Thirpulitances are to be made, and all letters Manual letters ork (rest rate,) to the General Agent. The copies will be sent to one address for TEN

Charringments making less than a square interrasements for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auto receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

pascal Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS Fascon, Edward Quincy, Samuel Philbrick, fail Patters. [This Committee is responsible Tribit to an ancial economy of the paper—not for



THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding

NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDERS!

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty yea s. of preserving the African s'ave trade; the second was he stipulation to sucrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinsi; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves -for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the America. Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

TH. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

10L. XXII. NO. 13.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1107.

actuae of Oppression.

From the Galves on News, Jan. 30. THE CONVICTION, SENTENCE AND SALE of FOUR FREE NEGROES, FOR LIFE, FOR ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION OF A SLAVE. The following article has been furnished us, at

yeal request, by our friend. Dr. Ashbel Smith. Take been apprehensive that the execution of The, in this instance, might be attended with testement abroad, especially in Massachufour of whose citizens are now sold into slaveand we were therefore the more solicitous to whe policy and justice of the law in question ful-We think this vindication, by Dr. complete, and such as will be satisfactory to ersons; though we cannot expect the subbused persons, thoughts, will be very well sat-philosists of M issachusetts will be very well sat-delts fail that the very agents they had employed seed and free pur slaves are themselves made Nor will they probably be much better reearlel to this law, by seeing it vindicated on the period of their own ancestors, who are as re-send or their piety as their descendants are for serficient. We commend the article in quesnot be our friends at the North.

Os Toesday last, were sold at auction, in this dr by the sheriff of the county, the four free ne-pes sho had been tried, condemned and sentenced For court, in the early part of this month. Au-tor thus sold for \$325, Levin Smith for \$370, Man Beven for \$510, and Issae Thompson for \$3 Col. Quirles, of Mobile, was the purchaser of seinst tiree named, and Mr. Lake P. In Col. Quirles, of Mobile, was the purchaser she first three named, and Mr. John Fordney, of nearly was the purchaser of the last named. Inside to present a full and connected outline of as trail under a law of this State, which has now,

of the first time, been carried into execution, we pitulate some of the principal facts estab-

The above free negroes, constituting the crew of he beg Below, of Boston, lying in this port, were greatly micted by the Grand Jury of this county, for concealing a runaway negro slave, the property of Ges. H. Delesdernier, with intent to prevent the of said runaway slave to his owner. The same four negroes were also indicted for receiving state goods, taken by said slave Frank, from the mere goods, taken by still space Frank, from the fore of Messrs. Sterns & Lynch. The trial took place on the 5th and 6th inst;; able counsel was assened then; they were tried on the first indict-ment, and the Jury brought in a verdict of gu lty nst them all.

e facts elicited on the trial were the following: While the slave Frank was standing on the that, the free negroes accused induced him to go after whiskey for them; they enticed him on board to est with them, and to remain several times over night with them; they told him they could take him to Boston, where they had an abolition friend who would protect him and pass him on to Canada, where he would be free and safe; they told him he must pry his passage to them, and also must have genteel be tiken up as a runaway slave; they assured him there was no danger, as they had already taken some slaves from Louisiana to Boston, where they had been protected, and made free by their abolition friend; they persuaded him it would be right for him to seed such clothes and things as he might need, as he had never been paid for his lahor. Acting on their advice, the slave went to the store of Messrs. Sterns & Lynch, and, secreting himself behind some biles of merchandize, remained there all night, when be took a quantity of goods, and let himself out by the back door. The goods were carried on board the Billow, where they were hid by the free negroes, and the slave himself was also concealed by them the run of the vessel, and there remained for exeral days, the vessel being unable to put to sen, in consequence of bid weather. After the vessel left the port, and while ising near the point of the isnd, the apprehensions of the free negroes were exas by seeing the approach of the pilot boat, where-one the save was taken from his place of conceal-cess, put on board a yawl, made to lie close to the on to avoid being seen, and the attempt mide to land him; they were overhanded by the pi or search being made, the stolen goods were found on the Billow, in possession of the four free ne-

L. Y. ER.

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ver.

Miny of the above facts rest on the testimony of the slive Frank, in regard to whom a nolle prosequi ony was sustained by so many circumstances al so much collateral evidence, that not a shado of boost his existed in regard to the guilt of the scrased. Their crime was marked with a singular egge of forethought and preparation—a deliber-tions of purpose running through several days of commons acts; their crime was complete, for the vesse had left the port and was lying off the point of the slind-there can be no mistake-the accused

were taken in the manner described.

We have recited the leading and material facts these cases, although they have already appeared a ser paper, in order that they may be before us in tangetion with the remarks which we shall make. the bare oblitted all extraneous matters, such as his part of the cyclence which relieves the officers the Billiam from all suspicion of complicity with

the accused.

After a deliberate and impartial trial, in which the accused were defended by able and experienced counsel, averdict of guilty was found against them

They were called up for sentence on Friday mornthe 9th inst., which was pronounced by Judge string, in conformity with the law of the land, . It its fine equal in amount to the value of the Frank be imposed on the accused severally, tad on their failure to pay the same within five days, that they be sold at the Court House, after ten days' bates, to the highest bidder, as slaves for life. As the convicted parties declared their inability to pay the fac, the second part of the sentence, adjudging ane, the second part of the sentence, adjudging them to be sold as slaves for life, was carried into ex-

totion on Tuesday last:
As this sentence, from testion on Tuesday last;

As this sentence, from its infrequency in our country, will perhaps startle some of our fellow-cities of the Northern States, we propose to bestow the Northern States, we propose to bestow the Northern States. on the Northern States, we propose to Deston on the subject a culm and dispassionate considera-tion. It would be beneath the height of our argu-tion, it would be beneath the height of our argu-tion, and unworthy the majesty of the law which his been offended and vindicated, to indulge in any flare or majesty. his been uffended and vindicated, to indulge in any farge, or make any retalistory reflections in relation to the abolitomists of the North, who have kidnapped so many of our slaves. In the example before us, the law has been executed; justice has been done on one of the gravest offences against society. On the contrary, with the abolitionists, the laws of the land are are

if are set at nought, and a great crime committed energy a slave is enticed away and stolen from his or what, in all ages, has been adjudged a crime of he most heimous nature—it is the stealing of a human being. It is no answer to say that the slave

on the opinion of the wisest statesmen of old, and especially on the most sagacious and comprehensive-minded publicist of all antiquity. Aristotle, who regarded slavery as an indispensable institution of every civilized state. We shall not here appeal to the teachings of the Old Testament. We shall make no mention of the usage of Rome in its palmy days of a Remulie. We shall not here appeal to the teachings of the Old Testament. We shall make no mention of the usage of Rome in its palmy days of a Remulie. We shall not state the days of a Remulie. We shall not state the days of a Remulie. days of a Republic. We shall not cite the deci-sion of that marvellous body of legal science and the massive and cumulative argument on which the practical justice which grew up under the late Ro- statute of this State, that has just been violated, re-

the test of times to come, when sober sense shall

neceed unreasoning fanaticism.

We come at once to times near our own, in which we are taught to believe that Christianity has shed its brightest influence on whatever concerns or appertains to humanity. Our citations must needs be few and brief. Omitting Bynkershock and the harsher interpreters of the law of nature, we cite Grotius, who, in reference to cases like that now before us, the loss of liberty as a punishment for rime, says, 'No man is in such a sense free as that shall be impossible for him to lose his liberty.' Archdeacon Paley enumerates * crime as one of the rouses from which slavery night arise, consistently with the laws of nature!" We might go on with Citations without end, all to the same purpose; but we prefer practical legislators, and actual, working intitutions, to ethical writers and philosophical specdations, however sensible the former or profound The much-vaunted ordinance of 1787, prohibiting

slavery and involuntary servitude in the North Western Perritory, except in punishment for crimes, by this very exception, declares slavery to be a fitting pundiment for crime-not necessarily for all crime, but

The whole system of penitentiary punishment is the practical carrying into effect the doctrine that, by the commission of crime, the personal services and personal liberty of the criminal are become foror some crimes. feit to the State. The State retains the ownership of the convict; the keeper is the State's overseer; the convict is wholly deprived of all personal liberthe convict is wonly deprived of an person and relate; the barely receives the commonest food and coarsest clothing. And this every where in Christendom is clothing. And this every where in Christendom is deemed a fitting punishment for crimes of much less hideousness than that for which the free negroes of the Billow have just been sold into slave-groes of the Billow have just been sold into slave-groes. The truth is, the punishment of these negroes of the Billow have just been sold into slave the sold of the punishment of these negroes. ins been ameliorated under our statute, in favor of their color. For the same crime, in almost any State of Christendom, they would have been punished capitally; and this would have been the punishment in our State of Texas, had they been white, or they would have been capitally. would have been sent to the penitentiary for life whereas, now, these free negroes are allowed all the out-door liberty consistent with their due pun-ishment, and by good conduct, they may confidently expect to enjoy a large share of personal com-forts. Indeed, in this respect, their physical well-being will doubtless be improved by their change of condition. One of the negroes frankly expressed this opinion, and preferred to be tried for kidnapping and sold as a slave, if convicted, than to be tried

nd sold as a slave, if convicted, than to r the larceny, with the penitentiary in prospect. But we do not rely alone on the analogy or iden-size into of confinement with labor in a peniity in principle of confinement with labo entiary, and of the punishment imposed on these negroes. We have a far, far stronger example and eightier authority in point, in the system of trans-ortation, by British law, of British subjects convictof crimes in that country. It is not merely a case in point—it is the very thing itself, in form as

ell as in substance.

The 5th George IV. c. 84, gives to the Governor of a penal colony a property in the services of a trans-ported offender for the period of his sentence, and authorises him to assign over such offender to any other person. And in this way, hundreds and thou-sands of British subjects, convicted of crimes, are annually assigned as farm and domestic servants in the penal colonies of that country. According to the official memorandum, laying down the duties of a convict in assignment, 'he is required to devote his cho'e time and his best service to his MASTER.' . Floging, solitary continement, and labor in a chair ang, are the punishments authorized by law for asconduct by a convict in assignment, and these re not a dead letter among neglected rules and are not a dead letter among neglected units an obso'ete regulations, but they are inflicted with a frequency and severity that gives us an appalling idea of a British penal colony—slave colonies they should be called, for such in fact and in form they A fixed but limited ration of food is allowed and clothing of the commonest description. This is the British system of to-day—it is slavery under

is the British system of to-day—it is slavery under the name of transportation. It is the regular cus-tomary punishment of crime in Great Britain; and under this system, thousands are annually carried to a foreign clime, fifteen thousand miles from the land birth, there to 'devote their whole time and their best services to their masters,' Let it not be imagined that these 'MASTERS' are public officers of the State, overseers to superintend the labors of the convicts. No, they are private individuals, having a direct and individual interest in the labor o the convicts assigned to them. If this is not reducing men, and write men too, into slavery for crime,

Formerly, the convicts were transported from Great Britain to Virginia, in colonial times; they were sold to the planters, and worked in the fields, with negroes, under the lash of the overseer.

We have chosen to dwell on the examples fur ed us by England, rather than by whose jurisprudence is based on the civil law, be-cause not only the laws of America, but most of the moral notions of our countrymen, are derived with

The history of the colonies now constituting the

went willingly and without compulsion, any more than child-stealing would become laudable if the kidnapper should entice and delude the child to go with him willingly, instead of gagging and dragging it off by force. There is nothing novel or startling in the punishment of the crime in question, by the severest penalties known to human justice. The feet that our law allows the commutation of the punishment by payment of a sum of money, assimilates the present offence to much of the penal law of all countries; the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction of the crime of seduction of the crime of seduction is punished by a function of the crime of seduction of the crime of the crime of seduction of the crime of the crime

the present offence to much of the penal law of all countries; the crime of seduction is punished by a fine in money—its moral turpitude is none the less; it is no less a molum in sc.

Is the selling of a criminal, convicted of a heisnous crime, into slavery, a fitting punishment?

We shall not enter into a consideration of slavery in the abstract nor in the concrete—it has nothing to do with the subject. We shall not now rely on the opinion of the wisest statesmen of old, and especially on the most sagacious and comprehensians.

man Empire, the Civil Law, whose principles are, to this day, the basis of the laws of most of Christendom, and whose whole jurisprudence is interpenetrated with decrees sanctioning the legislation of Texas concerning the erime now before u. We are willing to ignore all these masses of ethical philosophy and jurisprudence, and much more, though they are well worthy of study and respect by whon-soever would arrive at conclusions that will stand the test of times to come, when sober sense shall

From the Western (California) American, Feb. 9. PUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

A bill embodying the letter and spirit of our Federal Constitution, in reference to negro slaves, which is designed to be supported and carried out by our legislators, and one which ought to be both passed nd in good faith carried out by every free State and in good faith carried out by every free State in the Union, was lately voted through our House of Representatives, after but little exciting debate, by a very large insjority; though it is thought by some that difficulty will occur in reference to it in the Sens e, in consequence of the Free Soil tenden-cies of the Judiciary Committee to which it will, if

referred in regular course, be sent.

The Herald of yesterday remarks, short but appropriately, on the subject; whilst that villanous compound of Abolition and Mormonism, the Alla California, is out against the bill in toto. The latter parallel is the water had all and the state parallel in the water had all and the state parallel in the water had all and the state parallel in the water had all and the state parallel in the water had all and the state parallel in the water had all and the state parallel in the water had all and the state parallel in the water had all and the state parallel in the water had all and the state parallel in the water had all and the state parallel in the water had all and the state parallel in the water had all and the state parallel in the water had all and the state parallel in the water had a state parallel in the state parallel in the water had a state parallel in the water had a state parallel in the state parallel in th per, however, consoles itself in the matter, by disper, however, consoles used in the matter, by ob-covering and chuckling over the feature in its read-ing,—which no one else had hitherto perceived,— that the act was only temporary, and repealed itelf at the end of twelve months.

It is all nonsense for the Alla, or any one else of It is an nonsense for the state, or any one ease of stripe, to urge the seelessness or impropriety of State Governments passing such a law, because Congress has provided for the reclamation of slaves. Had that correct sentiment and fraternal spirit actiated each of these sovereignties that should, this necessity for Congress passing such a stringent act would never have arisen, nor so many persons in the free States been set to work devising ways and means to thwart its action, and render nugatory its

carrying out such.
Indeed, the law would not be a 'useless incum-

brance upon the statute book, as the Alta terms it, if it had no other effect than that of setting a good example to the good example to the abolition States, and showing to the slave ones that California is not of the number to rob them of their property, and then insult them

we go farther in the matter even than the bill passed by the House, as we would add another section, providing that any person from a slave State visiling Culifornia, should be protected, in ownership of his travelling or body servant, for the space of six or twelve months. In this, too, we feel confident s, and yet be opposers of the adoption of the instilution of slavery in our borders.

By refusing to pass such a law, we are the chief

losers, as numbers of Southern gentlemen and families would visit our State, spend large sums of money with us, and engage in trade and speculation, mining, &c., were they permitted to bring along their servants for household purposes, but yet are prevented by this unneighborly and into pitable

treatment of them.

And when we come to sum up the opposition to such a clause, it will be found springing almost alone from some false, sickly, sentimental, ill-direct-ed philanthropy, which, while it benefits the slave not the least, in fact injures him, operates to the loss in money and pleasure both to the slaveholder and

ourselves.
The truth is, the Alla, the Reverend Abolition editors of the Pacific and Christian Advocate, and some others in the land of their order, are most anx-ious to get up a ranting crusade against every liberal, honest, and correct sentiment advocated amongst us, and seem to be watching, with extreme anxiety, for some handle to stick out of this slavery business,

for some handle to suck out of this slavery business, in order to scize hold of and make capital with it.

This nugger hobby would be a perfect God-send for them, as out of it, or rather on it, the senior editor of the Alta would doubtless expect to ride into Congress again, and give another vote for the repear of this same Fugitive Slave Bill, which he had but a few months previously voted in favor of pass-ing; whilst the Reverend editors of our two politico-religious papers would be in hopes of again drawing around them a crew of bigoted, lawless, censorious, self-sufficient Pharisees, and have once more their ears delighted with hearing the fanatical howl of such fellows. such fellows.

Gerrit Smith long ago aptly described the Na Y. Observer as the wickedest paper in the United States. Its cool effrontery and reptile malignity are fairly exhibited in the following editorial article from

that journal :-PREE NEGROES IN VIRGINIA.

PREE NEGROES IN VIRGINIA,

A proposition is on foot, and will shortly be introduced into the Legislature, to inquire into the expediency of removing free negroes from the State. This is the tendency of things in the slave States and in the free. One of the most distinguished statesmen of Virginia said, a few years ago, that he could have carried the abolition of slavery in that State, had it not been for the abolitionists of the North. We believe, and we can prove, that the abolitionists are responsible for the Northern States, furnishes us with numerous examples of persons sold into hopeless slavery for offen-persons so

Selections.

From the Boston Christian Register.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPRECHES OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. With an Appendix. Baston: R. F. Walleut, 21 Cornhill. 12mo. pp.

This book has been lying several weeks on our table. We have read the greater part of it once, and portions of it more than once, and with care. The result is, that we have felt as if reading the writings of a man who was once thoroungly in earnest, and who would still bear any amount of obloquy or suf-fering in the cause to which he has given himself for so many years. Amid the timid, time-serving. for so many years. Amid the timid, time-serving, temporary adherents, who come and go without any settled convictions, it is refreshing to find one who bears up bravely through good and evil report. We cannot but accord something of respect and honor to such a man, especially when we read in the Appendix (by far the most interesting parts of the volume) what he has undergone in days past. Some of the sonnett, as that to Thomas Clarkson, go to confirm us in this impression. They have almost a prothe sonnets, as that to Thomas Clarkson, go to con-firm us in this impression. They have almost a profirm us in his impression. They have almost a prophetic sound. There are also in the other writings some passages of vehement, indignant cloquence, and always there is, what we soldom final among ultraists, a readiness to meet the full consequences of his own principles, however unpopular and extravagant they may be. These are all indications of an honest mind giving itself up to a great cause.

