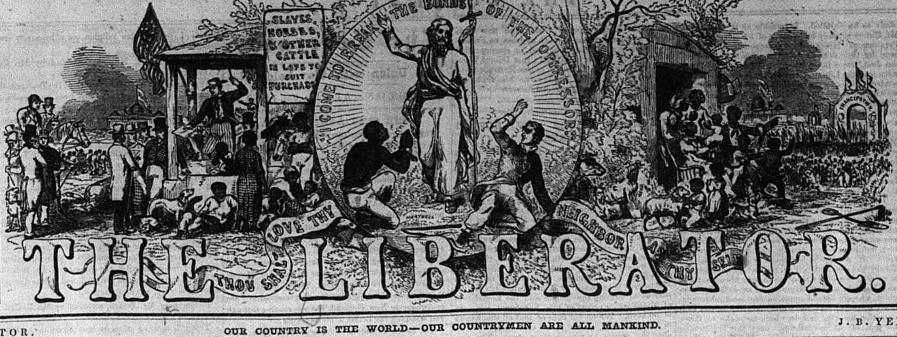
tabert F. Wallcut, General Agent.

Time-3; 59 per annum, in advance. Tall realitances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ol (rest PAIDs) to the General Agent. The tapies will be sent to one address for TEN and payment be made in advance.

Alerrisements making less than a square inone times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Azents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agents of the Anti-Slavery Societies are auand to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Famulal Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS MUSING, EDNUSD QUINCY, SAMUEL PRILIBRICK, int Mary, EDUSE Committee is responsible with the financial economy of the paper—not for

VILOYD GAR: 13 ON, EDITOR.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NO. 1108.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1852.

rol, XXII. NO. 14.

Refuge of Oppression.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

BE ON YOUR GUARD. Seannounced, last week, that one Mr. White, a ance lecturer, would address the citizens of some lecturer, would address the citizens of som the 20th instant—and we bespoke for

then, a letter, designed for publication, has set then, a settler of our subscribers, making satements in reference to a certain Phil-ler, which statements all would do well to The letter may be found in another column. il he seen that Mr. Jones believes the Mr. and be seen that Mr. Solies believes the Mr. solves whom he speaks, to be the lecturer now log through our State. If so, of course we recommend a man imbued with such princi-escully in the capacity of a travelling agent. the be not the same, then let him take the generating of making it clear that he is not, as disperse all doubts as to his fitness for the s le now noids. Less le acts according to the last suggestion, we

to our readers- Be on your guard.

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AN HISTORY

OF THE SLI est published in d September, il

five years ago.

CHILD-BIR

Sux Six.—I see it announced in the Advertiser, at Philip P. White, 'the great Temperance lec-se, is to address the citizens of Edgefield in a star. I feel it my duty, therefore, to inform the of our District against such a man, ne as he does principles adverse to slavery. June, 1850, I travelled with him from Hunts is luce, 1850, I travelled with this problem of the down the Chabering river to Paducha on the Ohio river. A Hossylle he declared himself in favor of slavery, as and be believed it a scriptural institution, of But as soon as he got on board of the steamer

slapon which I was also a passenger,) he made abuse of slavery his constant theme of converso, and said 'it was a curse to the country,'— at he was maturing a plan for its abolition, and look in a short time it would be successfully He was the peculiar favorite of some limin emigrants who were on board, and afterhig, on the Missouri river, where we set them m. Every Southern man and slave-owner aboard s shocked at his open and bold attack upon sla-g, and that, too, within the borders of two slave ites. If it had not been for his wife and daughter, Sales. If it had not been for his wife and daughter, be would have been put ashore. Mr. Paul, a slave-twore of Nashville, who had taken passage on the sale boat, and was, like Mr. White, bound for Boston to strend the meeting of the Grand Division of Sets of Temperance, was so offended at his remarks that he said, if such a thing was possible, he would the another host rather than travel with such a and another took, rather than travel with social man. I samed him then of the great impropriety of such principles being publicly avowed, and told him that if he ever came South again to locture, I would publish him as an abolitionist. To many of my friends I wrote about him before I left the steammy premos I wrote about him before I left the steam-tr-among them was C. G. Glover, of your village.

I write, this, sir, not to injure Mr. White or the cause of Temperance, but to protect ourselves against such insidious enemies of our institutions. Up to the time when I met with Mr. White, and heard his declaration, I was a Son of Temperance ; but seeing that the use and virtues of Temperance were to be corrupted by abolition, I withdrew.

Very respectfully, yours, GEO. W. JONES.

P. S. WHITE.

America will be found a communication from his gestleman (in reference to the Jones letter) adto publication in the State Rights Republican. We are pleased to learn by it that Mr. Jones was egether in error in his suppositions .- Fairfield (S.

From the State Rights Republican. P. S. WHITE, Esq.: The following letter from

rentleman, addressed to Judge O'Neall, which handed us at a late hour last night, we very ore our readers. As we were in in circulating the charge through the meof our paper, we deem it but an net of justice s do so, and we feel assured that our brethren of the ess who published Mr. Jones's letter will do the

EDGEFIELD, Feb. 23, 1852.

Diax Six:—Circumstances have made it prindent, I think, that I should not fill the appointment at Greawood. A man by the name of Jones has published in the paper at this, place a long article to leave the te me an abolitionist. On my arrival here, he the he conclusion that he was most wonderfulustken, and will atone for the wrong he has drinkers and all, are so incensed against that, if his apology is not sufficiently full, they publish him over their own signatures individu

Now, as the paper in which his charges were pubsextensively taken at Greenwood; and as next issue will not have reached them before the has of my appointment, I think it best to give them have three more talks here, and to visit Greenwood the more propinious period. Besides, the citibore lectures, representing as they do, and I is, thuly, the almost unparalleled excesses of this that I think I could not do more good any

bold it almost a crime to disappoint people ; but t simost a crime to disappoint people; out that a disappointment in this case pardonable, a there is a strong probability that I would have it a saal number to talk to, and, even then, a part and number to talk to, and, even then, a part On leaving here en route for Columbia, I will

fre then another talk at Hamburg. Yours as ever,
P. S. WHITE.

I was you would do me the favor to say, on I authority, wherever the subject is mentioned. ovement, or sympathized with it, or couned it, or ever expect to do either, is unwartaged by any expression of mine, oral or written.

From the Edgefield Advertiser, 26th ult.

MR WHITE, THE TEMPERANCE LEC-TURER We refer our readers to Mr. Jones's communication

refer our readers to Mr. Jones's communica-in this issue of our paper, in reference to the ages made by him against Mr. Philip S. White, our last number. It will be seen that Mr. J. is dished that he did Mr. W. injustice. ing once referred to the circumstances ourself ing of a precautionary style, it is but jus-ate here that Mr. White, as we learn, has ed his guiltlessness of the charges pre-guinst him, to the general satisfaction of this

community. As a proof of this, we may add, that he has bectured amongst us several times to large and satisfied audiences.

Thus much we should feel it our duty to say for

any stranger under similar circumstances.

