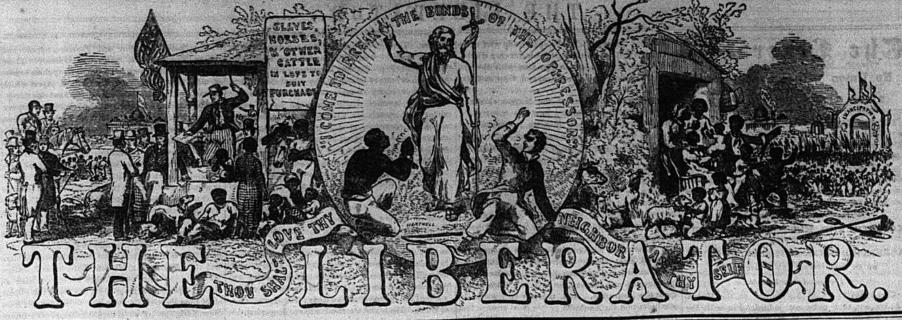
Three-\$1 50 per annum, in advance. Till remittances are to be made, and all letters and the paper are to placed (For Pain, ) to the General Agent.

Talertisements making less than a square inhere times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Area's of the American, Massachusetts, na and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

test in receive subscriptions for the Liberator. faire, Easend Quincy, Samuel Philbrick, figures. [This Committee is responsible grants anancial economy of the paper—not for



to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

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

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 pre-grving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and 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

TIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXIL. NO. 9.

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

WHOLE NO. 1103.

## Selections.

plead their can

-'I am here The United Str

tly with the con

and with the

nation to man

nduct. For if

ympathy and e

ons, surely the

y demands the

we ought to go.

speech at the

I, if we (the Uni

And there is decline the constant steal into ye

our duty to in

nat may befall

obliged to go

itive from opp

s, that while

paterial aid'-i

mortal encounter position of north estruction of error throw of prejeded bolition of slaver

r case, it were just of American sia se of liberty is the

nited States'; t

o become the pro-it is your glorion elected to be the

the asylum to op

population with en elf-complacency o

liferes, na the tro

FILLMORE, WE

and to give it is question of comes fungarian residen

h it as a duty, an

ing 'injuriousy's king sides again and over again, 'which, in the matter alluded is dding of the Slaver?

reference with the magnetiality and

to be ident

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.

U. S. SENATE-Wednesday, Feb. 17. The Cair laid before the Senate a letter from foot, dated Concinnati, Feb. 14, 1852. The detrandersed to the President, and states that maken to being instanced in the diplomatic forms for United States, has respectfully directed his seed to the President, with a request that it might before Congress. Since then, he has been of brite Secretary of State that such could and the Secretary of State had suggest ar copes of the letter might be sent to each as Courses. Acting upon this, he addressed Sente the following copy of his letter to the

Washington Citt, Jan. 12, 1852. PARSONAL: The most generous invitation conman act of the Congress of the United ed and officially transmitted to me by edency, having afforded me the distinguish-ref being acceptably presented by the illus-Secretary of State to the Chief Magistrate of

f the United States :-

Repetic; having been, upon subsequent resonant Congress, received with almost unprecessioner by the House of constitues; having been entertained with un-poset kindness by the Sentiors and Repre-sessof the United States; obliged with courpassfergreeding my aspirations, by the heads of a man departments of the Executive Govern-er, salfavored by marks of kind attention and restly by the honorable members of Congress, in illustrous hodies of this great Republic; the whiteone when the exigencies of my country's es require me to depart from the city of Washge, sal to fulfil the agreeable duty of acknowling personally that protective sympathy which atterns, rates and States of this glorious Condection continue to manifest in favor of the just of the freedom of the European Continent, so intiny more argent, as, according to the present dion of Empe, every moment's accident may or set to answer those duties which, in obedient white with my sovereign will, I assumed, when, unmiscally elected Governor of the State of arry, I took an outh to God and the people to ation that majoral independence which my nanitely, it is a matter of deep regret to me not able individually to express my everlasting made; but though my mind be mournfully im-and with increasi, this grief at the melancholy in-truse connected with the last moments of my fing here, that the heart of my beloved and ven-sleansther has broken under the renewed perseinfect upon my family by the House of pail without leaving a formal but sincere ac-axiedment of all those memorable favors so genbestowed upon me, conscious hs I am that the bears were neither deserved by, nor intended me personly, the am a humble exile.

New could I consent to see myself aggrandized while my country lies in zums and in chains. I have, then, the more thankfully received them all as manifestions of the respect for everlasting princi-ples of autonal law, and of the lively sympathy such this great and generous country entertains for my beloved country, and never for a moment to be forgotion father land, now a temporary victim of the relation of those principles. The oppressed sations of the European continent, so highly interseed a those principles, will look with consolation stellar memorable favors I was honored with, as hapaciesi proof that the Chief Magistrate of this rest Republic was indeed a true interpreter of its pole's sentiments, and met with the cordial conturnee of the enlightened legislature of this gro-ture country, when he declared officially that the their States cannot remain indifferent in a case in tack the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked a sub-public sentiment, and to oppress the spirit of Section in any country.

below in any country.

The magnatumous declaration, followed by such memor munifestations, will be recorded in history a materialism in behalf of the everlasting princiof the live of nations, against their infraction by more, and the milions of my people will revive the hope and confidence when they shall come to her that favors were bestowed upon their exiled the breat Republic of the West. ledging the justice of Hungary's cause,

a her ages and as her representative, I have receiv-tishes, and they have sunk into the very heart of them. In her name and as her representative, I see the say of expressing my thanks for them. and iss por Excellency, as well as the executive office, as the Excellency as well as the executive office, as a set of the House of Representatives, textier and individually, to receive the assurance ame and my country's cornelly extractly and individually. tendace; and individually, to receive the assur-nce of once and my country's eternal gratitude.— id and selemn is the hoar of pitting from a pres-toe a consoling and so august, but I carry away in me in my future winderings the hope that the less States wil continue kindly to remember al-ticular and analysis of the sentence of the present of the States will continue kindly to remember al-ticular and analysis of the sentence of the sentence of the States and country. smarphy but most well deserving country, and the page of exile nor, the egotism of my faut feelings, nor the interest of all those nations the can nor rights and usages I plead before the against the little publicity, will ever induce me to the pattern to the pattern to the page to the page. and that the United States should for our sake put people their own welfare and the prosperity of a pipular their own welfare and the prosperity of a pipular Hone of Liberty.

But as the present condition of Europe and the

has reas on his Continent, which cast already by such as before them, cannot ful to attract ata fine and invite the consideration of such a power a rath as the United States are, I cannot forbear sope that the very circumstances of that security that the United States enjoy while the greatest and Europe quakes, will but more impress upon the base repained a generosity, the sentiments of second arrange to propounce in respect to the law rease agency to pronounce in respect to the law a tuber and international duties and rights, as also a state and international duties and rights, as also a seed to the undisturbed safety of commercial accounts in favor of such principles, which, founded some in favor of such principles, which, founded some the favor of such principles of Nature's God, are the favor of such principles of a seat republic, and indispensable to peace and the favorages. Hamanity would had such a pronuncians four and a place with inexpressible joy, as a sea a rolation of those principles by armed interfaces in Hamanity what opened the door to a system of the favorage in Hangary that opened the door to a system of the favorage in Hangary that opened the door to a system of the favorage in Hangary that opened the door to a system of the favorage in Hangary that opened the door to a system of the favorage in Hangary that opened the door to a system of the favorage in Hangary that opened the door to a system of the favorage in Hangary that opened the door to a system of the favorage in Hangary that opened the door to a system of the favorage in Hangary that opened the favorage in Hangary that opened the door to a system of the favorage in Hangary that opened the door to a system of the favorage in Hangary that opened the door to a system of the favorage in Hangary that opened the favorage in Han

The very fact that Hungary, forced by the most bearing the very fact that Hungary, forced by the most bearing to the fact that Hungary, forced by the most bearing to the fact that hat history of maked, and, and celaring its independenc, excercised at right, and followed that principle upon which had a geriously the very political existence of a Ented States, and the fact that that legitimate a pendence was overthrown by the most cruel violate of international law, makes me confidently by that the deep interest which the people of the last States feel in the spread of liberal principles,

ent. 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. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported lavorably to printing the address of Kossuth, read yesterday.

Mr. BORLAND of Arkansas opposed the printing, because it was unnecessary. It was useless to print papers for the information of the Senate on a subject papers for the information of the Senate on a sinject on which the Senate had already had enough. So much talking and printing had already taken place on this subject, that it was time to put a stop to it. Mr. Bargers said that he had hoped the Senate

had got rid of this person a to either, after his military introduction to the Senate. It was hardly to have en 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 Senfors that it should go on the record of For this reason, he would favor its printing. Mr. BADGER moved that the report of the Co

ce be laid on the table. Lost, Yeas 16, nays 24.

The question was taken on adopting the report, navs 13. No quorum voting.

Hungary, on the free principles of gov rament, amon z the official records of the Senate of the United

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

Mr. BUTLER said that when the resolution of invition of the Senate as one of its official documents. It was not a simple letter of thanks, but a redistant

Mr. Cans said it was a new idea that the Senate anctioned and endorsed all that was contained in the

by Congress.

Mr. Bangen said that if there was any disrespect n the Senute's refusing to print these letters, that disrespect 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 natter would have rested, had not the Senator moved that it be printed. It was matter not of a kind nsu-ally printed by the Senate. The Senator, reflecting ally printed by the Senate. The Senator, renecting the enthusiasm of the people of Ohio, 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 enthusiasm for Kossuth and his doctrine, to oppose the printing of matter not necessary to be printed for any limits.

assumes that we received him as the representative of his country. Nov, t is was not the case. He was never received here in any such light. The honorable Senator from Obio 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-Mr. Downs said that after all the circumstances of

Cossuth's invitation and reception by the Senate, the Ressults's invitation and the control of the expression of his thanks ought to be received and placed upon record. The Senator from North Carolina seemed to act under the influence of a species of hydrophobia whenever the name of Kossuth was

It would appear as if there was something poison

not because he was kicked out. Here the Senate stopped; he, however, sent this paper here. It was read, and because it was unusual 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 which he was ready to do at any moment, and that which he was ready to do at any moment, and that which he was ready to do at any moment, and that which he expenses of entertaining any desire to prevent Kosauth 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. I Laughter,

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

and the establishment of liberal governments—and the warm sympathy with which they witness every struggle, as well as their profound sentiments of justice and congenial generosity, will become a source of such consolation in my nature land, as the supreme constitutional authorities of the glorious Republic will, in their wisdom, deen consistent with their paramount duties towards their own country's welfare and prospects. It is with these sentiments of hope and thanks, that I beg leave to reiterate the assurance of my everlasting 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 servint,

L. KOSSUTII.

To the President 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 Cham-He would show that more was expended in Champagne and Burgundy for Kossuth and suite, in one day, than would nave 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 istence. Why should his letter be function 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 be for publishing it? Was it for the purpose of showing 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 printing these letters, other than to give to him and his doctrines the sanction of the Senate. He would say to the friends of Kossuth, or to those who desired to make capital out of Kossuth, that the humbug was now a dead one, and cannot be galvanized; and every man who attaches himself to that humbug 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 the Senator from North Carolina, yesterday, sp of this letter, must admit that nothing less motion to print was required. The course of the United States in inviting and entertaining Kossuth was already on recerit, and these letters should be printed to complete that record.

ayes 18, nays 13. No quorum voting.

Mr. Borland said the Senute had already printed these letters. They were published this morning in the papers paid by the Senute for publishing its proceedings. He could see no necessity for printing it would vote against printing. At one time he was discussed to the could see the could see the necessity for printing it. Mr. Banger said that publicity was not the object sought. It was to put this manifesto from the Governor, Chief Magistrate, or Ruler of the Kingdom of Michigan, (Cass.) who said that this was an instance of Kossuth's modesty. As that was a very scarce arof Kossuth's modesty. As that was a very scarce ar-ticle, and this was a very rare specimen of it, he had

thought it better to preserve it. [Laughter.]

Mr. BADGER 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 Mr. Butler said that when the resolution of invi-tation and welcome to Kossuth was pending, gentle-men were particular enough to guard against allow-had not been allowed to return thanks to the Senate ing him the opportunity of addressing the Senate. In person, and that he had properly resorted to this This letter, addressed to the Senate, was an indirect mode. When Lafayette was introduced to the Senate and mode of getting before this body the views of this ate, he was not allowed to address the Senate, and person, and thus sending them forth under the sane- why should Kossuth? But Lafayette sent no letter

Mr. Downs-If he had, would you have voted

sanctioned and endorsed all that was contained in the documents it ordered to be printed.

Mr. Butler—I did not say so.

Mr. Chase said it would be disrespectful to Kossuth not to print this letter of thanks for attention and respect paid to him by the government. The people of Ohio had shown him the most distinguished honor, and they had for it the precedent established by Congress.

Mr. Badder—I cannot admit that he would have written, for that would imply that Lafayette was deficient in that quality for which he was eminently distinguished—modesty: [Laughter.] He would never have sent a lecture to the Senate upon free principles, &c. His was a real and not an affected modesty, and it would not permit him to obtrinde himself or his doctrines where they were not called for or required. No! He never would have sent a lecture Mr. BADGER-I cannot admit that he would have

to the Senate upon his mission, and so forth.

Mr. Downs said that if he thought Kossuth's letter-contained any such lecture, perhaps 'ie would think Mr. Bapgen 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. Banger said that still it must be well understood that by activity he meant action in behalf of Hungary—action, agitation, such as he is now engag-

Mr. Soule said that Kossuth came here by invitaprinting of matter not necessary to be printed for any purpose whateves? For one, he did not desire the record of the Senate tribe covered by anything furth r relating to this gentlemen.

Mr. Seward 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 due to the self-respect of the Senate to receive and treat his thanks with all proper courtesy.

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 honorance of the self-received here is any such light. The honorance of the self-received here is any such light. The honorance of the self-received here is any such light. The honorance of the self-received here is any such light. The honorance of the self-received here is any such light. The honorance of the self-received here is any such light. The honorance of the self-received him to the Senate Chamber by a Committee from that Mr. Soule said that Kossuth came here by invitation. Hospitalities were tendered and accepted. He was introduced into the Senate Chamber by a Committee from that body, and from that moment he stood amongst us no longer a stranger, but a gnest. He would not stop to inquire what was the precise nature of the document. He would not cavil about words, and hoped the Senate would not. It was a letter of grateful thanks to those who granted him hospitality, which he so highly prized. When that letter was received and read, it was no longer in the document. body, without discourtesy, to refuse it a place on the record. He was at a loss to understand the object of opposing the printing. Kussinh 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 corriery. If it was feared to 'et the thoughts of this man go forth, because they might make an under impression man the minds of 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 it make 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

It would appear as if there was something poisonous in that name, for that honorable Senator always becomes agitated and excited thereby. We have received 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.

Mr. Badden 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 Senator stopped; he, however, sent this paper here. It was Mr. CLEMENS said he had no apprehensions that

The Pittsburg Chronicle says the receipts at the Kossuth festival in that city last week, were \$3 500. The Committee deducted twelve or fifteen hundred dollars for expenses, and offered the balance to Kossuth, which he indignantly refused to receive, observing that the whole amount was intended for Hungary, and none of it to defray expenses. The Committee were perfectly overwhelmed with the terse, knock-down response of the eloquent stranger. The anawer was, indeed, to them, the most remarkable bit of rhetoric that they had heard from his eloguent line.

ing 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 illustri-

ous Magyar for America. Recent incidents on the other side of the Atlantic confer on the document a pecial interest at the present time:—

Permit me to ask your acceptance of a small book,

Permit me to ask your acceptance of a small book, 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. I have traced your noble patriotism for more than 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. 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 Anstria, 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 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. In your captivity, He restored to you the wife of your bosom and children, thrice dear to you. And because the 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 hour principles should their 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. Kossuth and Colonization—especially the former.

But abolitionists see not as other men see. We have taken our stand by the side of the American Hungarians, 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 challed slares. 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. to master that tongue, through which your Heaven-born principles should thrill every soul, as with elec-tric fire and love—should carry conviction to every of ant savery, and pledge and re-pledge, and swear

mother of the slave child cannot call her own the infant 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 bloodhounds, and are torn and mangled as by beast of prey. When was Hungarian serfiom equal to this? And yet your first act, as a ruler, was to emancipate the three and a half millions of serls in your fatherland. Has the Great Jehovah, think you, given a preprietary, a chartered right, to America, above all other nations, in the soul and body of her fellow-man, that the was hourly and daily, and through all general powers. Hungary has no better that she may hourly and daily, and through all genthat 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 will be stirred within you to hear the wail of an eppressed people. You cannot forbear to "deliver them that are drawn unto death and ready to be slain, and

this work of darkness they will be careful to find dis-from you; nevertheless, your penetration and dis-despise bim, and send him empty-handed home-despise bim, and a send him empty-handed him empty-hande slain his thousands; Fillmore, Clay, and Cass, their ten thousands. Haynau flogged one woman before his brutal soldiery—America is a nation of woman-floggers, a country gloated with gore. Russia's ruthless monster plus the knost over a poor degraded people. The land of the free and the brave employs the cowhide, the bowie knife, the chains the loodhounds, and the Luzsia. ernment, and your exalled moral feeling, will soon race the demoralizing influence of the accursed sys-em in the heartless and cruel, the polloted and pro-ane boasters of the free Republic. Haynau has lain his thousands; Fillmere, Clay, and Cuss, their bloodbounds, and the Lynch law. Can the mighty Kossuth look with completency on such a people? Par he that from him! Can be eulogise the people Far he that from him! Can he eulogise the people of that land as free, when three and a quarter millions of immortal souls born in America are, as their own Indge 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 come, no jury is allowed to settle the entroversy. 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 anrequited labor of the negro pavides a living for some of their proudest sages, and, as du the great adversary of man, they wrest the Scriptures.

in the content of the people that make them, while the ministers, the teachers of religious, are the bollwarks of the system. In many instances, the carrequited labor of the negro pavides a living for some of their proudest sayes, and, as dul the great adversary of man, they wrest the Scriptures, and wainly try to prove that God hath not made of one blood all nations of the earth. We know who has chesen it as the duty of the good and hely, "to loose the bonds of wickedness, to made the eavy burden, and let the oppressed go free, even to bresk every yoke."