But, on the other hand, there is an egotism which is perfectly nauscating. Take the first paragraph in the book:—In attacking the system of slavery. I clearly foresaw all that has happened to me. I knew, at the commencement, that my motives would be impeated. my warnings ridiculed, my person persecutet, my sanity doubted, my life jeoparded; but the clink of the prisoner's chains broke upon my ear—it entered deeply into my soul—I looked up to the Register—he exhibits 'an egotism which is per-

In the next place, both in hearing and reading Mr. Garrison, he has seemed to us like a man who has ex austed and worn out all his resources of phis lathropical emotion, and who nevertheless strives to use the language which is appropriate to strong feeling. There is a violent pelling at the bellows, but the fuel is all burnt out, and the sound we hear the strength to sustain me in the perilous work of but the fuel is all burnt out, and the sound we bear is that of wind, and not of a kindling flame. Even his vituperations, except rarely, seem to us not the genuine outpourings of a real, heart-fest indignation, but rather stereotyped terms of abuse, thrown off, like the oaths of an habitual swearer, more from habit that from passion. We have sometimes compared Mr. Garrison's writings with those of Thomas Clarkson, and a contrast more unfavorable to Mr. Garrison could hardly be instituted. In Clarkson, there is the calm dignity, the quiet, sustained energy, which comes from a consciousness of strength, and from a deep and powerful interest in the cause. We are carried along by the simple, unexaggerated, but powerful advance of his statements. In Mr. Garrison there is no columness, no simplicity, no strong statements which must carry their own impressions with them, but extravagant invectives, vitoperations, which must carry their own impressions with them, but extravagant invectives, vitoperations, and for the perilous work of for strength to sustain me in the perilous work of for strength to sustain me in the perilous work of for strength to sustain me in the perilous work of for strength to sustain me in the perilous work of for strength to sustain me in the perilous work of for strength to sustain me in the perilous work of for strength to sustain me in the perilous work of meancipation.—In the perilous work of the very smallest kind of criticism—then we have work of mean in the perilous work of where to find such a specimen of hypercriticism—of the very smallest kind of criticism—then we work of where to find such a specimen of hypercriticism—of the very smallest kind of criticism—then we work of mean specimen of hypercriticism—of t

bigot in the wide word. In the is no ancetation to be about that. He is all genuine there, if nowhere else. He has morally no power of sympathizing with the feelings, and intellectually no power of appreciating the views of those who differ from him. that in complicated matters they cannot see things precisely as he sees them. To differ from him in ecisely as he sees .hem. To

serviews, to which Mr. Garrison seems to be in-

From the Practical Christian. THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER AND MR. GARRISON.

A late Christian Register notices the volume of Mr. Garrison's writings, just published by Robert F. Mr. Garrison's writings, just published by Robert F. Wallcut, and seizes the opportunity to pour out upon the head of that great Reformer a whole vial full of venom and vituperation. We should like to know, for our own personal gratification, at least, which of the editors of the Register this ebullition of eninity stowards Mr. G. came from, though we suppose we can guess, with a considerable degree of accuracy. We suppose it is the same one who attacked Wendell Phillips, in a similar spirit, something like a year since, and who is a 'living epistle, known and read of many, as a fixed conservative, from whom and its better is ever expected by reformers.

certainly not be improved by the publication of his name, though we should think that some of his associate editors would be somewhat reluctant to occupy a position where they may be suspected in such cases.

But this editor, whoever he is, admits that Mr. Garrison seems to him to be 'a man who was once thoroughly in earnest, and who would still bear any amount of obloquy or suffering in the cause to which he has given himself, for so many years, 'Once' earnest, and 'still' ready to suffer for anti-slavery, without earnestness! Well, even so near an approach to truth and justice is more than some attain to, and we commend this little of candor. The 'ruth is told, nothing but the truth, and yet not the whole truth. But we suppose the editor was not under outh, and so we must not expect too much from him. We will accept what he does say, and make that an We will accept what he does say, and make that an We will accept what he does say, and make that an we commend this little of candor. The 'ruth is told, nothing but the truth, and yet not the whole truth. But we suppose the editor was not under the will simply—throughly the will be not opposition, if they would only speak just as strongly against the upholders of slavery. But they don't dare to do this—don't dare to is told, nothing out the tritin, and yet at the tritin. But we suppose the editor was not under outh, and so we must not expect too much from him. We will accept what he does say, and make that an-

persecuted, my sanity doubted, my life jeoparded; but the clink of the prisoner's chains broke upon my car—it entered deeply into my soul—I looked up to heaven for strength to sustain me in the perilous work of errancipation—and my resolution was taken. The advocate never loses sight of himself, or permits us to lose sight of him, in all the fiery vehemence of his zeal.

In the next place, both in hearing and reading Mr. Garrison, he has seemed to us like a man who component that my motives would be impeach-

beling. There is a violent pulling at the bellows, tered deeply into my soul—I looked up to heaven ut the fuel is all burnt out, and the sound we hear for strength to sustain me in the perilous work of

statements which must carry their own impressions with them, but extravagant invectives, vituperations, demanciations, with no facts or powerful undercurrent of feeling to sustain them or give them force. These two objections are fatal to the best inflaence of Mr. Garrison's writings. They do not instruct or deeply move us. They display no breadth of thought, no strength of intellect, no comprehensive grasp of facts, or of the principles by which great social reforms are to be directed. To one wood server out something to find fault with, and sive grasp of facts, or of the principles by which great social reforms are to be directed. To one wo is seeking light, they give no aid, and to one who is ready to be excited they furnish wind, but neither fluine nor fuel.

We need not add to those who know anything of Mr. Garrison's works, that he is the most intense bigot in the wide world. There is no affectation that the series of the s

precisting the views of those who differ from him. Hence he is, even when he tries to be honest,—if in tion, and who nevertheless strives to use the language which is appropriate to strong feeling. There is a violent pulling at the bellows, but the fuel is all burnt out, and the sound we hear is that of wind and all their strength of mind and heart for the same ends.

The properties of philanthropical emorphisms of the sum of the properties of the properties of the language which is appropriate to strong feeling. There is a violent pulling at the bellows, but the fuel is all burnt out, and the sound we hear is that of wind and all their strength of mind and heart for the same ends. which his life is devoted, and whose only crime is, there is no calmness, no simplicity, no strong statements which must carry their o'n impression with them, but extravagant invectives, vituperations,

precisely as he sees them. To differ from him in regard, no to the character of slavery, but to the means by which it may be removed, is with him, not an error of judgment, but a moral obliquity, wilfully and perversely allowed and pe sisted in.

Of Mr. Garrison's views we need say nothing. So far as relates to the character of slavery, the momentous and threatening aspect of the whole matter, and another proof of the bitterness and also the cowards and the office of the whole matter, and another proof of the bitterness and also the cowards also the cowards. he duty of Christian citizens towards a law like the liness of Boston, conservatism. Of cours, those rigitive Slave L w, his views accord with our who do not know him, and who do not man to Fugitive Slave L w, his views accord with our own. But in almost every thing else, in all his favorite measures and modes of action, we differ from him entirely, and believe that the course which he has been pursuing is fatal to the cause. We could not conscientiously contribute a farthing to the support of the Association with which he is connected. Notwithstanding the pure, noble-minded and heroic men and women,—few indeed in number,—who are joined with him in it, we believe that its influence on the community is evil, and that almost continually. The Sabbath must be descrated, the Church broken must be descrated, the Church broken an entirely different view of Mr. Garrison and hi down, all existing governments and many of our other most valuable institutions destroyed, in their view, before the fatal blow can be given to slavery.

The state of the fatal blow can be given to slavery. mission. On this point, we speak what we know. We know that such men as Wm. H. Furness, Wm. These views, to which Mr. Garrison seems to be instigated by something like a personal malignity, are to our minds the mere ravings and extrawagances of an ungoverned fanaticism, and it is pleasant to find that they take no deep hold on the convictions of the community. But, on the other hand, it is mourtain to see a great and holy cause prejudiced in the minds of honest men, through the unhallowed zeal, interference and extrawagances of those who stand discretize his honesty, his earnestness, his entire forward as its most prominent supporters.

Stand forward as its most prominent supporters.

Stand sincerity, his honesty, his earnestness, his entire trueness, his words being weighty with their chiefly because they come from his heart—the heart that is in him to-day, and in which the divine fires of freein him to-day, and in which the divine fires of free-dom burn as intensely as ever before. He is, with them, a prophet of God, who speaks from a divine anointing and unction—yet are they no manyworship-pers. They honor him as a true and efficient leader in reform, and deem it a pleasure to defend him against those who attack him from their cowards' castles, these who attack him from their cowards' castles, where no man can reply to them. If they dared to meet him face to face on an anti-slavery platform, such defence would be unnecessary. Perhaps it is now; but we can sometimes hardly refrain from strongly expressing our sense of the bigoted injustice that his enemies manifest towards him—the head and front of whose offending, according to the worst of their own showing, is an excess of zeal in the cause of universal humanity.

But then, the Register says further of Mr. Garrison, that he is the most intense hired in the wide

read of many, as a fixed conservative, from whom son, that he is the most intense highly in the wide moting better is ever expected by reformers.

But no matter who the writer is, and it is perhaps much as 'tries to be honest' to an opponent. Now wise in him to remain incog. His reputation would isn't that charitable for a professed disciple of charity—

of the more number received in a case of the course, among the Unitarians, whose great mission is liberality. Those who a tempt to put down Mr. Pierpont and Theodore Parker are full of charity in comparison! But with such men, all who have any positive convictions, and any earnestness on the side of freedom and humanity, are bigots; and here we leave the point. we leave the point.

Yet the Register agrees with Mr. Garrison 'as to the character of slavery, and is opposed to the Fu-gitive Slave Law, of course! Who can doubt this? gitive Slave Law, of course! Who can the year, it In its severe strictures upon Mr. Phillips, last year, it said plainly it was more anti-slavery than he—that one of his short comings, of which it complained, was, that he was not sufficiently anti-slavery! And

was, that he was hit same writer now under notice.

Isn't this profession proof enough to the point?

True, he does not rebuke and denounce s'aveloiders. and their supporters—this would be not dignified, gentlemanly, charitable. They are 'gentlemen of property and standing,' respectable and influential, should be treated with respectful consideration and respect. But Garrisonianism, that is common and unclean—a nuisance to be abated—and Garriand unclean —a missance to be a sited—ind Garrisson himself, like Jesus of Nazareth, is 'a pestilent fellow, a stirrer-up of redition, and is 'mad and hath a devil'—away with him. Yet this is all for the glory of God and the special good of the anti-slavery cause! The Register closes its article by saving: It is mournful to see a great and holy cause prejudiced in the minds of honest men, through the nninllowed zeal, intolerance and extravagance of those who stand forward as its most prominent support-

Well, we are glad of this admission, as to the holiness of the anti-slavery cause, and whenever we see an article from the conservative side of the Register, an article from the conservative side of the Register, as earnest against slavery and its supporters, as the one under notice is against Mr. Garrison and his friends, we will be satisfied, and let its personal hostilities pass for what they are worth. Pioneer reformers expect to be misunderstood and slandered, and it is a small matter with them.—r.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. THE HUTCHINSONS THREATENED WITH A MOB!

BALTIMORE, March 7, 1852.

The papers of this city, contained, yesterday, an announcement in the usual form that the Hotchuson Family would give a concert to-morrow evening at Carroll Hall. The early light of this morning revealed the following responsive announcement, which was posted at Carroll Hall and various other localities, escaled the second ties—especially those most lavishly supplied with rum shops; for the upholders and votaries of rum and slavery are generally found in fellowship;

TO THE CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE. The 'Hutchinson Family' have announced a con-

inst.

It is a well known fact that these noted abolitionists have figured conspicuously at the various abolition meetings at the North, in some instances opening the meeting by singing a song breathing fanatical sen-

Civizens of Baltimore ! are you willing to be in-Citizens of Baltimore: are you willing to be insulted by a band of abolitionists, singing strains of fanaticism? Will you encourage such concerts by those whose efforts are directed against an institution guaranteed by the Constitution, and who have sought to overthrow this glorious Union? SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

I have not indicated the flaming large type in I have not indicated the flaming large type in which portions of this delectable handbill were printed, after the approved fashion. The reader's imagination will readily supply the omission. I have succeeded in giving the exact language, I think, though I copied it in the afrect, very hurriedly, for fear of attracting such attention as might assist in magnifying the movement, and while hearing such conversational words as these aimed at me through bystanders: 'No danned abolitionist ought to be allowed to live in Baltimore.' 'So say I; but the peowed to live in Baltimore. 'So say I; but the peo-le are such fools that they tolerate them.'

ple are such fools that they tolerate them.'

I was appealed to by several who knew my sentiments quite sufficiently, to say whether I thought they (the Hutchinsons) ought to be allowed to sing? My answer you will anticipate. It was, 'Certainly—especially as we have not heard them sing the promised songs, and don't know whether they are the ones you object to or not! They have sung here once, (I added.) and I am in favor of giving them a fair hearing again. Besides, (and here was the stumper.) his Honor, the Mayor, after having protected the Ex-Monk, Leahey, against the Catholic mob, will be called on to protect the Hutchinsons too.'

You will understand my last remark if you have the papers; for you will have seen that a mobocrat-ic spirit assailed the Anti-Catholic lecturer alloded ic spirit assailed the Anti-Catholic lecturer alluded to, on several successive evenings, but was quelled by a strong police force who were ordered out by the Mayor at the request of the lecturer. But that you may fully comprehend the corious posture of affairs here at present I will copy the following from the Sun, where it appeared as an adventisement. the Sun, where it appeared as an advertisement:

FREEDOM OF SPEECH. -The citizens of Baltimore are informed that the distinguished George Ihompson, a member of the British House of Parliament; the philanthropic Lloyd Gerrison, and the celebrated Frederick Douglass, will lecture in this city during the coming week. As the treedom of speech is now guaranteed, it is expected that the Mayor and his police will be present in attendance.

This is a hard hit, and has afforded a severe This is a hard hit, and has afforded a 'severo joke,' which the Catholics are enjoying with rare zest! It may be that the anthor of that announcement is the author of the above handbill also, with the purpose of making an issue for our Whig Mayor, in order to use any inconsistency he may be guilty of, or the opposite, against the purty hereafter—for the moborate whom he put down last week were Democrate! Well, be the motive of this threat of violence (the 'standing argument' of oppression and error) what it may, we shall see how his Hon will bear himself to-morrow. He will be called upon for protection without doubt, but, if he acts consistently, I four that the proprieter of Carroll Hall will be terrified into a retraction of the grant of the Hall notwith tanding.

There is on our statute book a law of indemnity against the destruction of property by mobs, unless

The result of all this was, a very successful Concert, the attendance being large, and no one at tempting to make any disturbance.]

CONSERVATIVE MUTILATION OF BOOKS

Many of our readers are aware of the general fact that American slavery has established a censor-ship of the Press, and scruples not to expunge anti-clavery sentiments from any works that fall within its power, regardless of the author's rights or in-

A case has recently appeared. The Memoir of Mary Lundie Duncan, of Scotland, by her mother first had a wide circulation abroad, then was pullished in this country—in full—by the Carters, i various styles, and some of them as cheap as could be desired; but now has been published, abridged by the American Tract Society. It is, however abridged very slightly, its size being scarcely at a

lessened, but some important omissions are made.

According to the Independent, of January 22, the following is omitted on page 76:- We have late ly had much interest in the emancipation of slaves I have never heard eloquence more overpowerin than that of George Thompson. I am most thankfu that he has been raised up. O that the measure unt ne has been raised un. O that the measur-soon to be proposed in Parliament may be effectual. In the following paragraph, the sentences in brack ets are expunged from the Tract Society's edition 'August 1. Freedom has dawned upon the Brit-

'Angust 1. Freedom has diwned upon the British Colonies. [No more degraded lover than the brules -no more bowed down by sufferings from which there is no redress.] the sons of Africa have obtained there is no redress.] the sons of Africa have obtained the rights of fellow-subjects, the rights of man, the immortal creation of God. [Now they may seek the spaceturary fearless of the lash; they may call their childien their own.] Hope will animate their hearts, and give vigor to their efforts.'

Such mutilations have their object. We are sorted to the contraction of th

ty to see in them an unworthy subserviency to the foul behests of slavery.—Oberlin Evangelist.

The foregoing is another illustration of the con The foregoing is another illustration of the con-trolling power exerted by the foul spirit of slavery over the large publishing boards of this country.— With what sleepless vigilance does it guard against the admission of the least ray of light into its donge ns! With what readiness do the conductors of the large printing establishments of the land 'bend the plint hinges of the knee, in meek submissio to the deminion of the Moloch of oppression! T sen! forth a work with two or three short paragraphs on the subject of slavery omitted, and call on the subject of stavery omitted, and call it an all religional of the original, is a farce and a lie. The object of an ab-indepent is to place a work within the reach of the masses, and better adapt it to their wants and capacities. It is intended to fit it for the instruction of those who have not the time nor the learning for abstruse investigations. That such was the object of the American Tract Society in omitting the few sentences quoted above, it is ab-and to suppose. The size of the book, it seems, is not materially lessened. The paragraphs omitted are within the comprehension of the weakest intellect. They are the testimony of one of the most d lovely spirits that pure and levely spirits that ever tabernacled in a human form, on a subject which is now the engress-ing topic in Church and State, in this nation. The sole object was to propitiate the relentless slave power, and preserve the patronage of those who make merchandise of God's image. The man who can believe any thing else deserves pity for his credulity.

