Female Anti-Slavery Lyceum, on Friday evening, Feb. 20, in Liberty Hall, to be followed by the Rev. Samuel Joesson, of Salem, on the 27th.

MARY BUCHANAN, Rec. Sec. y.

SARATOGA (NEW YORK) ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at UNION VILLAGE, (Washington county,) on Tuesday, Fsb. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; and will continue through the following day, and probably Thursday also, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and PARKER PILLSBURY through the following day, and probably

william Librio Gardinos and Parker Indexed have engaged to be present.

Every irrend of the slave and every inquirer after truth, in Eastern New York, but more especially in Saratoga, Rensselaer and Washington counties, is earnestly invited to attend and participate in our de-

HIRAM CORLISS, President.
SAMUEL WILBUR, Necretary.

GEORGE W. PUTNAM.

An Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, expects to lecture in PROVINCETOWN (Birnstable Co.) this week, and to pass several days in lecturing in that and other towns on the Cape.

DIED-In San Francisco, Dec. 17, BENJAMIN TIR-RELL, Esq., of Weymouth, Mass., aged 59 years. By this dispensation of Providence, the wife is called to mourn the departure of an affectionate husband; children, that of a kind and provident father; and community is deprived of a useful and active

A good man has gone; a man whose heart felt for others' wees-whose hand was ever open to help the poor and needy, and whose voice was ever ready to plead the cause of the down-trodden and the op pressed.

Mr. Tirrell viewed God as the Pather of all, and heaven as the final home of all. The great idea of the brotherhood of the race, which he fully realized, was what moved him to manifest so lively an interest as he did, in all the reforms of the age. May his memory be cherished, and his virtues imitated by the liv-

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

*O, my brethren! I have told
Most hittrag rauth, but without bitterness.
Nor deem my neal or factions or mis-timed;
For never can true courage dwell with them,
Who, playing tricks with Conscience, dars not look
At their own vices. *COLERIDEZ.*

KOSSUTH.

DR. N. WHEELER will give a Lecture on the Phrenological and Biographical Character of Kossurm, at Washingtonian Hall, No. 21 Bromfield street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25th, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. Admittance, 12 1-2 cents.

Phrenology.

DR. NOYES WHEELER

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

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership 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,

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

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November 14

I. B. YERRINTON & SON. BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTERS LIBERATOS OFFICE, 21 CORNELL

LETTER TO LOUIS KOSSUTH.

[Concluded from the first page.]

In striking contrast with your exalted estimate of this slaveholding republic was the view taken of it by the great champion of Irish liberation, and the outspoken opponent of tyranny in every quarter of the globe, the late DANIEL O'CONNELL. Read the following sentiments from his lips :-

*1 will say unto you, freemen of America, and the press will convey it to you almost as swift as the wind, that God understands you; that you are https://discourage.com/ade/discourage.

· Of all men living, an American citizen who is the owner of slaves is the most despicable; he is a political hypocrite of the very worst description. The friends of humanity and liberty, in Europe, should join in one universal cry of shame on the American slaveholders! 'Base wretches,' we should shout in chorus—base wretches, how dare you profane the temple of national freedom, the sacred fane of republican rites, with the presence and suffering of human beingss in chains and slavery?'

'I will now go to America. I have often longed 'I will now go to America. I have often longed to go there in reality; but, so long as it is tarnished by slavery, I will never pollute my foot by treading on its shores. In the course of my Parliamentary duty, a few days ago, I had to arraign the despot of the North, for his cruelty to the men, women and children of Poland; and I spoke of him with the execration he merits. But I confess, that, although I hate him with as much hatred as one Christian man can hate another human being, viz: I detest his actions, with abhorrence, unutterable and indescribable; yet there abhorrence, unutterable and indescribable; yet there is a climax in my hatred, I would adopt the language of the poet, but reverse the imagery, and say, In the deepest hell, there is a depth still more pro-

and that is to be found in the conduct of the Ameri can slave owners. They are the basest of the base-the most execrable of the execrable. I thank God that, upon the wings of the press, the voice the west ble-an individual as myself will pass against the west ble-an individual as myself will pass against the lake ern breeze—that it will reach the rivers, the lakes the mountains, and the glens of America—and tha the friends of liberty there will sympathize with me and rejoice that I here tear down the image of liberty from the recreant hand of America, and condemn he as the vilest of hypocrites-the greatest of liars."

'No ! they must not think that they can boast of their republican institutions—that they can talk of their strength and their glory. Unless they abolish slavery, they must write themselves down liars, or call first sentence of their Declaration of Independence and write in its place, Liberty in America mean power to flog slaves, and to work them for nothing !

. While they embraced the American abolitionist as friends and brothers, let none of the slave-owners desiers in human flesh, dare to set foot upon our free soil. Let the people of Europe say to slave-owners "Murderers, you belong not to us! Away to the desert, and herd with kindred savages!" They be long not to our country or clime—they are not within the pale of civilization or Christianity!

'Faithful are the wounds of a friend.' These sir, are terrible denunciations; but are they no justly applied? Let no man accuse DANIEL O'CON NELL of having been inimical to the character and prosperity of this republic. The strength of his rebuke was the measure of his love. He was true to his convictions of duty. Whenever he heard ou boasts of freedom and equality, and then saw to wielding the slave-driver's lash and sundering the ties of nature-buying, selling and enslaving ou fellow-creatures, on a gigantic scale-making repub licanism a by-word among the tyrants of the Old World, and thus perpetuating the thraldom of the oppressed millions of Europe-a mighty moral con flagration kindled within him. It was then that the flames of his righteous indignation burst out in awful grandeur and with consuming power, the intensity of which spread over the Atlantic, and was felt in every section of the land. There was something sublime in the attitude of this great vindicator of human rights. If he had courted popularity in America, that evanescent popularity which general corruption bestows upon its apologist,-if he had been intent on advancing the interests of Ireland at any sacrifice, even the sacrifice of truth and honor. -he would either have flattered our vices and extenuated our crimes, or, like yourself, have maintained an unbroken silence in regard to them. But his love of liberty was stronger than all personal considerations,-stronger than his regard even for his own stricken Ireland,-and therefore he exclaimed, on every suitable occasion, 'O, the inconsistency of these apostles of liberty, talking of freedom, while they fellow-men!

But it is not English or Irish philanthropy, that is alone stirred with indignation, filled with astonishment, or melted into tears, in view of the revolting spectacle presented to the world by the United States as a slaveholding republic. Read, sir, the recent letter to an eminent American lady, now in Paris. (whose name will ever be honorably identified with the anti-slavery cause in this country, for her labors and sacrifices in its behalf,) from Victor Hugo. O that to you, Louis Kossurs, it had been given to register, in a similar spirit, a similar testimony !-You desire me to lift up my voice. I will do it a once; I will do it on all occasions. The destinies of the great American people, I am fain to think, are closely linked with the mission of France.' Are not those destinies as closely linked with the mission of Hungary? Yet you are dumb-surrounded by slaves, you are dumb-to propitiate their merciless oppressors, you are dumb! The language of the eloquent Frenchman would have come with even greater pertinency and force from your lips than own-'It is not when slavery is taking leave of old nations, that it should be received by the new. What! When slavery is departing from Turkey, shall it rest in America! What! Drive is from the hearth of Omar, and adopt it at the hearth of Franklin! No! No! No! Still you are dumb -you, 'the champion of liberty'! Tell it not in Austria! Publish it not in the streets of St. Peters-

You have alluded, on several occasions, in terms of admiration, to the brave and generous assistance which LAPAYETTE rendered to this country in its great struggle for independence. You have quoted his example, in this particular, as a strong incitement to the people of the United States to lend their aid (now that they are powerful) to the oppressed of other lands, especially of Hungary; and thus to cancel their great indebtedness. Having won for himself their gratitude, veneration, and almost idolatrous attachment, for his gallant services, if any man had strong temptations to avoid giving them offence by 'meddling' with their 'domestic institutions, LAFATETTE was that man. But he scorned to calculate consequences, and would not be dumb.

When I am indulging in my views of American prospects and American liberty, he said, 'it is mor-tifying to be told, that, in that very country, a large portion of the people are slaves. It is a DARY SPOT ON THE PAGE OF THE NATION. Such a state ings cannot always exist.' It is the testimon of TROMAS CLARLSON, that LAPAYETTE said freof Thomas Clarkson, that Larateria and the quently, 'I would never have drawn my sword in the cause of America, if I could have conceived that thereby I was founding a load of slavery.' While you would have his example of physical bravery imitated. in the extension of our protecting hand to Hungary will you repudiate his example of moral courage, it rebuking us for our atroclous slave system?