The God of the oppressed strengthen you for the work, for the conflict that is before you? May He krey 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 desguise themselves, they are base and ignoble as oppressors. Let them not entrap you in their fool mare, or work their enclantments or you till your moral vision is destroyed, that you may wink at their nation's sin. The victious Kossuth will not then, stand as he now does—freedom's champion. In consenting to the sin of America, his own garments, pure stall useful does not be said, a blinded Samson is the impersonation of European liberty.

But in ever can be said that Kossuth, whose first ruling act was to set his country's seris free, had

We are privately informed that the writer of joined hands with the basest of slaveholders under the following faithful and timely letter, (which Kossuth received and read at the time,) is the wife of the Rêv. Dr. Massic, of London. The blessings of the perishing slaves in this land rest upon her! But how it deepens the criminality of Kossuth, for his truck-line policy in the United States! pose He called you from Kutayah to America? Not yet suffering you to triumph in Europe till, by your bright example, your eloquent pleading with that people, you shall have made them a astionatuly 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 eloquence that carries the will and the mind as by a resistless

and emobling 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 a larged configuration.

ing, and guide your feet in the right path.
YOUR SINCERE FRIEND.

From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle. LETTER PROM PARKER PILLSBURY.

We have just been holding the anniversary of the

and re-swear curselves to be blind to, and silent upor 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 we never should hear the last of it. We ought never

France, has, in the providence of Grod, worked for good. Cowardly despots quail at your approach. The French people appreciated it; and, with the people of England, marked the cloven fiot that would destroy the principle of liberty. Nor does the standing aloof 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. offerings of those who buy and sell Kossuths as good as himself, and as brave, to be driven with the cart-But you are proceeding to a country boasting of its liberty, while it confines that inalienable gift of God to one color. To S nators 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 income. The slave child cannot call her own the income. Crafts, must be advertised with indies, logs and horses, and sold at auction, that he may have the price of them to buy guns, with which to shoot the Austrians. He say, only give me the price of them, and you may sell them to the hell-terments of sla-

lobe. So speaks Kossuth.

We wish all men free. Hungary has no better.

But in our meeting.

that are drawn unto death and ready to be slain, and say. Behold, we knew it not."

You will turn with indignant abhorence from the struck hands with the oppressor in a manner and degree perfectly novel in the history of sycophancy and the struck hands with the oppressor in a manner and degree perfectly novel in the history of sycophancy and You will turn with indignant abnorrence from the very legislators of that country, who, to uphold the internal slave trade, have turned the States into one internal slave trade, have turned the States into one brothel raising their own progeny for the large measure, the contempt always felt by those internal slave trade, have turned the States into one vast 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 disfrom you; nevertheless, your penetration and disfrance in the penetration

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 patiene

SAMUEL R. WARD AND KOSSUTH. Rev. Samuel R. Ward,-who has for some tim been exiled from the United States, to avoid the lia-

bility of being returned to the South as a chattel, writes from Canada to 'Frederick Douglass's Paper as follows :-

I was very much pleased with Profess

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 aught from him were positively absord. Such is my humble onlined. I shall be much mistaken if the Ex-Governor of Hungary does not show himself quite capable of leaving the United States without the utternace of a single syllable, against the Hanney of ance of neingle syllable against the Haynauism of 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 cetimating 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-elavery 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. Beside 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 Kossuth 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 condjutor of the greatest man of the age, but not till then. Still, I repeat, I do not wooder at Mr. Thomas's extravagance in this matter, for it is so

P. S. I agree with Wendell Phillips and your-self, 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 downtroiden Americanes. The despots of Europe, will hurl this in his face when he goes back, and most richly does he deserve the bitterest thunts of the worst enemies of liberty in the old world. What a pity it will be that he can reply, 'I had the approval and defence of one of the editors of the only organ of the Liberty Party, the most radical abolition party in the American Union! Such an apology may very justly bring American Liberty Partyism into discepute 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 o others than those immediately connected with themselves.

> From Frederick Douglass's Paper. PERSONAL CONTRASTS.

Ретенвово', Jan. 30, 1852.

Mr. Douglass—Dear Sir:—Within a few month lest, two noted 'foreigners' have visited the United States. Both are notorious 'agitators,' both have in their object the liberation of the oppressed, and both claim our sympathies for the objects of their la-bors, on the ground that they are oppressed contrary to the laws of God.

But with what different receptions and treatment they meet. Thompson was met, upon his first attempt to address the people of Boston, by a mob; the press dealt out its calumniations with an uneparing hand. Kossuth was met at New York by the people on enaste, 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 of wrong; Kossuth is. Thompson told us planny of our own sins; Kossuth tells us of Russia's sins.—
Thompson reproved the despots of the United States;
Kossuth reproves the despots of Europe. Thompson told of black men's wrongs; Kossuth tells of white men's wrongs. Thompson asked intervention against wrongs at our own door; Kossuth asks intervention

against wrongs on the other side of the globe.

Ah, how much easier for one's conscience to be told of other men's sins, than it is to have our own 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 sine, 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 fill then, with a show of consistency, she may help the weak and oppressed of consistency, she may help the weak and oppressed of other lands. Then may she sepire 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.

Yours,

A. J. N.

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 persons employing or otherwise encouraging any such 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 dollars, to be recovered as other fines of like amount are recoverable.

erable.

Sec. 3. That such fines so recovered shall be paid into the treasury of the proper county until demanded by the overseers of the poor of the township in which the offence or offences enumerated in the foregoing sections 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 boroughs

The New Orleans Picayone, speaking of the sale of the Massachusetts negroes at Galveston, says:— There will no doubt be a long and loud how from New England abolitionism; but Texas dealt with them mercifully, considering the nature of the crime in its consequences upon the security of property and the domestic quiet of her people.

The code of many of the Southern States would have justified even more summary action. Texas has exercised only her rights, and performed not only an act of duty to herself but to her sister States, for which she is entitled to thanks.

We copy the above from the Boston Courier of Monday, and scarcely know whether to admire more the callous laconism of the Courier, or the barbaric morality of the Picayune. Our Bostonian Rhadamanthus, who has studied the Constitution at the feet of Daniel Webster, and whose heart has been creed a ring since 1842 with sentences of the contraction of the courier of the courier of the contraction of the courier the feet of Daniel Wesser, and whose heart has been overflowing, since 1847, with rapturous adora-tion of our blessed Union, utters not one word of comment upon the violation of constitutional law committed in the sale of those unfortunate Massacommitted in the sale of those unfortunate Massa-chusetts men, but copies approvingly the robberly sentiments of the Picayune. The Constitution is vio-lated, and the Uniou ignored by this act of Texas, and yet the Courier, a Massachusetts paper, which has always been as bold and blustering as Falstaff in defence of the Union and Constitution, says not a in defence of the Union and Constitution, says not a word in condemnation, but approves the act of Texas. Four Massachusetts men have been seized on board a Massachusetts ship, they have been tried for an act, which, in the case of Lavalette, has immortalized three Anglo Saxons, and they have been sold to perpetual slavery, because they are poor, and have skins the color of their prosecutor's hearts; and yet the Boston Courier quotes a Southern editor's words, to show that they have been mercifully dealt with by Texas, and that she even deserves the thanks of Massachusetts. Texas, and that she even deserves the thanks of Mas sachusetts, with that of her sister States, for this ten

der exercise of her Christian mercy.

We look upon this act of Texas, primarily, as a outrage upon all law, higher and lower; and in th second place, we consider it to be the highest insulthat could be offered to Massachusetts. The sover eignty of the old Bay State has certainly become eignty of the old Bay State has certainly become a mere nominal abstraction, if it cannot cause a paltry State like Texas to respect the rights and liberties of men born and bred on her soil. If the Bey of Tunis, or Emperor of Motocco, had done this thing, Mr. Webster would soon have called their African majesties to account, in thunder tones, for their texts and involved the because Tayan where a sould be a sould merity and insolence; but because Texas, whose rep utation amongst the States is anything but creditable to her honesty and honor, pleases so to insult Massa chusetts, in the person of her citizens, she must sub mit in silence. We trust, however, that the land o Adams and Otis has still sense of honor enough, and public spirit enough left, to show Texas that she will not submit to brigandage because she claims to expense of the state ercise it as a right, and that however much Norther doughfaces and hunkers may coincide in acut doughfaces and hunkers may coincide in sentimer with slave-whippers, and man-stealers, there are sti ough within her borders to maintain her dignity and honorable fame .- Worcester Spy.

From the New York Evangelist,

A Scene in Boston .- A colored girl eighte years of sge, a few years ago, escaped from slave at the South. Through scenes of adventure and per almost more strange than fiction can create, found her way to Boston. She obtained employment secured friends, and became a consistent member of a Methodist church. She became interested in a very worthy young man, of her own complexion, who was a member of the same church. They were soon married. Their home, though humble, was the abod of piety and contentment. Industrious, temperat and frugal, all their wants were supplied. Seve years passed away. They had two little boys, or six and the other four years of age. These children the sons of a free father, but of a mother who had been a slave, by the laws of our Southern States doomed to their mother's fate. These Bosto boys, born beneath the shadow of Fancuil Hall, th Boston free citizen of Boston, and educated the Boston free schools, were, by the compromises of the Constitution, admitted to be slaves, the property of a South Carolinian planter. The Boston father had no right to his own sons. The law, however, had long on considered a dead letter. The Christian mothe as she morning and evening bowed with dren in prayer, felt that they were safe from the slave-hunter, surrounded as they were by the churches, the schools and the free institutions of

The Fugitive Slave Law was enacted. It revived the hopes of the slave-owners. A young, healthy, energetic mother, with two fine boys, was a rich She would make an excellent breeder. Good men began to say, 'We must enforce this law; it is one of the compromises of the Constitution.' Christian ministers began to preach, 'The voice of the law is the voice of God. There is no higher rule of We must send back the fugitive and her chil dren, even though we take our sister from the sacra-

mental table of our common Savior.'

The poor woman was panic-stricken. Her friends gathered around her and trembled for her. Her husband was absent from home band was absent from home, a seaman on board one of our Liverpool packets. She was afraid to go out of doors, lest some one from the South should see her, and recognize her. One day, as she was going to the grocery for some provisions, her quick and anxious eye caught a glimpse of a man prowling around whom she immediately recognized as from the vicinity of her old home of slavery. Almost faint-ing with terror, she hastened home, and taking her two children by the hand, fled to the house of a friend. She and her trembling children were hid in the garret. In less than one hour after her escape, the offi

ret. In less than one hour after her escape, the offi-cer, with a writ, came for her arrest.

It was a dark and stormy day. The rain, freezing as it fell, swept in floods through the streets of Bus-ton. Night came, cold, black and tempestuous. At midnight, her friends took her in a hack, and convey-ed her, with her children, to the house of her pastor. A prayer-meeting had been appointed there, at that hour, in behalf of their suffering sister. A small group of stricken hearts were assembled. They kneeled in prayer. The poor mother, thus hunted from her home, her husband far away, subbed, in the bitternome, nor nussand far away, source, in the bitter-ness of her anguish, as though her heart would break. Her little children, trembling before a doom, the enormity of which they were incapable of appreciat-ing, cried loudly and uncontrolably. The humble ter caught the contagion. His voice became minister caught the contagion. His voice became inarticulate through emotion. Bowing his head, he ceased to pray, and yielded himself to the sobbings of sympathy and grief. The floods of anguish were unloosed. Groanings and lamentations filled the room. No one could pray. Before the Lord, they could only weep. Other fugitives were there, trembling in view of a doom more dreadful to them than

After an hour of weeping, for the voice of prayer had passed away into the sublimity of unutterable anguish, they took this Christian mother and her children, in a hack, and conveyed them to one of the Cunard steamers, which fortunately was to sail for Halifax the next day. They took them in the gloom Hallax the next day, I hely did not similarly the composition of midnight, through the tempest-awept streets, lest the slave-hunter should meet them. Her breihren and sisters of the church raised a little money from and sisters of the church raised a little money from their scanty means to pay her passage, and to save her, for a few days, from starving, after her first arrival in the cold land of strangers. Her husband soon returned to Boston, te find his home desolate, his wife and his children exiles in a foreign land. These facts need no word painting. I think that this narrative need no word painting. I think that this narrative may be relied upon as accurate. I received the facts from the lips of one, a member of the church, who was present at that midnight 'weeping meeting,' before the Lord. Such is slavery in Boston, in the year 1852. Shade of Calhoun! Has the North nothing to do with slavery? John S. C. Abbott.

Brunswick, Me., Jan. 1852.

SPLEENT.—The following morsel, says the A. S. Bugle, is from the Commonwealth. That portion of it, which talks about 'paying papers to abuse itself,' we don't quite understand, but suppose it is as witty as the rest of the article:—

as the rest of the article:—
The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society closed 'The Massachusetts Anti-Siavery Society closed its two days annual meeting in Faneuil II all last evening. A more particular report of its proceedings will probably be found in the papers which it has the wisdom to pay for abusing itself. The abolition of slavery is too easy a problem for this Society. It will undertake that after it has sufficiently strengthment the system by abolishing the system of t ened the system by abolishing enough of its natural enemies to make the exploit creditable to its courage. Kossuth and Charles Sumner appear to have been disposed of on the present occasion. When the dogs are all killed, the wolf will be attended to.

ted for Kidnupping.—Two men, named Banks ch, have been arrested at Weldon, N. C., on age of kidnapping two colored girls from

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FEB. 27, 1852.

The Editor of the Liberator is absent on ar anti-slavery mission to the State of New York. When a fortress is temporarily deserted by its regular Garrison, to do duty at a distant point of opera tions, it may not be expected that its fire will be aimed with the correctness and precision and galling effect upon the enemy as when directed by its proper commander .- Y.

KOSSUTH AND HIS MISSION TO THIS

AS RELATED TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE BY AN ABOLITIONIST AND A DISUNIONIST.

The second sober thought.

Christ says to us, in his Sermon on the Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with the same measure you give to others, ye shall receive again.' By this language, I understand the great Teacher to enjoin upon men the duty of putting as charitable a construction upon the motives and conduct of their fellows as may be consistent with truth and justice.

A kind-hearted lady was once reproved quite sharp ly by her friend for giving money to a stranger, who the streets of Boston. 'Suppose he spends that money for rum?' said the censorious and suspicious friend. The quick and noble answer was, 'If you must "suppose" at all, why not "suppose" that he is evil about one of whom you are at liberty to suprue Christian spirit, which her friend had not.

The mission and conduct of Kossuth have recently been made the theme of an elaborate review by a dis tinguished anti-slavery speaker, who ranks second to no man in this country for eloquence of thought power of expression, and compass of historic lore. In this able review, and in some statements on the same topic which I have seen, from time to time, in the Liberator and Standard, I think I see that spirit takes an honest mind to see this question as it is. against which Christ warns us in the words above quoted-the spirit of unjust censure. I shall proceed to give my reasons for this opinion-the exception which I feel bound to take to the published verdict was saving the world-and the Whig party the coun man-the influence of his mission and conduct upon the anti-slavery cause, and our duty, as abolitionists, towards the Hungarian chieftain.

It is proper for me to say here, that I have at length, and after most careful consideration, come to a conclusion much more favorable than I did at first entertain respecting Louis Kossuth. If I am right, others, whose opinions I have learned to prize and ponder, are wrong on this question, which now excites so much interest in the minds of our people.

And let no one imagine for a moment that any thing new or strange happens, because one abolitionist dissents from an opinion expressed by another and an abler brother in the great anti-slavery cause. Ours is not a church or party in which honest dissent, frankly spoken and stoutly maintained, is regarded as heresy or infidelity. Untrammelled thought vote for a bill abolishing slavery in the District of and free discussion are the peculiar birth-right of the Columbia. But the truth led him forward to a higher abolitionist. We neither give them up, ourselves, at and better sense of duty before he died, so that he the demand of others, nor do we ask another to sur- was ready, not only to vote for such a law, but also render the inestimable inheritage.