The Tract Society has by this act forfeited the

confidence, and deserves the deepest reprobation, of all honest people. It matters not how much truth may be contained in its publications, or how much good God may own that truth as the instrument of accomplishing, the Society has manifested its utter unfitness for the momentous trust of giving the nation a religious literature. It is with a So-ciety as with an individual. It matters not how apparently pious and eloquent a preacher of the Gos-pel may be; it matters not how much truth he may have attered, or how many souls may have been converted through his instrumentality; if he commits one deliberate act of forgery, he forfeits the confidence of all, and justly receives, the treatment of a felon. How much the conduct of publishing boards in mutilating their works at the impudent de-mand of the slaveholder, differs from the crime of

forgery, we don't like to say.

This case is another pertinent illustration of the necessity of the Reform Book and Tract Society. It presents another powerful motive to the friends o

a pure gospel and unmutilated religious literature, to aid with their might in pushing forward this great movement.—Free Presbyterian.

From the Providence Mirror.

PRESIDENT WAYLAND AN INCENDI-ARY.

People hereabouts -expecially the abolitionists toper, -do not give President Wayland much credanti-slavery sentiments; but it seems be is found to be the publisher of dangerous doctrines in his *Pelitical Economy,' and so what dim light of liberty *Political Economy,' and so what dim light of libert th to way, has been shut out, by the chivalrous sor of the South, whose only safety is in putting out the light of liberty, so that it may not shine on the minds of what few of their children and youth they can consent to educate. The South is fortunate. They do not make books themselves, and see slarmed at the contents of those made at the North. Read the following from the New

NORTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS. A good deal of ex citement has lately been created, in our public schools, by the newly discovered anti-slavery tendencies of Wayland's Political Economy'—a book

in use in them, it appears, ever since 1846.
The book is the production of a man of decided talent—the President of Brown University, Rhode Island,—and it has been repeatedly reviewed by almost every Quarterly in the country, and by the public press, and especially with reference to this very feature of it, which, it seems, has just been expurgited, or rather scissored out, by the Superintendent of the Public Schools. Better late than never.

We have more than once called unking streeties.

e live more than once called public attention to the fact, that many of the sch the South are of an extremely objectionable tenden-cy. Take the whole range of books prepared at the cy. Take the whole range of books pro-North for young readers, and a covert hostility to North for young readers, and a covert hostility to Southern institutions may be detected in almost every one of them. Those popular publications, by Peter Parley, so often the theme of applause in this quarter, are full of this insidious poison, even in the distortal theoretics.

ictorial illustrations.

As the Board of School Directors have the matter now in hand, we trust they will make a thorough purgation, and not permit these objectionable doctrines to be impressed.

By the way, there is nothing so much needed in the South as a compilation of school books; there is no literary enterprise that would pay better, none that would be more useful. Who will uncertake it?

SLAVERY AND THE QUAKERS.

The people of North Carolina have lately waged a shumeless persecution upos the Wesleyans in that State, who admit no slaveholders to their communion. The citizens of Greensboro', Guilford county, have also recently broken up a Quaker meeting. The preacher on the occasion was a travelling Friend Eoglish born, who has been in the United States several years. On the 20th of January, he preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greensboro', by invustion, to much secretance. On Sunday, Jan. 25, he precished again in the same place, by request of Roy, Mr. Janieson. The result is thus stated by a correspondent of the True Wesleyan:— The people of North Carolina have lately wager

The congregation having assembled. Prient Wells commenced speaking, when William S. Hill, one of the Governor's Cauncil, and member of the E Methodist Church, and who took a very active E Methodist Church, and who took a very active part in the Weslevan persecution last summer, came into the konse and walked up near the desk, and ad-dressing himself to the speaker, said, that he was au-thoused by those outside to tell him, that he must not preach there. Gensequently, Friend Wells stopped

speaking, but remained standing quietly at the desk, tacle, still, to witness the powerful grant pardon to thinking the matter would pass off, and an opportunity be given to resume his discourse. But instead tiful to hear them utter the words, 'Thou art forgiven is the standard of quiet being restored, the excitement and congiven.'

of quiet being restored, the excitement and confusion increased, until it came to blows.

A black man belonging to Dr. Mebane was badly hurt, so much so that he was for some days confined to his bed. What the offence given by the
black was, or whether any, I have not been fully
able to ascertain; but he is said to be a peaceable
man. The meeting, however, was broken up in great
confusion. What the result may ultimately be,
God only knows, but it is said that the excitement
and dissatisfaction in the town appear to be very considerable.

If this outrage should be sustained by the North Carolinians, and perpetrated in other cases, the Priends must amend their discipline, or decline to give Minutes to those who have a concern to visit

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.

The large and respectable body of our fellow citizens, who said and thought that slavery could not exist in California, and that all legislation for its introduction there was unnecessary and factions; the minent statesmen who pronounced the Wilmot Pro viso goat's wool—of po use to a territory already sufficiently protected from slavery by the unrepealed inst it in the Mexican Constitution; and those who thought the patriarchal institution was excluded from all our Pacific territories by the will of God; all are invited to peruse the debates and proceedings of the Legislature of this thrice-protected State, upon a bill introduced there at the con mencement of the current session, 'for the surrender They will perceive that a bill has passed the Assembly, after a very full debate, by a vote of 42 to 11, making a slave of every person within the State who was a slave prior adoption of the Constitution, and providing for his surrender to his owner under the stringer operation of the Fugitive Slave Law of the last Congress, rendered, if possible, more stringent by

The bill has made thus much progress in the face of the article of the California Constitution, which provides that-

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unles

The overwhelming vote in favor of this measure in the Assembly, disclosed the fact that the Legislature is under the dominion of a large pro-slavery majority, and there is every reason so presume that the next steamer will bring us intelligence that the bill has passed the Senate, received the approval of the Governor, and become a law.
Such will be the end of all the learned exposi-

tions about the operations of the laws of Nature, suavity and condescension in behalf of the Irish ex of the laws of Mexico, and the laws of God against lies. But, until he knows how to parcon Drayton slavery in California. Thus, at one fell blow, hunof negroes will be illegally and inhumanly dragged back again into slavery in the United

Who or what is to project the negro who is carried into the State since the adoption of the Constitution, and how is he to prove that he was not brought there ny will not be taken, and every provision of the bill is designed to hurry him away before any opportunity can be had of proving his freedom. such is the purpose of this part of the bill is obvious.

from the fact, that the bill of the last Congress sufficiently covered cases of runaway slaves.

That bill they re-enact, as if they supposed they

could give it new force, adding a clause for the surrender of a class of persons claiming to be free under the operation of the Mexican and territorial law, that the two provisions may operate together, and as the most direct method of circumventing the forth, every slave will be as readily proved to have entered the State before the Constitution was adopted, as in Cuba every slave can be shown to have been native, or to have been imported before the Spanish treaties for the suppression of the slave trade.

True, the Constitution says, that from the day of its adoption, slavery should not be tolerated in California, and thus, in fact, destroyed whatever claim to involuntary service any one within her borders might have set up before; but that provision is entirely disregarded, and its Legislature now proposes in open disregard of every principle of public faith and public decency, to create a class which cannot

constitutionally exist there.
In connection with this subject, and as serving to show the class of pro-slavery influences from the the conviction that ineffable meanness must require Atlantic coast at work in California, we call attention to the following account of a petition presented to the California Legislature, ab that the bill we have been discussing passed. It is in proportion in every sense, than his native State taken from the Legislative report of the San Fran-Talk of wooden natinegs!—and horn gan flints! cisco Picoyune:

SACRAMENTO. Feb. 10, 1852.

Mr. Peachy presented a most extraordinary memorial in the House this morning—a memorial of 1218 citizens of South Carolina and Florida, asking the Legislature of California to great them. Legislature of California to grant them, as an assential benefit to this State, the privilege of becoming citizens—of identifying themselves permanently with our interests—and of emigrating to our rural districts with a valuable and governable population, in the relationship of the control of th with a canadac and governance productive, alone our valuable soils may be rendered productive, and our wilderness may be made to 'blossom like the rose.' They ask permission to cultivate a rural district with

population of not less than two thousand slaves. Upon the reading of this petition, as you will readsubject necessarily lies over till to-n

It will be perceived that these twelve hundred and eighteen citizens of South Carolina and Florida are of content with the indirect mode of violating the Constitution contemplated in the Assembly bill; they have not respect enough for that instrument to take the trouble to go around it; they prefer a direct road over it or through it. They ask leave to bring their 'governable population' with mem to California, and the privilege of enjoying it there. The object of printing this memorial does not appear to have come up again, and we have no means of ascer-taining the sense of the House upon it. But the fact that a proposition was made to print it is ominous of a state of feeling more favorable to the prayer of the memorialists than we can contemplate with

From the Massachusetts Spy. THE IRISH EXILES AND AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

A short time ago, a deputation of citizens for various sections of the Union obtained an audience of the President of the United States, and earnest! besought him to exert his influence with the British Government to procure the pardon of Smith O'Brien, Thomas Meager, John Mitchell, and the other Irish Exiles, who were banished from their native country for life, for their attempt to raise a rebellion in Ireland in 1848.

Mr. Fillinore received the deputation graciously, listened to their appeal with favor, and expressed his willingness to do all in his power to induce the British Queen to grant her royal pardon to those

infortunate patriots.

We think Mr. Fillmore assumed a most gracefal position before the country and the world, when he undertook to be an advocate of mercy in their threats, 'and nothing more.' We hope he will succeed in his prayer for forgiveness, and that the recording angel will cancel, with the credit of it, a large per contra of the official sins he has committed before the world, avowed the same doctrine. n the last two years. But it seems to us that Mr. Fillmore would assume a still more graceful and gracious position, and raise himself to a some-what nobler elevation, still, in the Courts of Mercy, if he would turn his eyes to the United States prise for the District of Columbia, in Washington-list

Millard Fillmore can stand in this enviable

Millard Fillmore can stand in this enviable posi-tion towards Drayton and Sayres, if he so wills it. And, if he does not so will, with what propriety, af-ter all, can he approach the throne of Great Britain with his appeal for mercy to the Irish rebels? Dray-ton and Sayres did not commit high treason. They did not levy war against the government. They only gave passage, in their little sloop Pearl, to a few na-tive Americans, who wished to leave the city of Washington; and for this offence they were con-signed to a dungeon, where their strong manhood is slowly withering away—where they are daily nursslowly withering away—where they are daily ed with loathsome prison fare, unless charity pose her heavenly hand to save them—where pose her heavenly hand to save them—where they are dying an igno-ninious death, yet without ignominy, while Mr. Fillmore graciously receives deputations of Irish citizens, deplores the fate of William Smith O'Brien, and others, and promises to use his influence to return them to freedom and their

friends.
Oh, Mr. Filmore, where is the beam in your ow eye? Do you not see it? Great Britain can, depend upon it; ay, and so can Austria, obtuse, brutal, blind, cowardly, thoughs he be. When you go to the Court of St. James, and ask that the Irish Exiles be for given, what will you say, if Victoria, the daughter of Kings, should ask you. Where are Drayton and Sayres? It were better for your mission of mercy that you should first be merciful. A sinful heart in any cause makes feeble tongue or hand.
Yes, reader, in the dungeons of Washington ar

those two men, whom Fillmore at any moment can pardon, if he chooses, and yet he will not lit his hand to sign the deed of their manumission. so implacable and inhuman is the vengeance of th party, of which Fillmore is the chief, towards those that their best friends consider it better, their sakes, to be silent regarding them, rather than to rouse the feline passions of their enemies by the least mention of their names.

There they are in prison, patiently waiting for the merciful angel of death. They have neither cupboard, nor table, nor household comfort. The humble utensils with which they prepare the food that charity now and then bestows upon them, are placed on the floor of their prison, into the stones of which they wear their footmarks, that future Americans may read in them the tender mercies of Millard

Fillmore and Slavery.

How grateful to Mr. Fillmore's heart it would be to utter his Pecksniffin morality to a delegation whose political influence is valuable to him, and who only raked him to intercode for men who committed, according to the logic of law, the most hear ous crime in the whole catalogue of crime against the peace and dignity of the British realm. It is so easy to do what will gain us something, and cost us nothing, that we do not wonder at the President and Sayres, we believe his interference will be unblessed of God as inefficient before nen. The men are held, on a fine of twenty thousand dollars. tune for their masters in California, as a reward for taking them to a country where they supposed the chains fell from their hands the moment they landed.

But this is not the worst feature of the law in question, though at first sight it are not possibility of their ascane from the law in question, though at first sight it are not possibility of their ascane from the law in question, though at first sight it are not possibility of their ascane from the law in question, though at first sight it are not possibility of their ascane from the law in question. cause Millard Fillmore, as President of the United States, can grant them a free pardon at any time; but there is no hope that he will, for although he can bewail the fate of foreign exiles, and sigh for the wrongs of a foreign nation, he is only a moral Pecksniff, after all.

He turns away from three millions of our own per ple, in bonds and tears, as if he were as deaf as an adder. And he refuses to listen to the prayer which widowed wives and orphaned children offer to him for mercy, in behalf of Drayton and Sayres. I is for American heroes, their own husbands and fa thers, that they plind, yet he will not hear them. They have offended the Slave Power, and they must die in their dungeons.

Well may the proud aristocrats of Britain snee and smile, and whisper scoraful words to one anoth er, when this man asks mercy at the foot of the British throne, for the unfortunate Irish exiles, Well may they exclaim—' First be merciful, then come and ask mercy.'

From the Commonwealth. THE SALE OF CITIZENS OF MASSACHU-

SETTS. We have placed on our outside, in full, the justi fication of Texas for selling into slavery four free citizens of Massachusetts. It is the strongest proof of conscious guilt we ever saw on paper. The wri-ter seems to have been thoroughly penetrated with an interminable defence. That writer, Dr. Ashbel Smith, is a Connecticut man, a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1824, and a good deal smaller It is the wooden heads and flinty heart-

However, it was of course to be expected that mer must suffer for humanity and generosity in Texas while Congress allows the noble Sayres, to rot in their dangeon in the District of Co lumba for the same crime. courage us that there is so much compunction about it, even in the old . Valley of Rascals,' that a shrew and loquac ous Yankee must be employed to get up a learned vindication.

This ingenious Yankee gives too many reasons A multitude of motions were made respecting it, but a motion to send it to the Committee on Federal Relations, finally preguiled. A debate on a motion to print was cut off by the previous question, and the That is to say, Texas punishes innocent men just as Great Britain punishes milefactors! And ther when a citizen of Mussachusetts endeavors to resone one of these innocent men from such undeserv ed punishment, Dr. Ashbel Smith affirms that he i guilty of the crime of stealing a human being!— crime justly punishable with death, but, in considera tion of their color, the men in question were only punished as Texas punishes that portion of her poulation who are guilty of nothing but color ! Why, little Dr. Smith, you thus omit punishing the man stealing altogether!

From the Cleveland True Democrat. DAVIS AND RANTOUL

WASHINGTON CITY, March 9, 1852. Perhaps I have not written you since Mr. Davis o Mass., spoke, on Saturday, in reply to Mr. Ranton and in vindication of himself.

To-day, Mr. Rantoul rejoined. It was the effective and interesting speech of the session. His total obliteration of Davis was a matter of course which he could not well avoid, inasmuch as Davis had formished the instruments of his own torture, and all that Rantoul had to do was merely to use then This he did in a very effective manner. He nex vindicated the coalition between the Democrats an Free Soilers in Messachusetts. This was done i lucid and triumphant manner.

He next turned his attention to the bunker Den crais, and executed the most summary justice upor Benjamin Hallett, Chairman of the National De mocracy of the Old Bay State. He read a resolution of the Democratic State Convention in Massa chusetts, denouncing the Fugitive Law as uncor stitutional, and expressing the most determined hos tility to the extension of slavery. Hallett.roports these resolutions, and by a meeting of eight hundre strong, it was adopted unanimously. After tha Hallett and the Hunkers turned round and denounce this case—when he proposed to interpose between the frowning vengeance of Victoria Guelpia and those Irish exiles, who had disturbed her realm by their threats, 'and nothing more.' We hope he will public violation of the Constitution—that it was

He then went into a short illustration of the dut of this Government in regard to slavery. There was but one of three courses for Congress to pursue. They may go forward, in violation of State rights, in violation of the Constitution, and sustain slavery as we now do. This would lead to civil war. The time must come when slavery will end. to the voices of conscience, justice and pity, pleading in his own ear, and hid the doors of his dangeons he thrown open for the egress of Daniel-Drayton, and his companion, Sayres.

It is a noble spectacle to behold men patiently suffering for the cause of freedom, right, and truth. And it is beautiful to listen to the voice of supplication, raised in their behalf. But it is a nobler spector of leaving slavery where the Constitution left it;

to repeal all laws enacted for its maintenance, and wash the hands of the Federal Government of it.

The whole speech attracted most profound attention, and has created great sensation. The Southern Democrats were exceedingly vexed, and the Northern Doughfaces felt that their time had come. The Whigs booked astonished and thunderstruck. To hear a Democrat speak out boldly on the subject of slavery, was a matter wholly unexpected. The mum policy is no longer respected here. Capital invested in that stock is now entirely below par.