As farther illustrative of the fatuity of your mis-! ion to this country, and the extravagance of niums upon it, read the following lines from om's true bards in the United States

What! shall we send, with lavish breath, Our sympathies across the wave,
Where Manhood, on the field of death,
Strikes for his freedom, or a grave?
And shall the stave, beneath our eye,
Clank o'er our fields his hateful chain?
And toss his fettered arms on high,
And groan for Freedom's gift, in vain?

Shall every flap of England's flag
Proclaim that all around are free,
From 'farthest Ind' to each blue crag
That beetles o'er the Western Sea?
And shall we scoff at Europe's kings,
When Freedom's fire is dim with us,
And round our country's altar clings
The damning shade of Slavery's curse?

Go—let us ask of Constantine
To loose his grasp on Poland's throat,
And beg the lord of Mahmoud's line
To spare the struggling Suliote—

Will not the scorching answer come From turbaned Turk and scornful Russ, "Go, LOOSE YOUR PETTERED SLAVES AT HOME, THEN TURN AND ASK THE LIKE OF US!

Sir, is it not as pal pable as the noon-day sun, that, whatever else this country can do, she is not in condition either to fight the battles of European lib erty, or to hurl her anathemas at European despots press a servile insurrection on the part of the m lions whom she is enslaving on her own soil? Is it not literally true, that 'the preservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery is the vital and animating spirit of her national government'? Why, then, do you persist in outraging the common sense of the world, by extolling her as the abode of freedom, and the asylum of the oppressed? How can you rationally expect to receive any countenance from her, in your bloody rebellion against a tyranny not comparable in atrocity with her own? Or, if her aid can be secured to any extent, must it not be on the condition.-either expressed or understood, but certainly imperative,-that your lips will be for ever scaled respecting her transcendant criminality as penniless, homeless fugitive from oppression? Is it the most active power in the world for the extension and perpetuation of chattel slavery? And can you

your manhood. Instead of making the afflictive state of Hunga ry, and her need of assistance, the justification for your silence on the subject of American slavery you are bound, as a man of honor and a true friend of freedom, to imitate the illustrious example given by DANIEL O'CONNELL, who, when he was struggling against such overwhelming odds for the resto ration to Ireland of some of her ancient rights and privileges, was proffered the most liberal pecuniary assistance on this side the Atlantic-provided he would cease to reprove us for our traffic in human flesh. Indignantly spurning the bribe, and soaring above all national and all personal considerations, he exclaimed-'I do not hesitate to declare my opinions. I never faltered in my own sentiments. We might have shrunk from the question of American slavery, but I would consider such a course unworthy of me. We may not get money from America after this declaration; but we do not want blood-stained money. Those scho commit, and those scho counte nance the crime of slavery, I regard as the enemies of Ireland, and I desire to have no sympathy or support from them. I am not bound to look to consequences. but to justice and humanity. Wherever slavery rears its head, I am the enemy of the system. I will take my part in the anti-slavery meeting; and though it should be a blow against Ireland, IT IS A BLOW IN FAVOR OF HUMAN LIBERTY, AND I WILL STRIKE THAT BLOW. In America, let them execrate melet their support be taken from Ireland-slavery. I denounce you, wherever you are! Come freedom, come slavery to Ireland-let Ireland be as she may-I have my conscience clear before my God.' These are noble sentiments, and most faithful was O'Connell to his pledge. His love for Ireland was not less strong than yours for Hungary; but, unlike you, he disdained to act a deceptive and pusillanimous part. to secure foreign sympathy and aid in her behalf Blash at your own craven and selfish policy, as contrasted with that pursued by Ireland's distinguished Liberator!

DANIEL O'CONNELL spoke not merely his own sentiments, but he also spoke for all Ireland-for eight millions of his own countrymen, in a state of almost unequalled physical suffering. 'It was right' their claims to become a nation, they should be able to put forth a claim upon this ground also, that they had shown their sympathies for the slaves.' With you. he said, 'Our first duty is to our native land'; but, he proudly added, what it is not now in your power to declare-We never refused nor neglected an opportunity of raising our voices in support and vindication of the rights of others'-even of the American slaves, across the wide Atlantic! Surely, such a people deserve to be free and independ-

But he goes further. He tells the millions of his countrymen who have migrated to America, that, if they have any connection with slavery, 'we have neither kindred nor sympathy for them-we'reject their proffered assistance.' Nay, 'if they are passive observers of the atrocity, we spurn their association.' Nay, more-'If they wish us to receive their aid and sympathy, let them join with the abolitionists; if not, we shall reject and refuse all connection with them; for it is doubly incumbent upon those who are witnesses of it, to oppose the demoralizing and atrocious system.'

Sir, the analogy between the condition and aim of Hungary and Ireland, if defective in some particulars, is sufficiently close to warrant the presentation of it as an argument and an illustration. 'Ireland for Ireland? was the watchword of O'CONNELL. 'Hungary for Hungary,' is yours. In other words, let each nation manage its own affairs, without foreign intervention. In the opinion of O'Connert, the Repeal of the Union which subjected Ireland to England was as essential to the full development of Ireland, as the overthrow of the House of Hapsburg is deemed by you indispensable to the freedom and prosperity of Hungary. But there is this difference; he acted upon principle, you are inspired Union!'-Men, women, children, babes, constantly by a sentiment: to save Ireland, he would not consent to be gagged upon any subject; to subserve the interests of Hungary, you are willing not only to wear a padlock upon your lips, but to enlogize, as the special champions of liberty, those who require

There are those who seek to justify your noncommittal policy on the subject of American slavery. They say-

I. That you are here on a special mission, to the promotion of which every thing else may justifiably give place: II. That what you have done and suffered for

Hungary should satisfy the most skeptical as to your abhorrence of oppression in every clime: III. That your speeches are imbued with the warmest feelings of humanity, and abound with the noblest sentiments of liberty—and these should suf-

IV. That the freedom of Hungary will give to American slavery, as well as to European despotism a fatal blow, and therefore that it should absorb al your powers:

and Clap, Person

nt, or any surprise or regret at the lavery moven existence of slavery, in this country, would be surr to create an intense excitement, beneath the fiery billows of which, all 'material aid' for Hungary would instantly disappear: hence, the middle cours is the safe one-to avoid Scylla on the one hand and Charybdis on the other:

VI. That, if you were to give your countenance to any particular reform among us, you would be called upon to endorse every other-and thus the cause of Hungary would be inextricably entangled and mixed up with foreign and collateral issues, to its inevitable injury:

VII. That you are managing your cause with con summate tact and judgment, and in the best manner to secure the glorious end in view, the freedom of al

VIII. That it is not to be supposed that you un derstand the nature or extent of our slave system, or its relation to the government, and therefore vot ought not to be blamed, but rather commended for declining to express any opinion upon the sub

IX. That you are acting in perfect consistence with the doctrine which you have constantly enforce ed as the safe rule of conduct-to wit, that it is fo the people of every nation to manage their own af Is she not constantly liable to be called upon to supfrom any other quarter-&c. &c. &c.

Such are the pleas made in your behalf. Doubt less, they embody the substance of your justification as it lies in your own mind. Certainly, they are no destitute of plausibility. Let us briefly examine them in detail, and see whether they are conclusive

I. It is conceded that you have a special work to

perform, a cherished object to accomplish, of a small magnitude, in coming to these shores; and that it would be equally impertinent and unfair t seek to divert you therefrom, by committing you to any party issue or purely local interest. But i what form do you present yourself? Is it not as not as a sincere and earnest advocate of liberty? Do you not appeal to us for sympathy and 'material comply with such a condition, without degrading aid on the broad principles of absolute justice, in the spirit of a common brotherhood, and by all the claims of suffering humanity? Read your own words :- The fact is clear, that the despotisms are leagued against the freedom of the world, [not mere ly Hungary,] so that there is no hope against then but in the brotherhood of people, headed and pro tected by England and the United States of Ameri ca.' Again :- England and America! do not for get, in your proud security, those who are oppress ed! Do not grant a charter to the Czar to dispose humanity! Do not grant a charter to despots to drown liberty in Europe's blood! Save the myriade who would and will bleed; and, by not granting this charter, be the liberators of the world!' Do you ob ject to being measured by your own standard? If you insist that it is the duty of the American pec ple to remember the oppressed of Europe, is it im pertinent to ask you not to forget the enslaved of America? When you are seen to take men stealer fraternally by the hand, and are heard to acknowledge them as the truest friends of liberty, ' whose heart is easy to read, because it is open like nature. is such conduct to be allowed to pass without censur because you have come to these shores on a 'specia mission '? You aspire to be 'the representative that principle of liberty which God has destined t become the common benefit of humanity.' Why then, do you shrink from applying that principle t the case of those who are clanking their chains of our soil? You exultingly declare- It is a glorious sight to see a mighty, free, powerful people com forth to greet with such a welcome the principle of freedom, even in a poor, persecuted, penniless exile! But what have you to say of the spectacle of every sixth person held as a chattel among that same 'mighty, free (!) and powerful people'? In England, you were not thus tongue-tied. Respect ing the anti-slavery associations of that country, you could speak in the following complimentary terms: These associations are bound up with much of th glory of England, because it was by them that every great principle was carried in your country, from the abolition of slavery down to free trade.' This you were quite ready to say in a land where there wer