Kossuth has been denounced as a 'recreant,' a pro-slavery dodger, and a hypocrite. On the supposition that he is such a character, he is censured with great severity. When he is proved to be such a know and to do all duty. So and no otherwise are man, the censure becomes just; but when supposition is men led forward and upward. Is it, then, reasonable to be indulged in of this man, the applitionist, of all to expect Louis Kossuth to come on to the abolitio men, is under obligation to suppose noble and worthy platform from his foreign home? No such expecta motives of one who has done and suffered so much, during his eventful past, in behalf of oppressed and and no censure can justly be meted out to him fo suffering humanity. Louis Kossuth is entitled to a charitable judgment from all reformers. -It would be a sad necessity, at the best, which should compel us to cast him away. And I feel assured that no such necessity is yet imposed upon the radical reformer of

In the judgment of condemnation which we

pronounced against our Hangarian brother, we have not considered, as we ought to have done, how few men are thorough, consistent abolitionists. There is a greater number, in proportion to the whole population of this State, I presume, who occupy this position, than in any other part of the country. The radical truth has been preached more constantly more widely, and more efficiently, in Massachusetts, than elsewhere. The good seed here planted has borne its fruit, and must continue to produce a harvest of blessing inconceivably precious to the world And yet, I suppose there is not one in a hundred of the people of this State an abolitionist of the disunion school. I am one of that little company who refuse to recognise the Constitution of the United States as a document having a just claim upon our conscience, or to support the Union of these States, as now cemented by oppression and fraud. But, looking beyond the company of radical reformers with which I am conscientiously identified, I see men whom I 'suppose' to be earnest and sincere in their love of man their regard for the truth, and their efforts to do good. I know that they are cultivated, strong-minded, influential men. Some of these men are in Congress, manfully doing battle there for outraged humanity I rejoice in what they are doing. My joy would be still greater to see them more radically true than they now are. But, with all their faults, trying them by the standard of my own conscience. I find them to be most noble, useful men; and it is not in my heart to cast them off because they are not abolitionists, as I am. Though they differ with us, in some of their views and modes of acting, still are they with us in the great warfare now going on against oppression We can neither afford to lose their aid, nor they ours. Ere the glad day can dawn which shall witness the overthrow of American slavery, every aspiration in behalf of suffering humanity which lies in the soul of man must unite in the grand effort which brings success. The soul of the abolitionist should be large enough to take to his fellowship every earnest and honest seeker for the right way. Some of these mer are ministers, connected with churches, where I think they ought not to be. Some are editors, in party alliances which I consider unjustifiable. Some are lecturers, and writers, and philosophers, and are doing, with noble self-consecration, the holy work of human reform in another department than that in which we toil. They abhor oppression and seek to elevate humanity, and they do this, not in our chosen way, but in their own. Thousands among us believe in the duty and efficiency of voting against slavery, and, of course, they must act according to their honest con-victions. These men are all honest and carnest in their regard for the truth, and in desire and effort to promote it. So, at least, we are bound to suppose, un we know to the contrary. They are not to be severely censured and east off by the abolitionist, who deems them but partially enlightened. We are all brethren in the great cause. We are to 'reason gether, hoping to see, at length, 'eye to eye,' and ever ready each to own, love, accept and sid the oth-er's truth. We are by no means to take it for grant-ed that we are right in all our views and measures. We must be open to conviction, and ready to make any change in ourselves which duty may demand. Had the censurers of Kosanth acted upon this prin-

former, and therefore helps the oppressed, who come in to be healed when the stagnant waters are stirred. Hence, also, it is not just to class him with the oppressors of poor dependent men, and then cast him

In our extreme censure of the Magyar chieftali we have not duly considered how this country appears to foreigners. Their attention is arrested, of all, by the apparent order and stability of our gov ernment, by the general thrift, industry, energy an ententment of the people, by the rapid increase our population, by the extent of our home and foreign trade, by the number of our schools, colleges an churches, by the unparalleled circulation of papers periodicals and books, by the extensive and increa ing establishment of lyceums and of free discussions, -by these and many other things of great excellence and promise which characterize American Society, the foreigner who comes among us i first and most vividly impressed; and unless he comes, as George Thompson did, on a mission direct ly connected with slavery, he will not learn much about the institution. And, then, he very naturally concludes that the American people must remove this great evil by their own harmonious effort. All this is eminently true of Kossuth. He comes to us from a far off land. He must have obtained that wonderfu knowledge of the prominent facts in our history which he manifests, from sources which would give him bu little if any knowledge of our system of slavery This any one will see, on a moment's reflection The documents which were put into his hands by the seemed to be very poor, when he asked for charity in abolitionists of England, could give him but an im perfect idea of this subject. He knows there is slavery here, and that the parties and sects of the countr are extremely sensitive to any criticism upon the insti tution from foreigners. Beyond this, he can hardly b will spend the money for bread? Why suppose what supposed to know. His knowledge of American slavery is theoretical wholly, and not practical a pose what is good and noble! That lady had the all. This seems to me to be clear. But, on the other hand, he has seen, from his first landing at New York, as few men ever saw, whatever is most calcu lated to excite his admiration and gratitude. And therefore, my conclusion is, that Kossuth does not de serve the censure we have meted out to him, fo avoiding all mention of our system of slavery. Again, we have not properly considered, in ou

look back only a few years, to the time when I hor estly thought that William Lloyd Garrison was on of the worst men living-that the American Church rendered by abolitionists against Kossuth-my own try. But few years ago, I devoutly believed that God, view of what is the just estimate of this wonderful speaking through Noah, had consigned the African race to perpetual slavery. The time has been when I really thought the abolitionist a rebel against God nd a sworn enemy to man. My views now are very different; and I have come, though slowly, yet stead ily, forward, into the light and joy of my presen faith, led all the way hitherward by conscientious convictions, which the very reformers, whom I form erly misunderstood and therefore condemned, have been instrumental, in no small degree, in lighting up and confirming in my soul, by the truth they have so faithfully proclaimed to the world. The Editor of the Liberator and the great American Philosopher, each Representative Man' of this remarkable age, have greatly aided me in my own emancipation from the bondage of a false faith. When John Q. Adams was member of Congress, he declared that he would no desirous and determined to introduce and advocate the righteous measure. Truth enters gradually, and each day with more completeness and power, the mind of him who honestly and earnestly seeks to tion, for a moment, should have been entertained not doing this.

bitter censure of the great Hungarian, how long i

In our censure of Kossuth, due allowance has n been made for the gratitude which he must feel to wards this government and people. A generous hos pitality had been extended to the exiled and friend less Magyars who had sought shelter among th people. Then a general and fervent sympathy has been expressed by the American people for the nobl patriots who had so manfully stood for liberty agains such tremendous odds in Western Europe. Again Kossuth and his companions had been liberated from their confinement within the Turkish dominions, by the intervention of this government. Encourgement was also held out to him to hope for substantial aid proaching effort of his beloved fatherland to secure and maintain her freedom and national life. It we both natural and just that he should cherish in hi heart the deepest gratitude for all this. It was in evitable and right that he should express his grate

ful emotions in glowing terms, even after the manner of his oriental ancestors. In all this there i much extenuation for his praise of the American government and people, though not a full exculpation for all that he has said. The abolitionist may justly blame him, but not condemn and cast him away as recreant, a 'dodger' and a 'hypocrite.'

In our extreme censure of Kossuth, we have sufficiently considered the influences which have determined his course among us. His soul was inspired with our great longing, and elevated by our great hope. He vearned to see his fatherland free. He hoped to get such aid here as would enable him and her oppressed sons to renew the effort for freedor with assured success. He was advised to take a neu tral position upon the subject of American slavery here, as he did in his speeches in England upon the subject of Irish wrongs, as a course essential to the success of his mission to this people. This advice was given to him by Robert J. Walker, before touched our shores. It was repeated by men of great ntelligence among us upon his arrival here, who position was such that their opinion would naturally have great influence upon the judgment of Kossuth. And the same advice was distinctly given to him by Messrs. Tappan. Beecher, and Jay, who represented to his mind the views of the anti-slavery portion of the American community. In adopting this policy, therefore, he thought to accomplish the great a most desirable object for which he crossed the Atlan tic, while he also supposed he was following the ver course which would meet the approval of all partie into which the people are divided upon the questi may conceive that a man like Jesus would be uninfly eed by such powerful agencies in determining upo his conduct respecting the question of difficulty an hazard. But no one, with good old Saxon commo sense, can so conceive of Louis Kossuth, or any other man, with human imperfections marked upon his soul Hence I conclude that the extreme censure which has been bestowed upon this man for taking this posi tion of neutrality upon the subject of American sla-We have not justly weighed his position as a p

itician. In leading a revolution, like that which Washington headed upon the American continen eventy-six years ago, or that which Mazzini in Italy and Kossuth in Hungary guided, four years sine the rule of conduct is not the perfect gospel law which ainst an oppressive government, and seek to eman ate themselves by the trial of the battle-field. Th ent which induces this effort is noble and subne. It is God-like, even. It is the holy love erty, the abhorrence of oppression, which God

Divine. The direction which that sentiment takes, | er, the Boston Advertiser and Traveller, oppose and when it leads to war, inevitably tends to much evil. with whatever good it may be overruled to establish and with whatever wrong it may overthrow. Thus our Revolutionary struggle caused wide-spread suffering, the sacrifice of many lives, the loss of many virtues, the growth of a wicked war spirit, the impo sition of enormous pecuniary burdens upon the country, and such a deterioration of the moral sentiment of the people, that they were prepared to adop into the Constitution of their government the princi-ple of wicked compromise. And as we look back over the career of this nation, the past sixty years, we see that disastrous consequences have flowed from that war, which harm us even to this day. And yet it seems to be very clear to my mind, that it is infinite-ly better for a people who believe, as our fathers did, in the right of such resistance to despotism, to fight, Hangman Foote may have said on the other side, can as they did, and as the Italians and the Hungarians have done, against tyranny, than to submit, with cowardly tameness, to injustice and degrading oppression. But no man can conduct such a contest without losing somewhat the clear perception of moral truth. His moral standard will not be perfect, his light not unclouded by darkness. No one can conceive of Jesus as the leader of an army upon the red field of war. And what then? Do we look at the wrongs which Washington and Lafayette unwittingly perpetrated or sanctioned, so steadfastly, as to shut out of our view the good which they did perform, with most noble fidelity to the conscience of their souls? Do we, therefore, condemn and cast off these men? By no means. We judge them by the light they saw, by the motives which controlled them, and by the whole accomplishments of their lives .-And doing this, we are bound to extenuate their errors of judgment and conduct, to own the nobleness of their great sim in life, and to acknowledge them to be true and noble, though not perfect, men. It would be a manifest injustice to cast off these men, because they, as politicians, were not as perfect as Jesus, the great moral Teacher. Beholding a good thought or action, we are to own it to be good, come from whom or whence it may. When the Disciples informed their Lord that they had rebuked one who did a work of mercy in the holy name, and forbidden the repetition of such works, because he did not follow in their little band, the great Teacher administered to this spirit of hateful and narrow bigotry, a decisive reprimand : 'Porbid him not for verily I say unto you, that whosover is not against me, is on my side.'-Should not the abolitionist so act in judging Kossuth And in so judging him, I rank him with Washington and Lafayette, as a worthy compeer of those remarka-

ble and most noble politicians. In our condemnation of Kossuth, the object of hi wonderful tact has not been duly considered. The way in which the great Apostle became all things to all men is worthy of imitation by the reformers now It is not wise to try to say hard things, to aim to shock of wisdom and duty to endeavor to present the truth, and all truth, vital to the subject and occasion, in a style and manner as pleasing and lovely as possible The true preacher will seek to win men from their er rors of faith and practice, so far as this may be done And I know of no men, who have greater tact than have Messrs, Garrison and Phillips in preaching the anti-slavery gospel. This tact is directed to the attainment of a noble result, is divested of all evil expediency and compromise with wrong, and is therefore to be commended and imitated. Kossuth has rare faculty of directing his remarks so as to sweep the chords of the human soul as with a master's hand He interests all classes by some touch of his match less power. He has a noble object in view. He ha manifested his disinterested devotion to humanity by people. He does not come hither to speak or write acts whose remembrance will ever live, with a rare in terest, in the soul of man. In the main, no objection can be taken to the use he makes of his skilful tact, and upon the one point where we do object, viz : his eulogy of our corrupt Government, and his praise of our most infamous foray upon Mexico, there are circumstances which extenuate, very much, his words. And hence I conclude that Kossuth does not intend to compromise principle in his efforts to enlist the people of this country in behalf of the Hungarian and European cause. I think he does mean to be true and noble. And so I excuse what I regret in his words of commendation of the American Government; and I still hold on to the man, and hope for

the success of the great cause which he pleads. Wrong has been done to Kossuth in comparing him to Daniel Webster and Lewis Cass. They stand out to our view as enemies of freedom. Kossuth has surely suffered enough in her holy cause to entitle him to be ranked among her friends. He spent three years which looks to the speedy overthrow of despotism of solitary imprisonment in the cell of an Austrian and the establishment of liberty in all those portions prison—a prisoner in the cause of humanity. From of Europe which are now prepared to succeed in such that confinement one of his follows came out blind, a glorious enterprise. Day and night, and with such and another a maniac. He passed a weary exile next in Turkey. In the mighty struggle of his fatherland for freedom, he bore a heavy weight of cares and responsibilities. And he comes to us with a shattered constitution, a brow furrowed with lines of care, and a tone which ever speaks to the soul of the hearer, as the prophetic wail of the great heart whose hope is gone and whose joy is darkened by the tragic overthrow of his fatherland. And shall this man be compared, even in thought, with the heartless demagogues of our Government, who have been striving all their lives long, only for ignoble and selfish ends This is neither just, true, nor magnanimous. There is nothing common to these men and such as these, and to the noble Magyar patriot. It is only simple justice to class Kossuth with our own noble Washington and the grand old incorruptible French Democrat He rises above the selfish demogogue as much as Lafayette was above the perjured despot who now rules

We have wronged Kossuth in blaming him for the favor shown him by bad men. He has shaken hands with Judge Kane and Millard Fillmore, has listened to their heartless culogy, and replied in friendly words. and hence we are told he is a bad man, and is to be condemned. A distinguished ab olitionist says, 'A man is known by the company he keeps,' and then he proceeds, most disingenuously, as it seems to me, to apply this rule, in order to get a verdict against Kossuth. Now, I affirm that this musty old proverb is false both in its letter and spirit. Christ kept company with publicans and sinners. Was he, therefore, William Penn frequented the Court of the second James. Was he, therefore, a despot and a libertine ? John Howard and Elizabeth Fry asso. ciated with the reckless and the depraved. Were they therefore, abandoned? It is not the company you are with which determines your character, and never can be; but the motive that takes you into such company, and the conduct which that motive produces. Wen- of the Cossack empire write the prophetic doom of del! Phillips may go into a house of ill-fame in Boston with such motives and conduct as shall make him an angel of holy love in that impure and unhappy abode. So may an Adams, a Palfrey, a Mann, a Sumner, a Rantoul, an Allen, go to Congress with a motive and a conduct which shall make them the prophets and apostles of God in that corrupt assemlage. And so may Louis Kossuth go to the American people, and may meet with friendliness even such the inevitable influence of the establishment of Huna man as Judge Kane, and appeal to him for aid suffering humanity, without spot or blemish upon his soul. His motive and manner of conducting himsel characterise the act. If they are right, the act is right if they are wrong, the act is wrong. If there was wrong in these, let the wrong be pointed out, and I will admit it, in all its legitimate force.

We have wronged Kossuth, in our severe of him, through our failure to notice, as we should have done, the general character of the opposition to, and the favors bestowed upon, this illustrious man. Such papers as the Washington Republic and Intelligencer, the New York Herald and Courier and Enquir-

nalign Kossuth with unwearied industry. These papers are well known to be the unscrupulous organ of the Slave Power. All the political papers which ppose the Fugitive Slave Law, without one excepm, of which I am cognizant, and religious paper of the liberal character of the New York Indepe express great sympathy for Kossuth, and hope for hi success. The anti-slavery papers which condemn him do so with evident reluctance, and I think without just cause. My sober second thought is that we have pronounced a hasty verdict, and the sooner we revers or greatly modify it, the better it will be for the cause of freedom. The opposition to Kossuth in Congres came from the most ultra Southern Propagandist of the ideas of slavery, and they oppose his mission now with most unrelenting bitterness. All that not affect this significant fact, viz., the slaveholder and their Northern allies fear Kossuth and maligr his character. But, on the other hand, such men a the ' independent Senator' from this State, the gallan chief from the Granite State, the noble Senator from New York, the brave old backwoodsman, who repre sents the Western Reserve of the Buckeye State the House of Representatives, and such Congressmen as they, such ministers as Beecher of Brooklyn, and Stone of Boston, sustain the noble exile, and cheer him on. We ought not to denounce and cast away man whom all the despots of the world fear, hate and malign for his devotion to liberty, though he should fall into some great errors of judgment and practice We ought to cherish the good which they abhor, and at which they tremble, in this man, and at the sam time extenuate and forgive his mistakes, hoping and praying still for the success of the glorious cause in which he is so generously enlisted. There is wron in our refusal to do this.

I think a great mistake has been made in our esti mate of Kossuth's character. He has performed deed of rare nobleness in his past career, has show great disinterestedness, and has shown by words and by deeds which will live in history, whatever hi future course may be, his faithful love of liberty and justice. Now, there is something justly repugnant to our feelings and opposed to our reason, in the impu tation of base motives to him who does a noble deed Salubrious waters do not flow from a poisoned foun tain. Figs do not grow on thistle stalks. Nor does the man who has for years led a noble life, and offer ed himself up a constant sacrifice for the good of suffering humanity, as Kossuth has done, become sud denly base and morally deformed. Such a man may fall into grave errors of judgment -as I think some of our best men, in the censure they have so unsparingly meted out to Kossuth, have done, -and may be influenced to do many things, not right, through mistaken, but honest sense of duty. I grant that Kossuth has fallen into grave errors since he came to our shores, but I am not, therefore, at liberty to cas the feelings of the hearer. It is alike the enjoinment him away from my sympathy, esteem and love, while at the same time. I am convinced that he is honest and honestly seeking to do good. And when Kossuth is called a recreant or a hypocrite, my inmost thought repels the charge, by whomsoever made, as unjust and untenable. He has shown himself in no such light vet, and, judging by his past career a well as his present course, I feel quite sure he neve will. You cannot convert gold to brass, though brass may be gilded to look like gold. But Kossuth was evidently pure gold in Hungary, and his grand and meaning words and deeds here, with some few exceptions, have the true ring to them. My word for it. you will not find him a counterfeit.