We wait with great cpriosity to witness the course of the Union and of Southern Democrats upon this development. Others of that party are prepared to follow up Rantoul's blows.

Yours.

CONGRESSIONAL DISCUSSION.

Mr. Donor said that, with a slight modification Mr. Donde said that, with a sight meanicainen, the amendment could be made to provide for an additional road from Des Moines to Burlington, but he opposed any change of the two roads now provided for in the bill. They run, one north and south, and the other east and west. Iowa was a Union State, and desired to be united with the States. of the North, South, East, and West. If, however the Senate decided to aid the other road, which would only require the grant of 300 000 acres land, the State was not too modest to accept it.

Mr. Harr said he hoped that the amendmen would be modified so as to give I wa the other road, inasmuch as it would only require 300,000 additional acres to be given away. He thought it likely that more than that would be given away hereafter, and more than that would be given away nerealter, and to do it now would be a great saving in time and money. This bill had occupied six weeks, and unless the additional land was given now, more time would be consumed hereafter. As to the suggestion, that the Union was to be bound by these roads, he thought by the remarks of the Hon. Senator from Arkansas by the remarks of the Hon. Senator from Arkansas by the remarks of the Hon. Senator from Arkansas yesterday, that all the old legitimate issues had been disposed of, and the perpetuity of the Union depend-ed solely upon the stability of the foundation of the ed solely upon the stability of the londination of the wings of the Capitol. He was not in his seat when the vote was taken on the amendment, and he had been requested to pair off with one of the Senators from Indiana. He had not made up his mind on the subject, and in his state of doubting, he had come to the conclusion, as both the Senators from Indiana were absent, he would pair off with both of them.

Mr. Borland said he would say to the Senator from New Hampshire that, as he stated vesterday, he had kicked the free soil out of the foundation of the had kicked the free soil out of the foundation of the Capitol, with his foot, and it would appear from the news of the day, that the people of New Hamp-hire were disposed to act in the same manner with their Free Soil representative in the Senate.

Mr. Hale said that he had not a word to say about the taste which prompted the personal remark of the Senaton; but it had been the fate of Free Soil, when it could not be met with reason, argument, or intelligence, to be put down by such means. Boots were a great argument against Free Soil, and were always resorted to by its opponents. But the Senator had also said, that as soon as he had with his boot kicked the Free Soil out of the foundation, there were men, who, with fresh material and trowel, came and pointed up the places disturbed by the Senstor's boot—so with the Free Soilers; there would be pointers always at work to repair and fill up any breaches made by their opponents. He knew that there were more boots than Free Soilers, and that boots would always outnumber them. He would take his defeat easily; better take it in Homosopathu doses, and then the great shock would not be so much felt. He had been beaten before. He was beaten when a member of the House, and the principal argument was then the boot. But the pointers soon at work, and the defeat was remedied. Senate might perhaps lose his services, as they had (Mr. Foote.) That Senator on one occasion say that he expected one day to pass upon him in Mississippi, in some judicial capacity. Now the honorable Senator (Mr. Foote,) had no occasion to condemn him in Mississippi, for his death had been decreed in pshire. The people of New Hampshire said Foote was no longer in the Senate, there was no further use in having him (Mr. Hale)

Mr. Borland disclaimed having any intention of making unkind remarks of the Senator.

Mr. Hillyer remarked, he had no objections to exprinciples and opinions have been avowed by other was proud to say, that instead of the Union party of Georgia being composed of facist or Rree Soiler, or one tariff man for protection and so far as he knew, not one bank or internal im-provement man, but all within this mighty party are for a strict construction of the Constitution and the rights of the States. They are ar unit. He then defended the history of its organization, which h sisted was founded in the necessity against those who favored secession. He saw no objection to their sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention, as ambassadors to see that the Convention plant them-elves on the basis of the Union party.

In the course of his remarks, he said the U-nion party cannot act with the Whigs. There was the Whig gentleman from Management (Laughter.) This is no laughing matter, gentlemen. (Renewed laughter.) Here is a sovereign State of this Union, bravely determining, by legislative en-actments, that the negro girls of Massachusetts brought into competition with white girls. There must be something dreadful with the law. (Laughter.)

that white gentlemen have never availed themsel

the privilege.

Mr. Hillver. That confession is worthy of notice. Why pass a law, the privileges of which no white man wishes to enjoy? Why give him the right when he does not wish to marry a negro girl?— (Laughter.) It is no laughing matter. (Renewed laughter.) When you say a thing of that kind, there must be something there which has not yet come to light. (Excessive merriment.) I have not alluded to this to make you laugh. (Renewed laughter.) I express my opinion when I say there is not a man on this floor, not even those who advocated the passage of the law in the Legislature of Massacht setts, who would not prefer the bright eye, blooming cheek and warm heart of the Anglo-Saxon girl, to the greasy negro wench. (Lughter.) But it was intended as an insult to the South-

Mr. Giddings said, the people of the North hold elves as supremely and uncontrovertibly exempt from the crimes and expenses of slaveryhas blessings, they belong to the South; if curses the same ownership. The North says, 'Stand back you shall not involve us with the guilt and expense of slavery. He was sorry to hear the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Hillyer,) boast of the good prices of negro flesh, and surprised that he should attempt to throw ridicule on the laws of the Old Bay State In this city there are men who are breeding men and women for market, and by the profit of the trade, sustain themselves in wealth, and this, too, under the United States law. By sustaining the Compromise Measures, this kind of breeding is continued. understood that the Compromise continues the slave trade, and the crime which attends it. He wished to know of any Northern man whether he will sustain a law which supports yonder barracouns. Is there a Whig of the North who will say he is in favor of maintaining the slave trade in this District? No he would assure the gentlemen of the South, that no Northern man dare so avow himself. One of the objects of the Compromise was to maintain the traffic in slaves; and he declared that he would continue to make unceasing war against the slave traffic. He said that he never had, from the first, a desire to see the Union dissolved.

The Richmond Enquirer is informed that proposition will be introduced into the next Legisla-ture of California, to change the Constitution, so as a admit slavery into the State. The writer to the to admit stavery into the State. The writer to the Enquirer is a native of Virginia, and is now a member of the Legislature of California. He thinks that the people of the State are in favor of the introduction of slavery, and that the measure will prevail. The movement is caused by the belief that the gold mines can be worked more profitably by slaves than in any other way.

Death of Rev. John S. Gorsuch. -A despatch from Baltimore announces the death of this clergyman, at Cumberland, on the 16th inst. He was a young Methodist minister, of much promise; and the son of Mr. Gor-uch, who was recently killed in his attempt to recover his runaway slaves from Pennaylvania.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, MARCH 26, 1852.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Sla

rery Society will be held in the city of SYRACUSE, on TUESDAY, May 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and vill continue through the two following days. Further particulars bereafter.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELT PHILLIPS, Sec'ry.

THE SIMS ANNIVERSARY. Arrangements are making by the Vigilance Com-

nittee of Boston, for an appropriate celebration of the day, (Monday, April 12th,) on which THOMAS SIMS was kidnapped in this city, and sent to the South as a chattel for life. We understand that the forenoon will be occupied by an address specially prepared for the occasion, by THEODORE PARKER; and in the afternoon and evening, speeches will be delivered by several speakers well qualified to make the occasion one of thrilling interest, and of effective ser vice to the cause of the millions in bondage at the South. The spacious Tremont Temple has been engaged, and we trust will be thronged by the friends of freedom and humanity, drawn sfrom the various ections of the Commonwealth.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN ; or, Life among the Lowly. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. in Two Volumes. Boston: John P. Jewett & Company. Cleveland, Ohio: Jewett, Proctor & Worthington. 1852. pp. 312, 322.

The contents of these volumes have been given by instalments, for several months past, as a conseculive narrative, in the National Era; exciting among the numerous readers of that journal, even with all the disadvantages of such a piecemeal publication, deep and thrilling interest, increasing in intensity to the finishing stroke. We have waited till the ap nearance of the work in its present form, before at tempting its perusal. Now that we have read it, we are able to express our opinion as to its merits.

First, let the author speak for herself, as she doc in her Preface :- The object of these sketches is t awaken sympathy and feeling for the African race, a they exist among us; to show their wrongs and sor rows, under a system so necessarily cruel and unjus as to defeat and do away the good effects of all that can be attempted for them, by their best friend under it. In doing this, the author can sincerely dis claim any invidious feeling towards those individual who, often without any fault of their own, are involv ed in the trials and embarrassments of the level rela

In the execution of her very difficult task, Mr. Stowe has displayed rare descriptive powers, a familiar sequaintance with slavery under its best and it worst phases, uncommon moral and philosophical acumen, great facility of thought and expression feelings and emotions of the strongest character. In timate as we have been, for a score of years, wi h the features and operations of the slave system, and often as we have listened to the recitals of its horrors from the lips of the poor hunted fugitives, we confess to the frequent moistening of our eyes, and the making of our heart grow liquid as water, and the trembling of every nerve within us, in the perusal of he incidents and scenes so vividly depicted in he pages. The effect of such a work upon all intelligent and humane minds coming in contact with it, and especially upon the rising generation in its plastic condition, to awaken the strongest compassion for the oppressed and the utmost abhorrence of the system which grinds them to the dust, cannot be estimated : it must be prodigious, and therefore eminently serviceable in the tremendous conflict now waged for the immediate and entire suppression of slavery on the

The appalling liabilities which constantly impend

over such slaves as have 'kind and indulgent mas-

American soil.

parratives; especially in that of 'Uncle Tom,' over whose fate every reader will drop the scalding tear. and for whose character the highest reverence will be felt. No insult, no outrage, no suffering, could ruffle the Christ-like meckness of his spirit, or shake the steadfastness of his faith. Towards his merciless oppressors, he cherished no animosity, and breathed nothing of retaliation. Like his Lord and Master, he was willing to be 'led as a lamb to the voted in the Legislature of that State for a law that slaughter, returning blessing for cursing, and anx the white man may marry a negro gir! What can jous only for the salvation of his enemies. His charbe the matter with the white gals of Massachusetts? actor is sketched with great power and rare religious acter is sketched with great power and rare religious perception. It triumphantly exemplifies the nature, tendency and results of Christian Non-Resistance We are curious to know whether Mrs. Stowe is a believer in the duty of non-resistance for the white man, under all possible outrage and peril, as well as for the girls when such a taste as this must be established black man; whether she is for self-defence on he own part, or that of her husband or friends or country, in case of malignant assault, or whether she in partially disarms all mankind in the name of Christ, be the danger or suffering what it may. We are eurious to know this because our quinion of her, as a religious teacher, would be greatly strengthened or lessened as the inquiry might terminate. That all the slaves at the South ought, ' if smitten on the one cheek, to turn the other also '-to repudiate all carnal weapons, shed no blood, 'be obelient to their mas ters, wait for a peaceful deliverance, and abstain from all insurrectionary movements-is every where taken for granted, because the victims ARE BLACK. They cannot be animated by a Christian spirit, and yet return blow for blow or cousnive for the destruction of their oppressors. They are required by the Rible to put away all wrath, to submit to every conceivable outrage without resistance, to suffer with Christ it they would reign with him. None of their advocate may seek to inspire them to imitate the example of the Greeks, the Poles, the Hungarians, our Revolutionary sires; for such teaching would evince a most unchristian and blood-thirsty disposition. For them there is no hope of heaven, unless they give the most liberal interpretations to the non-resisting injunctions has seventeen thousand subscribers is denough contained in the Sermon on the Mount, touching the treatment of enemies. It is for them, though despite of its undeniable ability, its subscripts spoiled of all their rights and deprived of all protec tion, to threaten not, but to commit the keeping of their souls to God in well-doing, as unto a faithful Creator.' Nothing can be plainer than that such conduct is obligatory upon them; and when, through the operations of divine grace, they are enabled to manifest a spirit like this, it is acknowled; ed to be worthy of great commendation, as in the case of ' Uncle Tom.' But, for those whose skin is of a different complexion, the case is materially altered. When they are spit upon and buffeted, outraged and oppressed talk not then of a non-resisting Savior-it is fanati cism! Talk not of overcoming evil with good-it is madness! Talk not of peacefully submitting to chains and stripes-it is base servility! Talk not of servants being obedient to their masters-let the blood of the tyrants flow! How is this to be explained or reconciled? Is there one law of submission and nonresistance for the black man, and another law of re bellion and conflict for the white man? When it is the whites who are trodden in the dust, does Chris justify them in taking up arms to vindicate thei rights? And when it is the blacks who are thu treated, does Christ require them to be patient, harm less, long-suffering, and forgiving? And are there two Christs?

tion, which we regret to see.

The work, towards its conclusion, contains som bjectionable sentiments respecting African coloniza

PRENCH PUBLICATIONS Abolition of Slavery, with an examination of Prejudice against Color. 1 vol. Para-164 Immediate Abolition of Slavery in the Free Co.

State of Slavery in Poreign Colonies, Arrows Hayti, with Results of English Emerican

French Guienne. Critical Examination of the la-ject of Mesars, Sauvage and others, 1 ml. ha

Egypt in 1845. 1 vol. Paris-1845. History of Slavery for the last two year 1

Immediate Abelition of Slavery in the Freed Co. nies. 1 vol. Paris-1842. Protest of French Citizens, Negro ud Man against certain calumnics. Paris-181:

Trials at Marie Galante. Paris-1851. Abolition of the Death Pensity. Paris-IsiL All the above by Vicron Schotlenge.

Demerara; -- Transition from Starry to Freda.
Future Abolition in French Colonies. by Fast

State of Slaves in the French Colonies, and area necessity of Emancipation. By Roardist & Co. sac, formerly Counsellor in Guarabage and Ma Some of the Calumnies of the Mertinique Come

pgainst M. Victor Schoelcher, By Ca. Ga Paris-1850. Reply to a recent Libel. By M. Perriaga, Dryer

Paris-1850. Justification of Abbe Dugaujan, and protest of the Clergy against the Governor of Guadalospe. Pen

Debate on Abelition, 24th and 25th April, salts May, 1847. Published by the Sockty for the L. olition of Slavery. Pari-1847.

The above works are all in French; we have belated the titles, as more convenient for our men They form quite a complete account of the cooler of slaves in French colonies; the effers note is their emancipation previous to the find at a b Provisional Government in 1848; with given a the results and consequences of that glorious En-

We are indebted for them to the kindness ! VICTOR SCHOELCHER. Our readers will recept by name as that of one of the patriotic Deputies sign the infamous Louis Bonaparte has driven from Pos Mr. Schoelcher represented Guadaloupe, Weben he has found refuge in Belgium. The first tend to above works, it will be seen, are from his untir pen; the rest, by various nathers, In Schooles the slave had one of his most active and defriends, and his vigilance and devation are sile heat hope of the new freemen in the trials and one eles that beset their path. We are glad to be all to add, that, in the anti-slavery cause her, E Schoolcher has always taken the deepest and as intelligent interest. Liberty may trust him also and any where.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS ON MASONEY, in public Ulo ries of twenty-eight States in the Union, Artis sonic in their arguments and conclusions; who troductory Remarks. Boston: Damrell & lim 1852.

We are indebted to that indefatigable Aria son, Henry Gassett, Esq., for a copy of this sei compend. All honor to his undying real! Many is a source of danger to our institutions and indiual rights, which is not killed by one attack with destruction of one form. No enlightened first his country should ever lose sight of the pran that underlies it—so perpetually appearing att Fellowship and a hundred other forms.

LETTER OF LEWIS TAPPAN.

ters' are thrillingly illustrated in various personal We have a very short reply to make to the letter Mr. Lewis Tappan, which may be found in said column. He affects to make a broad distinction tween a withdrawal and a secession from the last ean Anti Slavery Society,-being remarkably into uous and clear-sighted; and repels, as a calenar, charge that they who second-we mean who si drew-from that Society in 1810, flid so in my of hostility!! Why they withdrew, if they we a fraternal state of mind, he does not sat, I mand for facts to prove their hostility, and that were and are actuated by a hostile spant, is, a late day, sublime effrontery, such as it would be tronely difficult for any other person to me When he declares, "The majority of the set ! withdrew, did it in a penceful, not a hostile near that * neither they, nor their adherents or sur have ever made any attempt to destroy or laje Society'; that 'the old committee did jet wa Emancipator'; that they never attempted un the Liberator, &. &c., we have only to so, the cannot regard him as a truthful man, and men extremely had condition of his conscious. he will call personal : it is so, but we cannot be As to renewing in our columns a controver, occupied several years, respecting the spini, proand tendency of 'New Organization,' but stat long since ceased to be of general interest, he par ly presumes upon our simplicity if he suppose shall gratify him. The files of the Liberts Standard, from 1840 to 1845, can be consist, or any one else need light on the subject; let needs none, nor any in the anti-slavery noise The establishment of the National Lon, of Est ington, is claimed by Mr. Tappan as among the m nuti-slavery works of the Society of which lebelle the sum and substance, notwithstanding his ma disclaimer. Now, this hearty approval of the shows the milk-and-water quality of his abdition for that journal is so politic, sdroit, and circle to give offence, in its management of the share question, that it has no more claim to be come

> would be a very lean one; if it were, it could published three weeks consecutively is the of As for the relative power and directness of its Societier—the American A. S. Society and the Land ican and Foreign A. S. Society we submit as to illustrate the difference between them, and h it idle to add another word :- Not s hall as h tained in the city of New York, in which is held annual meeting of the Old Society, as make the pro-slavery and mohocratic spirit against The new Society can readily obtain the library and many other buildings, and neither a passa priesthood, on the one hand, nor Capt. Kysters his demoniacal associates, on the other, turn in As for our 'roundly asserting,' that the Belgra

anti-slavery than scores of other journels which s

no special pretensions on that score. That the fa-

evidence that it is not a ratical sheet. His sea

(composed of himself and others, who saids Kossuth,) 'in signing the Lette, express and For the Committee of the American and Fores and Slaves Slavery Society, and which assertion Mr. 1 'roundly' declares to be untrar, our de erec'h as the Letter aforesaid appeared at the instance.