no slaves sighing for deliverance, no slaveholders needing to be rebuked for their tyranny; evidently But you have not the courage to bestow one word of approbation upon similar associations here, whos bject, principles, doctrines and measures are essen tially the same, and where the number retained in slavery is greater than the entire population of Scotland or New England; and where your commenda tion would make a deep impression, and be of vita importance in the mighty struggle for universal emancipation. Alas! you maintain a profound si lence when you should lift up your voice in thunder tones; you speak when and where your approv ing utterance is of no special value. But fo Hungary, every one is bound to become an advo cate or actor! For Hungary, all the burdens and horrors of a war conjointly with Austria and Russia should be cheerfully hazarded, because she is op pressed! 'May others shut their ears to the cry o oppressed humanity,' you exclaim, because they regard duties but through the glass of petty interests the American people have that instinct of justice and generosity, which is the stamp of mankind's heavenly origin'! Have they indeed? How can this be recon ciled with the existence of slavery and the slave trade among them, to an unparalleled extent? Des potic as Austria may be, she long since nobly de creed- Every man, by right of nature, sanctions by reason, must be considered a free person. Ever slave becomes free from the moment he touches th Austrian soil, or an Austrian ship.' Compare this Degree with the Slave Code and the Fugitive Slave Bill of the United States, and then repeat in the hearing of an astonished world your truthless decla rations- Happy art thou, free nation of America that thou hast founded thy house upon the only soli basis of a nation's liberty! Thou hast no tyrante among thee, to throw the apple of Eros in the in the market for sale, but not a tyrant in all the land! 'Europe has many things to learn from Amer-

the most biting satire. II. As to what you have done and suffered for Hungary, it proves how great has been your devo tion to the liberties and interests of your own countrymen; but it proves nothing more. Local pa triotism, courageous and self-sacrificing to the last extremity, is no anomaly in human history. To prove that it is neither selfish nor exclusive, a world vide test must be applied to it. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself' does not mean, 'Thou, a Hungarian, shalt love every Hungarian as thyself,' and there terminate: the command is of universal obligation. Washington, JEFFERSON and Parrick HERRY as willingly perilled life, character and pro-perty, in struggling to overthrow British oppression, as you and your compatriots have done in attempt-

ica: it has to learn the value of free institutions, and

the expansive power of freedom!' Sir, your praise is

V. That, to express any sympathy for the anti-| and blood of their plundered vassals; and thus; were guilty of trampling upon the principles which they professed to hold sacred. The American revolutionists counted nothing dear to them in their riod, they held half a million of slaves in 'a bonmisery than ages of that which they rose in reenslaving three millions two hundred thousand, while created equal! It is one thing for a suffering and ance from a galling yoke; it is quite another thing for them to be regardful of the rights of others. It arms, cheered by their approving voices, and supported by their physical strength; but the case is altered when he who attempts to lead has few or none to are unable to whisper a word of encouragement,rence of tyranny in every clime, is not valid, -esweighed in the balance, and found wanting.

III. It is true, that your speeches abound with the noblest sentiments of liberty; and these would suffice, if words were always acts, and were not as praise of freedom, is precisely what the demagognes and office-seekers here are continually using, but (like yourself) never applying. Nay, none surpass the slaveholders of the South in their rhetorical flourishes against despotism, and in favor of the rights of man. In a recent number of the St. Louis (Ky.) Times, the following definition of Democracy was published in terms of commendation:-

Democracy is a sentiment not to be appalled, cor rupted, or compromised. It knows no baseness, cowers to no danger, it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land.

In the same number of the Times, the follow ing, with other similar advertisements, appeared :-Cash for Negroes. The highest price will be paid in cash for negroes, on application to the undersigned stating age, &c. MOORE & PORTER.

At Philadelphia, Judge KANE, fresh from the cour before which estimable citizens were on trial on the charge of TREASON, because they would give no cooperation in slave-catching, could attend your banquet, and unblushingly offer the following senti-

'The cause of human freedom throughout the

He affected to believe that your 'advent upon ou shores was indicative of a new era, not only in the history of this country, but of the world '-and, as though inspired by the noblest feelings for all mankind, he added, 'The duties of man, originally bounded by the homestead, afterwards expanding around the social circle, had now a wider orbit than the country in which it pleased God to give him birth. Where there was a man, there man has found a brother.' A most sentimental slave-catcher!

Presiding at the banquet given you in Philadel-Russia with being 'a vast barbaric empire,' and say - Her structure, her policy, her conning, her superstition, are inherently and irreconcilably adcould pathetically allude to your case, and ask-Why, when wandering a defenceless exile from strand to strand, far. separated from the sustaining sympathies of country, race and home, does inexoratyranny, with agitated eye, follow his trackwhile its poisoned arrows of defamation are furtively shot in advance to obstruct his progress, or to deaden his appeals?' He could talk of 'Despotism writhing like the huge reptile under the darts of Apollo, unconsciously recognizing the might, the majesty of the Slave Power, no one has more basely bowed the adoption. But, as to chattelizing those upon who the growing spirit of freedom at the North! While, sir, in your case, he can express sympathy with 'a language under heaven- LET IT BE ACCURSED wandering and defenceless exile, whose track is followed by 'inexorable tyranny,' no one is more eager 'AMEN!' There is not a man on earth, who does than himself for the recapture of every fugitive slave who endeavors to find a hiding-place at the North! Under the Fugitive Slave Law, already several

rictims have been seized and hurried from the soil of Pennsylvania, back to galling chains and a frightful servitude. That State is the 'key-stone of the arch' of the slave system, at least as far as the North is concerned. In no other non-slaveholding State is there less sympathy with the anti-slavery movement. Yet in your speech in Philadelphia, you could say-The liberty of this land was not only proclaimed but also achieved. You stand a proud, a mighty nation, unparalleled in history. But there is one word of that prophecy unfulfilled, and that word is-At.1-proclaim liberty to all the land. Now, as there is one Father only in heaven, and as there is one mankind only on earth; so that prophecy cannot be fulfilled until other nations are at least, if not so glorious, as free and independent as you.' The adroitness with which you overlook our slave population, and apply the command, Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof? to 'other nations,' instead of giving it a true and natural rendering, is equally palpable and significant. In desiring that 'other nations' may be as free as ours, practically you ask that every sixth person of their entire population may be made a slave, for whose deliverance it shall be deemed a factious and criminal act to plead! And this, you declare, constitutes a basis on which we have founded a buildthe human intellect, and of civilization, prouder, loftier than that which humanity before you has beheld through five thousand years'! Sir, something more is needed, in this country, than glowing generalities, to prove a man to be true to the cause of

IV. To the pleat that, by securing freedom for Hungary, you will give a powerful blow to slavery in America, it may be replied-first, even if this should follow, (which is to beg the question,) nothing can justify shuffling and double-dealing, unmerited panegyric, the substitution of falsehood for the truth; secondly, that it is paradoxical to talk of doing the best thing that can be done for your unhap py countrymen, and for the chattel slaves of this land, by striking hands in amity with the advocates and upholders of slavery; thirdly, that if the slave power of America has cause to dread your success in Hungary, then, in coming to this country for 'ma terial aid, you are convicted of extreme folly,-and in trying to propitiate that power, you are guilty of gross duplicity; and, finally, that the truth is, instead of the liberated Hungarian striking the chains from the limbs of the American slave, the existence ing to throw off Austrian usurpation; yet, while they of elavery in this republic is the all-sustaining pro-lived, they were slaveholders, and drew their suste-nance, in part, from the unrequired toil, the tears to the progress of liberty throughout the world. of slavery in this republic is the all-sustaining prop of European absolutism, and the mightiest obstacle