Ma. Entron:—In your paper of last Thursday, I charged Philip S. White with having asserted, on board the steamer Sliego, on her passage from Nashville to Paduca, that 'Slavery was an evil and

man, in which he admits that he used the words, but says that they were used in reference to slavery and to the depreciation of slave labor on the borders of his own State, (Kentucky) which are contiguous to Indiana and Ohio. That the facilities of estery feeling in different localities; but there seemed cope from the one to the other had made it so. But that nothing was farther from his thoughts than the that feeling, and give it power and efficiency. In the remotest intention of applying it to slavery at large, or of creating a prejudice against the institution in hope of meeting that want, this Society was organ-which he had been reared and educated, and in ized. It was based on a broad and liberal foundation. which he and all his family had so long participated. It was not limited to moral or political or ecclesiasti-The conversation had been commenced fifteen or cal action. It required but a single test of its memtwenty minutes before I came up and participated; and Mr. White says that the express allusions to Kentucky, and those definite remarks which connected the whole conversation with that State, were its removal. It recognised propagandism as its great

more inclined to do so, since remembering that Mr. Paul, the gentleman alluded to in my former comraui, the gentleman alluded to in my former com-munication, said to me, after he had expressed his objection to Mr. White's remarks, that, in a subse-quent conversation with Mr. White, he was satis-fied with Mr. White's explanation.

GEO. W. JONES.

FAITHFUL TO SLAVERY. The Mobile (Ala.) Register says:

Mr. Philip S. White, the eloquent Temperance lecturer, has been involved in some slight troubles in South Carolina, in consequence of the alleged in South Carolina, in consequence of the alleged utterance of obnoxious opinions on the slavery question. He was said to have declared that 'Slavery was an evil and a curse.' Upon explanation, it has turned out that this expression was used by him on a steamboat passing from Nashville to Paduca, and was applied to the condition of slavery and slave labor, depreciated in value as it is, in Kentucky, the State of his residence, contiguous to Indiana and Ohio. This explanation is sustained by the gentleman who heard the declaration, and it has given full satisfaction in South Carolina, where Mr. White is scarcely any good reason to suspect the fidelity of this eloquent gentleman to our institution, for he is, we believe, himself a slaveholder, and has one brother in Mississippi, and another in Florida, who

brother in Mississippi, and another in Florida, who are large planters. He is also a brother of the Hon. J. M. White, now deceased, who was for a long while delegate in Congress from Florida, and a lawyer of eminent learning and abilities.'

SENATOR DOUGLASS.

pathies urged him to give California, Utah and New patines urged him to give Camorina, can Mexico a government and law, he never yielded un-til the hateful non-slavery provision was abandoned. He left no stone unturned to settle that dangerous and momentous agitation through which the country has just passed. As the author of the incorporation New Mexico. Failing in that, he penned the identi-cal bill afterwards made memorable as the Omniening the very Union with destruction.

It was during those memorable debates, that he was told by a distinguished Southern Senator, Mr. resenting like constituencies, would thus speak to the men they represented, he would feel that there was still patriotism and good sense enough left in the country to save it.'

WORK FOR COLONIZATION.

The Greenville (St. C.) Mountaineer thus argues on

. The very condition and the circumstances that surround the free negro are in direct hostility and dia-metrically opposed to the institution of slavery. The presence of the free negro in the midst of our slaves, even if he should not attempt to sow broadcast the seeds of dissatisfaction in the slave towards his master, will, of itself, despite of all our excitions to the ter, will, of itself, despite of all our exeitions to the contrary, engender in the latter, a spirit of disquietude and impatience of control. * * * Ah! indeed; the slave, as he rests his eye upon these privileged gentry—liese free negroes—who betake themselves when and where they please, becomes restless in performing his master's business—he wants to become a free man, and strat about as large as life.' He curses in his heart the very thought that he has to go and come at his master's bidding, while another, whose skin is as black as his, is permitted, as a free man, to spend his time as though he was a descendant of the Anglo-Saxon race. If the slave gets a free negro for husband or wife, as the case may be, he has advanced, in his own esas the case may be, he has advanced, in his own estimation, a tremendous step in ameliorating his condition. He thinks he is rising rapidly to the level
of the white man. * * As for us, we regard
every free negro, among a family of slaves, as the
vilest enemy that could possibly be suffered to dwell
in their midst. We believe South Carolina would advance her interests very materially if she were to make suitable provisions to ship her free negroes to

CALVIN PAIRBANK. A Louisville correspondent of the Philadelphia Sun

writes as follows respecting Rev. Mr. Fairbank :-Fairbanks, the negro stealer, finds constant em-

ployment at the Penitentiary in manufacturing wa-gons and wheelbarrows. He is a very industrious and ingenious workman, and is considered quite an ac-quisition to the establishment. Since his conviction, Fairbark has turned a warm Colonizationist. He says he is now convinced of the folly and sin of tasays he is now convinced of the folly and sin of ta-king away the property of others, and promises that when his term expires he will do all he can to pro-mote the emigration of the negro race to Liberia. that those who had been 'stall-reeding runnway nig-ters' would soon be called to a reckoning, yet we are happy to say, no attempt has yet been made by our kidnapping Government or its emissaries to re-

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OLD SARATOGA DISTRICT A. S. SOCIETY. On the first Anniversary of our existence as a Society, it may not be amiss to glance over the events of the year which has just closed, and take a brief

When the Convention met here last year, no Asociation existed in this section, of a strictly anti-slavery character. There was more or less of anti-slavery feeling in different localities; but there seemed that feeling, and give it power and efficiency. In the hope of meeting that want, this Society was organ-

cal action. It required but a single test of its members, and that was, the avowal of an honest opposition to slavery, and a willingness to labor faithfully for used in the first part of said conversation.

Now, the object of this communication is to say that, as a slaveholder myself, from all the circumstances of a review of that trip, I am perfectly satisfied with Mr. White's explanation. And I am issued to the community thus enlightened, slavery would that, in a community thus enlightened, slavery would that the circumstance of the people with correct views on the great theme of human rights; satisfied that, in a community thus enlightened, slavery would that, in a community thus enlightened, slavery would that the community that t and leading work. It sought to rectify public opindisappear just as naturally as darkness vanishes before the rising sun.

Formed as our Association was at the close of Convention, in which we had been thrilled and electrified by the burning eloquence of Freedom's dauntless champion, George Thompson, it would not be surprising if an enthusiasm had been felt at the moment, which grew cold on encountering the chilling indifference of blind selfishness, or the dark frowns of bigoted conservatism. We are cheered, however, with the confidence that, with many, if not most, of our members, the feeling which prompted us was

in Easton, for free anti-slavery discussion. These meetings have been continued, and have generally been attended by a considerable number of our members, with interest and satisfaction. About the first of May last, the Society resolved to hold meetings, as far as practicable, every Sabbath. Two meetings in 'To the South, Mr. Douglass has always been a each month were already established, as above mentrue and staunch friend. It matters not whether be-fore the infuriated multitude of Chicago, who dethe town of Saratoga, which has been regularly susnounced the Fugitive Slave Bill as 'n violation of the law of God and man,' or before the American tained, monthly, in school-houses. For some time Senate, where all the faction of free soilism watched past, a meeting has been held, monthly, in the south him but to crush him, he was the same calm and de-termined friend for the South. Although his sym-but occasionally in a Methodist church, at present unoccupied by that Society. Three meetings were held at a school-house in Cambridge, one in a similar building in Greenwich, one in the Friends' meetinghouse in Pittston, and an evening meeting in the Baptist church in Galesville. Though eloquent apof the principle of the Missouri Compromise into the bill for the admission of Texas, he proposed the same principle in the admission of California and there has been a tendency to awaken the public mind. and lead to an investigation of the subject. Even bus Bills of the Compromise. And those were the same bills which, after the defeat of the Compromise, and statements at second hand, that lead them to were passed by Congress in a separate form, and think and speak for or against, all which aids in agi-which so happily allayed that excitement once threat-

If any had expected to take a faithful stand against the overshadowing evils of slavery without encoun Davis, of Mississippi, that he thanked him for the tering opposition, or had supposed that all who claim fearless manner in which he met the question of slavery, and that if all those of equal intelligence, repthe monster, such expectants have been doomed to disappointment.