New York papers, the words, For the case has &c. were appended to the signatures, and lard been pronounced a forgery nil now. Was com-that forgery? and what is the exact truth in the NA GARRISON AND HIS CAUSE

Your, Mr. Editor, who feels that he has a claim No set, Mr. pour columns; can, I believe, justly of your excluding him from a hearing report equal fairness and magnanimity are always Total repair parares and magnatumity are alway general is another matter. Relying, however, ent disposition to allow correspondents to of the rest readers, I proceed to say, that you of unity late communication is faulty in several set. First, as to the Letter to Kossuth. You what it was a 'quibble,' on my par', when it and the Letter was not the act of the Executive said the Letter was not the act of the Executive end in signing the Letter, they expressly add. for the Committee of the American and Foreign of Sarry Society." I alluded to the circumas Sarry Sorrey. and much importance, or in the gare on sis a matter of gare's disclaimer' or apology, but as a matter of De Letter was not, as you assert, signed for Committee ! The truth is, after the Committee be appointed the draft of the Address, appointed a histories to present it, and adjourned, an intimafor firm by one or more members of the Com that it would be respectful and courteous on that it would be in proceed and courteous to ag as reply was desired. The suggestion was and as reply any discussion, because it did not the in any one, that it would be understood by legth or any one cise, that he was advised a slade to slavery in this country. These are efects. Every person will judge for himself of the es of the Committee, and the design and effect

per see, however, matters of more importance in smir, that require notice. You speak of the or servicen from the American Anti-Slavery per in 1840, their desperate attempts to destroy that seet in 1910, and in the secure of its official organ, Lauripator, their efforts to crush the Liberator, direct us from the field, and their endeavors to place a time-serving clergy, and thield from expoat sad all of these accusations are untrue, and I along you to the proof! Such things have been ed before, on many occasions, not only here. wood. It is time they were PROVED. Will you at clearly, dispassionately, conclusively? The ear of the men who with lrew (seceding and baseing have very diff r at meanings) did it in a mak and a hostile manner; neither they or their unts or successors have ever made any attempts Berry or lajure your Society; the old Committee but pist the Emancipator; they never attempted out the Liberator, or to drive you or your party on the feld; they have never cadeavored to prointer time serving clergy, or 'shield from expoma correct church. The allegations are alto or gratuitous and un'ounded. There is not a of of truth in them; and again and with new emper I call upon you to substantiate or retract be Do not, Mr. Elitor, mix up the evidence, if st think you have any, with epithets, abusive reseis or crasice and extraneous matters, but testim. I my you, as you would if on a witness stand, ha court of justice :- Nothing extenuate nor set desn sight in malice."

Is the old anti-slavery platform, it was declared to leapart of 'abolitionism' to 'encourage the labor fremen, rather than that, of the slaves, by giving prefernce to their productions. In my last commiration, I recalled this to your recollection, and skel, with reference to the Society under your presleer, which you claim is composed of original and tre sti-slavery men, ! Are they advocating the use free labor products? But you are wholly silent on embiect. You say, however, that ' the influences massing from it (your Society) are moulding the political action of the country.' This, if true, does at imply that you 'spare no exertions,' to use the strage of the old pintform, to 'remove slavery by nord and political action. Besides, in the same Lib our that centains my communication and your Remarks,' it is said, referring to an auti-slavery meting of the Old Saratoga District A. S. Society, that Mr. Pillsbury, (who understands your views perfecty, and who is one of the ablest of your lecturers,) went into a most powerful disquisition to exhibit th fallsey of relying on political instrumentalities to effeet any great reform.' If Mr. P. delivers the sentiments you and those intimately associated with you entertain, how, I beg to know, do the influences eminating from your Society mould the political action of the country! Please explain.

You aver that the influences emanating, &c., ar 'purifying the churches,' and 'stimulating the pulpits, Pray, Mr. Editor, tell us hose this is done. It is thought by many very many, that you and your arey the churchese and numberless quotations might be made to this effect from your columns. But "putifing' and 'stimulating' include befriending and estaining. Again, the influences used, you say, are medidating public opinion against the slave sysbm.' Your motto is, 'No union with slaveholders er their abettors, or with churches or political parties that sympathise with, associate or act with, or who did not second from all such parties, and you will not. ten tolerate anti-slavery associations that do not tree and act with you. How, then, are you 'conadditing public opinion against the slave system explain. It is true that you say, . With whatter is truly anti-slavery in the land, we, as abolitionan, here no controversy.' This declaration is noble, ad, if adhered to, would do you honor, and is deeving of imitation by all who profess to be abonics. But how is it consistent with your conous remark about the American and Foreign lan-Savery Society? Is this Society performing no na darery work? Have not Jay, LeMoyne, Arthur ppin, Joseita Cornish, Pennock, Fessenden, &c. b, my thing in sentiment or action that is 'truly dery ? You remark, As an organization, ey maintain a nominal existence, and give about as huch unessiness to the Slave Power as a fly does moday to a coach wheel.' As the friends of this Seight do not belong to the Mutual Ad airation Sabet, they are willing that their deeds should be hand out by others, instead of trumpeting their own see. It may not be inappropriate, however, to at, that the Society with which I am connected esthished the National Era, sustained it two years, and en surrendered it to Dr. Bailey-a paper that has tentern thousand subscribers, and the confidence and hearly all the abolitionists throughout the country the world; and they might have retained it, made Atheir organ, and included its receipts in their annusemunt, Members of the Executive Committee the staire in establishing, and are active in sustain be during Missionary Society, an anti-slaassociation which supports nearly a hundred missiarray ministers and teachers in this country ad abroad; an association whose income last year as a secretarion winds include Both be National Era and this Missionary Association are the of the American and Foreign Anti-Sla-

la evident allusion to the Society or its Committee, my they 'cater to religious bigotry.' In what by I demand. Look at the Reports and Resolu-ims of the Society, part of the latter of which are fined in the columns of the Liberator, and see wheththe accustion is supported by races. On the contary, the Society reproves a pro-slavery church, avery ministry, and pro-slavery parties, politiand ecclesiastical, with all the means and the powof language they possess. If any other Society in it, and would put no hindrance in their For all that you accomplish, or that is accomby your associates, for the benefit of the and the free people of color, the Society with

from obstructing you, or desiring to do so, in what is good, they have never done it. But I refrain from enfarging, at this time, and wait for your proofs IRREPRAGIRLE PROOFS, to substantiate the accusation you have brought against my associates and myself. LEWIS TAPPAN.

LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY. NAUGATUCE, Conn., March 12, 1852.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : After two weeks of wandering over a desert of pro-slavery indifference and hostility, a spot such a Winsted is a real oasis, a Delectable Mountains resting place to an anti-slavery agent. Almost ever where, there will be one family to give me a goo and welcome home; but beyond that, in Connecti cut, we need not look for sympathy or support, except in very few and rare instances. In Winsted, there is a little band of chosen spirits

Their love to God is manifested, not by reverencing holy days, holy houses, or holy ministers, but by acts of benevolence and humanity to his suffering children. They are mostly hard laboring mechanics cating none but the bread of patient industry; and they are a noble example of what working men and women can and ought to be. Well read, well informed, having minds, and daring to use them, opinions and daring to utter them, and generous hearts, ever prompting their willing hands to deeds of active and holy benevolence, they constitute one of the mor gallant and valuable auxiliaries in our warfare to be found any where in New England. But they are surrounded by all the blighting, blasting influences of sectarian spleen and spite. The heads of the establishment where some of them are employed are greatly blamed that they do not turn them all off to want and starvation, with their families. Their school teacher has to declare a belief in the inspiration of the Bible, before the School Committee will grant a recommendation. One teacher in their district gave the children money, from time to time, for excelling in some study, and kept the sums given in deposite as a missionary offering, till the last day of school, and then each child was asked to what Society his or her contributions should be given. A part of the children thought the money should be their own; but in this they were disappointed. It was sent away and laid down at the feet of the various priests of the town, one of whom preached a sermon of commendation on the transaction.

One minister keeps a school to eke out his salary. He compels all his scholars to kneel at his morning prayer. One little girl was told by her mother that she need not do it. He shut her up alone during prayers, until she would comply with his demand. But I cannot tell you of half the low, mean arts that are used to ensuare and enslave the people.

I have spent most of to-day in Waterbury. There is, perhaps, no place in America where manufacturing, in its every variety, is carried on as here. In wood, in iron, in brass, in wool, in every thing almost, there are mills and manufactories of incredible extent; and the business is rapidly increasing, as is the growth of the town.

But the conservatism of the people is beyond the power of language to express. In reform and innovation in business affairs, no place exceeds them; but is not to be wondered at, when we take into considany change in manners or morals is to them . the sin ation the fact that their pecuniary interests are close that hath never forgiveness.'

were few except true Whizs and Democrats in town; tually stirred up here, and we cannot but hope that and he added. . I don't believe there is one among them all who would not aid in the return of a fugitive, least, work purification. We have procured five subslave. From further investigation and inquiry, I scribers in this place for the Liberator, and three for was forced to a similar conclusion.

A Universalist minister recently applied for a hall and performances, and has been often used for them. during our stay in their vicinity. But the cautious Defender of the true Faith told the minister he could not 'countenance or sid him in spreading a doctrine so dangerous as Universalism';

and so he went on his way.

Horaco Greeley was inadvertently permitted to give Horace Greeley was inadvertently permitted to give DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

a lecture before a Lyceum. He happened to say something favorable to the Fourierite philosophy, been agitated in this town, by Miss Antoinette L. something favorable to the Fourierite philosophy,

hodox seed corn, let him come to Waterbury, or alplied.

After wandering all day in mud and mire, moral Jack o' Lanterns, among other things, a mile or two there be occasion.

I perhaps should speak of a Scotch gentleman in Waterbury, who, though not sympathizing fully with us, is yet a thorough radical, and is performing a good work in his way. He has no children of his own, but has four by adoption, one of whom, a talented, ly for a physician. The family are practical physiologists, believing soundly in the Bloomer costume, cold water and a vegetable diet, and acting accordingly. I think, had we many such Scotchmen, you would see another Colonization So lety, in much more vigorous operation than the present one. They would be sent back to their own country, or some where else, in quicker time than government steam ers will transport the blacks to Liberia, and for about the same reasons.

But I am lorgetting my good resolution to be short. I hope ever to be distinguished for one grace in newspaper writing, and that is-brevity.

Truly yours, PARKER PILLSBURY.

LABORS IN CONNECTICUT.

Mysric Bridge, New London Co., Conn., March 19, 1852. Lucy Stone and myself have held eleven meetings

in this vicinity, since Tuesday of last week, and we have had very full meetings, except in stormy weather. At our second meeting in the Baptist Church at Mystic, which was held last Saturday evening, there was some excitement. While I was speaking, a man arose, and delivered himself of an undue quantity of hunkerism; and, among other things, he expressed an enruest desire to see me dangling between the heavens and the earth. Atterwards, when Lucy was speaking, a quantity of water was forced through one of the windows of the house, by the use of a squirt gun, sprinkling her most profusely-a thing quite unnecessary, inasmuch as she received the ordinance of baptism at an early period of her lie. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Charles Miner, Rev. Mr. Griswold, Clarke Greenman, and Amos

On the Tuesday morning following, we repaired to the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Mystic Bridge, which had been previously engaged for the meeting. But the pro-slavery spirit of the church had been somewhat aroused for fear their deeds might be made manifest to the world, and the doors of the church were barred against us. I called on the sexton, whom I had previously engaged to light the house, to learn why he had not done as he had agreed; and the reason appeared to be that the church, or a part of it, had met, and decided against our meet.

Rev. R. R. Haymond, of Syracuse, and Mr. Douglass.

Watrous, all manifesting a decided opposition to the

system of slavery.

which I am connected are truly thankful. So far | ing ; and Mr. Mallory (one of the trustees) had connted to closing the house. I met Mr. Miner, (another of the trustees,) on my way back to the church and inquired of him why the house was not opened. He said it was new to him, and he had just been lown to the sexton's after the key, but he (the sexton) had not trimmed the lamps, and had no oil to fill hem, and, therefore, we could not have the house Just as though he could not have obtained some 'oil and lighted the house, if he had been disposed, and thus acquitted himself honorably! But the house was closed, without giving us, or the public, any no tice of it. Such a transaction in the business world would be considered most dishonorable. But whether we ought to expect anything better from a church the Northern Conference) that holds more than thirty thousand human beings as marketable com nodities, and is hugging to her bosom more than four housand members, who are trifling with the image of God, in the person of his children, and withholding from them the product of their industry, keeping sack their wages by fraud, I leave the reader to judge. The man who steals a horse, will, in most cases, lie, to shield himself from popular odium; and can we expect that a body of men who steal, or uphold the tealing of human beings, to do a less dishonorable deed to shield themselves from being convicted of the grossest inconsistency and hypocrisy before the world, to whom they are continually saying, ' Stand ack, for we are holier than thou ?"

On returning to the house, I found a large number of persons present, and it was thought from one to wo hundred more had turned back on hearing that the house was closed. We made a very few remarks, giving notice of further meetings; and then left the hurch, shaking the dust from our feet as a testimony against its worshippers.

On Wednesday evening, we lectured in Elder Griswold's church, about three fourths of a mile rom the village, and notwithstanding we were having one of the severest storms that we have witnessed for years, the house was about two-thirds filled with attentive hearers.

On Thursday evening, we lectured in the Baptist church on the west side of the river, and although there had been great opposition and excitement in riew of opening the house, and a variety of threats oncerning the speakers, all the lower part of the louse was filled with an attentive class of hearers and, with the exception of a little noise, the throwing of coppers, tobacco quids, corn, shot, and other missiles, from one side of the gallery, by a few persons so degraded and unmanned by the circumstances with which they had been surrounded, as to have lost all sense of propriety or decency, (persons more to be pitied than blamed,) and who might have broke up the meeting, had it not been for the influence nanifested against it. The meeting was a most or derly one. The outside door of the house, however

was fastened, so that it was with difficulty that it was opened by the friends inside. There are six ministers in this place, (including both sides of the river.) and although there were no other religious meetings in the place, only one of these ministers was present at our meeting. Lat the people judge whether they were ashamed or afraid to be seen there. The people here are very much afraid of Garrisonianism, and thi ly connected with the South in the manufacturing o The first person with whom I spoke, (a truly civil cotton gins, &c. The dirty waters of polities, as well and polite gentleman, near the depot,) told me there as of the slaveholding religion, have been most effect the fermentation now going on will, in some cases, at the Sandard.

Thanks are due to our friends Griswold, the Green to deliver a lecture in on his peculiar faith. The mans, the Watrouses, and others, for their aid in getroom is never refused for any kind of low shows ting up meetings, and also, for their kind hospitality

MISS ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. PLYMOUTH, March 21st, 1852.

from the shock of which the town has hardly yet re- Brown, who, in a course of three lectures, examined every point connected with the subject-placing it is I have seen what were called heresy-hunters before, a clear light before the people—and has, I trust But they were a mongrel breed. The genuine, I swakened an interest which will live, and eventually think, ar only found here. I do not wonder at the result in good to this branch of reform. The lady is Dr. Taylor and Dr. Tyler warfare between New Ha- an able lecturer, and her audiences cannot fail of ven and East Windsor Divinity, better known as the being pleased and instructed. If you could have · Old and New Divinity. Bu it was a distinction too heard the arguments brought to bear against the posubtle, altogether, for mere human eyes ; only divines sitions she assumed, I am sure you would have been ever saw it. If any body gets out of the real Or- greatly smu d. I shall not attempt a full report of most any where in Connecticut, and he can be sup- publication. The first laid down was this- Woman's place is at home : and the second- Women have rights enough. These, in company with all and literal, chasing vainly after one or two Free Soil others, were presented in private, the enemies of all reforms, as you know, seldom appearing in public, away out of town, I left, and came to this place, face to face with the friends. When this great step from which I may report myself next time, should is gained, the world will go with railroad speed to wards perfection, and the 'good time' which has been so long 'coming,' will be near at hand. The friends of reform are continually seeking persons op posed to their principles, to examine each the other' articular belief on all questions that divide mankind We seldom hear of the other party doing the same excellent young lady, he is educating most thorough. Disunion is destined to save a fallen world. Hasten ve friends of Liberty, Total Abstinence, . Woman Rights,' to provoke men into thinking and speaking The P.ymouth friends, although struggling against an ocean of opposition, are still buoyed up the hoje that is as an anchor to the soul, of the ultimate triumph of Truth over Error. W. H. BARTLETT.

ROCHESTER A. S. CONVENTION. Extract of a letter from WILLIAM C. NELL, dated

ROCHESTER, March 20, 1852. Stephen S. and Abby K. Foster attended the Anti Slavery Convention recently held here, not wholly as indifferent or inactive spectators. Samuel J. Mar could not attend, but Gerrit Smith and William Goodell were both present.

Mr. Smith delivered an address to a large and at entive au-lience on the first evening, and left the next morning.

Mr. Goodell, both in speech-making and as commit tee man in drafting the new Constitution, occupied a conspicuous position.