V. The excuse for your silence on the subject of yet become victorious! You will feel that 'honesty is the best policy of the content of the that, if you were to avow your real sentiments, you would excite general alarm and indignation, and struggle for independence; yet, at that trying pe- quench every spark of sympathy for Hungary, it must be confessed, embodies a terrible truth; but, dare, one hour of which was fraught with more instead of relieving you from censure, it deepens your criminality. It shows how absolute is the sway of bellion to oppose'; and their descendants are now the slave power over this whole nation; it is a confession, that there is no substance in the welcome holding it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are that you are receiving (as you flatter yourself) as the representative of that principle of liberty which oppressed people to combine for their own deliver- God has destined to become the common property of humanity'; and, with this consciousness of the deli cacy of your position, it renders disgusting and in is comparatively easy to be the leader of millions in tolerable your encomiums of the United States a the land of protection for the persecuted sons of freedom among the great brotherhood of nationsgreat, glorious, and free'-&c., &c. Sir, what will follow him, when those whose cause he advocates posterity think of you? You, a homeless and penni less fugitive, but refusing to manifest any sympathy and when no turn of fortune promises station or for the fugitives from an incomparably worse than popularity. The plea, therefore, that your patriotic Austrian despotism! You, 'a humble petitioner, efforts in Hungary have demonstrated your abhor- with no other claims than those which the oppressed have to the sympathy of freemen, but deterred from pecially as on this foreign soil you have been acknowledging the superior claims of the American slave who is supplicating for mercy! You, who profess to see in our 'star-spangled banner, the prond ensign of mankind's divine origin,' but afraid to cast. a glance of commiseration at the millions whose cheap as the air. But what falls from your lips, in 'divine origin' is practically denied finder that han ner! You, who make the act of your liberation the revelation of the fact, that the United States are resolved not to allow the despots of the world to trample on oppressed humanity,' but dare not in the United States say aught against the traffic 'ir slaves and the souls of men'! And all this, to promote the interests of your own countrymen, whose

> 'The cause of the solidarity of human rights. which you have come to plead before the great republic of the United States,' is not Hungarian, but universal. A people who aim or desire to be saved at the expense, or to the detriment of any other, are undeserving of salvation. This land is too full of compromisers and trimmers, to need your presence to teach us how to do evil, that good may come What we need, what the world demands, is, an illus trious example of fidelity to the principles of liberty in their application not merely to one but to all race and lands. You cannot be too true to Hungary ; but you ought not, for her sake to be false to America and false you will be, if you fail to rebuke her for her atrocious system of slavery. The fact, that her soil is stained with blood, that there is no other institution to which she clings with so much tenacity as to that of slavery, that your welcome depends upo your silence where even the very stones should cry out, that the universal sympathy which is expressed for your oppressed countrymen would instantly be turned to rage, and thus proved to be spurious-th fact alone would make you faithful and fearless, instead of timid and parasitical, if God, the Almighty, had selected you 'to represent the cause of humanity' before us.

condition is one of comparative freedom and happi-

VI. As there is, in reality, only one reason for your turning a deaf to the cry of imbruted humanity among us,-and that is, an apprehension of exciphia, Hon. George M. Dallas could readily taunt ting popular displeasure,-it is idle to pretend that you are compelled to take this course, to avoid being mixed up with a multitude of extraneous matters that would otherwise be pressed upon you verse to human progress, rights and happiness. He consideration. The case of millions deprived of personal liberty, and subjected to all the mutations of property, is too distinct and too awful to be put into the same category with the question of tariff, or free trade, or the extension of suffrage, or the distribution of the public lands, or social re-organization, or na tional independence, or non-intervention, or any other question relating to individual advancement or the general welfare. In every land, men differ-widely and honestly differ -in their views respecting the science of political economy, and the best form of Liberty!' Yet, of all the Northern sycophants of government, whether for transient or permanen knee than himself. It is not long since he wrote the Creator has stamped his own image, 'the same a letter to a Southern slaveholder, approving an al. verdict has always been rendered- Guiltr !- the teration in the Constitution of the United States, so same sentence has always been pronounced—'LET as to give ample security to the slave system against IT BE ACCURSED!"—and human nature, with her million echoes, has rung it round the world in every not believe that slavery is a curse. Human beings may be inconsistent, but human nature is true t herself. She has uttered her testimony against slavery with a shrick over since the monster was he gotten : and till it perishes amidst the execuations of the universe, she will traverse the world on its track dealing her bolts upon its head, and dashing agains it her condemning brand. We repeat it: every man knows that slavery is a curse. Whoever denies this, his lips libel his heart. Try him! Clank the chains in his ears, and tell him they are for him ; give him an hour to prepare his wife and children for life of slavery; bid him make haste, and get ready their necks for the voke, and their wrists for the coffle chains; then look at his pale lips and trembling knees, and you have nature's testimony against slavery.' So isolated, therefore, is this from every oth er question that now awakens interest or excites agitation on our soil, that, whether you give a full and manly expression of your feeling once for all, or only incidentally raise a condemnatory voice in regard to it, it will furnish no just occasion to extert from you an opinion on any question, however important, that is strictly local in its application. But, sir, if you are to be excused from taking one

step here, in aid of suffering humanity, lest it may require others to be taken, terminating you know not where, then, certainly, it is not for you to insist on the cause of Hungary being espoused by this nation, at whatever hazard, and lead where it may! If we ing of human freedom, and of the development of should interpose, in any manner, to secure freedom and independence for the oppressed of your country, why not also for the oppressed of all other countries If we take the first step which you desire, who can predict what will be the entanglements, troubles and calamities growing out of it? What claims has human liberty, without regard to complexion or Hungary upon us, that Poland, that Italy, that British India, cannot as strongly and consistently arge? Yet you will listen to no excuse ; you bid us see that justice is done, though the heavens fall; you implore us not by inaction to 'grant a charter to despots to drown liberty in Europe's blood'; and you base your appeal on the ground of universal humanity. Are you not condemned out of your own month?

VII. As to the tact displayed by you, in the man gement of your cause, it certainly indicates great orldly shrewdness. In England, you could eale gize the government, advocate free trade, and warmv commend the abolition of West India slavery bound up with much of the glory' of that country for this was sailing with both wind and tide. In th United States, your admiration is boundless for the Union, the Constitution, the Government, even th Mexican war, unparalleled for its turpitude, because waged expressly for the extension and perpetuity alavery. All this is congenial with the popular taste But as for free trade, the anti-slavery enterprise, &c. these are questions of 'domestic policy' with which you cannot properly meddle, because they have not

that *honesty is the best policy, and the of skilful diplomacy can be street tuted for manly rectitude. Strive to ju pitiate the slave power by which the pa is moulded and directed, it will be own degradation, without attaining the VIII. The plea, that, in fair supposed to know little or nothing inching supposed to know inthe or normal management in this country, and therefore to on for declining to express any opines care too shallow to bear an exami that you need no illumination what ject. You are not more distinguished to be of your eloquence, than you are for juntaknowledge. Exhibiting, as you do a factor acquaintance with American affairs

period, it is preposterous to assume to learn to what extent slavery is to soil, or how far the nation, as such a book it. Before leaving the shores of England and ready been stated,) the information you, on this point, by philanthrope below you have taken, since your arms beach a do nothing indicative of sympathy with my trodden bondmen, is proof not of your trod derstand how absolute and all-permora as er which grinds them to the dust; and conhow unpopular and perilous it is to please Yet you have the assurance to say-1 as land the free ground of free America. The Union number many millions of inhabitant of a with warm feelings to the principles of their IX. If you are acting consistently washing

originally marked out by you, not to be us with any movement among us -und with you have laid down, and so forgonia nies that it is for the people of every name has their own affairs, without any foreign lives whatever,—it does not prove the surden; men are such as should excite the spacety at it the remonstrances of other paties, smith ter annihilation of the rights of miles a boasted soil of freedom justifies, my frances dignant protest of every friend of liberty fire the world. How far you think we need by behalf of Hungary, you frankly ducine and lowing admission made in your speech at the ner given to you by the New York Ber-

But I may be answered - Well, I've (5-7) States) make such a declaration of tan-almost the interference of Russia in Hunger, branch is the practical meaning of the and, I still at my,) and Russia will not respect our beauth then we might have to go to war." And here rub. Well, I am not the men to define fee quence of my principles. I will not stal in your country, then you are obique, literally died, to war, or else be prepared to be sepread before a from your dignity. Yes, I conten that would case. For the relief, then, of those who are one

thousands of miles from us, it is our date a fere, sublimely indifferent to what merbed and at the risk of being therely obliged by war' with the most formidable power on earl this is very clear to you as a fagilire from sion, and unquestionably proper for the si outraged Hungarians! But when you are mide the ground of consistency, and by all the clian suffering humanity can present to benealed them.' you affect to regard the call as issue and declare that you have no right or wish a any influence in their favor! What min a conduct the more extraordinary is, that sile do not scruple to solicit of as 'mauralia'money and arms-and to invoke us to restirat involving ourselves in a bloody revolutions to on European soil-you shrink from gring up tenance, even of a moral kind, to a peaceful ment for the abolition of slavery in the county language of whose advocates is- The grace our revolutionary sires led them to wage with their oppressors, and to spill human blood like ter, in order to be free. Ours forbid the dis evil that good may come, and lead us to nied to entreat the oppressed to reject, the use of measures were physical resistance—the man in arms - the hostile array-the nortal com-Ours shall be such only as the opposition of purity to moral corruption—the destruction of by the potency of truth—the overthrow of poblight the power of love—and the aboliton of the by the spirit of repentance."