It is not a little amusing to listen to the various objections made to the anti-slavery enterprise, and the excuses for standing aloof with folded hands. While one exclaims, 'I don't like your Garrisonianism, I can't go this no-government, non-resistance doctrine, the Quaker can see nothing in all our novements but the 'working of the war spirit.' While the Orthodox professor turns away horrified at our 'Infidelity' and 'Hicksite Quakerism,' the professed follower of Fox and Penn exhorts his brethren to beware of mingling with this abolition; it is leading right into priesteraft.' We are sometimes reminded of the boy, who, when his father whipped him, exclaimed, 'You strike too low :' and as the lash next reached him, he vociferated, 'You strike too high.' Hence, the father concluded the real difficulty was, he did not like to be whipped at all. So, we can hardly fail to suspect the real scruple, with these objectors, arises not so much from any dissatisfaction with our mode of action, as from an unwillingness that any effective action should be taken on the subject, or that these objections are mere subterfuges to excuse their own supineness and indiffer ence, in view of the great struggle now going on between freedom and slavery.

A Committee, appointed by the Society at its Quarterly Meeting in August last, raised funds, by subscription, and procured a good supply of anti-slavery books and pamphlets, which they were directed to dispose of, by sale, gift or loan, as they should deem proper. Our President has also procured, recently, by subscription, 100 copies of Charles Beecher' Sermon on the Fugitive Slave Law. The distribution of these works can hardly fail to aid in the diffusion of light and truth.

We have some around us who have fied from Southern ' contentment and happiness:' and although a postmaster in this vicinity, soon after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, expressed the opinion that those who had been * stall-feeding runaway nig-

enslave them; and we hope and trust that the senti-ment in this community is known to be such that no bloodhound Commissioner or Marshal will wish to be seen ' baying on their track.'

From the brief and imperfect survey which we have taken of the past, we feel that there is encouragement to persevere and press onward. Justice, Equity and Right, Mercy, Truth and Love, are on our side: and if these, the great attributes of Deity, are with us, what have we to fear?

In conclusion, let us say to all, sustain faithfully the stern, radical principles of Right; make no compromises with Wrong and Error!

Stand for the Right, in calm or in the storm : Stand for the Right, through good report or ill In adverse clouds, or in the sunshine warm, Stand for the Right, and all shall yet be well.'

From the N. Y. Evening Post. GOING PURTHER TO PARE WORSE.

The administration have recently negotiated a The administration have recently negotiated a commercial treaty with the Shah of Persia, with more than a sufficient degree of pomp and circumstance, and now propose to send Commodore Perry, and a naval squadron, to the antipodes, with some the initiated, to unlock the commerce of Japan.

For more than ten years, Paraguay, and the mighty erritories watered by the Rio de la Plata, embracterritories watered by the Rio de la Part, embrac-ing a population of from ten to twelve millions of people, have been applicants, and without success, for precisely the favors which we now propose to force upon Japan, and to bestow without any pros-pect of reward upon Persia. Nay, yet nearer at home, and within a few days' sail of this port, there s an empire with which we have a trade more valuble to us than the entire trade of the China seas out of which our government makes so little account hat it has never consented to recognise the national existence of the people that reside there.

existence of the people that reside there.

The Empire of Hayti lies within five days' sail of this city; it is the richest and most productive tract of country in the world, of its size.

During the fiscal year ending June, 1850, as we learn by a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, now lying before us, our trade with that island employed 74 671 tops of American shipping. oyed 74,671 tons of American shipping, and 3,504 American seamen.

During the last year, we exported to Hayti prop-

y to the amount of \$1,889,068, while to China we xported, at more than ten times the expense, out \$1,605,217, and employed but one-half the ton-nage—39,799—which we employ in our commerce

ith Huyti. Our Haytian tonnage exceeds by 20,000 that em our Haytian tonnage exceeds by 20,000 that employed in our trade with Ireland and Scotland combined; by 30,000 that with the Hanse towns, and by the same amount that with Belgium. It exceeds by 2,000 tons all our trade with the Atlantic and Medterranean ports of Spain, and is double that trading with France on the Mediterranean, added to that with the French West Indies and the French fishe-ries, French Guiana and the Isle of Bourbon. It

r.es, French Guinna and the Isle of Bourbon. It equals the aggregate of our shipping trade with Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verde islands, Italy, Sicily, Austria and Turkey.

It exceeds by more than 20,000 tons our trade with Holland, the Dutch East Indies, Manilla, and

the Phillipine islands together.

Mexico employs one-third less tonnage than Hay-Mexico employs one-faird less tonnage than Hay-ti; and Venezuela, Bolivia, the Cisalpine and Ar-gentine Republics, and Peru altogether, have only a tonnage equal to that of this despised island, which our government alone, of all the great pow-

which our government aims, or an the great pow-ers of the world, is unwilling to notice.

During the past year, our trade with Hayti has increased 345,198, or about 2 1-2 per cent, which is a more rapid rate of increase than than with any her foreign power of any importance.

ther foreign power of any importance.

Hayti became independent by the bravery of her war citizens, and has maintained that independence gainst the armies and the navies and the intrigues f two of the strongest European powers, for more han a quarter of a century; her independence has been recognised by every civilized commercial na-tion in the world but the United States, and all have their diplomatic representatives resident at the Court of its sovereign. But because that sovereign happens to be a colored man, and would be likely to send person of a somewhat darker hue than a majority of the President's Cabinet, as his diplomatic repre-sentative to the United States, if invited to treat with us, our government has hitherto refused to resovereignty, or the existence of the cognise his

political cowardice on the part of our American dready many millions of dollars. If it were aban-

tions to the question of slavery exempted him from the necessity of constantly vindicating himself from suspicions of sympathy with the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, we should confidently expect

MORE FROM HIS LAST PLACE an advantageous commercial arrangement to be negotiated with this gem of the West Indian Archi-pelago without a day's unnecessary delay.

It will cost us more to send this contemplated ex-

pedition to Japan than all its commerce would be

JUDGE JAY, WEBSTER, AND COLONIZA-TION.

Judge Jay, in a letter to the New York Express

to its funds. Mr. Webster is also represented as saying, in substance :--

'The Colonization enterprise, like most benevolent enterprises, began with individuals. Clarkson and Wilberforce labored long before they could enlist the sympathics and influence of the Government in its behalf.'

Should it be inferred from this language, that these excellent and eminent men regarded the American Colonization Society as a benevolent enterprise

Wilberforce, after the true character and tendence of the Society had been developed, united with a number of his coadjators in publishing a protesi against it. The document, after specifying various objections to the practical operations of the Science ciety, and the sentiments it advanced, concluded in these words:-

'We must be understood utterly to repudiate the principles of the American Colonization Society.'