Mr. Foster labored earnestly, and against much op osition, for the new Society becoming auxiliary t the American Anti-Slavery Society, urging the pro priety of defining its true position, be that position what it may. The debate hinged on a clause in the Constitution, (I have not the exact words,) that slavery was illegal, and hence void-quoting decisions of

minent jurists, &c. &c. Some regarded the clause as nothing more than a illustration. Others, that if ado ted, it would insti tute a test of membership; and Mr. Foster hope that no tests would be applied, but that the platfor would be broad enough for every true abolitionist stand upon, each being free to choose his or he weapons of warfare against slavery. Able speecher were made on both sides, and, as usual, in the heat of debate, expressions were used which tended to widen the breach rather than harmonize differences. Ben jamin Fish and Amy Post served on the Committee hoping to adjust matters for the largest liberty; but it was too evident that no union would be made with the American Anti-Slavery Society, and the result so

Gerrit Smith was elected President, and Frederick

here, who believe that a vast deal of good would be complished by holding the anniversary meeting in Rochester. There are facilities for getting out large audiences at Corinthian Hall, and if the tried and true host could but assemble here, Western New York anti-slavery would be electrified.

FROM OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, Feb. 25, 1852.

· Fifty years hence,' said Bonaparte, when he had, at St. Helena, time and food for philosophising, 'Europe will be Republican or Cossack.' Which will be ost conducive to American interests, progress and happiness? Who are now her best customers, the commercial or barbarian nations? and are they not her best customers, in proportion as they are enlightened? Remember, exchange is introductory to or an ecompaniment of peace, and that the two are the instrumentalities of knowledge; the whole are means of happiness. Is it not, then, your duty, as a nation, to interfere to prevent the armed intervention of one people in the national affairs of another? It is wrong in individuals to seek by force to control the affairs of others; it is unwise in nations to allow the armed inervention of nations in the internal effeirs of other nations. Europe cannot remain as she is at present the people are known to be too unsettled for that, and the class interests feel that the people are shrinking under their pressure; that the shrinking is a shifting, not a settling down; not a solidifying, so as to bear the upper strata. The upper classes fear an cruption, and this will keep them suspicious and eruel. Suppose a reign of Cossack-dom in Europe, and Russia with Turkey and the East Indies in her grasp, what is then to prevent monarchy in the Brazils and Russia and Austria entering into an alliance against Democracy in America? You have sinned too deeply against the class interests of Europe, not to unite them against you readily and intensely, whenever the time shall arrive, and that time will foreshadow whenever you grow indifferent to the progress of Democracy-that is, of rational self government-in the world. Whenever America shall say, in her stoical indifference, . Let my neighbor's house burn, there is a pond between my house and his,' the storm will then be strong enough to blow the embers over that pond, and involve her in the common dan-

A Cossack power is not a reasoning, it is a destructive power, whilst it has any thing to destroy and to feed upon as it destroys. It reasons not, and yourwill be the suffering, the retrogression, and the task of vanquishing the hordes of barbarians; and you will endanger your own liberties in the necessities which will grow out of the struggle for national and political existence.

On your own continent, (in Brazil,) you have kingeraft and priesteraft, planted from Europe, breathing the spirit of the worst of our European dynastics and hierarchies. You have established it on your Southern continent, from the countries where the in quisition just took roo, and where priesteraft was ever the most intense and rempant, and through whom, and the mischief that can be stirred up, and the alliances that can be formed and will be welcomed, your internal peace and security may and will be assailed, if once Cossack-dom and despotism prevail in

Let Cossack dom overrun Europe, and subdue, a she would do, every liberal aspiration in England, what then is to prevent the marauding liberticides from destroying Turkey and overrunning India, and whilst injuring your commerce there, stirring up the work of war and destruction on your own continent Think you that the Brazilians love you, or that the Spanish Americans and their priests admire you?

Depend upon it, if you are indifferent to the neers sities of freedom in Europe, you are playing the game of despotism, and its fruits will come home to you, if not in this, in the next generation. Yours truly.

EDWARD SEARCH.

A SLAVE SPECULATOR'S OFFER. MORILE, March 2, 1852.

To the Governor of the State of Massachusetts : SIR-I observe that one branch of the General Assembly of Massachusetts has thought fit to appoint

sembly of Massachusetts has thought ht to appoint a committee to institute inquire as to what action shall be taken to procure the restoration to freedom of the three negro men who were a short time since sold at Galveston, Toxas, und r the laws of that State, and nurchased by me.

With a view to facilitate the labors of the committee raised for this benevolent purpose, it may not be inappropriate to place them in possession of the main facts connected with this transaction.

negroes were detected in the act of kidnapping or ab-ducting slaves from their owners. They were tried under the laws of Texas, where the offence was committed, found guilty, and of course subjected to the penalty imposed by the law of that State. In the execution of this law, they were exposed to public sale, and I became their purchaser, and they are now

my property.

If the Legislature of Massachusetts, or the aboli-If the Legislature of Massachusetts, or the abolitionists, are really sincere in their disposition to restore to cit zenship and liberty these negroes. I will affird them an opportunity of daing so. They have expended much sympathy and philanthropy on the slaves of the South, and surely they will not object to spending a little money, by way of illustrating their fidelity. I will, therefore, propose to this committee, or to the abolitionists generally, if they will pay me the amount of money it has cost to reclaim a fugitive place in Raston, they can have these necroes. This slave in Baston, they can have these negroes. This will be regarded as a test of the sincerity of those who manifest such a lively interest in the welfare of

My place of residence is Mobile. I am, respectfully, Your obcaient servant,

SAMUEL QUARLES.

CONVENTIONS IN WESTERN NEW YORK

We direct the attention of our Western New York readers to a notice, in another column, of the com-mencement of a series of meetings to be held in that section of the State, and this alone, we trust, is quite enough to awaken in them a lively interest, and to ensure them a very full attendance. The Fosters are hardly any where better known than in that part of the country, and no where, we believe, more popular. Many of the Abolitionists in that region

by say of them, as the Rev. Dr. Cox says o

may say of them, as the Rev. Dr. Cox says of this friend, Consul Darling, that their exteem for the Fosters 'is in conscious accord with 1 Cor. 4: 15. The privilege of hearing Miss Holley will, for the first time, be granted at these Conventions; and we are quite sure that it will oe esteemed as such when it is once enjoyed. The testimony which reaches us in regard to her is of the highest charreaches us in regard to her is of the highest character. She is praised for great power of expression for keen logical faculty, and for unusual graces of declamation; a combination which renders her an eloquent, as well as persu sive and convincing speaker. So common is it now for women to address public assemblies, that one who commences, or continues, to do so, is sure to be measured by a positive, and not a comparative, standard. We may, therefore, rely upon the reputation which Miss Holley has gained as a true and not a factitious estimate of hered as a true and not a factitions estimate of her abilities. That reputation, perhaps, has already preceded her in those places which she is about to visit, with her more widely known companions; but the fact that she is not yet much known, except by

reputation, renders it proper that she should have

hespoken for her, so far as that is in our power.— The Cleveland True Democrat, in giving a The Cleveland True Democrat, in giving an account of the commencement exercises of the Medical College in that city, speaks of Mrs. Nancie Elizabeth Clark, one of the graduating class, who, it says, has won a good reputation among our citizens, as a lady of talent and character, as she has with he class and Professors for great industry as a student. She has demonstrated the fact that a woman may ge a medical education in any of our colleges, without compromising, in any particular, those delicate feelings which constitute the beauty of the sex."

We have received Rio papers of the 10th February, which announce the defeat of Rosas, by the allier orces of Brazil and the revolted provinces of the Concederation.

Urqu'za had taken up his quarters at Palermo, the

country seat of Rosas.

The combat was bloody, resulting in a loss on both-ides of 4000 lives. The date and place of the battle

are not given.
Rosas and his daughter had taken refuge on board an English steamer.

Serious Accident to Mrs. Moventt.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, Mrs. Mowatt, the celebrated actress, on her return from on excursion on horse-back, me with a serious if not dangerous accident, opposite the Winthrop House, in Tremont street. Her horse became frightened, reared, and after plunging two ot three times, during which the lady firmly maintained her seat, he fell backwards, partly upon her. She was taken up insensible, and carried into the Winthrop House, when Drs. Townsend and Higelow, who fortunately happened to be passing in the neighborhood, were called in. It was found that two of her ribs were broken, and some internal injury sustained. On recovering consciousness, Mrs. Mowatt desired to be taken to the residence of her sister, Mrs. Thompson, in Seaver Place, and she was accordingly carried there upon a litter. It is thought she will recover. A rumor of the accident, with a fatal termination, caused quite a sensation in the city last evening. Mrs. Serious Accident to Mrs. Mountt.- Last evening caused quite a sensation in the city last evening. Mrs. M's physicians express decided hopes that she may recover.—Boston Mail, 20th inst.

LOUISVILLE, March 15. The Steamer Eclipse—the Largest in the World.—The steamer 'Eclipse,' which leaves here for New Orlean on the 23.1 inst., is the largest and most splendid bosever built. Her extreme length is 353 feet—width, 74 feet; she has ample accommodations for 200 cabir passengers. No pains nor expense have been spared to make her most comfortable and pleasant for travel lers, being fitted up throughout with unsurpassed excellence and splendor.

The Black Swan was quite successful in her firs Several pieces were enthusiastically encored, and by the softness and sweetness of her voice, despite the lack of artistical graces, she fairly won the favorable consideration of the audience. There seemed to be a good-natured sympathy towards this highly gifted nat-ural singer's defects. We consider that her achievement here was a triumph.

Courting Distinction .- The Cuban prisoners have made the North American Hotel, in the Bowers, their head quarters. They held a meeting yesterday, and resolved that each member wear a small blue ribbon attached to a piece of black crape, attached to the left breast of his coat, in memory of their lost comrades, and to distinguish them as members of the Cuban wisconer. Well, there is no accounting for testant risoners. Well, there is no accounting for tastes.

Colonel King, for a long time connected with the Charleston Courier, as editor and proprietor, is dead.

Died, in Calvert county, Md., 4th instant, Jere ies, a free colored man, at the great age of one han dred and seven years. Not So .- It was not Dr. Duncan that was drowned

in Cincinnati, but his son. Grace Greenwood is not going to England with Charlotte Cushman, but is going to Italy. HARRISBURG, March 20

The Maine Law in Pennsyleania.—An amendment was made to-day to the Maine Liquor Bill in the Senate, which submits the whole matter to the decision of the people of the State. New ORLEANS, March 13. Important from Northern Mexico - Capture of Cara eajal. - Later advices have been received here from

orthern Mexico, from which we learn that Carava jal had been captured by General Harney, and taken prisoner at Brownsville. Conrad Miller, a German mason, and John

Holland, a laborer, were at work on the scaff-liding of a church steeple in New York, when the tormer as-saulted the latter, and knocked him off, so that he fel-fort upon a pile of stones, and was fatally wounded.

Old Jury Boxes.—The jury box now in use in the city of Lynn has been kept for its present purpose 120 years.
That used in Portsmouth was made in the year

1730, and has been in regular use for 122 years, as we learn from the Portsmouth Journal. The claim of the owners of the Amistad, fo

compensation for their property in the negro slaves captured on board of that vessel, has been brought again before Congress.

Man Market. - In Baltimore, on Saturday, four free negroes, convicted the second time of larceny, were, in accordance with law, sold to go South, for a period New ORLEANS, March 16.

Louisiana Whig Convention - Fillmore for President .-The Louisiana Whig State Convention met at Baton Rouge to-day. The attendance was large, every parish being represented. Messrs. Fillmore (for President,) and Crittenden (for Vice President,) were nominated by acclamation. Electors were appointed, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Washington, March 16th. Congress is already called upon to create a new Territory in the region acquired from California. The inhabitants of Carson Valley, which lies between California and Utah, and is separated from the latter

Cautornia and Utan, and is separated from the latter Territory by a desert 800 miles in extent, ask for the establishment of a Territorial Government over that region, and propose for it the name of Piota Territo-ry, from the mane of the tribe of Indians which in-habit it. Death of the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.—His Excellency, Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, since 1848, expired at the

Government House in Halitax, at half past 11 A. M. The Black Swan' sang in Cincinnati on the

11th inst., to an audience of 1,000 persons. The Columbus (O.) Statesman says that when he listened to her with his eyes shut, he became convinced that her tones were not inferior in power and sweetness to

Mr. Rives' census contract for 1840 cost the people \$132,000. He cleared \$100,000, exactly people \$132,000. He cleared \$100,000, exactly Enough to erect a splendid building and neatly fit in p. The lowest bid for the present consus job is \$900,000! The highest, \$1,300,000! Tightening the Chains .- The Legislature of Dela-

ware, previous to its adjournment, passed a law de claring that children of manumitte I slaves shall no become free, as heretofore, on arr.ving at a certain age, but shall be held in slavery as long as they

Performance of a Boston Clipper.—The clipper ship Shooting Star, Capt. Judah P. Baker, arrived at this port yesterday, in only eighty-four days from Macao, China. This is much the shortest passage ever made between Canton and Boston, - Adcertises

LF One hundred and nineteen of the most re spectable clergymen, of various denominations, in Pulladelphia, have signed a petition to the Logisla-ture of Pennsylvania, for the exactment of the Maine Law.

The propeller General Warren, for man months engaged in the coast trade, was wrecked a orty-two lives were lost.

Theodore Parker's lecture at the Tabernacle New York, on the True and Palse Gentleman, was densely crowded, and closed, says the *Tribuse*, smids peals of applause.

The Hutchinson Family are singing, in spite of survey, to full houses in Washing Mary E. Brown, colored, has been arrested in Prince George's County, Md., for poisoning her hus-band, a slave.

A young woman threw herself into the Gen-esce River, at Rochester, the other day, and went over the Falls. Her body has not been recovered.

Kossuth is expected to arrive at New Orleans in the course of the present week. Up to the 19th inst., no movement had been made towards giving him a public reception.

The Fugities Stave Law in Wisconsin.—Reports have been presented in both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature, instructing Congressmen from that State to vote for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Sleve Trade.—A letter from Matanzas, quoted by the Charleston Evening News, under date of the 23.1 ult., says that the American brig Hanover landed agit hundred slaves on the island a short time become, they having been brought from the coast of After. The Hanover was fitted out in the port of New York.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

FAST DAY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in South Bridgewater, at the spacious Town Hall, on the day of the Annual Fast, Thursday, April 3, 1862, and the evening previous, commending at 7 o'clock.

Wendell Prillips, Daniel Foster, and other able speakers, will be present. The occasion will probably speakers, will be present. The occasion will probably be one of deep interest.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

ALONZO J. GROVER. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will

Saturday evening and Sunday, March 27 and 28. March Monday, Holliston, Tuesday, Wednesday, Dover, Needham, Thursday, Waltham.

GRAPTON.

DANIEL S. WHITNEY and WILMAN H. FISH, on behalf of the Mass. A. S. Society, will hold meetings in Grafton, on Saturday evening, and Sunday through the day and evening, March 27 and 28:

SOUTH ABINGTON.

C. C. Burleion will lecture in South Abington the 31st of March.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS IN WEST-ERN NEW YORK.

Anti-Slayery Conventions, to be attended by S. S. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, Sallie Holley and others, will be held in the following places:—

At Walworth, Wayne Co., Thursday and Friday, March 25 and 26.

At Canandaigus, Tuesday and Wednesday, 30 and 31.

The Convention at Williamson will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the first day; the other two at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will hold evening seasons.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows: North Bridgewater, 27th and 28th.

SOUTH BRIDGEWATER. C. C. BURLEION will lecture in South Bridgewater the 29th and 30th March.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will speak in the Town Hall in

NOTICE.

Kingston, on Saturday evening, March 27.

To Chantes Spran will deliver a sermon in the Universalist Church in Chicopee, next Sabbath forencon, on his late Mission to England; and in the Town Hall in Springfield, same evening, on the same general subject. ABINGTON NOTICE.

DANIEL FOSTER will speak in the Town Hall, in Abington, on Sunday, April 4th, forenoon, alternoon, and evening.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PARKER PILLSBURY, on behalf of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, will hold meetings as fol-

lows :-Nilford, Sunday, March 29.
New Ipswich, Tues, and Wednes., "30 and 31.
Mason Village, Thursday, April 1.

NOTICE.

Lewis W. Paine, who was confined six years in the prisons of Georgia, for an act of charity and a deed of humanity to a Fugitive Slave, will deliver a lecture on the Peculiar Institution of the Snuth, in ANDOVER, on Saturday evening, and in HAVER-HILL, on Sunday evening next. The friends of the slave, in those places, are respectfully requested to make the precessory areasymptis.

make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Paine has published a work, giving a graphic and interesting account of his trial while in Geergia. It is a handsome book of 187 pp., giving a full account of his Arrest, Trial, Prison Lite and Rel ase, and 60 pages at the close are devoted to an interest-ing and truthful account of Punishments, Marriages, Religion, Escapes, Auctions, and Amusements of the Slaves, their Corn Shuckings, Log Rollings, Dances, Christmas Holidays, &c.

Two young colored men want situations. One of them is a blacksmith, but is ready to engage in other labor, if necessary. The other would prefer a place in or near the city, as a servant in and around the house. Both these men, it is believed, will give satisfaction. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

DR. WM. CLARK'S

Anti-Scrofulous Panacea.