But, sir, it is not true that you are pussing! committal course, (even if, in your case, it tifiable to do so,) on the question of American very. To say that the 'language of faceril language of the people of the United Sural the United States are resolved to become in tectors of human rights'; that 'it sports country which Providence has selected a pillar of freedom, as it is already the aries pressed humanity'; is not this to trut the per ment of one-sixth portion of our populates tire disregard, and to feed the self-comple their brutal oppressors? To address, sellfriends of freedom, such men as Prizzoss. STER, CLAY and Cass,-the great pointed po the slave system, -is this to occupy nestal pe To come to a slave-breeding, slave-hange ment, like ours, as qualified to testif as against Russian usurpation,-is this to past to p ment upon our national character, and to find endorsement? To call slavery 's question distic policy.'-to require of every Hungarina con on our soil 'non-interference' with it as a long on pain of being branded as acting into his own country, -is not this taking sides the slave? To declare, over and over apa never did or will do any thing, which, is a molest way, could interfere in the matter shads [rlavery,]—is not this to do the hidding of de Se Power in the most effectual manner?

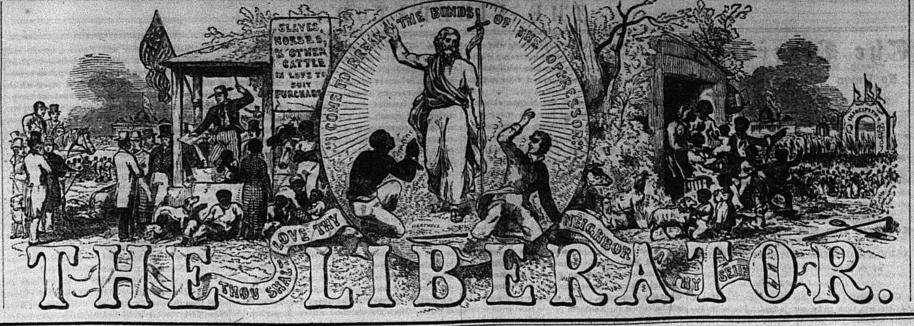
As to your theory of non-interference and affairs of another country, it is resentally christian and inhuman, as exemplified in parduct among us; for it strikes a blow at one eign missionary enterprise, brands the remain apostles of Christ as intermeddlers, and remains peals the command, "Go ye into all the set preach the gospel of freedom to every To say or imply that, being a Hungaras, yes to assail despotism with moral weapons as portion of the world, terminates at the home of Hungary, is to be guily of a Jewah ness, and to adopt as valid the interrogation at

Am I my brother's keeper? Sir, whatever may be the popularity of the and however you may strive to propilists power of Slavery to accomplish the rad in the of Cabasement will be in vain. Hungary in ing to hope or expect from stateholding a In behalf of the American Anti-Slan WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President

SIDNEY HOWARD GAT, Secretarist. WENDELL PHILLIPS,

The copies will be sent to one address for TEN and depayment be made in advance. Titorisements making less than a square inhere times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Area's of the American, Massachusetts, renis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authe discrete subscriptions for the Liberator.

fundal Committee - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS PARTIE COMMEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, from Paulips. [This Committee is responsible risk the financial economy of the paper—not for



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATS

Yes! it cannot be denied-the eleveholding ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

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BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1103.

Selections.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH. U. S. SENATE-Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from is dated Concumnati, Feb. 14, 1852. The letsek, and Communate, Feb. 19, 1852. The let-godnessed to the President, and states that auth not being instated in the diplomatic forms of United States, has respectfully directed his well to the President, with a request that it might not before Courses. Since then, he has been of by the Secretary of State that such could door, and the Secretary of State had suggestes of the letter might be sent to each orress. Acting upon this, he addressed following copy of his letter to the est of the United States :-

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 12, 1852.

ASSEST: The most generous invitation conin an art of the Congress of the United red and officially transmitted to me by sey, having afforded me the distinguishwe of being acceptably presented by the illus-secutive of State to the Chief Magistrate of sessectory of State to the Cher Single-rate of a Republic; having been, upon subsequent reso-sessal Congress, received with almost unprece-ted horse by the Senate, and by the House of precitives; laying been entertained with unkindness by the Sentiors and Repreperof the United States; obliged with coursafe exceeding my aspirations, by the heads of in freed by marks of kind attention and arthy by the honorable members of Congress, in derivinch simost equilled the aggregate of the o platrous bodies of this great Republic; the me to depart from the city of Washte, and to faifil the agreeable duty of acknowlgranully that protective sympathy which drition continue to manifest in favor of the just e f ny country's down-trodden independence of the freedom of the European Continent, so intiarely connected with it. Thus, my departure beany cannetted with it. I thus, my department of the present sides of Europe, every moment's accident may or me to answer those duties which, in obedies fance with my sovereign will, I assumed, when in iniminately elected Governor of the State of ingry, I took an oath to God and the people to fun that majoral independence which my naa but asserted so heroically, and had declared so tentely, it is a matter of deep regret to me not ble individually to express my everlasting and with increase, this grief at the melancholy ingar here, that the heart of my holowed, and yensons pare, but the hard of my beloved and ven-rale anther his broken under the renewed perse-tation infected upon my family by the House of Astra, still I cannot take my departure from the Gastal without leaving a formal but sincere acnaried greent of all those memorable favors so gen-coally bestowed upon one, conscious as I am that the bears were neither deserved by, nor intended

or mr beloved country, and never for a moment to be forgotten father-land, now a temporary victim of the relation of those principles. The oppressed he rolation of those principles. The oppressed used a those principles, will look with consolation u those memorable favors I was honored with, as as practical proof that the Chief Magistrate of this at Republic was indeed a true interpreter of its arrace of the enightened legislature of this gio-na country, when he declared officially that the Had States cannot remain indifferent in a case in such the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked sentiment, and to oppress the spirit of

being many country.

The magnatumous declaration, fullowed by such history the projectation in behalf of the everlasting princised the live of nations, against their infraction by the man and the millions of my people will revive while pand confidence when they shall come to for that favors were bestowed upon their exiled the the great Republic of the West.

In accommodating the justice of Hungary's cause, aborated

ther aune and as her representative, I have receive and they have sunk into the very heart of bee. In her name and as her representative, I be daty of expressing my thanks for them, and tes has 8 mate and the House of Representatives, the tacky and individually, to receive the assur-nce of mae and my country's eternal gratitude.— So to see that the hear of putting from a pres-ne seconding and so august, but I carry away in as in my flure winderings the hope that the land Stres will continue kindly to remember al-an ay analogop but most well deserving country. trely and individualty, to receive the useur the pings of exile nor the egotism of my bain feeings, nor the interest of all those nations he trained rights and usages I plead before the far tabant of publicity, will ever induce me to with the U.S. and the publicity of the the trabunal of publicity, will ever induce me to see that the United States should for our sake put appends their own welfare and the prosperity

ha rooms Hone of Liberty.

be sathe present condition of Europe and the rends on that Continent, which cast already s before them, cannot fail to attract atand inside the consideration of such a power as the United States are, I connot forbear the very circumstances of that security has United States enjoy while the greatest Empe quakes, will but more impress upon or the republican generosity, the sentiments of me urgency to pronounce in respect to the law assect to the undistribed safety of commercial secure in favor of such principles, which, foundit pas the law of nature and of Nature's God, are pally consistent with the funzianental principles of a rest republic, and indispensable to peace and indispensable. Humanity would hail such a pronunties for a fine such a place with inexpressible joy, as a redsion of those principles by armed interest in Hangary that opened the door to a system of the such as a second of the second of the

The very fact that Hungary, forced by the most consists appression ever seen in the history of the most superssion ever seen in the history of the constant and the constant

ming despotism on the European

and the establishment of liberal governments—and the warm sympathy with which they witness every struggle, as well as their proforal sentiments of justice and congenial generosity, will become a source of such consolation in my native land, as the supreme constitutional authorities of the glorfous Republic will, in their wisdom, deem consistent with their paramount duties towards their owa country's welfare and prospects. It is with these sentiments of hope and thanks, that I beg leave to reiterate the assurance of my everlusting respect and gratitude. And

L. KOSSUTH. TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Badger said, that as these documents had

been read, and had been listened to with such re-markable attention, he would move that they lie on the table, unless the Senator from Michigan or New York desired to have them referred. Mr. Cass-Let them be printed.

Mr. Chase also moved that they be printed.

On motion, they were referred to the Committee

U. S. SENATE, Feb. 18.

Mr. Bontann of Arkansas opposed the printing, because it was unnecessary. It was useless to print papers for the information of the Senate on a subject

on this subject, that it was time to put a stop to it.