We have mistaken somewhat, it seems to me, Kos suth's mission and special work with the American against this or that evil prevailing in our social arrangements. He is not here to lecture on American slavery, or our license laws, or our questions of party or sectarian strife. He tells us what his object is He asks this people to instruct the United States Government, as they have the right and the power to do, to protest against another violation of the laws o nations, like that committed when the French Gov ernment interfered in the domestic affairs of the Italian people, to put down freedom, and establish in its stead a cruel despotism : or that of which Russia was guilty, in the recent Hungarian struggle. He asks, in addition to this, gifts and loans from the peo ple of the country, to enable him to commence anex that struggle for freedom for which the oppressed and suffering Magyars of his fatherland long, an hope, and wait. He tells us that he is in correspon dence with the chosen leaders of the European De nocracy, discussing and maturing the great plan wearing toil that he is often prostrated with sickness, he applies himself to his work. Hands, head an heart are fully tasked with the immense cares of his mission; and he tells us that he cannot turn aside for a moment, from the work which is given him to do. To avoid exciting the just opposition of conflict ing parties and sects, he declares that he will stand wholly neutral upon matters which relate to our own social institutions. As such he regards American slavery, and so declines to say a word upon that sys tem of our internal policy. Such is a fair statemen of his mission; and when fairly stated, it seems t me, the demand which any may make, that Kossut should remark at all upon American slavery, is me and put to silence. He might so speak the trutl as to damage his cause, without helping at all the slave. To do so, would be, in fact, to injure the op pressed here and every where. It is not just to as nim to do this. We will allow Kossuth to do his work, while we diligently and hopefully prosecut

In our estimate of the ulterior influence of Kos suth's success upon the great cause of freedom her and elsewhere, we are also mistaken. We ought to ee that the success of the Hungarian Revolution, the overthrow of the despotism which grinds in the dus welve millions Magyars, and the establishment of free government there, on a firm and enduring basis would be the leavening influence which would speed ly permeate the whole social thought and action o Surope. Before the omnipotent moral might of welve millions of united, free and self-governe Hungarians, despotism in Europe would speedily fal to rise no more. The success of that movement would republicanize Austria-dethrone the despotism which ow crushes Italy-restore Prance to the order and progress of just rule-unite distracted and down rodden Germany into one grand and mighty Repubic-upon the walls of the palace of the Beltshazza just retribution and speedy downfall-strengthen the hands of the toiling, suffering millions of Great Britain, so that they could reach forth and take hold of their rights with a firm and assured grasp, and would hasten on with speed and might the glad day of our deliverance from the cruel Slave Power, the hour of emancipation to the three millions who groat in bondage among us. To realise, in some measure garian independence upon the future welfare and pro ress of the world, you need only look at the impulse which our great Revolution and our subsequent success in maintaining social order—notwithstanding the ncalculable evils of slavery-have given to th thought and aspiration of man on the European coninent, during the past sixty years. Hungarian sla ery is already abolished, mainly through the influ ce of Kossuth, who has thus proved himself, by his works, the practical foe to alayery, and the friend mmediate emancipation. No system of slavery, no practical denial of their noble theory, would mar the influence of that republican enterprise, as has been

the sad truth respecting the inducere of this rate ing republic. And seving this glories furnity parently dependent on the success of Kanadian sion, and sure, according to human ken to he aion, anu sur, an the abolitionist do otherwise in therefrom, now can the noble Magrar and to wish all well with the noble Magrar and to be enterprise? How can see, of all men, cut as he

rance in his way?

I think Kossuth should have known that he had nothing to expect from our Government. He the nothing to expect from our distriment. He there had no further connection with the person that be at Washington than would have underly enable him to return grateful and extract thank his deliverance, and for whatever kindses had be his deliverance, and for whatever anguest led by shown by the Government towards the informat Hungarian nation. He should have hown for Hungarian nation. At the work of the tone opposite work would not significant the work of Government which the would not gire traction the world ever knew, would not gire traction sion the world ever any the state of Hungary, but the ar thy or aid to the uppressed of histograp, on he is sympathy of such a Government must of treese be on the side of European despotism. He should be on the succ of the people, and plead his tree h turned him to the trusted his noble cush them. He should have trusted his noble cush them alone, and should have sought, through to influence upon the Government, the adoption of in influence upon the . He should have said more which Yankee ingenuity could have tortised sale which I snace ingental of slavery. He should be sentiment of approved been wholly disconnected, in word and at his and and all of our party and sectarian question. In should have told his simple yet elegant any and should have of the nation, and, pointing to it put progression of events now opening upon the Emp an stage, should have plead with this people to a an stage, strong Liberty there, as they were slied at the hour of need, seventy-two years ago, When the Colored Deputation waited upon Ka.

suth, during his sojourn in New York, with my dress proffering sympathy to him and his approach people, I think he ought to have spoken a world's fellow-feeling with the oppressed, the word en which should have conveyed a great meaning, a day significance, a profound hope, to the outrage follow man upon this continent. I blame him, and I men that he did not do it.

He should never have distated the letter of trans which his Secretary published upon the course of he faithful Gyurman, for his criticisms upon the he tive Slave Law, in the columns of his paper, in Demokratischer Voelkerbund. I blame Kossut in the and regret, with deep feeling, the unjustifiable at I blame him, also, as I have already said, for the

unqualified praise of our Government, and especial for his commendation of the Mexican war. On the points, I think he has done wrong, fallen into gue errors. But I do not believe that he has milfully as crificed principle. For reasons already indicated feel in duty bound to excuse these errors. I beer him to be an lionest, carnest, capable and concretion reformer. Therefore, I excuse his fault, and he him still. I cannot cast Louis Kossuth away, herbs indifferent to the sublime cause which he represent in himself, more intimately than any other man Europe. What, then, is to be the result of his coming

America, upon the anti-slavery cause?

Fears have been extressed that the influence of suth's mission here will prove detrimental a to abolition cause. I think there is no reason free fear. On the contrary, it is very clear to my me that the result will be quite the other war. let b abolitionists re-examine this subject, and set in conclusions be not just and sound. We believe in the brotherhood of manhied &

accept the statement of the Apostle as literal but

that God has made of one blood all men, and sima them this world to be their home in their spea progression. The all-wiseCreator has made disti of race and color in the human family, which will perpetual, for aught we know to the contrar. It these distinctions relate only to the perishable bay and hence do not affect the worth, the capacit rights of the life, which is first put into this house clay. The immortal soul is one in its origin, not ment, and destiny. That is after the likeness mit the image of the Eternal and the Almighty. In therefore, is the child of God. His Father has gen him rights which are inalienable. Let another, but his fellow-man, or be it any established human po ernment, attempt to deprive him of these right, coercion, by fraud, or by law, the effort is inpin and illegal in the estimation of God and of all a intelligent good. And when this impiety is stell one part of the world, man feels and suffers that's justice every where. In all cases, the principled pression is the same, whether its victim be the of the Carolinas, or the oppressed and degrades of the landed aristocracy of Ireland, or the curs and crushed Magyars of Hungary. And when To is reduced Oppression overturned, Eril pi and Right established, the great heart of safet Humanity feels, in every nerve, a thrill of hors joy unknown before. Thus our own Breder aroused South America and Europe from the P thetic slumber into which the powers of depos had lulled the world. Thus the great erest gi India Emancipation has set spart in the calculat Preedom a day consecrated and given ever to Br joicings and hosannas of the true and the let, world over. Thus the French Revolution of Fin nry, 1848, started out upon a perilous voyage far in dom seventy-seven unfortunate slaves in the school er Pearl. Thus also the news of the noble month made by the Italians and Hungarians, four years in to achieve their deliverance from bendage, get quick current of gladness along the electrical of every true and noble soul, the world over. As olitionists, then, we are interested in the event of despotism on the distant banks of the Danube A when we plead the cause of the slare here, we a helping the victims of Austrian injustice as well. also, when Kossuth pleads the cause of his opposes country, he pleads also the cause of the slave has You cannot separate the two cases of oppression, the which Mr. Garrison so faithfully works to ownlors. and that for the removal of which Komsth's attfully wearing out his life and energy with most net fidelity. In opening the heart of this people, hear Kossuth is now doing, to feel and sacrifice for the safering millions of his fatherland, he is prepare to way for a true conception and an earnest adminst a the truth, which shall make the Americas slave sim man and our equal brother in the greet America Commonwealth. In speaking of Kossuth's adverse upon the American heart, I have no referent sent men as the Union Committee of New York, the Seretary of State, and the Senator from Michigan their course in favor of Kossuth. I refer only in their course in favor of Kossuth. I refer only in their course in favor of Kossuth. people, whose uprising, in response to Kusuki stirring appeals, is the result of their intuities large liberty and hatred of oppression, and is bole nor and carnest and unselfish. Thus are they are started towards the high sentiment of using brotherhood, on which the true abolitionist suns. the matchless power of the great Magrar's closes.

Let us rejoice in this, and double our diligner, i. we may well improve the great opening which coming of this man gives us, for the planting and slavery truth in a soil ready to noursh such sector a rich harvest of your ready to noursh such sector. a rich harvest of Love for the redemption of the The party ties which so bind our people, sal which the political influence of the country labs ever directed against the suffering slave, at a

weakened, in a remarkable manner, by the per and influence of . Kossuh here. On the question Intervention to secure Non-intervention then forming a Northern Party, such as we have see before. I believe and hope that this will go think a most potent and beneficial influence, and detection, is to be felt in the approaching President election, and that we shall all see, when the is over, that the weakness of the South and upon the salidarit nations of put their est sym deliversa turn to a freedom, ing their ing a fit twelve m telligent of Europilly follow and the sire for America of suffer ment of my pity in my th all too do

WI

strength never be which E

Wem deprecate ean have ed from of reden against a ance, ma past expe

Apostles truth an the oppounsheath without ed. The pel of Je But I rej true to t sist tyra: tamenes come en world, the should s

mopylæ, tion ag

tamely t

rights. and the ful that

their ser Shadrae

and the fugitives very sor And h meeting, Sims wire court-ho presided did, in sion, as seesed the fathers, with de have ent taken Th him free, dust. Il and Cha ranks, to kidni might to the case There a

sentime sentime and so and so and so and so are can be can see crushes the can see can

south of the North are known to the people as where. I believe that this political influence, seri where to be a series of the kessth is now wielding among us, must be which Kossin is any arching among us, must be escipif percent of the sixteen free States only realize the senters of the country and their interest, and their senterest, and the days of the Slave Power are numbered, its gurt, is execution near. And when I conof dis. I hall the presence and word of Kossuth is America with great joy.

America with great just . Ish now, suppose in a succession, that he obtains dis people many the second of this people his great idea, the the Bought of the human race, the brotherhood of the school of the author it shall rouse this people to ne the forement in a position of open and carnof the portrained any other people struggling for of sempathy with any despotism,—suppose he reon a Hungary prepared to raise again the banner of un to Hungary properties again the banner o feeders, and that he and has people succeed in achievof a free and well cemented government for the me's are and that distant land. Does not the inbefore mind see at once the result? The liberation "Estape from the powers of absolutism must speedfe follow. The overthrow of the oppressive Slave Powr in this country also be driven on, by the same port inference, with speed and with might. And, weeker, I say, God grant all success to the prayer differences of Louis Kossuth ! A longing deand the endeavor of Loss and A longing deancien people is forced upon my soul, by my love d safering man, by my hope for the redemption of the world from all wrong, by my faith in the establishand the practical brotherhood of all men, and by spring for the slave, with whom I seek to be bound asythought, my hope, my aspiration, my love, my gio, my all. These sentiments of my inward life, a too deep for utterance, call from me the words of We must be practical in the view we entertain of he world's need, and in the measures we adopt to

advance and accomplish our noble work. We may depotate war as an evil which wholly conflicts with the rule of Christ's word and life-as a wrong which on here no place in this world when man is redeemst from the power of evil. In preaching the gospel d recomption and brotherhood, we must preach anist and strive to overthrow the war spirit. We satdenounce and labor against the war spirit of our ers people, as an evil influence, and opposed to the seess of the gospel. But we must not forget that tire is an evil infinitely greater than it is possible be war to be, which an outraged people, who be-Spre in the necessity and righteousness of such resistper, may wage against their oppressors. Nor must w first that there have been circumstances in the jut experience of the world, and that there are likely. ple such sgain, in which war is the best thing a peoplane prepared to do, and, therefore, its occurrence use bailed with joy by every true soul. Had our icher, for instance, been such men as Jesus and his Apotles were, armed with all the might of Divine mel and love, they could have resisted and overcome the oppression of the English Government, without unheathing a sword, without pointing a bayonet, without firing a cannon. But they were not so armthe Their conscience pointed out another way of reistner, as, in their view, of equal obligation and necoult as the moral resistance enjoined in the gosrel of Jous. I regret their imperfection of moral view with a depth of sorrow which I cannot express. But I replice, with all my heart, that they were so true to their sense of duty. With their faith, there were but two alternatives open to their choice-to resist tyrange by the appeal to arms, or, with unmanly timeness, submit to degrading oppression, and become enslaved. Far better for them and for the world, that they, entertaining such views as they did, should stand, as stood the Spartan heroes at Ther mopyle, till every American had fallen, and Desolation again had possession of this continent, than tamely to have submitted to British aggression, and lest their manhood in such a base surrender of their rights. In view of all the circumstances attending. and the results coming from, that contest, I am thank ful that our fathers fought it out with a fidelity : their sense of duty so noble. The forcible rescue of Shadrach in Boston, a year ago, of Jerry at Syracuse, and the noble stand for liberty which the Christians fagitives made, against the kidnappers, rejoice my very soul, whenever I think of these great events And had the great Anti-Fugitive Slave Law meeting, which sat in Tremont Temple when Sins was kept in durance vile in the chained court-house of Boston, over which Horace Mann presided-believing as those assembled thousands did, in the right of forcible resistance to oppres sion, as the inalienable gift of God to man-possessed the courage and fidelity of their Revolutionary fathers, they would have marched in solid order, and with determined purpose, to the Boston Bastile, would have entered its doors, ascended its winding stairs, ken Thomas Sims from the kidnappers' hands, set hin free, and trampled the accursed law into the dust. Hornce Mann ought to have led the rescue, and Charles Sumner ought to have served in the maks. I do most fervently wish, that every attempt kidnsp men on the American soil, or elsewhere, hight be defeated, at the expense, if need be, as i the case at Christiana, of the life of the kidnapper There are circumstances under which it is a 'sickly entimentality' to talk about the sacredness of life. Lit becomes more than worthless, when manhood and nobility are lost, and the soul imbruted by the towardly surrender of its own God-given rights. And so, it seems to me that this issue between the powers of despotism and the oppressed people of lampe on the battle-field is inevitable. The outrag ed millions of that misgoverned continent are not smed for a moral resistance to the tyranny which croses them. Their light, their sense of duty, urges tirm to the resistance of the sword, the bayonet and the cannon. By force they must overthrow the des petien which degrades and ruins them, before they a see a better light. By the unprincipled and triel mercion of absolutism, upon the European contaset are cloven down and trampled upon the freeand the press, the pulpit, the forum, the school, the home, and the indulgence even of the free thought of the soul; and before the true Gospel of \* peace on ank, of good will to man, of glad tidings of great

lespotist of We lendar to the re

nent ric wire As ab verthrougher. At

ppresses to see here is now trans then, the substitute of an interest to such the Sec higan. It to the Cossuth of the Sec higan, it is the substitute of an interest to such the Sec higan. It to the Cossuth of the Sec higan, it is substitute of an interest to such the Sec higan. It is the substitute of an interest to such the size of an interest to substitute of

And this inevitable strife prepares the way for the practical application of the doctrines of the gospel o sate and lare to the brotherhood of nations. There a say, verily, there can be, no holy and enduring

by to all men, can be 'preached, with power to re

and save the perishing multitudes of Europe

hat thereion must be manfully met, and by fore

trecume and put out of the way. The skies of Eu-

the are red, this hour, with the portents of the great

and final war. The momentous struggle is at hand

War is inevitable. Let it come, and not be delayed

I report, let it come! and in its coming, may the

dines of despotism fall and crumble, to rise no more

Were I in a situation that justified me in offerin tirie to the American people, I should counsel this thin to give up entirely our war system, which we hantain at an annual expense of over thirty million of dellars, the influence of which upon the virtue of the auton is exceedingly evil. I should urge the duty of disheading the United States army, and of giving one car whole naval force to the use and advance

the people, the perfect safety of trusting ourselves; this noble man, and to disown the wonderful provito the influence of just and brotherly sentiments and conduct, as an omnipotent security against all danger served him, as we believe, for a sublime accomplishfrom foreign invasion, and from internal enemies. I ment of good will to men'? Against this course should urge upon the people the duty of giving aid my better feelings have revolted from the first, and my and comfort, as far as possible, to suffering humanity, to the oppressed and the needy, all over the world.— And I am sure that the influence of such a Christian Kossuth. I know it has been unwillingly done, and statesmanship as this policy would be, if carried out, only from a sense of duty. I entreat the friends of the in the thought and conduct of this nation, would be slave to let it go no further. At least, let us wait and the most effectual aid to mankind, that it would be possible for us to reader. Nay, I am sure it would faithfully use the interest which Kossuth excites, and be the speedy and fuil conquest of all social evil, the the sublime truth which he utters, to advance th salvation of the whole earth. I hope to see this rule Anti-Slavery cause.

perfect action now. Shall they, therefore, do nothing can oppression; bring on the deliverance of the whole for liberty and justice, both at home and abroad? Not so do I understand the rule of human duty. The universal brotherhood, and use in this work, Louis American people believe in the necessity and righte- Kossuth, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison ousness of a land and naval force. And now, to a peo- and all other prophets of holy truth; and when the ple of such an imperfect faith and practice, there comes an illustrious prophet from the banks of the sounding praise, the glory shall all be given to the Danube, entreating that aid may be given to his op- Eternal Father and King! pressed fatherland. The question we are to ask and answer is, what is the best thing this people can do? A VOICE PROM 1800 COLORED CITIZENS There are but two alternatives open to their choice. Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held or The perfect action which the Gospel enjoins is im- Monday evening, Feb. 16th, in the Third Christian possible, because the people do not comprehend that Church, which was filled at an early hour, for the enjoinment. They must either fold their arms and purpose of expressing their views relative to the stand aloof, with selfish indifference, to the prayer of American Colonization Society. Ezra R. Johnson was Hungary, and to the fate of the oppressed, struggling appointed President, William Jackson and John Bush for freedom on foreign fields, or they must express Vice Presidents, and Daniel B. Davis, Secretary.their brotherly sympathy, utter their brotherly pro-test, and give their brotherly aid. The one is both

President briefly stated the object of the meeting. On selfish and base for this people, with their faith, since motion of Rev. Leonard Collins, a committee of three the attainment of our own independence was made sure to our fathers by aid rendered to them in their hour of need by a foreign people, at their request. ble and Resolutions, which were supported by Messrs The other is both generous and noble, though doubt- Johnson, Collins, Jackson and others, and unanimous less open to objections, when tried by the highest ly adopted :standard of action.