Sir Thomas F. Buxton, the friend of Wilberforce, and his successor as Parliamentary leader in the anti-slavery cause, thus expressed himself in a printed letter of the 12th July, 1838:-

'My views of the Colonization Society you are aware of: they do not fall far short of those express-ed by my friend Cropper, when he termed its objects

WILLIAM JAY.

New York, March 1, 1852.

A NEW PLOT.

We learn by the Tribune, that the slaveholders and their allies, the Colonizationists, have contrived a new measure for their common advantage. The old land distribution bill of 1836 provided for a distribution of the suplus land revenue among the States, in four annual instalments. Three were paid, when the measure became so odious to the country as to kill it before its time. A fourth, which would now amount to nine millions, it is proposed to give or loan to the States, the interest of which is to be spent in carrying their free people of color to Liberia, if they have any; if not, it is to be given to

Stanley, a Southern Whig blackguard, is prepar-ing a bill for this purpose, which its friends think will pass, but we do not believe it. The whole policy of distribution has been repudiated by the country, as it ought to be. The nation is in debt \$62,000,000, and the politicians require \$50,000,000 a year to carry on the government, and feed their parties, and they will use 180,000,000 as fast as they can get it. Besides, there is no more shadow of constitutional right for it, than there would be to give the money to the Pope of Rome or the Fejee Is lands. But what if these innocent people still pre-fer their native land? Doubtless the money is expected to serve as bribe to drive them out. A more wicked, cruel, infamous plot was never conceived-and all for slavery !

LIBERIA.

The missionary character of the Liberian Colony is beautifully illustrated in the following extract of a letter written by Mr. H. W. Erskine, a well-known resident, and dated—

Kentucky, Jan. 27, 1852. We have just returned from a campaign against the fishermen at Grand Bassa, for having, in the most un provoked manner, destroyed Fishtown, and murdered several of its inhabitants. The war was one of dif-ficulty and danger, but the God of heaven and earth ficulty and danger, but the God of neaven and earth gave us the victory over our enemies in several engagements. I think they have been fully chastised. Our little church here seems to be progressing. I hope that we may be able to report some important additions soon.

If 'the fishermen at Grand Bassa' do not profit by the lesson they have received, and fall in love with the religion of their invaders, whose fault should it be but their own? Could the Missionary Colony do more than it is doing to Christianize the perverse native tribes? With what a self-sacrificing spirit does it enter upon a war of difficulty and danger, that it may, administer wholesome chastisement to the enemies whom it has provoked by supplanting them as possessors of the soil!

The attack upon Fishtown is said to have been unprovoked. But this, it should be remembered, is the version of the colonists themselves. Could the other side be heard, the matter might be blaced in a If 'the fishermen at Grand Bassa' do not profit

aytian nation.

This illiberal and unmanly prejudice, or, rather, other side be heard, the matter might be placed in a content of the colonists themselves. Could the other side be heard, the matter might be placed in a colonist themselves. far different light. The instincts of commercial and political cowardice on the part of our American initiaty colonies impel them to the acquisition of executives, has cost the American shipping interest military colonies impel them to the acquisition of the extension of power; and the histories was military colonies. If it were aban, territory and the extension of power; and the histories was military colonies. doned, and it might be without compromising any of ry of the measures by which these ends have been the rights or the interests, or even the prejudices of sought is, in general, a history of secret fraud and the slaveholding classes, our commerce with Hayti would double in six years, and perhaps less.

Had we a Southern President, a man whose relational transfer of the strange of the strange

The following extract from a private letter addressed by Mr. Clay to one of his friends in this city, concerning his preferences for Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, the Express says, is published with his permission:

worth to us probably for many years, even if our overtures were favorably received, of which there is no hope.

There is no probability that it would ever be worth as much as the increase of our commerce with Hayti, which would follow the recognition of its nationality and the appointment of a Charge or other diplomatic representative to reside upon that all of that preference, under my cown signature. In al of that preference, under my own signature, in the newspapers. Such a course would subject me to the imputation of supposing that my opinions possessed more weight with the public than I apprepossessed more weight with the public than I apprehend they do.

'The foundation of my preference is, that Mr.

Judge Jay, in a letter to the New York Express, corrects no less than three false statements made in Mr. Webster's last public speech at Washington, concerning Colonization. The letter is as follows:—

To the Editors of the Express:

Your paper of the 28th ult. contains a report of remarks, recently made by Mr. Webster, in behalf of the American Colonization Society. In this reduced the speech at Mr. They might possibly administer the government as well as Mr. Fillmore has defined the in the cabinet. They might possibly administer the government as well as Mr. Fillmore has done. In this reduced the Express:

who have been inclining to enter into arrangements with Mr. Fillmore's itinerant Secretary.

It will strike every one, probably, as a somewhat extraordinary publication for a person in Mr. Clay's position to authorize. It shows this, if nothing else, that his estimate of Mr. Webster's character has not at all improved by time and further acquaintance.— N. Y. Post.

NO UNION WITH ELAVEHOLDERS!

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

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their alayes 'The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

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

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

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

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress, and therely to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT, - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

RATHER HYPOCRITICAL.

The non-intervention theory of this Administration is made, by its organs, a matter of manner seri-congratulation. Strange to say, however, on the Mexican frontier, Jose Caravajal, with his piratical and miscellaneous gang, have been breaking our treaty with Mexico, by his marauding and border warfare, and the New York Times (Whig) believes States authorities stationed there to enforce that treaty. The hypocrisy and inefficiency of this administration are thus indirectly rebuked by the Times:-

Who will kindly point out to us the act of Congress, encouraging forays and raids upon our Mexican neighbors? May we find nuthority for them in the Resolutions of 1845, appropriating the theft of Texas? Is it to be detected in the act which dis-Texas? Is it to be detected in the act which discharges such formidable penalties upon naval expeditions against Cuba? Is it part or parcel of the doctrine of intervention as held by Russia, Austria, and the official organ at Washington? Or does it come under the clause authorising the expedition to Japan? Nothing can be clearer than that the business is at least winked at by the authorities. With a quite adequate force lining the frontier of the Rio Grande, it is impossible to believe that squad after squad of these fellows can be recruited, equipped, and shipped across the river, without the connivance of those ostensibly stationed there to prevent it. An inefficient display of assiduity in trying to stay the recent fillibuster movements by sea, will hardly compensate for the encouragement lent to land pirates. No expectation can be wilder than that the Mexican Congress will maintain the Tehuantepec bargain, No expectation can be wilder than that the Mexican Congress will maintain the Tehuantepec bargain, while we are so busy violating all the other provisions of the treaty of Goadaloupe Hidalgo. Who will move an inquiry into the reasons why such proceedings are countenanced, and national obligations repudiated, and peace disturbed, in the face of affected intentions to forbid them? There is blame restantially. ing somewhere; let it rest on the right shoulders. We can spare the farce afforded by such scrimmages; it goes harder to part with all sense of national decency, honor and propriety.

Singular Sale of Slaves.—A negro woman and several children were sold at Goldsboro', N. C., a few days age, at prices ranging from \$711 to \$827. The Goldsboro' Patriot says:—

'They were the children of a free negro by the name of Adam Wynne, who had purchased their mother, his wife, previous to their birth. They were, consequently, his slaves; and he having become involved, they were sold for his debts.