Mr. BADGER said that he had hoped the Senate had got rid of this person a together, after his military introduction to the Senate. It was hardly to have been anticipated that he would make his appearance

ere again in a literary cap city.

Mr. Hamlin said this was a letter from at least a very distinguished man, and it was decided by many Senators that it should go on the record of the Sen-For this reason, he would favor its printing. BADGER moved that the report of the Cou tee be laid on the table. Lost, Yeas 16, nays 24.

self but gave cause for a deal of talk in others. He would vote against printing. At one time he was disposed to vote for the printing, he being then influenced by the remark of the honorable Senator from the Governor, Chief Magistrate, or Ruler of the Kingdoin of Hungary, on the free principles of the Kingdoin of Kossuth's product. Hungary, on the free principles of gov rament, amon r official records of the Senate of the United

Mr. Cass said that he regarded the letter only as a modest mode of returning thanks for the hospitalities bestowed upon him. It would be discourteous to re-

Mr. BUTLER said that when the resolution of invitation and welcome to Kossuth was pending, gentle-men were particular enough to guard against allowthere have were neither deserved by, nor intended to me personally, the am a humble exile.

Next could I consent to see myself aggrandized while my country lies in ruins and in chains. I have been thankfully received them all as manifestations of the respect for everlasting principles of autonal law, and of the lively sympthy which his great and generous country entertains for my believed country, and never for a moment to be forgetter fisher land, and end been allowed to return thanks to the Senate ing him the opportunity of addressing the Senate. This letter, addressed to the Senate, was an indirect mode of getting before this body the views of this person, and thus sending them forth under the sanction of the Senate as one of its official documents. It was not a simple letter of thanks, but a political document.

Mr. Cass said it was a new idea that the Senate and generous country and never for a moment to be forgetter father land, now a townstant with the senate in person, and that he had properly resorted to this mode. When Lafayette was introduced to the Senate at the senate and the senate and the person, and that he had properly resorted to this mode. When Lafayette was introduced to the Senate at the senate and the person, and that he had properly resorted to this mode. When Lafayette was introduced to the Senate and the senate and the senate and the person, and that he had properly resorted to this mode. When Lafayette was introduced to the Senate and the person, and that he had properly resorted to this senate. This letter, addressed to the Senate and indirect mode of getting before this body the views of this person, and that he had not been allowed to the Senate in person, and that he had properly resorted to this senate. The person and that he had not been allowed to the Senate in person, and that he had not been allowed to the Senate in person, and that he had not been allowed to held the person and that he had not been allowed to held th

anctioned and endorsed all that was contained in the locuments it ordered to be printed. Mr. BUTLER-I did not say so.
Mr. Chase said it would be disrespectful to Kos-

suth not to print this letter of thanks for attention and respect paid to him by the government. The peoples, &c. His was a real ple of Ohio had shown him the most distinguished honor, and they had for it the precedent established

Ar. BADDER and that if there was my missespect, in the Senate's refusing to print these letters, that discrepect arose from the motion of the Senator of Ohio. The paper was received and read here yesterday, and every formal respect was shown to it, and there the matter would have rested, had not the Senator moved that it be printed. It was unafter not of a kind usually printed by the Senate. The Senator, reflecting the enthusiasm of the people of Ohio, moved, as an the enthusiasm of the people of Only, moved, as an additional mark of respect, that it be printed, and the committee on printing, also governed by the same enthusiasm, reported in favor of printing. Was it disrespectful for those not under the influence of endinger enthusiasm.

hever received here in any such light. The honorable Senator, from Ohio says that the refusal, to print will be discourteous. Gentlemen make motions and raise issues themselves, and because others do not agree with them and vote for everything they pro-

It would appear as it there was something poison-ous in that name, for that honorable Senator always becomes agitated and excited thereby. We have re-ceived Gov. Kossuth with all show of bospitality, and now, when he proposes to make his bow and take his leave, gentlemen are for kicking him out of doors.

leave, gentlemen are for kicking him out of doors.

Mr. Baders said that the Senator from Louisians would have some difficulty in making good his position that those who opposed this printing were for kicking Kossuth out of doors. Kossuth was invited, he came, and we received him in this Chamber. He made his bow here, and when he left the hall, it was not because he was kicked out. Here the Senate stopped; he, however, sent this paper here. It was read, and because it was musual to print any such matter, it was not disrespectful to refuse to print this. The Senate had not done yet that which it would have to do, and that which he was ready to do at any moment, and that was, to pay the expenses of entertaining Rossuth and his suite in this city. Instead of entertaining any desire to prevent Kossuth from making he how and taking his leave of us, he would willingly withdraw his objections to the printing, if he thought by so doing Kossuth would make his bow and leave the country altogether. [Laughter.]

Mr. Borland soid that the Kossuth were first introduced to the Senate, he loss that the kind has a special to refuse to prevent Kossuth from making he how and taking his leave of us, he would willingly withdraw his objections to the printing, if he thought by so doing Kossuth would make his bow and leave the country altogether. [Laughter.]

Mr. Borland soid that the propositions relating to Kossuth were first introduced to the Senate, he

and thanks, that I beg leave to reiterate the assurance of my everlisting respect and gratitude. And
I humbly entrest your Excellency to be pleased to
communicate this, my respectful farewell, to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient serTONELINE.

TONELINE. revolution, asking for a small pittance to preserve her life for the few remaining days of her existence, and she was turned off. She asked for bread and the Sen-

ate gave her a stone. He would show that more was expended in Champages and Burgundy for Kossuth and suite, in one day, than would nove sufficed for the wants of the poor old lady for twice the probable period of her existence. Why should this letter be printed? It was not required for the information of Senators. Every one who intended to read that letter had already read it. It could give no new information to the public, for every word contained in it had been published frequently before. Nothing was to be obtained by it. No man would now swallow its doctrines who had not already done so. What object, then, could there Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Printing, reported tavorably to printing the address of Kossuth, be for publishing it? Was it for the purpose of behaving respect to Kossuth? We have shown him more respect than a hundred of such men deserved. He could see no object to be accomplished in printpapers for the information of the Senate on a subject on which the Senate had already had enough. So much talking and printing had already taken place on this subject that if was time to the subject that if was time to the friends of Kossuth, or to those who desired to make capital out of Kossuth, that the humbur was now a dead one, and cannot be galvanized; and every man who attaches himself to that humbuy must and will go down, as surely as the morrow's sun shall

> Mr. Davis defended the printing the documents. Mr. Chase said that he had charged no Senator with intentional discourtesy, but any one who heard the Senator from North Carolina, yesterday, speaking of this letter, must admit that nothing less than a United States in inviting and entertaining Kossuth was already on record, and these letters should be

The question was taken on adopting the report, ayes 18. nays 13. No quorum voting.

Mr. Borland on the table. Lost, Yeas 10, mays 24.

United States in inviting and entertaining Kossulfi was already on record, and these letters should be prize that the Senate had already printed to complete that record.

Mr. Rusk said that this man was something like these letters. They were published this morning in the papers paid by the Senate for publishing its proceedings. He could see no necessity for printing it would vote against printing. At one time he was disconnected the second control of the process of the could be provided to the process of the could be provided to the process of the could be provided to the process of the process of

Michigan, (Cass.) who said that this was at instance of Kossuth's modesty. As that was a very scarce article, and this was a very rare specimen of it, he had thought it better to preserve it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Badonn said that his remark yesterday was understood perfectly by every one present. Although the Senator went through the formality of having the papers read, yet not a half dozen Senators paid the least attention to the reading, or heard a word of the papers. It was an idle ceremony. It had been re-marked by the Senator from Louisiana that Kossuth had not been allowed to return thanks to the Senate

Mr. BADGER-I cannot admit that he would have written, for that would imply that Lafayette was de-ficient in that quality for which he was eminently dis-tinguished—modesty: [Laughter.] He would never have sent a lecture to the Senate upon free princi-ples, &c. His was a real and not an affected mod-esty, and it would not permit him to obtrude himself or his doctrines where they were not called for or required. No! He never would have sent a lecture to the Senate upon his mission, and so forth.

Mr. Downs said that if he thought Kossuth's let-

ter contained any such lecture, perhaps 'se would think Mr. Bapoen said that in the letter it was said that

the United States sent a vessel to restore him to lib-erty and activity. All knew what was meant by ac-Mr. Downs said it was never supposed that he was

to be confined after he reached here.

Mr. BADGER said that still it must be well under-

thusiasm for Kessuth and his dectrine, to oppose the printing of matter not necessary to be printed for any purpose whatevest. For one, he did not desire the record of the Senate to be covered by anything furmittee from that body, and from that moment he stood the relating to this gentleman.

Mr. Sewand said that as Congress had sent a national vessel to Asia for Kossuth, had invited him to Washington and received him as their guest, it was Washington and received him as their guest, it was due to the self-respect of the Senate to receive and treat his thanks with all proper conitesy.