Were our fathers right in asking aid of France? Was France justified in giving the aid they asked? Then is the American people, to-day, in duty bound to assist Hungary. It would be a most noble stand for this people to grant the request of Kossuth. Nor can I believe it would lead to a war with Russia .-Were this Government to take the initiative steps, there is no doubt the English and the Turkish Governments would join in the protest against foreign interference for the overthrow of liberty, like that which Russia employed against the democratic Magyars. This would be in reality, as well as in name, a ' Holy Alliance.' And Russia would not dare to resist the just word. This would be a most important step towards the establishment of universal peace on the overthrow of every wicked war system. Hence, I long to see it done, as a great peace measure. And O! may the glad day soon dawn, when all war shall cease, when the little child shall lead the lion, when the lamb shall safely repose by the side of the wolf, when swords to ploughshares shall be turned, when nothing shall molest or hurt the hoiy, united, happy brotherhood of men, who shall dwell in peace and love together, o'er all the earth !

In conclusion, consider the wonderful Providence by which Kossuth has been raised up and fitted for the work given to his care. Years ago, the despotic power of Austria took into its cruel training a young man, whom it must educate to be the instrument of its own overthrow, and to lead on the liberation of Europe. The Austrian Government took Louis Kos> suth, a humble member of the common people, and shut him up in one those dungeons, whence living, and hopeful, and energetic men but seldom emerge, till released by death, or made wrecks by systematic and heartless cruelty. She had learned to fear the impassioned appeals of the inspired young prophet of freedom, and took this method to ruin him. But the that noble young Magyar with faith, patience and hope, to turn his long confinement to such use as should fit him to come forth, at the expiration of his imprisonment, stronger and better than before. Look within that cold and cheerless cell, upon that young man, declaration, not to countenance, under any circumstan learning to use a foreign language, in which, the ces, the claims of this Society, let the advice come from world over the thoughts and aspirations of liberty find most eloquent utterance. Gaze upon him, poreing over the pages of the immortal Shakespeare, and our race who would recommend it. storing his soul with the classic diction, the lofty conceptions, the holy love of just rule, which glow so purely, so brightly, on the pages of this great prophet the protection of Divine Providence, we do mutually of the historic Drama. And as you consider his pa- pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our tience his industry his fortitude, his success, does sacred honor, not to support the American Colonizanot your soul acknowledge, with me, that the world's tion Society. Here are our earliest and most pleasant great man lies immured in that dungeon? He comes associations, here is all that binds man to earth and forth, at length, and is again the chosen head of the makes life valuable. If Colonizationists desire to bet-Hungarian opposition to the wicked dynasty of the ter their condition by emigrating to Africa, the field House of Hapsburg. All other means having been is open to them; we do not intend to fight their battried, in vain, to preserve the life of Hungary, the tles in Bassa Cove or Fish Town; our duty as colored appeal to arms is made, four years ago. Of that sub-lime struggle, Louis Kossuth is the soul and leader. here we will live, by the help of the Almighte, and By the magic of his wonderful cloquence, he arms and disciplines the Hungarian peasantry, whom his appeals had converted from a state of serfdom into freemen, and drives back the Austrian army to the very gates of Vienna. The independence of Hungary is achieved. Then followed, on the part of Russia, one of those flagrant violations of the law of nations, against which all good men and all respectable Governments must protest and rise in opposition. By this, the Magyar people were stricken down and chained. Kossuth, with a band of devoted friends and compatriots, escapes and finds refuge in the Moslem Empire. He is released, at length, trom his confinement there, through our carpest intercession, and is now here, the honored guest of this people, pleading the cause of liberty, the brotherhood of the nations, and with an eloquence, a depth of feeling, which we have never witnessed before. Now, mark the wonderful providence of the way in

which this man has been led. Had Kossuth no acquaintance with our language, his presence here could cause no great agitation. But through the very means which despotism took to destroy him, he became familiar with our 'household words,' and is now improving that knowledge to arouse this people and the world against the powers of absolutism. Louis Kossuth is stirring the heart of this nation by his prophet appeals in behalf of Liberty, as no other man ever did. Louis Kossuth is hated and feared by the despots of Dr. Tappan, of Augusta. Europe and of our own land, as no other man is .-Louis Kossuth is loved by the oppressed Magyars of Hungary, and by the outraged millions of Europe with a deep and enduring tenderness, and to him their eyes turn with hope, as to the Moses whom God has raised up, to lead them to the promised land. The free and the true of this land, with some exceptions, which ought not to be, regard him with confidence and love, as a man of rare nobleness, and matchles power. The cause of European liberty seems to be committed to his trust, as to no other man. He has a power of eloquence which transcends that now manifested by any living speaker. He is proclaiming the truth, on which rests the abolition, and every other reform—the brotherhood of men. He does this with ing, probably it would not have passed so strong as it unequalled power and influence. He is rousing this is, (yet it is without vitality,) because it would then nation to a nobler life and a holier effort, than have have undergone a thorough discussion.' Now for the yet marked our national career. He is giving a grand facts; let us see who has told the truth and who has prophetic utterance, with the world for his audience to the aspirations and the struggles of oppressed the And is it fitting, is it just, is it right, for the abolitionists to discount and forget all this transcendant good
to fine accomplishment, to dwell with special and untidentical requirements and of all laws which make
the magnat who comes hither for a home wish us,
in large of one sex over the other, or in favor of one
has ser another. I should urge upon Congress and

And is it fitting, is it just, is it right, for the abolitionists to discount and forget all this transcendant good
of his accomplishment, to dwell with special and unfair pleading upon his errors, to shut their eyes upon
the greatness of his cause, to demand absolute perthe target one extracted one twice—by the first numbering, according to
the partially crased figures, this resolution was not
the last, but by the second numbering, it was the last.
What is the inference, Mr. Enquirer?

It was thoroughly discussed, says Mr. Willeyhands with the despots of the world in striking down And is it fitting, is it just, is it right, for the aboli-

After long and most carnest study to know what governing the American people, even in my day. I After long and most carnest study to know what I have a profound faith in its assured establishment. I ought to do, my mind is made up. My prayer is, God give my hand and my heart to aid in this holy work.

But the American people are not prepared for this people; hasten the overturn of European and American

was appointed to draft resolutions for their considera tion. The Committee reported the following Pream

Whereas, the American Colonization Society ha been for the past twenty years in a rapid state of de cline, and considered by its friends beyond the reach of restitution, but, through the influence of that infamous enactment, the Fugitive Slave Bill, has encouraged its supporters to hope that one more struggle can be made before the monster gives up the ghost we the thirteen hundred colored citizens of New Redford, do reiterate our solemn protest, which was utter ed more than twenty years ago, in this time-honored building, against the wicked devices of that injunitous system; and we now declare to the world our unalterable determination to abide by the policy of non-intervention with all that relates to the American Coloni ration Society, now and forever. Therefore,

Resolved, That in whatever light we view the Col onization Society, we discover nothing in it but terror, prejudice and oppression; that the warm and benefient hand of philanthropy is not apparent in the system, but the influence of the Society on public opinion is more prejudicial to the interest and welfare of the nearle of color in the United States, than slavery it-

Resolved, That the Society, to effect its purpose, the removal of the free people of color, (not the slaves,) through its agents, teaches the public to believe that it is patriotic and benevolent to withhold from us knowledge and the means of acquiring subsistence, and to look upon us as unnatural and illegal resident in this country; and thus, by force of prejudice, if not by law, endeavor to compel us to embark for Africa and that, too, apparently, by our own free will and consent.

Resolved, That as great a nuisance as we may be in the estimation of that Society, we yet have a hope in Him who has seen fit to continue our existence through days worse than-which we do not fear-which emboldens us, as peaceable citizens, to resolve to abide the issue of coming days in our native land, in which All-Wise Disposer meant far otherwise. God inspired we ask no more than the age in which we live demands, and which this nation, as republicans and Christians should not refuse to grant.

Resolved, That we urge our brethren throughou

the Free States to express in public their oft-repeated what source it may: for it is fraught with evil inconceivable, and we do not consider any man a friend to

Resolved, That, as citizens of the Bay State, for th support of these resolutions, with a firm reliance on here we will die, and let our bones lie by our fathers.

Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and be published in the papers of this city, the Liberator and Commonwealth of Bos-

The meeting, after singing in solemn strains. Home Sweet Home,' adjourned.

E. R. JOHNSON, Prest's. WM. JACKSON, Vice Prest's DANIEL B. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE AUGUSTA CONVENTION. NORTH EASTON, Feb. 14, 1852.

DEAR MR. GARRISON : I was surprised to-day to see a paragraph in the Liberator, taken from the Portland Enquirer, accusing me of making statements about the Augusta Clerica Anti-Slavery Convention which are 'untrue,' and full of . malice.' I do not wonder that the Enquirer should fee! chagrined and disappointed at the result of the Convention, but I am sorry and marvel that it should be willing to risk its own anti-slavery reputation (no to say any thing about telling the truth) to hide the disgrace, and magnify the importance of its proceed ing. I had supposed that Mr. Willey was of too stern and honest a mettle to be melted to the consistency of that Convention by the whining of such men a

"A correspondent of the Liberator, "A. J. G.," who appears to have been at the Convention in Augusta, makes some false statements. He says the resolution against slaveholders in the church was intro olution against stavenoturers in the church was intro-duced near the close, otherwise it would not have passed. This is untrue. It was introduced with oth-ers, was fully discussed, met with no epposition, passe-ed unanimously, and with no "management" what-ever. Indeed, the whole letter bears more malice than truth. We call the attention of the Liberator to

I stated that the most important resolution-th one ostensibly against slaveholding in the churchpassed in the confusion at the final adjournment. I it had been introduced at an early period of the meet not. The editor of the Enquirer says, 'the resolution was introduced with others.' So it was, with six of

seven others; but if was the last of the series, and ev

within about an hour of the final adjournment, after ev-ery other subject had been disposed of, and many had left the Convention, including some of its most prominen members. There were numerous amendments offered there was not time to reduce them to writing; but they were submitted, discussed and accepted, without being written, and such was the haste and confusion that the Secretaries were unable to tell what the res olution was after the adjournment of the Conventior and Lewis Tappan dictated it to them and to me, from memory, at our request. 'It passed unanimously.' O course, no one, however pro-slavery, had any objections to such a resolution; yet I think, if it had been brought up for discussion at an early period, it would have been still more diluted, if possible. But the vote was taken while the people were leaving the hall, and probably not twenty persons voted at all. These are facts, Mr. Enquirer, and I have others that you can have, if you wish. But I leave the subject by say ing, that when an abolitionist of such loud profession as the editor of the Enquirer, will make statements so utterly wide of the truth, and try to impeach the veracity of those who do tell the truth, for the sake of propitiating the favor, and hiding the real character of notoriously pro-slavery men, 'something is rotten in the state of Denmark.' I have learned at least this at the Augusta Convention, and since, and I set it

One may smile and smile, and be a villain'; and time will develope this to all. A. J. G.

LECTURE BY REV. DANIEL POSTER. NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 21st, 1852.

The lecture delivered before the Female Anti-Slavery Lyceum in this city, last evening, by the Rev. Daniel Foster, of Concord, was received with manifest pleasure and deep interest by a large and intelligent udience. I would carnestly recommend friend Foster to all who wish to hear the anti-slavery truths uttered with such force and pathos as few of the advocates can equal. I trust it will not be long before N. H. Palladium. we shall again have the pleasure of listening to his earnest appeals in behalf of suffering humanity.

Truly yours,

MEDICAL LECTURES TO FEMALES. We understand that Professors Longshore and Livezey, of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, -at present engaged in kiving a full course of lectures on Obstetries and Practice of Medicine in the New England Female Medical College,-have consented to deliver a course of twelve lectures on Obstetrics, Physiology Pathology, and Infantile Therapeutics, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, commencing on Saturday, the 28th inst., at the College Building, corner of Boylston and Pleasant streets, at 3 o'clock.

Tickets for the whole course, \$2.50; single lec ture, 25 cents,-to be had of Fowler & Wells, 142 Washington street, and of the Janitor, at the College. in length.

Intell's Living Age. No. 407 of this valuable taking and printing the census will be very great—little short, probably, of two millions of dollars.

Life of Jean Lafitte; Qur Society at Cranford

streets. Boston.

TAKE NOTICE. - In the last number of his paper, HEXEY Bran has the following notice. All interested will govern themselves accordingly :-

To the Friends of the Fugitive.—Anti-slavery editors will please copy this. We have lost our New England subscription-book, and cannot supply our subscribers in consequence of it. Will our patrons in the New England States be so good as to renew their post office address for the 'Voice of the Fugitive,' and forward to Detroit, Michigan? By addressing us there. ward to Detroit, Michigan? By addressing on the we will get the letters almost as soon as if directed to Canada, and we shall save 7 cents postage by it, if prepaid. We suppose that some scamp has stolen the book from this office, with intent to make a breach in book from this office, with intent to make a breach in many from the other thirteen slave States. our cause that we could not repair; but, if we are not very much mistaken, our New England anti-slavery friends will not forsake us on that account.

## FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

On the evening of Sunday, the 1st inst., Sergeant Martin, of the Sixth Ward Police, while on duty in Elizabeth-street, was attracted to a house on the corner of Mott street, by hearing two persons engaged in

a violent quarrel.

On going in, he saw a colored man beating his wife in a shameful manner, and he at once arrested him.—
While walking him to the station house, the woman, who accompanied them, being very angry, said, 'Jim, who accompanied them, being very angry, said, 'Jim, you know I have you in my power. You know that been received from subscribers in Scotland, forward-you escaped from your master in Maryland, several years ago,' coupled with other expressions to the same

Andrew Paton. Glassow. These remarks led the officer to believe that his

These remarks led the officer to believe that his prisoner, who gave his name as James H. Thomas, was a fugitive slave, and after securing him at the station house he repaired to his place of residence to obtain an interview with the wife, or, as she afterwards turned out to be, the mistress of the prisoner. From her he learned that Thomas, several years ago, escaped from his master, John Pinkney, of Annapolis, Md., and that he was now engaged as porter in the store of Battelle & Renwick, commission merchants, No. 163 Front street.

No. 163 Front street.

The following morning, the prisoner was taken before Justice Osborne, but the complainant failing to appear, he was set at liberty.

Sergeant Martin, soon after this, wrote to Mr. Pink-

ney, describing Thomas as accurately as he was able to do, and narrated to him the information he had obtained. He soon received an answer to this letter, in which Mr. Pinkney stated that on the 27th of May. 1844, James Tasker and two other of his slaves escaped from his plantation, and since that time he has never heard of them, but from the description given of Thomas, he was lead to believe that he was the slave Tasker. A few days since, Mr. Pinkney forwarded a telegraphic dispatch to the officer, requesting him to arrest Thomas and detain him until he (Pinkney) could reach New York. tained. He soon received an answer to this letter, in

to arrest Thomas and detain him until he (Pinkney) could reach New York.

Capt. Brennan and officer Martin then, after some trouble, ascertained that Thomas lived in Chrystey street, where they finally succeeded in getting him, which had scarcely been done, when Mr. Pinkney arrived, and, on being shown the prisoner, immediately identified him as the slave, James Tasker. The latter identified him as the slave, James Tasker. The latter appeared quite pleased at seeing his master, owned up at once, and expressed a perfect willingness to accompany him to his old home. He was then taken before a commissioner, who prepared the necessary papers, and at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon he, accompanied by his master and Sergeant Martin, started for the State of Maryland.—N. Y. Tribuse.

THE PROMETHEUS APPAIR.—The letter from Lord Granville, of the British Cabinet, to our Minister at London, Mr. Abbott Lawrence, concerning the Prometheus, of which we have already made mention, states that the commander of the sloop Express, which fired into the Prometheus, had already been informed by Vice Admiral Sic Georgian Section 1987. ared into the Frometheus, and already been informed by Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour, that he had gone beyond his proper duties. To this was added an admonition not in any future case to interfere for the purpose of levying duties for the Mosquito government. Lord Granville proceeds thus:—

ernment. Lord Granville proceeds thus:—

'The undersigned has now to state to Mr. A. Lawrence, for the information of his government, that Her Majesty's government fully approve of the Vice Admiral's conduct in this matter, and that they entirely disavow the act of violence committed by the commander of the Express, and also the requisition from Her Majesty's Consul, under which the commander acted, so far as he acted by any authority derived from the British Crown. Under these circumstances, Her Majesty has no hesitation in offering ample spology for that which they consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements. And Her Majesty's government do so without loss of time, and immediately on the receipt of the official note above siluded to, insumed as in their opinion it would be unworthy of a government of a nation to hesitate about making due reparation, when the acts of their subordinate authorities have been such as not to admit justification.'

The New York Mirror thinks that the attempt to carry out the Maine Liquor law in that State woul cause a civil war. It so, some rum-suckers might get 'shot in the neck.'

Five Hundred Dollars Researd.—A reward of five hundred dollars will be paid to any person who will, before March, 1852, find a child, not more than six years and two months old, who will both read and spell the common orthography better than a member of the Phonetic School of the same age.

In case there should be any doubt upon the subject, the decision will be left to the Masters of the Boston Grammar Schools.

In behalf of the Phonetic Society,

JAMES W. STONE.

JAMES W. STONE.

The Massachuserts State Redistrie, for the year 1852, containing a Business Directory of the State, with a variety of useful information. By George Adams, 1 vol. 8vo, 336 pages. This contains all the public institutions, with their officers, all the trades and professions, with their members, the names of the people doing business in the various cities and counties; also, a summary of the Legislative proceedings at the last session of the General Court. This summary embraces short abstracts of the laws passed, the details of the senstorial ballotings, the history of unsuccessful bills, &c., embracing a vast amount of information of value and interest to all business or professional men, as it purports to be a General Business. professional men, as it purports to be a General Business Directory of the whole State, Mr. Adams' Office is at No. 91 Washington street, Boston.

A gang of forty-six negroes were sold recent ly at Edisto S. C., at an average of \$494 each—considered cheap.

ville, was run over by the mail train from Worcester to Norwich, on Tuesday afternoon, and instantly killed. He leaves a family.

Election of U. S. Senator for Mississippi.—The Mississippi Legislature have elected Walter Brook, Whig. U. S. Senator, to fill the unexpired portion of General Foote's term.