I have seen many phases of the workings of slave-ry presented, but none more revolting than the above. Here is a man who has shown a most deabove. Here is a man who has shown a most de-voted attachment to one who afterwards became his wife—having purchased her freedom for that pur-pose. She is thus raised to equality with himself; and after years have passed of domestic happiness, she and her children are seized by the remorseless demon-power of slavery, and sold from the busband and father into life-long servitude, to appease the inexorable demands of the creditors of this unhappy man! Ever since the days of Shakspeare, the name man! Ever since the days of shaspeare, the name of Shylock has been held in abhorrence; but the ex-action of the pound of flesh, by the Merchant of Venice, as 'nominated in the bond,' was merciful when compared to that of these flends in human shape. Yet this is slavery, as it exists by law in the Southern portion of this country—which has been declared by the Old School General Assembly to be 'no bar to Christian communion.' 'How long, O Lord, how long shall these things be?'—
Free Presbylerian.

Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, do you hear that? A man bought a woman for a wife—a com-panion—not for a slave. They had several child panion—not for a slave. They had several child dren, and when the husband and father had become involved, the Christian law of this blessed Union (of pirates and thieves) made her a slave; and the condition of the children following the condition of the mother, they too were sold as slaves to pay the debts of the husband and father!

How would you like to be sold like brutes into perpetual bondage for your father's debts? Yet this is in accordance with, and by authority of, what are called our blessed wise just could Christian laws!

is in accordance with, and by authory called our blessed, wise, just, equal Christian laws! Nine long loud cheers for Kossuth and Liberty, just to arouse the voting and law-making people of America, and show them that they are worse than the Turks or Algerines!—Portland Pleasure Boat.

SALE OF PREE NEGROES

Four negroes were sold a short time since in Texas, Four negroes were sold a snort time since in Texas, for attempting to kidnap a slave. They were free citizens of Massachusetts—were guilty of a gross, unwarrantable offence—and deserved such punishment as would be meted out to any other felons who would steal gold and silver, or any other property of the same amount of value.—Buffulo Republic. We were sorry to see the above remarks-sorry

that any body could compare the attempts to rescue a fellow-man from an unjust and cruel bondage, to the act of a common thief, who, from selfish motives, steals the gold and silver of his neighbor. The two acts are as opposite as the poles. The thief who steals money, does it for his own benefit. He vio lates the law of the land, and also the laws of nature lates the law of the land, and also the laws of nature and of nature's God. He invades the just rights of another, for an unrighteous gain to himself. Not so the man who assists the slave to escape from his bonds! Instead of being moved by selfish motives, he hazards his own liberty, and perhaps his life, to aid his brother in distress, without the slightest hope of obtaining any benefit for himself. It is true, he wightest the new tend of the laws of the street he wightest hope. Judge Jay, in a letter to the New York Express, corrects no less than three false statements made in Mr. Webster's last public speech at Washington, concerning Colonization. The letter is as follows:—

To the Editors of the Express:

Your paper of the 28th ult. contains a report of remarks, recently made by Mr. Webster, in behalf of the American Colonization Society. In this report, that gentleman is represented as saying:—

Bushord Washington was its President, and afterward Mr. Jay. It is proper that the error respecting Mr. Jay, whatever may have been its sources and Mr. Jay, whatever may have been its sources and more than the error respecting Mr. Jay, whatever may have been its sources as are not familiar with the history of the Society. My father could not, consistently with his religious principles, and his often expressed sentiments, in regard to our colored population, have given the slightest countenance to an association, which, from the first, has relied for its success on the estistence and whose object is recommended as prejudice, and whose object is recommended as prejudice, and whose object is recommended as prejudice, and whose object is recommended as proposed the express.

'The foundation of ray preference is, that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government and ability. He has been tried, and found true, faithful, honest and conscientions, and benefit for himself. It is true, donothed the consciention of the Express.

The foundation of reperence the Executive Government and ability. He has benefit for himself. It is true, and found true, faithful, honest and conscientive, and benefit for himself. It is from eviolates the unjust and unnatural laws by which wicked and conscientive, and the conscientions, and benefit for himself. It is true, and found true, faithful, honest and conscientive, and found true, faithful, honest and conscientive, and the open for the headed of the first of the mineral propersion from his eminer to mental propersion from his eminer to mental propersion fro we cannot interfere directly with the slaveholder, because, under our form of government, he is placed beyond our reach, except by the force of public opinion. But, in the name of our own freedom, let us preserve our right to condemn his actions and denounce him for them before the world. In the name of all that is noble and humane and generous in our natures, let us not consure the name who at in our natures, let us not consure the man who at tempts to rescue his fellow-victim from his grasp temps to result in steals gold, and thereby sanction and endorse 'the wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man!'—Milwaukie

HON. ROBERT RANTOUL ON SLAVERY The following is the concluding paragraph of Mr. Rantoul's recent speech in the U. S. House of Repre

sentatives, in reply to Hon. Geo. T. Davis, of Muss. Now, sir, I was saying, and I cannot go over the matter that I had intended to pass over, that this issue of slavery is a great national issue, to be met with national, constitutional principles. We have with national, constitutional principles. got to see what is to be done with it. I say it is see I say it is not one-third of the Union that is to set I say it is not one-third of the Union that is to set-tle this subject, if the United States government take it up. It will be settled by two-thirds of the people of the United States, and not by one-third. Yes, sir, gentlemen should remember that the State of Messachusetts has a greater white population than any State South of Mason and Dixon's line, and yet Massachusetts is a small State at the North. Are Massachusetts is a small State at the North. Are these States, that contain one-third part of the white population, to say that the general government shall take hold of this subject? This is the first proposition. Second: When they take hold of it, are they to do what they demand—they being one-third of the people, and we, the other two thirds, shall humbly submit to it, to the end of our days? They will ninke that demand, but it will not b that is all. Is it wise to make it? Is it not better to that is all. Is it wise to make it? Is it had better to look about a little, and see what you can do before you emark in an enterprise of that kind? I see but three issues to this great question of slavery. I will propound them in a few words, for I see my time is very short. There are three issues, I say. It mare sult in civil war and anarchy; I say that is possible; but, in my opinion, it is a mere possibility. But it is a possibility that prudent men ought to look at because bad management may drive the chariot off the precipice, when, with the slightest degree of nce and skill, the course would be perfectly It may result in civil war, if badly managed indeed, without any sort of prudence. Then, what are the two other issues in which it may result? Why, there is a federal, and there is a democratic of its death are within itself. Now, almost the whole civilized world have got rid of it; and that portion of the civilized world of which I speak,—for I say nothing of the barbarians,—which still retains this institution, retains a temporary institution, and it must look about to see how, with the least in-convenience and suffering to itself, that temporary institution is to come to an end. That is the great question for Southern men; and if it is to be pressed upon this government—and I think it ought not to be—then it is the great question for Northern men. And I say there are two issues—a federal issue and a democratic issue! What is the federal issue? That the federal government be forced, day after day, to take more and more interest in this sub-ject of slavery, and to interfere more and more with it, by at one time making a Fugitive Slave Law, to runaway negroes, which is repugnant to my people. They do not like it. Or, by an arrangement which they say is constitutional, and to give the great capitalists of the North an opportunity to raise an amount sufficient for the exigency, either by taking the national lands, or making a great na-tional loan to build up a great national debt, great er than that of Great Britain, which they would de light to do, to buy up the negroes of the South. That is the federal issue. Towards it you are tending now. By and by gentlemen will see this ten-dency more strongly developing itself. It is of no when the federal party see that slavery must come to an end, they will endeavor to prevail upon the general government to buy it up. Against that I general government to buy it up. Against that-protest beforehand. When that is done, it makes a complete revolution in the whole nature of the government. It builds up a debt as great as that of England. It gives the President a power which makes the republic an empire, even though your forms remain unchanged, as France has been formed into an empire, from the great patronage existing in the hands of one magistrate. But what is the other issue? The democratic issue is, that you take your stand sternly upon the Constitution, and say that the does not justify the federal envernment in touchies the institution of slavery in the States. SLAVERY AND THE EXTRADITION OF SLAVES, MUST BE LEFT TO THE STATES. That is the doctrine I maintain at a more than the country of the two results-either civil war, or else the failding up of a debt that would crush the freedom of the Un of a debt that would crush the freedom of the United States forever. I say, then, stand upon State rights, and say, sternly and inflexibly, that the general government shall not meddle with the institution of slavery in the States; and I ask gentlemen to look, to see if they have not made a fatal mistake in misconstraing a clause of the Constitution with regard to fugitives from labor. That clause no more United States government to enact a law for the rendition of runaway slaves, to employ its officers for the rendition of slaves, than it would allow this Congress to enact a law to send its officers into the port of Charleston to rescue free men of color seized there, and sold as slaves, because they cannot pay their jul fees. I ask gentlemen if they would think that was Constitutional? I can make out as strong a case of constitutionality for that, as any gentleman has yet done for the other, The principles you adopt in the one case must cover the other. I say, then, if you have already infringed upon the Constitution—if you have already violated it—hereafter cease to do so. You have already entered the point of the wedge. Do not drive it home by a continual arging upon Congress this question of slavery. What have we heard all of this session? 'Quiet agitation;' and quieting agitation is the noisest business we have—the very is the noisest business we have—the very universe, and slee the most irritating. Sir, agitation is not to be quieted by hard words. Hard words will have very little success on either side. This question of slavery can be quieted only in two ways, would be for the South to let it alone; and then, it everybody at the North would let it alone, which no man can promise, it would be quieted. The other would be to talk about it like reasonable men. Take it up as you take up any other great national interest, and try to get at the merits of it. When you do and try to get at the merits of it. When you do that, it will be then as quietly approached and treated as any other subject, and, by the blessing of Providence on your honest endeavors, a way will be found to pass through that transition of social systems, through which meet of the nations of Europe have possed within a comparatively recent period.