THE numerous respectable testimonies in favor of the ANTI SCROFULOUS PANACEA for the cure of SCROFULA and diff-rent complaints engendered from the isordered state of the digestive organs, are facts of no small importance in favor of this gans, are facts of no small importance in favor of this invaluable medicine. Those who have tested its renovating properties consider it the best preparation yet offered the public, and recommend its use in the most unqualified terms of praise. Its reputation is now established as a safe and efficacious remedy in all cases of Serofula, in Chrome Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys; by its purifying nature it cleanses the blood of all morbid impurities, and quickens the circulation to a healthy action. The Anti Scrolulous Panacea is pleasant to the ta-te, and is found also to be an excellent remedy in Jaundice and Dyspeptic complaints, in Pulmonary and Rheumatic affections, Nervous Debility, Spitting Blood, Palpitation, Salt Nervous Debility, Spitting Blood, Palpitation, Salt Rheum, Uicers, Piles, cold hands and toot, cutaneous Nervous Debility, Spitting Blood, Palpitation, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Piles, cold hands and toot, cutameous Diseases, and Humors of every description. In fine, the Asti. Scrofulous Panacea is what its name imports, no imposition, and will do all that is claimed for it by the proprietors of the medicine.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by H. B. ChOOKER, Agent, 382 Washington street, Liberty Tree Block, opposite Boylston street; Redding & Co., 8 State Street, and Weeks & Potter, 154 Washington street, Agents.

H. B. C. keeps constantly on sale, a complete assortment of Botanic Medicines and compounds, Roots, Herbs, Barks, &c., whole-sale and retail.

GREAT SPRING MEDICINE: DR. PORTER'S

Anti Scrofulous Panacea. FOR the cure of SCHOFULA and HUMORS of ev-

TOR the cure of SCROFULA and HUMORS of every description. Also, good in various chronic
diseases incident to the hum in body. It is a medicine of great value in all complaints arising from impure blood. It is sale, pleasant to the taste, very exhilarating, and sure to do good. Our agents say it
gives excellent satisfaction. The editor of the Liberator has used the Panacea with the happiest effects
and can testify to its health-restoring virtues.

Maile and sold at 199-Hanover street, where the
Province of the med-Proprietor can be consulted in reference to the medicine; Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 92 Washington street, wholesale and retail Agents. Or ters for the Panacca and other Botanic Medicines will be

Will be Ready March 20. MRS. HARRIEF BEECHER STOWE'S

GREAT AMERICAN TALE, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. OR LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

OR LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

THIS great work, which has been iong expected, is now so nearly complete, that we can promise its appearance on the 20th of March. By all who have read it, it is pronounced to be the story of the age. For power of description and thrilling delinestion of character, it is unrivalled, and will addiresh laurels to the reputation of the talented authoress. It will be published in two volumes 12 mo, 312 pages in each volume, with six elegant designs by lillings, engraved by Baker, in three styles of binding; paper cover for \$1 10, cloth \$1 50, cloth, full gill, \$2, with discount to the trade. Early orders solicited.

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KEEP IN STEP.

Those who would walk together must keep in step. Ay, the world keeps moving forward, Like an army marching by: Hear you not its heavy footfall, That resoundeth to the sky? Some bold spirits bear the banner-Souls of sweetness chant the song-Lips of energy and fervor Make the timid-hearted strong ! Like brave soldiers we march forward; If you linger or turn back, You must look to get a jostling While you stand upon the track. Keep in step!

My good neighbor, Muster Standstill, Gazes on it as it goes : Not quite sure that he is dreaming. In his afternoon's repose! Nothing good, he says, 'can issue From this endless " moving on."-Ancient laws and institutions Are decaying or are gone; We are rushing on to ruin, With our mad, new-fangled ways'-While he speaks, a thousand voices, As the heart of one man, say-· Keep in step !

Gentle neighbor, will you join us, Or return to 'good old ways'? Take again the fig-leaf apron Of old Adam's ancient days; Or become a hardy Briton-Beard the lion in his lair. And lie down in dainty slumber, Wrapped in skin of shaggy bear-Rear the hut amidst the forest, Skim the wave in light canoe? Ah! I see! you do not like it; Then, if these 'old ways' won't do, Keep in step!

Be assured, good Master Standstill, All-wise Providence designed As iration and progression, For the yearning human mind; Generations let their blessings In the relies of their skill; Generations yet are longing For a greater glory still; And the shades of our forefathers Are not jealous of our deed-We but follow where they beekon, We but go where they do lead ! Keep in step!

One detachment of our army May encamp upon the hill, While another, in the valley, May enjoy 'its own sweet will;' This may answer to one watchword, That may echo to another; But, in unity and concord, They discern that each is brother ! Breast to breast they're marching onward, In a good and peaceful way; You'll be jostled if you hinder, So don't struggle nor delay-Keep in step.

> From the American Messenger. DUTY.

'No matter where,' if duty calls thee, go ! Amid contagion, poverty and death, Bend o'er the sufferer in his hour of wo. Nor fear the blast of pestilential breath.

Go o'er the wintry ocean! tremble not When night, and storm, and darkness, round, above Hover like ravens-self-approving thought In thy soul nestles, like the soft-winged dove.

Go to the desert ! burning heats by day, Nor foes by night, disturb thy sweet repose; Up-springing flowers adorn thy lonely way; To slake thy thirst, the sudden fountain flows.

Speak thou, as duty bids thee, truthful words; If danger threatens, still be bravely true! Trust thou in Him who rules the raging floods, And thou shalt triumph o'er the billows too !

Mercy, the poet saith, like heaven's own rain, 'Is doubly blessed,' which upward doth ascend To gather might, then break on earth again.

Toil in thy Master's vineyard ! Watch and pray! Toil for thy race, for whom the Savior bled : Let h's example cheer thee on thy way; And if he bids thee, toil for daily bread.

Do; suffer, die, at duty's call divine, Nor rest from battle till the victory's won; Then, soldier of the Cross, a crown is thine-Then, faithful servant, hear thy glad ' Well done

> LIFE-TOO TRUE What is life but self-denial. Daily care and daily trial;

Hopes that lead us blindly on, And vanish ere the goal is won? What is life but toil and sorrow, Still renewed with each to-morrow Toil that speeds the frame's decay,

While sorrow wears the heart away Toil! And is there then no cure? Live we only to endure? Hoping still, and still believing Faith and hope alike deceiving

Pause! The trial soon is o'er: Others, too, have toiled before : And the blessings that we see Are the fruits they won for thee.

Won 'mid struggling hopes and fears, Won by sacrifice and tears: As they labored, labor thou, And thou shalt rest as they do now.

BASTARD AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. BY THOMAS MOORE.

Who can, with patience, for a moment see The medley mass of pride and misery, Of whips and charters, manacles and rights, Of slaving blacks and democratic whites, And all the piebald policy that reigns In free confusion o'er Columbia's plains

To think that man, thou just and gentle God! Should stand before thee with a tyrant's rod. O'er creatures like himself, with souls from thee, Yet dare to boast of perfect liberty!

Away! away! I'd rather hold my neck By doubtful tenure from a Sultan's beck, In climes where liberty has scarce been nam'd. Nor any right but that of ruling claim'd. Than thus to live where boasted Freedom Her fustian flag in mockery over staves! Where motley laws, (admitting no degree Betwixt the basely slav'd and madly free,) Alike the license and the bondage suit— The brute made ruler, and the man made brute!

MORTALITY. Soon by the hearth we now sit round, Some other circle will be found.

KOSSUTH AND HIS MISSION. ITS OBJECT NOT LIBERTY, BUT NATIONALISM. Wappokiskoo, Michigan, } Feb. 22, 1852.

To EDWARD SEARCH, London: . DEAR FRIEND,-I am on the banks of the clear rapid, and most beautiful Kalamazoo, not far from the shore of Lake Michigan, into which this river empties, and about 1000 miles in a direct line west of Boston. It would do your very soul good, on some bright sunny summer morn, to rise from the smoke, dust, noise and confusion of Cheapside, Leadenhall, Ludgate Hill and the Strand, and be wafted over the once broad but now vastly diminished and contracted and redeemed, not by nations, but by individuals. Atlantic, (it having been narrowed down from a breadth of three months to one of twelve days,) and man's inalienable right to liberty, as man; Kossuth leisurely in a buggy, or whirled by the power of steam, pass over these fragrant prairies and oak-openings. Michigan is a geological as well as a social and intellectual wonder. Surrounded on three sides by Lakes Eric, Huron and Michigan-inland seas such in favor of freedom. Hungarian Nationality is his as the earth boasts not in any other land-it is a great only theme. peninsula, open to land egress only on the South. No one can pass over it, and note its soil, its gentle, sandy undulations, and its multitudinous little ponds and lakes, gradually being covered with soil by annually growing and decaying vegetable substances and not be compelled to the conclusion that the lake which now surround it on three sides, at no distant period of the carth's history, covered its entire surface. Twenty five years ago, inland, it was nearly an unbroken wilderness, except the openings made by nature. Now, it teems with an intelligent, enterpris ing, thriving, daring population, gathered in beautiful villages, and scattered over the surface. Railroads are crossing the State in every direction. The farmers-I mean the owners of and actual laborers on the land-are within a few hours reach of the New York and Boston markets, and within fifteen days of the markets of Liverpool, London and Paris. Dear friend, let me say to you, Rise! come forth from that great, dark sepulchre, London; cast off its grave clothes, and come over and look on these clear blue skies, roam over these boundless prairies, pass through and gaze on these deep, mighty forests, pass over and around these inland seas, inhale these fresh and fragrant airs, and let your soul grow and expand, one year, amidst Nature's mightiest handiwork. Then go back to the narrow streets and smoke of London. and lie down and say- Now, let thy servant depart

But I am heart-sick. I cannot speak to you of our prairies, our forests, our rivers, lakes and mountains, nor of the energy and activity of our population, the boundless extent of our national domain, without shame and horror. Not a forest so deep and dark, not a cavern, not a mountain top, not a river nor a lake, not one little spot, is sacred to liberty. Slavery and slave-hunters are every where. Go where you will, the tears of three millions of slaves are ever before your eyes, their groans ever in your cars. O, it is most rending to the heart of humanity that this fair heritage should be consecrated to a demon so loathsome, where slave-traders and slave-hunters may hold their infernal revels, and howl out their songs of triumph over the helpless and the innocent. God help me! It is hard to bear. This land of broad rivers and streams, of sweet flowers and majestic forests, of valleys of boundless extent and fertility, and mountains on which the impending heavens delight to re pose; this land of beauty and grandeur one huge altar, on which Humanity, with all its sympathics and affections, its inborn dignity and glory, its eterna hopes and aspirations, is daily and hourly offered up a victim to slavery! And Louis Kossuth, the world' vaunted champion of universal liberty, for the time being, is the great High Priest of the terrible sacri-Why does he thus consent to cast a robe o sanctity around the earth's direct criminals?

in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

Kossuth rises from the tomb of his Turkish priso in Asia, traverses Europe, crosses the Atlantic, and If the logic of an argument is unanswerable, the conis now sweeping through this nation, stirring all hearts wherever he goes. What is his theme? What or the conclusions do not fairly follow, then the falthe object of his mission? Is it to vindicate the rights of humanity? No. Is it to establish justice? No. Is it to rescue man from the auction-stand? No. Is it the physical, intellectual and social elevation and progress of the race? No. Is it to vindicate the sanctity of the connubial and parental relations? No. Is it to vindicate the sanctity of individual freedom and the abolition of personal chattel just as if Government would not have done all that slavery? No., In a word, is it to rescue man, as Slavery required, even if the Decalogue, or Christ's MAN, from the deep damnation to which oppression Sermon on the Mount, or the Constitution of the Masand to vindicate the sanctity, glory and immortal des tiny of our common nature? No, O no! NATION-ALISM is his only theme. Shall Hungary be under the jurisdiction of a few men in Pesth or Vienna This merely this, is the only object of his mission He sees not, he hears not, he heeds not, the tears the sighs, the grosns, the anguish of humanity, with ering under the tortures of chattel, personal slavery. Not one allusion has he made to slavery in this country. The word slavery cannot be found in one of his speeches, pronounced before an American audience. The word liberty, even, he never uses, since he was at Baltimore and Washington, without a distinct, emphatic qualification, to show that he means no more than Nationalism-the right of one nation to manage its affairs independent of all others. The right of each tribe, state, nation and kingdom to do what it pleases to its own individual citizens, undisturbed by the remonstrances, or interference of any other state or nation; the right of Hungary, Austria, Russia and America, to reduce nine-tenths of its population to the condition of brute beasts for the bene fit of the one-tenth, without the interfering of other nations to prevent the outrage. This is all he means by liberty-the right of each government to inflict whatever wrongs and outrages it sees fit upon its own subjects, without being disturbed in its evil doings by other governments. He says he has no right and no wish to remonstrate with this Republic, because it enslaves one-sixth of its inhabitants, if it will but 'give him hospitality, and ensure him aid for the future of Hungary,' to establish and maintain its nationality. This, this is all he seeks; the only great, (?) grand, (?) glorious (?) object of his mission. The reduction of millions of men, women and children to the condition of brutes and chattels is too inconsiderable an affair for his notice. O, Kossuth, Kossuth, were thy wife and children, and thou thyself on the auction-stand of slavery, on the slave plantation, driven under the lash of some merciless driver, how soon thy tone would change! How contemptible would seem Nationalism, compared to individual liberty! O, how worthless t thee would seem Nationalism, compared to Humanity Would some slave-hunter but seize on thee, thy wife and children, and sell you to some Southern planter on whom thou art now fawning, how suddenly would thine eyes open to see how infinitely is MAN ABOVE INSTITUTIONS !- how utterly worthless is Patriotism compared to Humanity !- and how contemptible and deplorable was thy folly in exalting the citien above the mon, and in bartering and betraying thy manhood for Hungarian nationality!

My dear friend! In deep anguish of spirit, I cann ut deplore the conduct of that man, of world-wide snown, since he came among us. He has shown an tter destitution of sympathy for earth's oppressed nd enslaved millions. He is ignorant of the very irst principles of human liberty. The character, appiness and destiny of human beings have little ction with the question whether this or that an shall be at the head of the government, or as to he form of the government. It is a fact, and one the adoption of an 'anti-slavery' Constitution? It think the friends of freedom ought well to weigh is a historical phenomenon.

The Liberator. | that under this constitutional government, where suffrage is more extended than in any other nation, man more cruelly oppressed and crushed than under any other government on earth. I merely state a fact, which none will or dare dispute, that this Republic, at this hour, is devoting its energies to sustain, strengthen and perpetuate the most cruel system o slavery the sun ever shone upon. Yet Kossuth, adopting the phraseology of these republican tyrants, declares that this is a pure and model Republicpure and spotless as a virgin's heart'! Is it such a coublic that he seeks to establish in Hungary Judging from his appreciation of individual freedom he is not to be trusted for a moment. He is read to sacrifice MAN to the citizen, HUMANITY to Na tionalism. God regards and deals with man as man not as nations. Human beings must be regenerated When we, Abolitionists, talk about liberty, we mean thinks only of the right of a nation to dispose of it own cirizens, undisturbed by foreign interference. have read about every speech he has made in this na tion. He has not uttered a word against slavery or HENRY C. WRIGHT.

CORRECTIONS REQUESTED.

MR. EDITOR: but having no right to claim residence there. I beg to be printed Dr. Mann, of Boston, 210 Washington street, where I and Dr. Blake, Dr. Goodno and Dr. Haskell do business; all of us pretty good abolition-

ists, and very good denvists.

I never seceded from the old Society, or attempted o injure the Liberator. I was at the South and elsewhere in those days, and after my return, became an abolitionist, and joined the new organization, for the sake of political action, but with no feeling of hostility to the old Society. It is true, however, that I attempted to defend the clergy, believing a large majority of them sincere and good. I now see otherwise nd cannot wholly excuse my blindness then. I do not recognize Sumner, Hale, and the Free Soil leaders generally, as abolitionists, however much I honor them for what they are. If they understand the Constitution to require the return of fugitive slaves do not understand how they can swear to support

it. I have so sworn, and believe that I shall act in accordance with my oath in protecting and defending the slave, at least till his claimant proves that he ours service or labor '-a thing, of course, impossi ble. I presume that all abolitionists who swear to support the Constitution take the same view. (1)

I believe in the doctrine of Jackson's Veto Mes age, that every man acting under the Constitution is bound to obey it 'as he understands it.' I understand t as it is written. I care not for the intentions o those who wrote it. The intentions of rulers and legislators must be taken into account in interpreting their laws, for they have authority to enact their in tentions; but not so with committees who frame con stitutions or draft resolutions, or printers who make blank deeds, or the writers of any mere forms, which are to receive their efficacy by the adoption and sig nature of others. In such cases, the language only to be regarded. If a ruler whose right I recognize issues a proclamation, I am bound to obey it according to his intentions, whether I understand them at the time or find them out afterwards; but if he issues proposals for a contract, which I accept, then I am bound only by the specifications. (2)

When it is said that the people of the United States mutually understood each other to mean something not written in the Constitution. I say that not one in a thousand understood any thing about it, and certainly are not bound by any secret understanding their agents. (3)

I have not at hand the proof of what I said co cerning O'Connell's opinion : but Mr. Garrison's admission of the unanswerableness of the logic of Mr. Spooner's . Unconstitutionality of Slavery ' is enough. clusion must be true. If the premises be unsound lacy can be shown and the argument confuted, without recourse to the 'inveriable action of Government and the decisions of the Supreme Court, which may violate a Constitution, but cannot unmake a logica truth. (4)

I wonder that the Liberator should quote the action place of the Constitution of the United States. Do yrants ever fail to find a plea for injustice? (5)

The Supreme Court has no authority to expound he Constitution except for itself, in cases brough before it for adjudication, as is conclusively shown in the Veto Message referred to. Its interpretations are not binding upon other departments or officers of Government, nor upon the consciences of individu als. It can settle cases for others, but principle only for itself. I reject, and leave out of the account the principles and opinions of a slaveholding and pro slavery Government and judiciary in this matter, be cause they are partial judges. They are interested and, in effect, bribed to decide for slavery. I respec the opinions of Messrs, Garrison, Phillips, Quinev Francis Jackson, &c.; but I offset the opinions and arguments of Birney, Gerrit Smith, William Good ell, Theodore D. Weld, Lysander Spooner, Frederic Douglass, Richard Hildreth, &c. &c., and find mysel supported by a large majority of those who are in ituation to judge impartially. (6)

I do not insist that the Liberator is bound to receiv these opinions, but that it should respect them. It can serve no rational purpose to pronounce opinion absurd. &c., which are held by men of unquestion able ability and integrity, and which are supported by 'unanswerable logic;' and to assume, in spite o the known prevalence of these opinions, that all wh support and eulogize the Constitution thereby comm themselves to slavery, is to adopt a mode of contro versy which might as well be rejected. (7)

(1) We do not recollect precisely when D. M. joined the new organization,' but the hostility of that organization to the American A. S. Society and the Liberator was extremely virulent and active, of which fact he could not be ignorant. It is gratifying to us to learn that, since that period, his vision has been

(2) D. M. says he is for acting under the Constitu tion as he understands it. Has it, then, no distinct surpose, no definite character! He does not care the intentions of those who wrote it. But those intentions were sanctioned by the people in the adoption of that instrument-will he violate them, and yet take the oath? All the 'specifications' in the Constitution, pertaining to slavery, were interpreted one way only, by those who ratified them.