Drayton and Sayers.—In Senate, February 23d. Mr. Geyer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition from Rhode Island asking for the liberation of Drayton and Sayers, now con fined in the Washington Jail for aiding slaves to escape from their masters, reported the same back, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which report was agreed to.

'Mrs. Brook's, wife of a New York M. C., has been presented with a fine carriage, as a compliment to her husband for his course on the Compromise measures.'

That means James Brooks, (alias Booby Brooks of the N. Y. Express, one of the most contemptible and miscrable doughfaces that ever disgraced a Northern constituency. Perhaps the donors of that carriage thought Mrs. Brooks needed the means to run away from such a fellow as fast as possible.—Exchange

The Scientific American states, on reliable authority that 'if at two feet above the throat of your chimney you enlarge the opening to double the size for a spacof two feet, then carry up the rest as at the first, you chimney will never smoke.'

Melancholy .- Miss Loncoln, of Brunswick, Me., wa Meancody.—aliss Loncolli, of British as, acc, no instantly killed by a train of cars, while standing on the track. Her mother has, within eight months, buried her husband, one son, and three daughters.

Long Train.—The Troy Whig says a train of ; thety cars, drawn by two locomotives, ran over the Hudson River railroad on Monday. It was more than a mile

SLAVE CASE.—The gr nd jury have found a true bil Life of Jean Lafitte; Qur Society at Cranford;
Physiognomy; The Indian Fight; Adventure at the Battle of Salamanca; The Two Useful Wives; Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life; Longfellow's 'Golden Legend;' Poetry; Short Articles.

E. Littell & Co., corner Tremont and Bromfield

SEAVE Case.—The gr nd jury have found a true bill in the case of the State vs. McCreary, charged with false imprisonment in the arrest and detention of the girl Rachel Parker, the alledged slave of L. School-field. Proliminary to this finding, the grand jury investigated, of necessity, the question relating to the vestigated, of necessity, the question relating to the consensus of the State vs. McCreary, charged with false imprisonment in the arrest and detention of the girl Rachel Parker, the alledged slave of L. School-field. Proliminary to this finding, the grand jury investigated, of necessity, the question relating to the vestigated, of necessity, the question relating to the consensus of the State vs. McCreary, charged with false imprisonment in the arrest and detention of the girl Rachel Parker, the alledged slave of L. School-field. Proliminary to this finding, the grand jury investigated, of necessity, the question relating to the consensus of the State vs. McCreary, charged with false imprisonment in the arrest and detention of the girl Rachel Parker, the alledged slave of L. School-field. Proliminary to this finding, the grand jury investigated, of necessity, the question relating to the consensus of the consensus o

From Virginia,	241
" Maryland,	77
" District of Columbia,	106
Total,	- 324
From Maine.	. 8
" New Hampshire,	. 17
· Vermont,	13
" Massachusetts.	28
" Rhode Island,	6
" Connecticut,	19
Total,	- 92
Total,  Three hundred and thirty-two more Maryland and the District of Columbi	from Virgin

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Received by M. W. CHAPMAN, for the purposes of

From	Miss Hunt,	£5
	Miss Sturch,	10.
	Miss Pease.	6.
44	M'lle Lecompte,	10 francs.
	Madame Mohl,	25 francs.
	The Company of the Co	
STORY DELIVER	THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

The following sums, for the Liberator, have

John E. Ross, Samuel Wilson, Robert B. Dunn, Wm. Caird, Port Glasgow,	2 40 2 40 2 40
Robert B. Dunn. "	
	2 40
Wm. Caird Port Glasgow.	
	2 40
John Knox, Glasgow,	2 40
Mary Welsh,	2 40
Jas. Gulland, Edinburgh,	2 40
Mrs. R. P. Scott, "	2 40
Henry Wigham, "	2 40
Andrew Inglis, Glasgow,	2 40

MARRIED-In this city, on Thursday afternoon 19th instant, by Rev. Mr. Stone, Dr. T. P. KNOX, of Hyannis, to Miss Angelina J. Berry. On Thursday, 19th instant, Mr. Josian R. Butler Miss Sophronia B. Spran, daughter of the officia-

ting minister. DIED-In Conneaut Township, Crawford Co., Pa

on the morning of January 2d, 1852, Hannan Fis wife of Stephen Fish, of consumption, in her 70

LUCY STONE. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, expects to speak in Cochesett Village, West Bridgewater, on Sunday evening next, Feb. 29.

NEW BEDFORD. Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON, of Salem, will give a lecture before the New Bedford Pemale Anti-Slavery Lycom This (Friday) evening.

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

MYSTERIES OF HUMAN LIFE, der the following colors and aspects, namely:

Evening of Feb. 2, " Feb. 9, " Feb. 16 " Feb. 23, " Mar. 1, " Mar. 1, " Mar. 15, Silence. Health Success. Civility. Friendship Religion.

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

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists an ublishers, assisted by Mr. D. P. Burler, have opened a Cabinet and Bookstore in Boston, No. 142 Wash ington street, where professional examinations with harts or written descriptions of character, may be

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

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS. A lady, who is a ready penman and copyist, is de-prous of obtaining writing, which may afford her re-numeration. By addressing Mrs. B., Liberator office jurther particulars may be known.

Le Miss ANTOINETTS L. Brown will give a Lecture in Cochituate Hall, Phillips' Place, at 7 1-2 o'clock, this (Friday) evening.

Subject—The actually existing relation of Women to Politics and Legislation, and the changes needed in that relation, for the welfare, both of Women as a class, and the community as a whole.

Admittance legislation.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Admittance, ten cents.

CHARLES C. BURLEIOH, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows: Kingston, 28th, and all day Sunday, Feb. 29th. Duxbury, 1st and 2d of March. Halifax, 3d and 4th. Pembroke, 6th. and all day Sunday, 7th.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCIN-

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM:

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

We call upon you, without distinction of party, to come together in the spirit of fraternal love, to inquire what more can be done for the three millions of slaves in these United States and to the sub-sub-days on the superior of the states and to the superior of the superio 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-

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

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

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

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

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

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

21 Cornhill. 'O, my brethren! I have told
Most hitrika Thurn, but without bitterness.
Nor deem my zeal or factions or mise-timed;
For never can true courage dwell with them,
Who, playing tricks with Conscience, dars not look
At their own vices.' COLEMIDGE.

BOOKS.

BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, has for sale the following valuable books, viz: The Slave, or Memoirs of Archy Moore, 25 The Branded Hand, by Capt. Jonathan Walker, 25

The Branded Hand, by Capt. Jonathan Walker, 29
Picture of Slavery for young persons, by do., 6
History of the Mexican War, (including 'Facta
for the People,') by L. Moody. 20
Narrative of Henry Watson, a Fugitive Slave, 12 1-2
The Church As It Is, by Parker Pillsbury, 15
Letter to the People of the United States on
Slavery, by Theodore Parker, 25
Parker's Discourse, occasioned by the death of
John Quincy Adams, 20
Conscience and Law; or a Discussion of our
comparative Responsibility to Human and

comparative Responsibility to Human and Divine Government, by Rev Wm. W. Patton, Spooner's Argument on the Unconstitutionality

Spooner's Argument on the Unconstitutionality of Slavery.

Spooner's Defence for Fugitive Slaves against the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1793, and September 18, 1850,

The Three Chief Safeguards of Society, a Scr. mon by Thoodore Parker,

Parker's Fast Day Sermon—The Chief Sins of the Beaule.

The Great Harmonia, vol. 2—The Teacher, by A. J. Davis, 100
The Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse, 60 do of Special Providences—A 15

do do of Special Providences—A
Vision, 15
Heat and Light for the Nineteenth Century, 12
The Auto-Biography of Henry C. Wright, \$1 00
Aug. 29. tf

JOHN OLIVER.

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

J. O. solicits Jobs in carpenters' work, such as repairing dwelling.houses, stores, &c., and putting up and altering all kinds of fixtures, &c., and will, by prompt attention to all orders, endeavor to give entire satisfaction to his patrons.

March 14

NEW STORE. No. 79, : : CAMBRIDGE STREET. LEWIS HAYDEN HAS opened the above Store, and keeps a good as

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING. of superior quality. Formerly a slave in Kentucky, he trusts that all will lend him a helping hand; as it will be his constant endeavor to keep for sale a good cheap article on hand. September 5.

tf

JOHN CURTIS & CO., TAILORS,

No. 6 ANN STREET, (THREE DOORS FROM UNION.) CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Also, a general supply of Fashionable and Ready-made CLOTHING. JOHN CURTIS.

GEO. P. ATKINS.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE! . FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY!

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

Admission, 25 cents. No half price tickets.

Bird's Eye View of the Crystal Palace and the West End of London. The Grand Opening by Queen Victoria and the British Court. Superb View of the whole Nave. The Nave in all its parts. The American Division. The whole Transpect. The Agricultural Court, with McCormick's famous American Reaper. The Yacht America in her celebrated triangule of Course.

HOME SCHOOL. MR. AND MRS. MAY

MR. AND MRS. MAY

(AN receive into their Home School, after the 1st
of December, a few young, well-disposed Boys,
to educate. A kind interest will be taken in the morals and habits of those entrusted to their care. Terms
for English branches, including Drawing, (and also
board,) \$2.50 per week. An additional charge will
be made for tuition in the Latin, French, German, or
Spanish Language. The most satisfactory reference
can be given, if required.

Apply to CHARLES MAY, Milford, (Hopedale,)
Mass.

PRENTISS & SAWYER, Book, Job, and Card Printers,

No. 11 DEVONSHIRE STREET, No. 11 DEVONENTIAS OF CORRECT,

(Directly opposite the Exchange Coffee House,)

HENRY JAS. PRENTISS. BOSTON.

NATHAN SAWYER. BOSTON.

For All orders attended to by them personally.

EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE. E. A. BRACKETT'S

MARBLE GROUP of the 'Shipperceked Mother and Child,' is now open on exhibition at No. 1, Amory Hall, from 9, A. M., till 9, P. M. Admission, 25 cents. J. B. YERRINTON & SON. BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTERS

LIBERATOR OFFICE, 21 CORNELL.

For the Liberator.

MY PRIVATE OPINIONS. If only those who mean to shoot Would shout hurrahs to cheer Kossuth Methinks his eulogies of us Would scarcely tend to cause a fusa, Or rouse the Aust, or wake the Russ. If only honest men would prate About the wrongs of Hungary State, There would be rest to brave Kossuth : Each trumpet changed into a lute, The trumpeters would all be mute. BARD OF CASTLE HILL.

For the Liberator.

JONATHAN'S PIRST AND LAST ADDRESS IN EARNEST.

TO LOUIS KOSSUTII.

We are unclean, Kossuth-our very breath Is full of moral pestilence and death! The grievous waongs which thou dost seek to right Seem venal sins, in our Oppression's sight.

We're cannibals, Kossuth-and all our food Is seasoned high with human sweat and blood ! To hold men serfs thou deemest 'fiendish fun'; Weigh, then, the crime-to enslave a natural son

Lepers we are, Kossuth-all nations see The damining marks of our foul leprosy! Is there not, now, a livid spot on thee?

Go home-and say to Austrian and to Russ, Bad as ye are, the Yankee nation's worse!

> From the National Era. THE PEACE OF EUROPE. BY JOHN G. WRITTIER.

Great peace in Europe ! Order reigns From Tiber's hills to Danube's plains ! So say her kings and priests; so say The lying prophets of our day.

Go, lay to earth a listening ear; The tramp of measured marches hear, The rolling of the cannon's wheel, The shotted musket's muraerous peal, The night alarm, sentry's call, The quick-cared spy in hut and hall, From polar sea and tropic fen The dying groans of exiled men, The boited cell, the galley's chains, The scaffold smoking with its stains. Order-the hush of brooding slaves! Peace-in the dungeon-vaults and graves !

Oh Fisher! with thy world-wide net, And snares in every water set, Whose fabled keys of heaven and hell Balt hard the patriot's prison cell, And open wide the banquet hall, Where kings and priests hold carnival! Weak vassal tricked in royal guise, Boy Kaiser with thy lip of lies; Base gambler for Napoleon's crown, Barnacle on his dead renown! Thou, Bourbon Neapolitan. Crowned scandal loathed of God and man; And thou, fell Spider of the North ! Stretching thy giant feelers forth, Within whose web the freedom dies Of nations eaten up like flies; Speak, Prince and Kaiser, Priest and Czar, If this be Peace, pray what is War?

White Angel of the Lord! unmeet That soil accurs'd for thy pure feet. Never in Slavery's desert flows The fountain of thy charmed repose No tyrant hand thy chaplet weaves Of lilies and of olive-leaves; Not with the wicked shalt thou dwell, Thus saith the eternal Oracle; Thy home is with the pure and free. Stern herald of thy better day, Before thee, to prepare thy way, The Baptist Shade of Liberty, Gray, scarr'd, and hairy-robed, must press, With bleeding feet, the wilderness ! Oh! that its voice might pierce the ear Of princes, trembling while they hear A cry as of the Hebrew seer,

From the National A. S. Standard. THE PRIEND OF HUMANITY. BY LUCY A. COLBY.

Never was a more beautiful picture of charity and benevolence presented to the world than in the life of Mrs. ELIZA GARNAUT, an emigrant from Wales to this county. For many years she was connected with the Moral Reform Society in Boston, and afterwards be-Moral Reform Society in Boston, and alterwards oc-came Marton of the Home for Orphan and Destiture Children. She at last fell a victim to her untiring de-votion to others. While watching over the two in-fants of a woman who had died of cholera, she took the disease, and died Sept. 3d, 1849, aged 39 years.

Why throng those lonely weepers around the door Of yonder dwelling, this September morn, With looks of anguish, as if evermore

Their breasts were pierced with Sorrow's rankling thorn? Why seek they not to banish looks forlors

By strolling in the fields and silent woods? There gloam the early Autumn's golden corn-There blossom flowers in sylvan solitudes That make us glad sgain, e'en in our saddest moods

For fields and woods and blue skies bending o'er Their heads, they have not now a passing thought They've lost a tressure nothing can restore-The kind, good friend, whose words were ev

fraught With love-whose clear, unerring wisdom taught Their wayward feet no more from Truth to stray O, Nature's bright st forms to them are taught, Since ne'er again Her smile of gladness may Beam like a light from Heaven around their cloude

way ! Amid the city's haunts of woe and sin An angel visitant she seemed to be : Where scarce a ray of light looked kindly in : Thro' casements dark, she entered fearlessly The drear abodes of vice and misery, Her purposes of goodness to fulfil, And set the bowed with sin and suffering free;

Undaunted by a thought of fear or ill. While thus accomplishing the heavenly Father's will The friendless stranger, homeless and distressed Ne'er looked to her for sympathy in vain;

Mourners, who felt their lives were all unblest, In listening to her words, forgot their pain; The bleeding slave, escaping from the chain, She sheltered with her kind and watchful care,

And the poor, ruined maid, with frantic brain Across whose path, with flowers once bright and fair The wily serpent trailed and left his poison there.

But all her deeds of love are ended now : Her hands are folded on her pulseless breast-Death's seal is set upon her pallid brow!

Yet not unnoticed sinks she to her rest

As sinks a star in silence in the west. The poor will lose her counsel many a day, ander on with care and pain oppressed, Henceforth unguided by the tranquil ray
Of light and love that shone around her lonely way? January 10, 1852.

The Liberator.

SOUTHERN ATROCITIES AND HORRORS. For a few weeks past, we have omitted our fearful record of daily atrocities and horrors which are witnessed at the South, of which the following are speci-

Murder most Foul and Unnatural.-It has never be

Murder most Foul and Unnatural.—It has never before fallen to our lot to record a more brutal and tragical murder than was perpetrated within two miles of this city, on Tuesday morning last, by a man of the name of Floersh and his three sons, on the person of Hall L. Wilkinson, Esq., all of this county.

Mr. Wikinson's plantation adjoining that of Floersh, and the stock of the latter having committed depredations upon the premises of Major Wilkinson, he fastened them up in his horse lot. Early the next morning, Floerish and his three sons repaired to Wilkinson's house, for the purpose of taking off this stock by force and arms—whereupon the rencontre occurred, and the party, four in number, fell upon Wilkinson, and with stones, clubs and sticks, literally beat him to death. The parties have all been arrested and committed to jail, under the charge of murder.

Major Wilkinson was one of our best and most influential citizens. Upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he was one of the first to rush forward to the standard of his country, and bore aloft the eagle

with Mexico, he was one of the first to rush forward to the standard of his country, and bore aloft the eagle of America in the perilous conflicts of Donophan's expedition with the enemy. Peturning home after that expedition was ended, he resumed his belorged pursuit of agriculture. He was called by his fellow-citizens of Platte county to represent them in the Legislature of the State, which duty he discharged

with judgment and ability.

Thus has the noble, the generous, the chivalrie Wilkinson fallen ' with the autumnal leaf'-not by decay or disease, but by the hand of the assassin.

Brutal Attempt at Murder .- Some time last week, Jefferson county. Two men left St. Louis in company, one on horseback and the other on foot; the one ny, one on horseback and the other on loot; the one on horseback being at the time in an extremely fee-ble state of health. Thus they travelled until they arrived in Jefferson county, where the man on foot attempted by every means to entice his fellow-traveler into some by-path, in order to commit his horrible purpers with more secresy. Finding his efforts unavailing, he seized a club, and knocked the sick man availing, he seized a club, and knocked the sick man from his horse, and after having beaten him frightfully over the head, he stripped him of all his clothes, and replaced his own with them. He also took the fallen man's horse, and left the poor wre'ch weltering in his own blood. Thinking perhaps the man was not yet dead, after having travelled a short distance, he returned to complete his bloody work—again beating him with a club until he supposed life was extinct; a club until he supposed life was extinct him. The man, however, still retained sign him with a club until he supposed hie was extinct then left him. The man, however, still retained signs of life; and some travellers passing, he was taken by them to a neighboring dwelling, where he still re-mains in a hopeless condition. The vil ain has since been captured near Farmington, and taken to Hills borough, where the hands of justice will deal him ou his just due.—Se. Genevieve Plaindealer.