[Here the hammer fell.]

From the Pounsylvania Freeman.

MR. BIRNEY ON COLONIZATION. The last number of the New York Colonization

The last number of the New York Colonization Herald comes to us with a Sapplement, containing the Address of James G. Birney to the people of color, advising them to go to Africa. As neither the author nor the publisher of the pamphlet of which that Address forms a part has seen fit to favor us with a copy, we have suffered it to pass without comment, and we shall say very little of it now. We lost our confidence in Mr. Birney in 1840, when he aided in despoiling the American Anti-Blavery Society of its newspaper and other property, and all our remaining faith in his common sense was dissipated by his tantiums during the Presidential contest of 1844. His conduct at that period disgusted wany members of the L berty party. An emi-

likely to be fulfilled. Incredible as it may seem, Mr. Birney actually had visions of an election to the Presidency. His admirers completely turned his head by their fulsome adulation of him as 'Birney the Just,' the 'Bible candidate,' &c. &c. Those who read the Liberty Party papers in 1842-3-4, cannot have forgotten the predictions of speedy success. the Just,' the 'Bible candidate,' &c., &c. Those who read the Liberty Party papers in 1842-3-4, cannot have forgotten the predictions of speedy success which they so often put forth, and by which they screwed up the courage of the rank and file of the party. Political action was then the grand 'staff of accomplishment,' and the work was al,' to be done up and the Jubilee proclaimed, before the advocates of Moral Sussion could have time to load and fire a single hattery. W. Birney was to ride triangle and and the single of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage. Moral Sonsion could have time to load and are a single battery. Mr. Birney was to ride triumphant to the White House, over the crumbling and decaying fragments of the old parties, and the 'Cedar of Lebanon' was to be substituted for the Eagle upon

e National flag. The failure of these prophecies and the subse quent annexation of Texas, disheartened the Liberty party, and made its Presidential candidate a misour own, from certain well known principles of hu-man nature, and from equally well known historical facts. If, during the last seven or eight years, Mr. Birney has even 'poeped' on the slavery question, we have not been so fortunate as to hear his voice; and ow from the wilds of Saginaw, he sends forth a pam philet wherein his old opinions are most inharmoni-ously mixed up with the worst doctrines of the Colthe pall of his misanthropy over the brightening prospects of the people of color. Mr. B is needlessly ala med. The prospect of his election to the Presidency does, indeed, hok rather desperate, and those who, like himself, have forstken the wells of anti-slavery truth, and sunk their broken cisterns in the quagmire of politics, may well despair of success but those whose mission it is to convert the land to freedom by the 'foolishness of preaching,' are 'sustained by an ever-increasing faith in the power of the weapons they are permitted to wield, and which an Apostle has declared to be "mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds. Misanthrope may croak as much they please, but the true friends of the slave cannot be disheartened or dismayed. The idea that the free people of color can do neithing more in this country to help their enslaved brethren, but must needs scamper off to Africa, is too ridiculous for argument. Such advice cannot

or lugabriously it may be urged. Notwithstanding the opinions thus frankly express ed, we own it is in no small degree mortifying to us to see the Colonization Society felicitating itself upon the aid of one who formerly enjoyed the esteem an confidence of the abolitionists, and sending broadcast over the land a document bearing his signature, and calculated to strengthen the hands of the worst foes of the colored race.

we much weight with them, however ingeniously

SECURITY TO PERSONAL LIBERTY. In the Massachusetts, Senate, on Friday of las

week. Mr. SEWALL, from the Special Committee on the

Resolutions of Delaware, &c., reported a bill for the further protection of personal liberty, giving jury trial to fugitive slaves, as follows :-AN ACT further to protect personal liberty :

Sec. 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, shall appoint in every county, one or more Commissioners, learned in the whose duty it shall be, in their respective counties, when any person in this State is arrested or seized, or in danger of being arrested or seized, as a fugitive slave, on being informed thereof, diligently and faithfully to use all lawful means to protect defend and procure the discharge of every such

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the clerks of Courts in their respective counties and of any Justice of the Peace in any county in which any person may be arrested or imprisoned as a fugitive slave, on the petition of any such Commissioners or any other person, setting forth that he is informed and believes that any person, whose name if known shall be given within the county as a fugitive slave, by any person, whose name if known shall he given, which petition shall be verified by the onth of the petitioner, it shall thereupon be the duty of such clerk or Justice to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus in favor of the person claimed as a fugitive slave, under the seal of the Supreme Judicial Court, or the seal of the said Justice, in the same form and manner, as nearly as may be, as is directed in the 11th chapter of the Revised Statute; and said writ shall be returnable forthwith to the Supreme Judicial Court, if in session, in the county in which the person claimed as a fugitive slave may be when the writ is issued, and if not so efore any Justice of said Court.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of all judicial and ex ecutive officers in this Commonwealth in their respective counties, who shall know or have good rea n to believe, that any person in the Commonwealth is about to be arrested as a lugitive, forthwith to give notice thereof to some Commissioner of the county in which said person resides or may be found