(3) Is it not extremely preposterous, and a desper te expedient, to say 'not one in a thousand knew what was intended by the Constitution when they

(4) Verbal criticism may be logical, and yet utterly orthless, because not going to the root of the mat-(5) If the United States Constitution does

on slavery, why has it never set free a single

(6) How has it happened that we have had slaveholding and pro-slavery Government' ever since

(7) D. M. does us injustice. We have never said that those who give an anti-slavery construction to the Constitution 'commit themselves to slavery;' but only that such a construction is virtually a diss lution of the Union, and not warranted by any thing

HYANNIS, March 12, 1852.

MR. GARRISON :

In your paper of last week, I noticed a communication from Gerrit Smith, stating the position of the Colonization Society as it now is. To me, it was interesting, but more particularly so, because of his allusion to James G. Birney. Mr. Smith, in attempting lusion to James G. Birney. Mr. Smith, in attempting has given its vote, by the resolutions I had the to excuse Mr. Birney in regard to his 'pamplet,' re-cently published, I think has not fully defined the position of that thus' was a sition of that thus' was sition of that 'just' man.

It is well known that Mr. Birney was once a Colmizationist. He saw the fallacy of that Society, and left it at once. An abolitionist he became, and to this day, he has been true to his principles. He is no conservative. He possesses not a party spirit. He is no sycophant, no man-pleaser; but the 'truth,' the 'right' is his standard of action, and never, never have we found him maintaining other than those principles. I know him well-I love him much. Two years was I an inmate of his family. Birney the just.' I had heard him called; and my heart now responds to the same sentiment.

Recently, he sent me his 'pamphlet,' which advised the free blacks to go to Liberia. I read it, but did not find in it a syllable indicating he was farorable, even, to the Colonization Society. His kind heart felt their oppression by the prejudices of the North as well as of the South. He saw their true condition He saw them as a people scattered and peeled, with no brighter prospect before them on the morrow than there is to-day. He saw the strength of prejudice in public opinion against them, and to him, methinks, appeared futile all our attempts again-t such public sentiment; and his heart died within him in view of these things, and in faint moanings he says, 'Go to Liberia,' to those for whom he has spent his time, his money and his talents for the past many years. It was his feeling heart, in my opinion, that induced him to write that 'pamphlet'; the same feeling heart that has actuated him to stand firm in his principles when mobs and calumny circled his way. Let those who call James G. Birney a Colonizationist look well ere they make that assertion. It is a Society that his magnanimous soul must and does despise; and I doubt not his feeling coincides with my own in saying- My soul, come not thou into their secrets.'

Previous to my reading his 'pamphlet,' frequently was I obliged to hear the significant expression- 'Mr Birney has changed his sentiments, and gone back to the Colonization party; and often have I thought that it was a glad time for his calumnia ors, and that they felt- Aha! and so would we have it.' Did ! not know him well, and appreciate highly his candid mind. I would not attempt to exonerate him in the position which I doubt not he has to many persons apparently assumed. To be an abolitionist at this day. we must possess true moral courage-and shall we shrink from the truth? No, my heart answers, while it blesses God that, through the influence of James G. Birney, it has learned to hate SLAVERY, and that it has NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

A. J. KNOX.

Miscellaneous.

'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.' This is the standing commandment of Jehovah, which the following manifesto of Bishop Doane most shockingly violates :-

' In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. The undersigned, George Washington Doane, D. D. LL. D., by divine permis-sion, Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, humbly mintstering before God, in the twentieth year of his Episcopate, in the name of His crucified Son, and in the power of His sanctifying Spirit; and not with-out tokens of the Heavenly blessing on his unfaithful and unworthy ministrations; makes now, as in the immediate presence of the Holy Trinity, adorable and ever to be blessed, his solemn Protest, as aggrieved by the Right Rev. William Meade, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia; the Right Rev. George Burgess, D. D., Bishop Maine: and the Right Rev. Charles Pettitt McIluncanonical, unchristian, and inhuman procedure in regard to him, as heretofore set forth, in the document bearing their signatures.'

There! Seldom the raving of the ous sailor beats Bishop Doane in profanity.-Boston

Kossuth states that he has received \$30,000 for the cause of Hungary, and has contracted for \$40,-000 muskets at \$2 each. -Ex. Paper.

Christ never purchased 40,000 muskets. When he wanted to bear a pointed testimony against death-dealing weapons, he told his disciples to take swords. They hunted up two or three, when he told Pat, contemptuously—Dressed! how should it be them they had enough, and Peter, who possessed more zeal than knowledge, thinking that Christ realy meant to fight, smote off the car of the High Priest's servant, Christ healed the injury, showing that his mission was in part to do good even to his enemics. He commanded Peter to put up his sword, declaring that he who takes the sword shall perish by the sword. He also declared that his kingdom was not of this world, and therefore his servants could not fight. Thus he bore a faithful testimony against all wars; for if there could possibly be a case wherein men could be justified in fighting,

theirs was such an one. nave, from the commencement, been sorry to see the people of this nation so excited at the presence of Kossuth; but like all other false excitements it will soon have an end. It exists more in the an nal than in the mental or spiritual nature; it is a false fire that will soon go out-will last while Kossuth is here to fan it with flattery, and no longer It has not its seat in the genuine love of liberty, for if Kossuth was actuated by the love of universal lit erty and right, to tell the Americans of their own heinons sins instead of flattering them, he would have to flee for life. - Portland Pleasure Boat.

MR. ALLEN'S LECTURES .- Prof. WM. G. ALLEN of the New York Central College, delivered two lectures in this village, on Saturday and Sunday evenings last, on the 'Origin and Destiny of the African race.' They were well attended, and gave universal satisfaction.
It was clearly demonstrated that the human fami-

ly sprung from one common progenitor; that clierence in the condition of the races inhabiting the different portions of the globe. As a speaker, Mr. Allen is far more than ordinary.

His style is easy, and his gestures graceful.— He is not noisy—does not talk as though he wished He is not noisy—does not talk as though he wished to out-thunder Ningara; it seems like any thing but hard work for him to talk, and sure I am, that is easy to listen .- Banner of the Times.

The Black Swan is accused of having yielded, at her concert in Buffaio, to the restriction whereby the colored people had separate seats assigned them. The paster of the Colored Presbyterian Uhurch, its deason, and the deason of the Colored Baptist Church, all carnestly remonstrated with her, entresting her not to yield to such a restriction. But she did yield. The restriction was ordered by Mr. E. Howard, President of the Musical Association of that city. So says a correspondent of Frederick Douglass's Paper. Why do not the blacks stand out with moral com-

Why do not the blacks stand out with moral courage against every prohibition entailing social contamination upon them? If this charge against the Swan be true, as it seems to be, she is practically against and not for her race, and deserves public reprobation therefor. No wonder the colored people seel a wholesome in lignation at such conduct. Only wenty-four of them attended the concert, and then only 'just for once.'—Salem Freeman.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCES. Kossuth, in his speech before the Legislature of

Sir, there are two remarkable coincidences. The

Sir, there are two remarkable coincidences. The lution of the Union, and not warranted by any thing in the estimate and treatment of the colored population, in this country, for the last two hundred years.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

Sir, there are two remarkable coincidences. The very year that your Constitution was framed, I was torn. My breast has always heaved with intense interest at the name of Ohio. It was as it something of supreme importance lay hidden for me in that name, to which my future was bound by the very year of which my future was bound by the very year of which my future was bound by the very year of which my future was bound by the very year of which my future was bound by the very year of which my future was bound by the very year of which my future was bound by the very year of which my future was bound by the very year of which my future was bound by the very year of which my future was bound by the very year that your Constitution was framed. I was my nativity. This day, my anticipations are real-

*The second coincidence is, that the tidings of the present day will just reach Washington when the Senators of the United States sit down in judgment about the question of international law, and to pro-nounce upon your country's foreign policy. Ohio has given its vote, by the resolutions I had the councils where the delegates of the people's sover-eignty find their glory in doing the people's will.

We pass by the soft sawder of the above. Kossuth lays it on the Buckeyes wan a troub.
the 'remarkable coincidences' border on the supernatural. We never heard of any thing to compare with them, except those which are recorded of Mr. Peter Magnus, in the veritable chronicles of Pickwick. The reader will perhaps recollect that Mr. blickwick, on one occasion, was about entering a stage coach, when a red-haired stranger, with an in-quisitive nose and blue spectacles, who had unpacked himself from a cab at the same moment with Mr

Pickwick, inquired—
Going to Ipswich, sir?'
I am,' replied Mr. Pickwick. Remarkable coincidence! So am L'

Mr. Pickwick bowed.

Mr. Pickwick bowed.

'Going outside?' said the red-haired man.
Mr. Pickwick bowed again.

'Bless my soul, how remarkable—I am going on the outside, too,' said the red-haired man. 'We are positively going together.' And the red-haired man smiled, as if he had made one of the strangest discoveries that ever fell to the lot of human wis-

Arrived at the 'White Horse' at Ipswich, Mr. Magnus inquired of Mr. Pickwick-

'I do.' said Mr. Pickwick. 'Dear me,' said Mr. Magnus, 'I never knew any thing like these extraordinary coincidences. Why stop here, too.'-Richmond Rep.

WHY PEOPLE DRINK.

Mr. A. drinks because his doctor has recommend d him to take a little. Mr. B. because his doctor ordered him not, and he

ates quackery.

Mr. C. takes a drop because he's wet. Mr. D. because he's dry. Mr. E. because he feets something rising in his

Mr. F. because he feels a kind of sinking in his

Mr. G. because he's going to see a friend off to Mr. H. because he's got a friend come home from

Mr. I. because he's so hot.

Mr. J. because he's so cold.

Mr. L. because he's got a pain in his head. Mr. M. because he's got a pain in his side.

Mr. N. because he's got a pain in his back. Mr. O. because he's got a pain in his chest.

Mr. P. because he's got a pain all over him.
Mr. Q. because he feels light and happy.
Mr. R. because he feels heavy and miscrable.

Mr. T. because he isn't. Mr. V. because he likes to see his friends around

Mr. W. because he's got no friends, and enjoys

glass by himself.
Mr. X. because his uncle left him a legacy. Mr. Y. because his sunt cut him off

hilling.

Mr. Z. (we should be happy to inform our readers what Mr. Z's reasons are for drinking, but on putting the question to him, he was found to be too drunk to

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.

The following s from a paper lately started in New York, called The Lantern, and designed to be a sort of American Punth :-Pat-Have ye iver a letther for me, yer honor? Urbane Official-What name?

Pat-Why, my own name, uv coorse; who Official, still urbane-What is your name? Pat-Faix, an it was my father's afore me, an would be yet, but he's gone dead. Official, not quite so urbane-Confound you, wha

Pat, firmly-I call meself a gintleman; it's a pit

there aint a couple uv us.
Official, with dignity—Stand back. Pat, moodily-The divil aback I'll stand ontil I

gets me letther. wont tell me who you are, you stupid old bog-tro

Pat, satirically-Is that what yer ped for, abusin honest people that comes for their rights? Gi'm the letter, or, by the whiskers uv Kate Kearney cat, I'll cast me vote agin you when I git m Official, very nearly angry-You blundering

dressed, barrin' in a sheet o' paper, like any other Come, hand it up, avic.
Official, angry—Deuce take you, wont you tel

Pat, furiously-Well, I'm an Irishman bred s born, seed, breed an gineration; me father was consin to one-eyed Larry Magra, the process sarver and me mother belonged to Kilmanaizy. You're a ignorant ould disciple, an iv you'll only creep or ver hole, I'll welt you like a new shoe, an iv yo get any more satisfaction out o' me, my name's ne Barney O'Flynn,
Satisfied Official—O, that's your name, is it?
[Shuffles letters, deals one to Barney, who cuts.

PENALTIES.

suit, and having to law—the certainty of losing you.

The penalty of marrying, is a

who 'cares a button' for you, as is abundantly proved by the state of your shirts. The penalty of thin shoes, is a cold.

The penalty of thin shoes, is a cold.

The penalty of a pretty cook, is an empty larder.

The penalty of stopping in Paris, is being shot.

The penalty of tight boots, is corns.

The penalty of having a haunch of venison sent to you, is inviting a dozen friends to come and

The penalty of popularity, is envy.

The penalty of a buby is sleepless nights.

The penalty of interfering between man and wife.

is abuse, frequently accompanied with blows fro The penalty of a godfather, is a silver knife, fork

The penalty of kissing a baby, is half a crow The penalty of kissing a bady, is muse.

The penalty of a public dinner, is bad wine.

The penalty of a legacy, or a fortune, is the sudden discovery of a host of poor relations you never dreamed of, and of a number of debts you had quite

The penalty of lending, is—with a book or an umbrella, the certain loss of it; with your name to a bill, the sure payment of it; and with a horse, the lamest chance of ever seeing it back again sound.—

Punch.

A WARNING. C. C. Foote writes to Frederick Douglass's Paper as follows :-'In an hour's conversation with a man just return

ed from the Western Coast of Africa, where he has spent ten years, I was informed that so great was the hate of the natives against the colonists, (by reason of abuses received,) that but for fear of the American

CURES WITHOUT FAIL CUTS.
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ERYSIPELES.
SHINGLES.

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ton Female Medical School.

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ON THE LAWS OF MAN'S NATURE IN DEVELOPMENT, By HARRIET MARTINEAU and H. G. ATEMS First American edition, just published mis sale by J. P. MENDUM, 35 Washington

LETTERS

Boston, up stairs, 4th story. August 29 HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FEMALE

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with the most gratifying results

For sale by the Proprietor's amberind me only—in Boston, by Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Cust in East Boston, by Robert Kent, Apothern, berick Square; in Worvester, by A. Clark, Apothern, Mrs. M. S. Thompson, Female Physician of Stone, No 2 Maple street; in Clinton, by E. Idd Jr., in Barre, by Wadsworth & Allen; in Lost S Eigtman & Co; in Ambers, by Newton Id November 14

Dissolution of Partnership NOTICE is hereby given that the Partarship to to force existing, under the firm of Smith for Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual costs senior partner. Thomas Smith, having might the firm, and solid all his interest to his open

the firm, and sold all his interest who will settle all demands. THOMAS SMIL DAVID B. MORE REUBEN II. OHR The business of the old firm will be come the old stand, No. 2 and 3 Haverhill stree, it is Ober, where will be found a large sacraged tania Ware and Glass Ware, and the cost the old firm and others are invited to call as

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

BOOKS. BELA MARSH. No. 25 Cornhill, has fee all following valuable books, viz:

The Slave, or Memoirs of Archy Moore,
The Branded Hand, by Capt. Jonathas Walar,
Picture of Slavery for young person, by de,
History of the Mexican War, (including 'Fata'
for the People,') by L. Moody,
Narrative of Henry Watson, a Fagilite Slett,
The Church As It Is, by Parker Pillsbur,
Letter to the People of the United States on
Slavery, by Theodore Parker,
Parker's Discourse, occasioned by the death of
John Quincy Adams,

John Quiney Adams,
Conscience and Law; or a Discussion of an comparative Responsibility to Hunan I Divine Government, by Rev Wu. W.

Patton, oner's Argument on the Unconstitutionally Spooner's Argument on the of Slavers,
Spooner's Defence for Fugitive Slares exist
the Acts of Congress of February 12, 178,
and September 18, 1850,
The Three Chief Safeguards of Society, 25x,
mon by Theodore Parker,
Parker's Fast Day Sermon—The Chief Stafe

Parker's Part Day Sermon—The Chief Stafe

Register of Stafe Stafe

the People.
The Great Harmonis, vol. 2—The Teacher, the A. J. Davis.
The Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse, do do of Special Providences—A

do do of Special Vision,

Heat and Light for the Nineteenth Century,

The Auto-Biography of Henry C. Wright,

If

Progress of the Slave Port A CHAPTER OF AMERICAN HISTORY FIVE YEARS PROGRESS OF THE SPOWER, a series of papers first pushed to Commonwealth, in July, August and September 1

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Meaning of the name Slave Power.

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