Mr. BUTLER said that in the letter of Kossuth, he assumes that we received him as the representative of his country. Now, t is was not the case. He was never received here in any such light. The honoraopposing the printing. Kossuch had been called a humbug, a dead humbug. It had been said that all influence for good or evil of his writings or speeches had been exhausted—then why oppose the printing? It is with us now an act of courtesy. If it was feared to be the absorbance of the second Mr. Downs said that after all the circumstances of Kossuth's invitation and reception by the Senate, the expression of his thanks ought to be received and placed upon record. The Senator from North Carolins seemed to act under the influence of a species of hydrophobia whenever the name of Kossuth was mentioned.

It is with us now an act of courtesy. If it was feared to 'et the thoughts of this man go forth, because they might make an undue impression upon the minds of the people, that fear was unfounded. People would bear him and reflect upon what they heard, and should tended to be in which they have a deep impression upon their minds, all the efforts of politicians to isolate the policy of the Government from the wishes of the people would be in vain.

Mr. CLEMENS said he had no apprehensions that anything that Kossuth would say now, would make an improper impression on the taind of the people. He was as willing to trust the people as the Sensitor. He was willing to abide by their first impressions or their matured convictions. If the people of the United States were now collected, and a vote taken not apply to the contain the destricts.

it deepens the criminality of Kossuth, for his truckling policy in the United States!

From the London Morning Advertiser. KOSSUTH AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The following eloquent and spirit-stirring appeal to Kossuth, was addressed to him by a lady, who takes a profound interest in the question of American slavery, previous to the departure of the illustrious Magyar for America. Recent incidents on the other side of the Atlantic confer on the document a

special interest at the present time:—
Permit me to ask your acceptance of a small book Liberty of Conscience, being the substance of a lec-Liberty of Conscience, being the substance of a lecture, delivered at Liverpool, by my husband. He would have been among the foremost to welcome you; but he felt that you were overwhelmed by a nation's greetings. Your name is indissolubly associated with liberty—so must it be with "Liberty of conscience." Both are the gifts of God to every human being, and he who would alienate the one or the other, robs Him who gives and Him who receives. the other, robs Him who gives and Him who receives. I have traced your noble patriotism for more than two years, on your beloved Hungary, and felt deeply grieved that English statesmen suffered you to be crushed by perfidions Austria, backed by the despot of Russia. But when those tyrants felt that their only safety was in banishing you from Widden to further Kutayah, my soul sunk within me, and I cried, "Kossuth will one day perish by the hand of the Austrian assassin." Yet God, who hears the sighing of the prison-house, that, as Joseph, you should yet save a signing of the prisoner, raised your head out of the prison-house, that, as Joseph, you should yet save a people chosen by Him; that in the midst of darkness and superstition they may know and love His name; lo your captivity, He restored to you the wife of your posom and children, thrice dear to you. And because He had a favor for you. He gave you, even there, hope in His mercy, mental capabilities, and facilities to master that tongue, through which your Heaven-born principles should thrill every soul, as with electric fire and love-should carry conviction to every

mind, and cordial co-operation to every heart, head, and hand of the great Anglo-Saxon family.

That you were not permitted to pass through France, has, in the providence of God, worked for good. Cowardly despots quail at your approach. The French people appreciated it; and, with the people of England, marked the cloven foot that would desaloof of a haughty aristocracy from the illustrious representative of European freedom, pass unheeded. But you are proceeding to a country boasting of its liberty, while it confines that inalienable gift of God to one color. T. c. S. nators of America have framed

You will turn with indignant abhorrence from the very legislators of that country, who, to uphold the internal slave trade, have turned the States into one wast brothel, raising their own progeny for the market, and selling the fruit of their body and the mother of their children to the highest bidder. All this work of darkness they will be careful to hide from you; nevertheless, your penetration and discernment, and your exalted moral feeling, will soon trace the demoralizing influence of the accursed systrace the demoralizing influence of the accursed systrace the demoralizing influence of the accursed system in the heartless and cruel, the polluted and protein in the heartless and cruel, the polluted and protein the heartless and cruel the hear ten thousands. Haynau flogged one woman before his brutal soldiery.—America is a nation of woman-floggers, a country gloated with gore. Russia's outliess monster plies the knoot over a poor degrad-ed people. The land of the free and the brave emed people. The land of the free and the brave em-ploys the cowhide, the bowie knife, the chains, the bloodhounds, and the Lynch law. Can the mighty Kossuth look with complacency on such a people? Par he that from him! Can be culogise the people of that land as free, when three and a quarter mil-lions of immortal souls born in America are, as their tions of immortal souls born in America are, as their own Judge Jay says, "stripped of every right, and reduced to the condition of a vendible beast of burden? Where the liberty of the slave is concerned, and all his hopes of happiness for the life that is, and that that is to rome, no jury is allowed to settle the controversy. But in all other cases, if the point in question he worth twenty dollars, a jury must decide." Such are the laws and the people that make them, while the ministers, the teachers of religion, are the bulwarks of the system. In many instances, the carrequited labor of the negro provides a livthe unrequited labor of the negro passides a liv-ing for some of their proudest sages, and, as did the and variety of man, they week the Scriptures, and variety try to prove that God hath not made of one blood all nations of the earth. We know who has chosen it as the duty of the good and holy, "to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burden, and let the oppressed go free, even to break

loss the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burden, and let the oppressed go free, even to break every yoke."

The God of the oppressed strengthen you for the work, for the conflict that is before you! May He keep you as in the bollow of His hand! The men who would retain their fellow man in chains are not the freemen whom the truth makes free, and the works which they do are deeds of darkness. However they may disguise themselves, they are base and ignoble as oppressors. Let them not entrap you in their foul smare, or work their enchantments on you, till your moral vision is destrayed, that you may wink at their nation's sin. The virtuous Kossuth will not, then, stand as he now does—freedom's champion. In consenting to the sin of America, his own garments, pure and unsullied us they are, would be stained by the blood of the slave. And the nations of Europe would have cause to mourn the Hungarian Samson, who, after emancipating in apirit his own country, slept on the treacherous lap of alaveholding America, till she had shorn him of his strength. Let it not be said, a blinded Samson is the impersonation of European liberty.

But it never can be said that Kossuth, whose first ruling act was to set his country's serfs free, had

We are privately informed that the writer of the following faithful and timely letter, (which Kossuth received and read at the time.) is the wife of the Rèv. Dr. Massie, of London. The blessings of the perishing slaves in this land rest upon her! But how it deepens the criminality of Kossuth, for his truckyet suffering you to triumph in Europe till, by your bright example, your eloquent pleasing with that people, you shall have made them a nation trally free, at whose moral power tyrants shall tremble? He people, you shall have inde them a nationality free, at whose moral power tyrants shall tremble? He who bestowed on you the indomitable love of liberty, the talents of the head and the heart, the cloquence that carries the will and the mind as by a resistless that carries the will and the mind as by a resistless and ennobling impulse, — He says, "Occupy with these till I come." May yours be the blessed task to open the prison doors to them that are bound; and many are the nations of Europe who pant for deliverance. My husband, my children, and myself commend you to God, who is able to keep you from falling, and guide your feet in the right path.

VOS SINGERE FREND. YOUR SINCERE PRIEND.

From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.

LETTER PROM PARKER PILLSBURY.

We have just been holding the anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in Boston. How

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in Boston. How I wish you could have been there. We may have had larger audiences at some times, and a longer array of eminent speakers; but it is doubtful whether we ever had a more effective meeting.

Prominent among the topics considered, were Kossuth and Colonization—especially the former. So universal has been the admiration of the Hungarian Chieftain, that none but such impracticables as we are could help injuring in the chorus. ve are, could help joining in the chorus.

But abolitionists see not as other men see. We have taken our stand by the side of the American Hungariana, and cannot consent to recognise any man or movement as deserving our special regard, that would tread them still lower, to rescue any other people. The Hungarian peasantry are most wickedly oppressed. But they are not challel slaves. If they were, if they were just like our slaves, he would be a mean creature who would ask in their behalf what Kos uth asks for his countrymen.

Should we go to England and ask aid in our work of ant savery, and pledge and re-pledge, and sweer and re-swear curselves to be blind to, and silent upon the oppressions and wrongs done there, as he has, so many, many times, since he landed of we never should hear the last of it. We ought never

to hear the last of it.