SEC. 4. If, upon the hearing before any judge in vacation of the writ of Habeas Corpus issued in favor vacation of the writ of Habeas Corpus issued in favor Union, and the morals of the State, spread before of any person claimed as a fugitive slave, he shall not be discharged by the judge, he may appeal from such a decision, and claim a trial by jury, which shall be had at the port term of the part term of the p court before the next term; and the person so claims of the wor to him that coveteth an evil covetousness of as a fogitive may give bail to the claimant for the wor to him that coveteth an evil covetousness his house, building a town with blood, and established the world him the solution of the world him the world ed as a fogitive may give bail to the cammin by his house, building a town with blood, and establish appearance, in such sum as the judge shall deem his house, building a town with blood, and establish appearance, in such sum as the judge shall deem his house, building a town with blood, and establish ing a city by iniquity; and the wor unto him that sufficient, not exceeding one thousand dollars, with giveth his neighbor drink, and puttest the buttle to give the b

returnable in any case under this act, may and from it, and for that cause supports it, and every pubthall, on application of either party, grant a trial by jury on all questions of fact in issue between the

SEC. 6. The Commissioners shall defray all exenses of witnesses, clerks' fees, officers' fees, and penses of witnesses, clerks' Ises, officers' fees, and other Capenses which may be incurred in the protec-tion and defence of any person arrested as a fugitive slave, and the same, together with the reasonable charges of the Commissioner for his services, as at-torney and counsel in the case, shall be paid by the State Treasurer, on a warrant to be issued by the

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from and after

By Mr. BRINLEY, from the Committee on the Militia, on the petition of Curtis C. Nichols and others, that colored persons may be enrolled on the militia, leave to withdraw

From the Cleveland True Democrat. REV. DR. COX

Of all the coxcomical, pedantic, windy, weatherocking divines to be for nd in either of the three worlds, the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., of Rusurban, Brooklyn, must be, in our opinion, decidedly and most unmistakably, the paragon. We have seen him, before a large andience, com-

posed mainly of clergymen, and in the midst of a sermon, or something so called, with an extatic smirk twinkling in his furious phiz, caused by a stale witticism which he had contrived to get off, and at which he seemed to insist we were all bound to laugh outright. He wrote, and published, an octavo volune of, if we rightly remember, some one thousand pages, against Quakerism; the very bulk of his book department. book demonstrating either its own windiness or the essential substantiality of the 'heresy' against which it was hurled. Formerly, he was 'a rampant aboli-tionist,' an enlogist of Garrison, and a most devoted admirer and defender of the English George Thomps son. But the harred of his peers, and the cry of 'nigger, amalgamation, incendiarism,' and what not, having been aroused ugainst him, he suddenly 'caved;' as if conscious of having committed a great mistake, and at last discovered that 'philanhrophizing' is a very profitless form of speculation. Subsequently, he was sent, or ran before he was sent, Subsequently, he was sent, or ran before ne was land a Divine is no better than 'a nigger,'—in that dignified presence, the renegade Ductor was con-founded by the runaway Douglass, who vindicated so nobly his enslaved race and their cause against the former's aspersions and sophisms, that it seemed to tormer's aspersions and sophisms, that it seemed to siness of this system, to go and many there could be hardly enough left of our 'Rusurban' to make an appearance again on the American side of the Atlentic. But that was a mere seeming. The result proved, that however little of the reward of his villany, and embrace those we

From the New York Independent. THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW: HOW IT WORKS.

A very remarkable letter has been published fro Rev. William K. Hadley, a missionary among to poor in Portland, Me., to Rev. Mr. Higginson, Newburyport, Mass., giving an account of the mirable working of the Maine Liquor Law. facts contained in it are astounding. The change from the reign of intemperance to the dominion of this law is almost like the change from hell to heathis law is almost like the change from hell to be ven. This legislation is demonstrated in the expe-rience of all the people, to be of so benevolent, beat ifying a character, so profitable, so beneficial to the whole community, that, with united voice, they demand its continuance, and will have it carried into full effect. The hundreds of thousands of dollars said to have been raised by Boston capitalists for the purpose of bribing the people and the Legislature of Maine into a repeal of this beneficent law, are of no avail. We do not believe that al! the we of Massachusetts, offered in one vast sum, could induce the people to retrace their steps. The run merchants of Boston had better uncoil the worm o the still, or apply all their bribes at homes for the the still, or apply all their bribes at home; for they will be wanted there. With the example of Maine continued, and such a demonstration of the vast and varied beneficial results of this law, in the industry, prosperity, and happiness of the people there, it will not be possible for the city of Boston to keep these not be possible for the city of Boston to see the hiesengs out of Massachusetts. It will not be pos-sible for the rum interest of that city to keep the peo-ple of the Old Bay State so besotted and blinded.— The people of the city may be kept in bondage for a season longer to the Rum Demon and his pecuniary profits, but the people of the country will have the Yet the supporters of rum exhibit an indefationable

energy, earnestness, perseverance and practical sa-gacity in support of their cause. As often as Da-gon falls, the priests set him in his place again.— And their orators develope an astounding fertility of argument and eloquence. It is true that the sermons all turn upon text, Sirs, you know that by this craft we have our wealth; but that one they handle with prodigious power. They show its application, with heart-aff-cting pathos and carnestness, to varions forms and interests of habit and of life, not before seen in such a light, but manifestly now endan-gered and endanaged by this philanthropic legislation. Not only the pecuniary interests of distillers and wholesale dealers are largely at stake, by putting rum-craft under the ban of law, as a public enemy but the editors and proprieters of not a few newspapers, sustained so largely by rum advertisements, are in imminent danger of suffering. Sirs, you know that by this craft we have our wealth.

The text is a very affecting one to all these classes. It carries its own application. They do not wish it to be made too b oadly. They can take a hint as well as any man. They see which way the wind blows. And all the considerations of patriotism, disinterested public policy, and the good of the country at large, call upon them to protect such tal, and in their own advertisements. Sirs, ve know few thousand families beggared, desolated, destroya few thousand families beggared, desolated, destroy-ed every year, by the driving of this craft—what are a few thousand young men drawn into habits of intemperance—what are a few thousand laborers, troddon down in drunkenness and starvation—what are the miseries of a few thousand mothers and hildren-what the perdition, eternally, of thousands of immortal beings—what, indeed, are all the evils and curses of intemperance, in comparison with the preciousness of this craft to those who by it have weath, not morals; to protect the wealth gotten by the destruction of morals. in behalf of the distiller, and the wealthy wholesale dealer, and the retail seller, all fattening on the mis-eries of their fellow-beings; but they profess a most pious horror of the law, when it comes in the shap of a protection for the poor and miserable; they ex ecrate the law when it turns against the murd traffic that fills the coffers of the rom-merchant out of the poverty and misery of his neighbors. The moment law interferes with this craft, then they are seized with a holy fear of tyranny; they are afraid men's liberties; they are mightily afraid of too much law, when, a few months ago, they thought this nation could never get enough of it.

The whole difficulty is just here, with distillers, wholesale dealers, retailers and advertising news-papers, all alike; Sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth. It has been well asked, and pertinently, Why do not the newspapers of New York, the Commercial Advertiser, the Journal of Commerce, and others, the professed conservators par emmence, of the public weal, the safety of the Yes, and we know some other things, as for example, one or more securities, to the satisfaction of the judge; and in default of such bath, he shall be committed to the common juit to await the trial.

given his neignoor arms, and process, the him, and makest him drunken also. Now, on the principles of commonest law, as well as some, to mutted to the common juit to await the trial.