A Boy Murdered .- Coroner Reilly held an inques on Saturday night over the body of Luther Henri-kle, about 15 years old, who die 1 at the residence of his parents, in Comet street, Baltimore. It appear-ed, from the testimony before the jury, that on his parents, in Comer street, the parents, in Comer street, and the testimony before the jury, that on last Friday week, the deceased, in company with a number of associates, rallying under one of the row-dy names so prevalent at the present time, proceeded to the vicinity of the 'Cattle Show,' and there met a rival gang of young lads, headed by a boy named George, alias Crab Turner, when a fight arose between the deceased and the latter. The deceased, so his companions state, was severely beaten by Turner, and finally entreated for mercy, but the triends of Turner drove off the friends of the deceased, and joined in beating the prostrate boy, kicking and stamping him in the most revolting manner. This statement was also made at different times by the deceased.—
Henrikle was taken home, and attended by Doctors Dunbar and Leas, and at first no serious apprehensions were felt; but he continued to grow worse until Sat-urday, when death resulted—the physician being of opinion, after a post mortem examination, that the beating he received was the immediate cause of his death. Four boys, between the ages of 14 and 16 years, were arrested on Saturday, charged with causing the death of the deceased: they were committed to jail for further examination. Their names are James Barrett, George Turner, Thomas Miller and

Bloody Affray in Texas .- On the 24th of September Bloody Afray in Texas.—On the 24th of September, at attemp; was made by the Sheriff of Smith county to arrest one Bob Pearce for a breach of the peace, when Wood Pearce, assisted by Isaac Moore and Peter Crawford, attempted to rescue his brother Bob. The Sheriff summoned a posse of six or seven men. Wood Pearce fired upon them, wounding Holden, one of the guard. Several of the posse then fired, killing Isaac Moore. Wood Pearce then fired his remaining barrel, and then seized Isaac Moore's gun and fired it, wounding two or more of the guerd, when he was shot down by one of the guard named Neil. Peter shot down by one of the guard named Neil. Peter Crawford then fired twice, killing Niel and another of the guard. He then made his escape, although several shots were fired at him as he ran.

In the mean time the prisoner, Bob Pearce, was in the house, using a broadaxe upon the sheriff, serious-

ly injuring him and one of his men. He was, how-ever, disarmed, and carried to the Tyler jail. The sheriff snapped every barrel of a six-shooter at his head, but without effect. At our last advices, a party of fifteen or twenty (mostly Pearces) were following the prisoner, supposed with an intention of rescuing him at every hazard.

Melancholy Result.—At Marion Court, on Saturday last week, as Col. W. W. Avery, in an unarmed and fenceless condition, was passing from the court-use to his room, after an arduous discharge of duty to his client, in the case then pending, wherein Fleming was a party, he was attacked by Samuel Fleming, who, having armed himself, used a cowhide, which he secreted about his person. The fight, at the time, is said to have been a long and severe one, Fleming using a stone with stunning effect; but before Coionel Avery, in his defenceless condition, having been disabled by the blows inflicted by the stone in Fleming's and severe one, the industry of the stone in Fleming's about the stone in Fleming's and the stone in Fleming's and the stone in Fleming's about the stone in Fleming's the stone in Fleming's and the stone in Fleming's the stone in Fleming the stone in Fleming

hand, could properly avenge the indignity offered to his person, the parties were separated. In Morganton, on Tuesday last, a lew minutes after Judge Battle had taken his seat on the bench, in the afternoon session, Firming, fully armed, walked with-in the bar of the court, appearing in Col. Avery's presence for the first time since the attack with the cowhide; whereupon the latter rose and shot Flen ing dead on the spot; the ball, it is thought, passe through his heart.

Col. Avery at once place placed himself in the custody of the projer officer, with a view to a judicial investigation. - Lincolaton, N. C., Republican.

Tragedy in St. Landry.—The Opelousas Gazette of the 29th ult. gives the following account of a tragedy in the parish of St. Landry:—

'On last Friday night, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, one Dr. J. W. Hojkins, of Plaquemine Brulee, entered the house of John D. Moore, who resides in Plaquemine Brulee, about eighteen miles from this place, in our parish, accompanied by a negro armed with a double-barrelled shot gun. Hopkins attacked Moore with his pistols and bowie-knile. Moore being unarmed, seized him and threw him down, and was about to wrest from him his bowie-knile, intending to use it in defence of his life, when down, and was about to wrest from him his bowie-knie, intending to use it in delence of his life, when Ho, kins called upon the negro, asking him why he did not short him. Upon which, the negro replied that he could not shoot without killing both. Hopkins there said, shoot anyhow. Moore then sprang to the negro, selzed the gun, and was about succeeding in taking it from the slave, when Hopkins, who had raised himself from the floor, advanced upon him with pistols and bowie-knife. He then endeavored to make his escanse through his head does. Hopkins to make his escape through his back door. Hopkins pursued him, and fired without effect. Hopkins then returned to the house, demanded of Moore's wife the returned to the house, demanded of Moore's wife the keys, and bid her give him John Lyon's money, (the father-in-law of both Moore and Hopkins.) She replied, they had none of John Lyon's money. He took the keys, searched the house, and found sixteen dolars in the press. He then turned to her and said he would have no witness against him—that he intended to kill her. She begged for her life. He took by the arm, and endeavored to turn her round, in order to shoot her in the back. She resisted, and said to him, if he shot she should see him do it, that he should not shoot her in the back. He then fired; she threw up har arms for protection; the ball struck her should not shoot her in the back. He then fired; she threw up har arms for protection; the ball struck her hand, nearly cutting off two of her fingers, striking her abdomen, and luckily the ball glanced and did not penetrate the intestines or bowels. The monster then mounted his horse and fied. There are now six men in pursuit of him. We learn they are on his track, and will doubtless arrest him. He is a man of slender form, about five feet nine or ten inches in height, and light blue eyes.

It is reported that Hopkins fied from Virginia for killing a man.

The Editors' Duel.—Messrs. Johnson and Daniels, of Richmond, had the pleasure of firing at each other, on the Maryland line, on Wednesday, without either being hit, when the seconds induced them 10 shake hands, and make friends with each other.

Crime in Texas.—The Galveston Journal, noticing the opening of the District Court, in session in that place, Judge Buckley presiding, says:

the opening of the District Court, in session in that place, Judge Buckley presiding, says:

In the course of his charge, the Judge observed, that there was no country inhabited by the Anglo-Saxon race, in which there was so little regard to law and order as in this State; and that while her laws were superior to those of her sister States, she was overrun by a lawlessness which should suffuse with shame every high minded citizen.

He continued: 'I am still a young man—and a much younger Judge—but during the four years that I have been on the bench, there have been between fifty and sizty cases of murder before me; and if in each of the twelve judicial districts of the State there has been a like number, then there have been upwards of siz hundred cases of murder in four years—showing a state of things unequalled in any other country; and that of these six hundred cases not siz of them had been found guilty by the jury before which they had been tried. It is not possible to suppose that in all these cases there was a deficiency in evidence, and the only conclusion to which I can arrive is, that the juries must have forgotten or disregarded their oaths.'

He traced, also, the rise of mobs to the dereliction of duty by the same body—showing that if the citizens of the State could not receive protection by the courts of justice, they must of necessity take the punishment of the guilty into their own hands.

Attempted Assassination.—A most foul attempt was

Attempted Assassination.—A most foul attempt was made to take the life of Mr. Henry Thawley, at Church Hill, Ceeil county, Md., about dusk, on the evening of the election, and which came very near proving successful. He was standing near the hotel of Mr. Merritt, when he was fired at by some one in an alley adjoining the tavern. The ball took effect on the back of his hand; it then glanced and passed entirely through the back part of his neek. Had not his hand been in the position it was, at the instant, the ball would have passed through the centre of the neek, which would, no doubt, have caused instant death. Thawley is the same individual who was a short time since confined in jail in that county, on the short time since confined in jail in that county, on the charge of being concerned in the recent kidnspping cases, but was released in consequence of his turning State's witness.

Shot.—We learn with much regret, that William T. Cole, former representative from Morgan county, was shot by John Ruthven, his son-in-law, on the 29th ult., at Versailles, Mo.

We have had a personal acquaintance with Mr. C for many years, and regarded him as a good man and respectable citizen. We know nothing of the particulars connected with this sad and unfortunate affair. Ruthven, after an investigation of the case by a court of inquiry, was sent up for further trial by the Circuit

Whitley county, Ky. Wm. Rains, with his wife, was on a visit to his father-in-law, Richard Woots. A dispute arose between Rains and his mother-in-law, and he knocked her down, and threatened to kill the whole family. Woods becoming alormed, called in a neighbor maned McFarland, who was stabbed by in a neighbor named McFarland, who was stabled b which caused his immediate death. Rain

was arrested.

Horrible & Murder by Negroes.—A young lady was hrutally murdered, lately, by some inhuman wretches, in the neighborhood of Sandy Creck, in the parish of Baton Rouge, La. A negro named Riley, and a young negress about fourteen or fitteen years of age were taken up, tried, conicessed the crime, and were sentenced to be hung on Monday. The negroes, in their confession, implicated two white men as instigators to the bloody deed. The report is, that one of the white men accused was enamored of the young lady, who refused to marry him; whereupon he determined to wreak upon her his findish revenge, and, by threats and promises, prevailed upon his negroes to waylay her, as she was passing from her home to a neighbor's, near the creek, where her mangled cor, se was found submerged beneath the weight of a heavy log, with the apron of the condemned negrees about the neck, it having been used to strangle her. The her neck, it having been used to strangle her. The white men accused have left the parish, although they cannot be condemned on negro evidence.

Clergyman Murdered .- The Rev. Robert McNabb, o Carthage, Moore county, N. C., was cruelly murdered on Friday night lest, in his own yard. We learn ver-bally, that a neghbor sat with him till 9 o'clock in the evening; after which, Mr. McNabb took his pipe and went into the garden to smoke before retiring for the night. He did not return, and his body was not found till the next morning, when, following up the marks of blood from the garden, it was discovered in the woods, some 250 yards distant, horribly gashed, and head nearly severed from the body, with deep wounds in the side. Three of his own negroes were arrested. It is supposed that the object of the murder was robbery. A letter from Carthage says, 'The deceased was a respectable minister of the Baptist church.'—Fay, N. C. Observer.

Serious Affray.—A serious affray occurred at Fremont, on Tuesday last, during the session of the Cedar Circuit Court. A difficulty had existed between Park Ruark and Ezra Hammers, of that county. The parties met on the public square, and in a personal rencontre, the latter received a pistol shot. It is thought it may not prove fatal.—Oscoola Independent

A fatal rencontre occurred in Ander Ky., lately, between R. J. R. Baker and Woodford Payne. Some difficulty had existed between the par-ties, who met at an election. In the evening, Baker started for home alone, and was soon followed by ed wandering about the neighborhood, out of mind, and very much bruised and besten. A some time, he came to himself so far as to be some time, he came to himself so far as to be able to state that Payne had overtaken and attacked him with a club; that he endeavored to avoid any difficulty with him, and for that purpose had turned from the road into a wood pasture; that Payne followed and attacked him, and in the scuffle he had stabbed Payne. Search was made, and Payne's body was found, his throat cut from ear to ear; Baker's knife, and Payne's stick, broken, were beside the corpse, and the ground bore evidence of a severe struggle.

Affray .- A terrible affray occurred at Wincheste Va., on Friday last, between Joseph P. Fleminste of the latter, with who ed. He was met by Mulliken with a loaded gur when an affray took place, in which Mulliken wa thrown down. While down, he called upon his son a led 18 years of age, to shoot Fleminster, which h attemated to do, but, in the excitement of the mo ment, missed his intended victim, and shot his father

Auful Tragedy.—A gentleman from Gibson county informs us that awful tragedy was enacted in that county last week. It seems that two brothers named Harper, one living in Kentucky, the other in Gibson county, had been disputing with regard to the owner ship of a slave. The Kentucky Harper visited Gibson county, accompanied by his son, a small boy, and seized the negro, with the intention of carrying him off. His brother determined to resist this summary process, and armed himself accordingly. They met end a bloody fight occurred. The Tennessee Harper shot the other with a musket, and was himself sho in return. The Kentuckian died immediately after shooting—the Tennessean lingered a short time, and

shooting—the Tennesseen lingered a short time, and died also. The son of the Kentekian, seeing his father fall, rushed upon his assailant, and stabbed him with a kuife. Our informant thinks the Harpera were formerly residents of Middle Tennessee.—Nasheilli

Negro Trial.—The Newbury, S. C. Sentinel says that the trial of Col. J. H. Irby's negro, for the killing of a slave of Mr. Parks, took place on Friday last, and resulted in a verdiet of killing in sudden heat and passion. He was sentenced to receive four hundred lashes.

An Affair of Honor.—A ducl was fought near Harrodsburg, Ky., some days ago, between Robert Mara
and W. S. Stinet. The former received a pistol shot
in the throat, and the latter was favored with several
in various parts of the body. An examining court
held the latter to bail in the sum of \$500, it appearing
the heater to bail on the sum of \$500, it appearing that he was the challenging party.

A letter to the Van Buren Intellige that a Mr. John A. Tolbert was recently waylaid an murdered in Marion county, Ark., by a free negr named Hall.

named Halk

A horrible tragedy took place in Cuthbert, Randolph Co., Georgia, about dusk, last Saturday evening. A man by the name of John Alley, a nephew of Saul Alley of your city, was in Eascley & Hood's drinking saloon, when a person by the name of B. H. Bigby, and his son Samuel Bigby came in, and Alley and Bigby had a few hard words. Alley left, and a few steps from the house he was attacked by the young Bigby, who struck him two or three blows with a large hickory stick, when the old man came up and stabled him under the right shoulder with a long dirk knife, penetrating his lungs, and killing him almost instantly. The Bigbys were both arrested and confined to await their trial, which will come on this week. The case has created quite a sensation in the place. Mr. Alley has left a wife and three small children to mourn his loss. You will please insert the above for the benefit of his relatives in the North.

Young, near Milken's Bend, on the Mississippi, was cruelly murdered, on the 7th inst., by two strange white men. His body was found tied to a gate post, so horridly bruised that it is supposed he was beaten to death with clubs.

Robert Falley, a slave overseer, was murdered in Louisa Co., Va., on Saturday night. Two negroes who are suspected of the murder, have been arrested

A Duci.—A duel was fought vesterday afternoon, at the 'Oaks,' on the Materie Ridge, between two young Creoles of this city. Weapons double-barrelled shot guns, distance forty paces. At the first fire one of the parties fell, the ball of his antagonist passing through his breast. The wound, though severe we understand is not mortal.—N. O. Della, 19th.

LF A young woman seated in her house in South Carolina, in the evening, was shot dead by a rifle ball fired outside. She remained in her chair, dead, and the attention of the neighbors was only drawn to the fact, the next morning, by her children crying around her because she would not wake up and pay them attention! Her name was Mary Ann Hyatt, and Phincas Johnson, suspected of the horrid murder, is in jail.

Murder.—A correspondent of Eagle Pass informs us that John Clark, private of company D., U. S. In-fantry, was deliberately shot dead, by one Mortimer Cook, a discharged soldier.

The citizens of Eagle Pass, it seems, or at least portion of them, had passed a resolution to the effect that any soldier found in the village should be shot, and they deputed Cook to execute the resolution. Cook was arrested and imprisoned in the military guard-house, but liberated by the local Justice of the Peace, in whose house the murder was committed.— N. O. Delta, Jan. 22.

Shocking Affair.—On last Sunday, one of Mr. Skewe's negro boys was shot in the back, some three
miles from this place. A Frenchman, whose name
we are unacquainted with, having discovered that
this negro boy was taking some of his fruit, immediately seized his gun, and shot him down from his
horse; he afterwards ran up to him, while the negro
was in the act of rising, and struck him a very severe
blow over the face with the butt end of his gun. The
circumstances attending this severe proceeding we are circumstances attending this severe proceeding we are not sufficiently acquainted with to state. We shall wait until the matter shall be thoughly and officially investigated, when we shall fully report the proceedings .- Ste. Genevieve Plaindealer

Another Murder .- On Saturday evening, three boat hands, named John Davis, John Welden, and Peter Rhodel, went on board the Saluda, on which vessel they had formerly been employed, and commenced a quarrel and fight with a deck hand of that boat, whose name we have been unable to ascertain. In the fight, the hand of the Saluda was dreadfully beaten, and mortally wounded by a cut in the abdo-men, causing the protrusion of his bowels. He was taken to the hospital, but was living yesterday morn-

A man, named Wm. Howard, last night stab bed Heavy Driehause, keeper of the White Mansion Coffee House, from the effects of which he died this morning. Howard has been arrested .- Ibid.

Murder by a Boy.—Richmond Thomas, an apprentice in the Richmond District office, was stabled and killed, yesterday, by another boy, named Wm. Cudlip, formerly of Baltimore, who escaped. They had a difference in the theatre, on Saturday night.

House Mobbed and Burnt .- Last night, about nine o'clock, a number of persons gathered around a frame house, on El venth street, between Main and Market, and began to mob the inmates, who made considera-ble resistance. Soon the house was discovered to be on fire. In attempting to arrest some of the partie officer Ragan was assaulted with a bowie knile. H escaped, unhurt, however. The house was of but little loss. It was a den of intamy. The police captured some of the h'boys, and furnished them with quarters at Col. Buckner's boarding-house,—Louir-

At the election to-day in the 3d ward of this city, a murderous affray took place between Charles James and Francis Connolly, in the course of which James stabbed the latter, inflicting a wound from James stabbed the latter, indicting a wound from which there is no hope of his recovery. After inflicting the wound, James ran a few steps and fell, and when picked up, was found to be wounded in the breast, from which he instantly expired.—Baltimore

Execution .- We learn that the slave, Square Pres ton, was executed in the parish jail at Richmond, on the 10th instant, for murder. Since he has been un-der sentence of death, he has confessed that he killed a slave previous to the murder for which he suffered

Deliberate Murder .- At Cumberland, Md., on Sprigg was sitting, with a loaded shot gun, and discharged both barrels at the later, attempting to escape at a back door, killing him instantly. They had had a difficulty at a ball, where Sprigg spit in Swan's face, and a duel was started but not carried out, friends having interfered and partially settled the dispute, when it broke out again. Sprigg published an insult-ing communication with regard to Swan, and the lat-ter shot him down. He has been arrested.

since, burning up his crop, supposed to be about 30,000 pounds. He suspected Mr. Riley, a near neighbor, and on Friday he took his gun and went in scarch of said Riley. He saw Mr. Riley in his lot, in company with a negro man, when he fired, putting thirteen buck shot in Riley's head and neck, killing him instantly. He then went to Trenton and gave himself up.