Kossuth comes here for money and muskets. He troy the principle of liberty. Nor does the standing The slaveholder has no money more than other robbers and pirates. Kossuth walks coolly among our anction-blocks and barracoons, and asks tithes offerings of those who buy and sell Kossuths as good as himself, and as brave, to be driven with the cartliberty, while it confines that malierable gift of Ode to one color. The Souths of America have framed inquity by a law, and this law denies freedom to 3,179,000 human beings. The wretched slave of the free republic knows no liberty—can possess no property; dare not claim the wife of his hosom; and the mother of the slave child cannot call her own the infant she cradles in her womb. Bought and sold as any only give me the price of them, and you may sell them to the hell-torments of slave that the major of the slave child cannot call her own the infant she cradles in her womb. Bought and sold as any only give me the price of them, and you may sell them to the hell-torments of slaves. fant she cradles in her womb. Bought and sold as the beasts that perish, (no man caring for their souls,) they are reared for the market, and, when they follow the dictates of liberty, are hunted by human blood-hounds, and are torn and mangled as by beasts of prey. When was Hungarian serfforn equal to this? And yet your first act, as a ruler, was to emancipate the three and a half millions of serfs in your fatherland. Has the Great Jehovah, think you, given a proprietary, a chartered right, to America, above all other nations, in the soul and body of her fellow-man, that she may hourly and daily, and through all generations, plunder the negro of his rights?—and yet be held up as the model of a free nation! Nay, your righteens soul will loathe American slavery. Your noble nature cannot endure it. Your generous spirit

resentative now in this country, receiving nomining the matter cannot endure it. Your generous spirit homage, of which no archangel in heaven is worthy. And Kossuth must inevitably have his reward.—

And Kossuth must inevitably have his reward.—

And Kossuth must inevitably have his reward. noble nature cannot cannot contain the wail of an oppressed people. You cannot forbear to "deliver them that are drawn unto death and ready to be slain, and that are drawn unto death and ready to be slain, and struck hands with the oppressor in a manner and de-gree effectly novel in the history of sycophancy and

> give assurrance that we shall stand by our princi-ples, no matter who is false, or how great the temp-tation may be to swerve from them. And Hungary herself will one day see how necessary is our course even fur her deliverance. We must wait yet longer, before our course and cause shall be magni-fied. But it shall in due time be magnified, and greatly glorified. Yours in faith and patience.
> PARKER PILLSBURY.

SAMUEL R. WARD AND KOSSUTH.

Rev. Samuel R. Ward,-who has for some time een exiled from the United States, to avoid the liability of being returned to the South as a chattel, writes from Canada to 'Frederick Douglass's Paper'

I was very much pleased with Professor Allen's I was very much pleased with Professor Allen's strictures upon the action of the New York Committee of Thirteen. Kossuth certainly knows little and cares less about the black people of this continent, and it seems to me to be wanting in self-respect for our people to run after such a man. Besider, we must do more for ourselves, before we can expect the self-liberators of the old world to pay much attention to our relies of them. Gaulianean who want for to our notices of them. Gentlemen who voted for the slaveholding tool of despotism, Millard Fillmore, and Washington Hunt, who has the hardihood to

treating Ireland, and, with a consistency worthy of himself, he meddles not with the American method of enslaving Americans. An aristocrat, the former of enslaving Americans. An aristocrat, the former owner of a princely fortune, a man of high office, civil and military at home, and the guest of the aristocracy wherever he goes, (except in Turkey.) he is not expected to show feelings in common with the poor of any country or color. To thrust ourselves upon the attentions of such a man and to expect sught from him were positively absord. Such is my humble opinion. I shall be much mistaken if the Ex-Governor of Hungary does not show himself quite capable of leaving the United States without the utterance of a single syllable against the Haynanism of America,—the slavery thereof.

America,—the slavery thereof.

The extravagant notions of Mr. Thomas, I do not wonder at knowing, so well as I do, that gentleman's wonder at knowing, so well as I do, that gentleman's habit of over estimating every thing that at all strikes him favorably. But I do wonder how even John Thomas could call Kossuth the greatest man of the age, or how he could suppose Kossuth to be finishing up the anti-slavery work of the age; or how Mr. Thomas could reckon upon any anti-slavery influence especially in New York, as resulting from the visit of the Great Hungarian. Braide Gerrit Smith Kossuth is but a child, a pigmy. The noblest ideas of the latter were long since avowed and insisted on by the former. International rights, free trade, the application of the fundamental principles of on by the former. International rights, free trade, the application of the fundamental principles of Christianity to our civil and international relations, pray to whom are these new ideas, who has read the writings or heard the words of the Man of Peterboro? When Kosauth shall have learned to apply his principles to social life, and live at home, as Smith does, the great doctrines of human equality, then he will get even the name of the imitator, or disciple, or condition of the greatest man of the age, but not till then. Still, I repeat, I do not wonder at Mr. Thomas's extravagance in this matter, for it is so

Mr. Thomas's extravagance in this matter, for it is so P. S. I agree with Wendell Phillips and yourself, exactly, about Kossuth. Mr. Thomas' white-washing of the great Magyar, does not, after all,

make him anything else than a political adventurer, with axes to grind, regardless of the woes of downtrodden Americans. The despots of Europe, will harl this in his face when he goes back, and most richly does he deserve the bitterest taunts of the worst enemies of liberty in the old world. What a worst enemies of liberty in the old world. What a pity it will be that he can reply, 'I had the approv-al and defence of one of the editors of the only organ of the Liberty Party, the most radical abolition par-ty in the American Union! Such an apology may very justly bring American Liberty Partyism into disrepute on the other side of the Atlantic. Much the better way, in our judgment, is to hold European and American apostles of liberty as alike hypocritical, unless they can see and feel the force of the ap-plication of the doctrine of inalienable human rights to others than those immediately connected with themselves.

From Frederick Douglass's Paper. PERSONAL CONTRASTS.

PETERBORO', Jan. 30, 1852.

Mr. Douglass—Dear Sir:—Within a few months
orst, two noted 'foreigners' have visited the United States. Both are potorious 'agitators,' both have for their object the liberation of the oppressed, and both claim our sympathies for the objects of their labors, on the ground that they are oppressed contrary to the laws of God.

But with what different receptions and treatment they meet. Thompson was mct, upon his first attempt to address the people of Boston, by a mob; the press dealt out its calumniations with an unsparing hand. Mossuln was met at New York by the people en masse, and hailed with all the enthusiasm they were capable of exhibiting. The press landed him to the skies, and indiscriminately praised all his acts; and the noble Magyar is met daily, almost hourly, by depntations, with addresses, containing high-flown ex-pressions of their love of liberty, and sympathy for

Hungary.

Now what is the cause of all this difference in the ception and treatment of these two men? It is this: George Thompson was not sectional, in his reproof of wrong; Kossuth is. Thompson told us plainly of our own sins; Kossuth tells us of Russin's sins.—Thompson reproved the despots of the United States; Kossuth reproves the despots of Fernanda States; Thompson reproved the despots of Europe. Thompson told of black men's wrongs; Kosenth tells of white men's wrongs. Thompson asked intervention against wrongs at our own door; Kosenth asks intervention gainst wrongs on the other side of the globe.

Ah, how much essier for one's conecience to be

With such facts in view, shall we be long in decid-With such facts in view, shall we be long in deciding what is the key to the conduct of the American people? Does it require any great ability to trace cause from effect, to see where the 'shoe pinches.' Oh, shame on such men, who are unwilling to be told of America's sins, yet greedily devour every word of the man who rehearses those of Europe! Shame on America, if a lone exile must-crouch down at the feet of the dragon of America, the 'peculiar institution,' to secure her co-operation in the work of restoring to him his fatherland! Let her arise and put away the great evil, and then, and not till then, with a show of consistency, she may help the weak and oppressed of consistency, she may help the week and oppressed of other lands. Then may she aspire to the elevated and noble station of the guardian of liberty. Then will she recognize in such men as Thompson and Kossuth, the advocates of the great eternal principles of liberty.

A DEMONIACAL SPIRIT. The following is the bill now before the Legisla-

The following is the bill now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to prevent the emigration of colored persons into the State:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any negro or mulatto to come into or settle in this Commonwealth; and any negro or negroes, mulatto or mulattoes, so coming, immigrating into this State for the purpose of settling therein, shall be liable to an imprisonment of not less than two months or more than nine months upon conviction thereof.

Sec 2. That any person or porsons employing or otherwise encouraging invisual negro or mulatto to immigrate into, settle or remain within the bounds of this Commonwealth shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dellars, or more than a hundred dellars, to be recovered as other fines of like amount are recoverable.

Sec. 3. That such fines so recovered shall be paid into the treasury of the proper county until denanded by the overseers of the poor of the township in which the offence or offences enumerated in the foregoing acctions of this act shall have been committed, who shall apply it to the use and comfort of the poor in their charge.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor in the different townships, wards or boroughts of this Commonwealth to make information and prosecute to conviction all persons violating the second and third sections of this set; and any overseer of the poor who shall knowingly n get a refuse to make information as aforesaid, shall be liable to the fine imposed by the second section of this act.