Wanton Murder .- A sporting gentleman, names ockerman, killed a free colored man at Easton Point Md., on Saturday last.

Mr. John Peck, of Weakley county, Tenness was murdered, on the 17th ult., by two of his slave who were arrested, and confessed having committe the deed.

On Sunday last, an altercation occurred in Richmond county, North Carolina, between Jucol Brighan and D. McInnes, in which the latter was

Lately, Jesse Miller and a Mr. Cleveland, Upton county, Texas, had some difficulty, when the latter stabled the former, causing instant death. The son of Miller, 12 years of age, procured a gun, and that Cleveland dead. The boy is hill at large, and the community regard the act as one of filial affec-

Shocking Tragedy.—An atrocious murder was per petratea in Alabama, opposite East Port, Mississippi on the 17th ult., by a Mr. Warren upon a Mr. Lambert. It seems that Warren paid his addresses t Lambert's daughter, and was rejected. Warren the accused her of stealing a breast-pin which he had presented her, and had her arrested. She was ac quitted. On the 28th, Mr. Lambert met Mr. Warr who told him he would kill him; whereupon, War-ren fired at him. Twenty buckshot entered L's per-son, killing him instantly. It is feared that Judge Lynch will decide this case.

Affroy and Death.—At Mobile 15th ult., Jan Afroy and Death.—At Mobile 16th ult., James G. Childress and James B. Robertson had a quarrel in a tavern, and the latter was stabbed to death. Both were young men. The murderer escaped, and a large reward was offered for his arrest.

Let An affrey took place near Gallatin, Tennessee this morning, between Messrs. M'Eirath and Robert P Peyton, brother of the Hon. Baillie Peyton. Peyton struck McElrath with a cane, when the latte stabbed Peyton to the heart, causing instant death McElrath has been arrested.

A Serious Affray .- On the night of the 9th instr a serious affray occurred in this place, between A. J. Jones and Thompson E. Lamb, in which the latter was dangerously stabbed in several places. Jones gave himself up. The affair is now undergoing an examination before the proper authorities.—Bloomington Gazette.

Shot.—We learn that a serious affray occurred at Anburn. Lincoln county, on the 31st ult., in which a man by the name of Ray was so severely shot that he died a short time after. We have not yet obtained the particulars of this unfortunate affair.—North-East Missourian.

Freedom of the Press in Kentucky.—The Maysville Post Boy, a spirited daily paper, has been obliged to discontinue its publication on account of frequent attacks on the office, and an attempt to burn it down. An Extra issued from that office, has the following explanation:—

explanation:—

\*We are compelled to leave. Unable to obtain insurance upon our property—without adequate protection from depredations, by citizens or police—refused by property-holders an office where we shall be more secure than now from attack—put down by our neighbors as a nuisance and a source of constant danger—regarded with horror if we dare even suspect any one as guilty of firing our premises.

Hereafter it will only be necessary, if a man conceives another in his way—if he have enmity towards him,—to apply the torch to his property repeatedly, and he cannot but succeed in triving him off. Our experience in Marsylla has that meither experience in Marsylla has that meither

and he cannot but succeed in driving him off. Our experience in Maysville has taught us that neither life nor property is secure from depredation, and that when the dastardly scoundrel is discovered, his deeds of enormity are covered by a mantle of charity; so unwilling are the citizens of Maysville to see punishment inflicted on offenders, and so possessed of that mock sentimentality, which saps the root of justice, and sets aside the administration of the law.

Concerning the cause of this unparalleled persecution, it may be proper to remark briefly, that we are

tion, it may be proper to remark briefly, that we are not conscious of having ever in our life, whether as an editor or in a private-capacity, injured a single solitary being upon God's footstool, in the slightest degree whatever. We have pursued the even tenor of our way, and disturbed no one whatsoever.

Outrageous Affray—Three Men Shot.—A dreadful series of affrays took place on Tuesday, at the Page place, near what is called the three-mile house, on the St. Charles road. It seems that a man named Frantz Heinrich Scheildel had been in the habit of maltreat-Henrich Scheildel had been in the habit of maltreating his wife. So shocking was his treatment of her that the poor woman was compelled to fly to a neighbor, Mr. John E. Cook, for protection. The house of Mr. Cook became for the time the asylum of Mrs. Scheildel, which so enraged her husband that he declared his intention of taking the life of Cook. About one o'clock on Tuesday, as Mr. Cook was at work in his field, Scheildel approached him with a loaded gun. He was ordered off, but without avail. He fired and shot Mr. Cook in the breast, severely, but not dis-gerously wounding him. Mr. Cook proceeded to this-city and obtained a warrant for Scheildel's arrest. The warrant was placed in the hands of officer Weidthe warrant was placed in the hands of oncer weighter, who was warned to go armed, and did not heed the warning. On approaching the house of Scheildel, the latter fired on him, inflicting a mortal wound in the abdomen. Weidner fell and died a few hours af-

On intelligence of these facts being received in the city, officers Guion, Pope, Ovis and Dupin, accompanied by a posse of citizens, repaired to the house of Scheildel, and found it closed and barricaded. The were answered that the occupant could not be taken alive, and the answer was accompanied by a shot from a fowling-piece, which happily did not take effect.— While the officers were deliberating on what course to persue. Scheildel, unobserved, emerged from his house and ran into a corn field accompanied by a large

dog. He was discovered and pursued, and at length dog. He was discovered and pursued, and at length surrounded. Still he refused to surrender until hadly wounded by the discharge of a gua loaded with buckshot, fired by a Mr. Cotton, who had volunteered his services. Three shots struck Scheildel, one entering the scalp, another a little below the left eye, and the third, beneath the left ear. The last mentioned passively. ed through his mouth, knocking out a tooth. In the meantime his dog kept the police at bay, and it was not before a considerable parley, during which he was threatened to be shot dead, that he surrendered.— About 10 o'clock at night he was brought to the city and placed in confinement. Yesterday he was fully committed .- St. Louis Times. Attempted Assassination of an Editor .- The Arkan-

sas Banner relates the following strange and violent scene:—' While standing at the corner of Anthony-house, in this city, the editors of the Banner were attacked by B. F. Danley, the sheriff of the county : C. tacked by B. F. Danley, the shorth of the county; C. Danley, auditor of state; W. Danley, a steam-boat engineer; and S. Borland, United States senator. The attack was made upon Mr. Whiteley by B. F. Danley and, C. C. Danley striking at him with heavy bludgeons both at the same instant. Whiteley fired a pistol at B. F. Danley without effect, and closing with him, at D. P. Daniey without effect, and closing with him, succeeded in wrenching away his stick, and beating him with it to the ground. During this time, C. C. Danley was striking him (Whitelev) on the back part of the head with a heavy cane. Whiteler, upon turning to ward off the blows of C. C. Danley, was shot in ing to ward off the blows of C. C. Danley, was shot in the right breast by a pistol bail from B. F. Danley,— In the mean time Mr. Reardon, who had taken no part in the affray, was seized from behind by Borland, twisted to the ground, and disarmed. Borland held him down, and choked him, with a pistol presented at him down, and choked him, with a pistol presented at his head, until pulled loose by Gordon N. Peay. As Mr. Reardon was being raised from the ground, Wm. Danley, coming up behind, dealt him a blow on the side of the head with a heavy stick, which left him apparently lifeless. When this feat was accomplished, the engineer and the honorable Senator joined their companions, the auditor and sheriff, in their assault upon Mr. Whiteley, which was continued until hefelf, exhausted by the attack and the wound he had received in the onset. When the bystanders, shocked with the proceedings, sought to prevent the murder with the proceedings, sought to prevent the murder of a man no longer capable of resistance, they were hurled aside by Borland, with pistol in hand, who ter shot him down. He has been arrested.

\*\*Horrible.\*\*—A letter before us, from Todd county. Ky, and dated 2d inst., says: 'Mr. Clairbourn Rice had his tobacco barn set on fire about two weeks since, burning up his arrest. The continued even then to cry out to his confederates, 'Shoot him. Kill him. Kill him. It is due to Mr. Whiteley to state, that he only saved his life, by a most desperate resistance to the combined attack: that, though assailed from every quarter, in front and from behind, by sticks knives and parties. lending himself under every disadvantage, (his right serm being rendered usel as by a pistol ball,) he never so far forgot himself as to strike Capt. C. C. Danley, the cripple, though he had frequent opportunities to have felled him to the ground."

The Affray between Senator Borland and Mr. Kennen -Washington, Feb. 6.—Nothing further in reference to the assault of Senator Borland on Kennedy has transpired. It seems that Borland, during the debate transpired. It seems that Borland, during the debate on the census bill, severely criticised the official con-duct of Mr. Kennedy, and immediately after the ad-journment, while he was walking with Senator Pierce Mr. Kennedy approached, and interrupting the conrersation, proposed to exclain something he thought Sorland had misapprehended. Borland repelled him, and Kennedy remarked, that information is most apt and Kennedy remarked, that information is most apt to be declined when most needed; whereupon Bor-land struck him severely in the face, blackening his eyes, and causing the blood to flow freely from the nose. Kennedy, without returning the blow, walked off, observing to Borland that he would hear from him out of the Senate. Borland sprang towards him again, but was prevented from any further altereation.

Dreadful Murder of a White Man by his Slaves !— Two Negroes Hanged !—We are indebted to the atten-tion of our obliging triend, Mr. Bird, for the follow-ing particulars of a most horrid affair, which occurred at Bihalia, Miss., on Friday, the 17th instant:—

Mr. John Wadkins, of De Soto county, was mur dered on his plantation, near Byhalis, by two of his slaves, assisted by a negre woman, also owned by him

On Friday morning he was visiting his clearing

when they attacked him with axes, splitting open hi head, and causing instant death.

They then dragged the body away, burning a quan tity of brushwood over the place, to efface the

of blood.

They then dragged the body some distance, and felled a tree so that its trunk crushed his body, expecting to create the impression thereby that he had met his death by accident. met his death by accident.
On examination, however, it became clear that his death-wounds had been inflicted by an axe, when the

egroes were taken into custody. On being examined, they confessed their guilt, and related the facts above stated. The woman, it appeared, had assisted to destroy the marks or blood,

peared, had assisted to destroy the marks of blood, and in mutiating the body.

The citiz ns proceeded to administer summary justice, and the two negroes were hing at once from a tree, near the scene of their terrible crime.

The woman was not executed, owing to the fact of her being exciente at the time.

Several days after, on removing the ashes where Mr. W. had been killed, large clots of blood, untouched by fire, were discovered, still comparatively fresh. The cold had probably preserved this ghastly evidence of murder. murder.

of murder.

It appeared that they desired to kill him the night before, on his return from Memphis; but as he reached home before night, their plans miscarried.—Memphis Eagle, Feb. 22.

he died a short time after. We have not yet obtained the particulars of this unfortunate affair.—North-East Missourian.

Afray at Madison.—A telegraphic dispatch from Madison brings the sad news of the death of Mr. Garber, the editor of the Madison Daily Courier. Mr. G. and the dead near Augusta, Geo., and their house robbed by the assassin.

Fatal Afray is Georgia.—An affray occurred at West Point, about six miles from Atlanta, on the 16th instant, between a young man named Leonard Raterree, and Thomas and John Connelly, in which Thomas received a fatal stab in the abdomen, and has since died. His brother John was shot through the breast, but his wounds are not considered fatal. Raterree made his escape after the fraces, and a reward of three hundred dollars is offered for his opprehension.



CURES WITHOUT FAIL ES WITHOUT FAIL

CUTS
BURNS BRUISES,
IM WOUNDS CHAPPED HANDS
BILES FELONS, SORES,
SORE EYES,
CHILBLAINS,
CHILBLAINS,
INJURY PILES,
INJURY PY SPLINTERS,
RING WORM, SALT RHEUM,
ER YSIPELAS,
EN YSIPELAS,
SHINGLES, Ta Ta direct direct to the constitution of the

vo

Ref

REV.

Extra

TRY IT ONCE YOU NEVER WILL BE WITHOUT IT The Good it Does is Pelt at Once, CURE IS SUBE AND PERMANENT.
RUSSIA SALVE

VEGETABLE OINTMENT Has cared thousands of the above believe.

It has been used and sold in basis of the law printer Vears, and its virtue the law dood in bear.

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN ALL HEADS OF FAMILIES, Should keep a Box in the Cupbeard, or on the Shift, hands to use, in CASE OF ACCIDENT. Price, 25 Cents per Box Price, 20 Cents per Box.

Put up in large size metal boxes, with at record wrapper, similar to the slove sexual written without which none are finance.

Dodd by all Posturaisers, Apothecuries and Grocers, and wholesale and retail by

## Imitations of Woods and Marbles

REDDING & CO., 8 State Street, Boston

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

I IGHT and dark Oak, Maple, Black Walnut Salin, wood, Rosewood and Mahogany minted at the most natural manner; Front Boors, Roses, & painted as above; Vestibules, Passages, & wald painted as above; Vestibules, Passages, &c. wake out in blocks, and veined in imitation of bise va-Italian, Bardille, Derbyshire fossil, Egypin at White Marble. Front door side lights, and si lied of glass work ornamented with Flowers, &c., is corect imitation of ground and cut glass; Sign Pauling; Plaster Figures, &c., Bronzed and Gided.

Work of the above and various other decriptions executed in good style, and at fair charges, by CHRISTOPHER NEEDHAM,
No. 11 Fayette Court, 401 Washington street, Benn. Country and city orders attended to.

TO THE LADIES

A MONG the many improvements at the dar, the one for the better premotion of female combining a most critical period of the occupies a position. Those ladies who regard confort, purity and delicately, as worthy of their attention, will be pleased to learn that their wants can be attended to by

MRS. M. CHOATE, MIDWIFE AND PHYSICIAN,

an educated practitioner, and a gradute of the Baton Fernale Medical School.

She will also attend to disease pecular to be an and spare no pains to render herself attentive as akillul in her profession.

To No. 20 Bennet street, Boston.

The Practical Christian.

December 19

A Fortnightly Paper : the Organ of the HOPEDILL COMMUNETY, Miljord, Man. THIS paper is now in its twelfth volume, wellpest t ab'y edited : devoted to Christian Sea

ism and Universal Reform. ALIX BALLET, Edge.
A. G. SPALDING, Publisher. Terms, \$1 00 pr is num, payable in adeance.

Miss H. Martineau's New Book

LETTERS ON THE LAWS OF MAN'S NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT.

First American edition, just published and in sale by J. P. MENDUM, 35 Washington state. Boston, up stairs, 4th story. August 29

By HARRIET MARTINEAU and H. G. ATRINES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FEMALES! MAD. BOIVIN'S

PREPARATORY PARTURIENT, OR FEMALE RELAXING EMBROCATION

FOR MITIGATING THE PAINS OF CHILD-BIRT THIS wonderful agent, for an external applicate It is the discovery of Madame Boixin, one of is most celebrated Female Physicians of Paris, and after greatest blessing of the age for mitigating the safe of child-birth. It is perfectly harmless is in same Hundreds of females have already used it in Asona with the most resulting a market property. with the most gratifying results

with the most gratifying results

For sale by the Proprietor's authorized spins only—in Boston, by Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Const, in East Boston, by Robert Kent, Apatherary, Mrs. K. S. Thompson, Female Physician, and J. Stone, No. 2 Maple street; in Clinton, by E. Robert, in Barre, by Wadsworth & Allen; in Losell, C. S. Eastman & Co.; in Amberst, by Newton First.

November 14. November 14

## Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnershin her tofore existing, under the firm of smith, the serior partner. Thomas Smith, having retord feather firm, and sold all his interest to his co partner, who will provide all downstales. who will settle all demands. THOMAS SMITH,

DAVID B. MOREY, REUBEN H. OBER

The business of the old firm will be continue at the old stand, No. 2 and 3 Hyverhill street, by Mere it Ober, where will be found a large assentant a little old-firm and others are invited to call and crass the before buying absorbers. ine before buying elsewhere.
Boston, January 1st, 1852.

Phrenology. DR. NOYES WHEELER

IS prepared to make Professional Examination of character, at 255 Washington street, Busin. Anti-Scrofulous Panacea,

ORIGINALLY made by Clark & Porter, and nor of the cure of Senses. Humors, and chronic diseases. Put up in larger less than formerly, at \$1 per hottle, or \$6 per street, and the medicine at a reasonable diseasure. If the wish to consult us, we will with pleasure gire then advice gratis, All diseases treated on business delectic principles.

Though the many certificates that her her given to the surprising efficacy of the Anti-Sension given to the surprising efficacy of the Anti-Sension given

given to the surprising effect of the Anti-Stratus Punnece is one from William Lloyd Garrison, Eq. the Editor of the Liberator, who has tested it is own case, and known of its good effects in other stances, and who strongly commends it to public play ronage. Prepared and sold by Drs SKINNER & PS
TER, No. 11 Washington street, foot of Corolla
Roston. Medical office in the same building.
hours from 9, A. M. to 5, P. M.

June 11

Inventive Drawing.

A PROGRESSIVE Course of Inventive Dreed on the Principles of Petaloza, for the Est Tachers and self-instruction; also with a view and apptation to Art and Manufacture, and Whitaker, Principal of the New England Schole Price 15 cents.

November 1.

question ing of ceannot it is still as I have, i parties I is still as I have, i parties I is still as I have, i parties I is still as privileg ing for In a i ter, and ton, I can, I is ter, and ton, I can, I is ter, and ton, I can, I is ter, and ton, I can, I c