SEC. 5. The court to which such appeal is taken, this villany every communercial house that sustain and any court to which a writ of Habeas Corpus is it, and every form of business that derives prof. this villany every communercial house that sustains he journal that gains money by advertising patro age, and therefore will not oppose it, but sanctions it, is directly accessory, and will be held directly responsible to the great God that weighs and gauges

the evil, and distributes the just retribution.

And whereas, the defenders of the rum traffic alege against the Maine Liquor Law, the vast amount capital invested in distilleries and wholesale dram meries. (we may be permitted on such a subject to coin a new word,) it is just as if a band of conspira tors to burn and murder, should, on being caugh and brought to justice, allege the great cost of al their arrangements for success and safety, as a go and sufficient reason why no attempt should be counterfeiters should introduce as a rebutter of judgment and extopper on the whole suit against them, the fact that they had a capital of millions invested and engaged in their operations, and that said capital mus all be sacrificed, if these operations were stopped. ty soffer by counterfeit money, than to cause such a sacrifice of millions, in a branch of lucrative industry by stopping it by law. Sirs, the counterfeiters may as well as the distiller ay, as well as the distillers and wholesale dramm ies, know ye not that by this trade we have our wealth? This is the whole argument presented by the liquor dealers against any interference by law with heir execrable business.

They (the people) want rest and a cessation into the hands of men, who, in regard to sectional issues, will maintain the quiet they desire. The strength of the Democratic party to-day is in the fact that the people look to it, and not to the Whigs, to accomplish this result.—Washington Union.

Here is the work for which the Democratic pa ty are to be used ;-to break down freedom and nal slave power-under the pretenses of patriotis e dirty job which party leaders mean to Here is the dirty job which party leaders mean to get out of a Christian people. It is essentially the same as the Austrians obtained from the Croats

against Hungary.

The 'people' told the politicians to stand by lib erty, peace or no peace, but they defied, deceived, betrayed them, and now insult them by telling them the whole was done for their gratification!—Portland Inquirer.

Dr. Dewey.-In a notice of a recent levee the Presidential mansion, it is stated that the Red Dr. Dewey was present. It seems that it is the bu-siness of this wretched, toad-eating priest, to go show siness of t d many members of the L berty party. An emiment member of that party, hunself as candidate for
Governor of one of the New England States, told
as soon afterwards that Mr. B. had made a fool of
himse ', and that he could never recover his former
position. The prophetic portion of this remark seems

urban' to make an appearance again on the Atlantic. But that was a mere
seeming. The result proved, that however little of
the reward of his villany, and embrace those who
have become great by trampelling upon the images
according to Dewey's creed, are necessary to salvaone could do, to sustain the lower law of Congress

one could do, to sustain the lower law of Congress

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, APRIL 2, 1852.

THE SIMS ANNIVERSARY.

The Vigilance Committee of Boston will com rate the first anniversary of the forcible abduction of THOMAS SIMS, who was sent to the South by the Government of the United States and the municipal officers of this city, to be there subjected to perpetu al slavery. The meetings will be held at the MELODE-on, on MONDAY, April 12th. The forenoon, commencing at 10 o'clock, will be devoted to a religiou meeting, in which the Rev. Theodore Parker will de liver an appropriate address. In the afternoon and evening, the proceedings will be of a varied but deeply interesting character. It is hoped that there will be such an attendance from all parts of Massachusetts, and the neighboring States, as will show that the love of freedom is not only preserved as a saered-flame in New England, but is spreading through and warming the hearts of all its people. The Essex Freeman, Worcester Spy, New York

Anti Slavery Standard, New York Independent, and National Era, will please copy. WENDELL PRILLIPS, JOHN P. JEWETT,

M. P. HANSON, HENRY L. BOWDITCH, JOHN M. SPEAR, TIMOTHY GILBERT. LEWIS HAYDEN. Committee of Arrangements.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Sla very Society will be held in the city of SYRACUSE. on TUESDAY, May 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue through the two following days,

Further particulars bereafter. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Sec'ry.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, (England.) on the 13th November, 1851.

The members of the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society have observed, with deep concern, that the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has taken no steps to redeem itself from the following grave charges, which have been brought against it in the London Morning Advertiser, the Bristol Examiner, and various other papers, both English and American, as well as at several public meetings :-

First-That the general course of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has been one of unfaithfulness to the interests of three millions of slaves in the United States of America

Second-That it omitted to take any action in anticipation of the visits of American pro-slavery clergymen to England, until it was compelled to follow the current of popular feeling, which had been created during the previous three months by other less influential associations; and,

Third-That it subsequently claimed to have originated the anti-slavery measures taken in this direction by different religious bodies, though many had been adopted before it put forth any recommendation of them.

Fourth-That, although thoroughly aware of the real character and merely nominal existence of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, it has persisted in demanding for that Society, exclusively, the support of British abolitionists.

Fifth-That it has studiously concealed from the public the unceasing exertions and great achievements of the 'American Anti Slavery Society,' excluding from the Reporter all notice of its proceedings, and declining to insert, even as advertisements, any resolutions of sympathy with its labors, or any appeals for aid to its annual Bazaar.

Sixth-That it has taken no notice, in the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, of the most remarkable series of Anti Slavery meetings ever held in the United States, at which George Thompson, E-q., M. P., recently addressed vast numbers of the American people, with singular eloquence, faithfulness, and

Seventh-That it has assiduously kept back from the readers of the Reporter accounts of interesting and important public meetings, held in different parts of the kingdom, to welcome those able and distinguished representatives of their brethren in bonds, William Wells Brown and William and Ellen Craft; and has have, during the last twenty years, been awakening neglected and discouraged fugitive slaves bearing their country to a sense of its guilt and danger, and ican Anti-Slavery Society, while commending to the sympathy of the British public such as are patronized by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Eighth-That for the last eleven years, some of its more active members, without rebuke from the Society, have industriously circulated sinister reports, prejudicial to the cuaracter and influence of some of ty, who, uninfluenced by the supineness and apathy of the most virtuous, high minded, and intrepid American abolitionists, while the Reporter has been closed to all statements calculated to remove such misapprehensions; thus evincing a want of candor and magnanimity utterly unbecoming the professed friends of able exertions in arranging this meeting; and for in

Wherefore, perceiving that the influence exerted by the British and Foreign A. S. Society has tended to repress energetic action, to withdraw English sympahy and aid from the true abolitionists of America; and that, by multiplying the obstacles with which these devoted friends of freedom have to contend, it has grievously retarded the anti-slavery cause throughout the world,-the members of the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society feel that this body has forfeited the confidence formerly reposed in it, and that their duty to the slave requires them to dissolve their connection with it. And it is hereby resolved.

That this Society be no longer considered as an auxiliary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Sociey, but that it constitute an independent organization, o be governed by such regulations as shall hereafter be determined upon.

That the members of this Society consider it incumbent upon them to direct the attention of all other affiliated assocations to the grounds of their separation from the parent Society; and that a copy of the bove resolutions, and of the printed documents on the subject already in circulation, be sent to the Secretary of each auxiliary.

F. N. TRIBE, Secretary.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND AMER-ICAN SLAVERY. At a public meeting, convened by advertise

to review the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance in reference to American slavery, held in the Broadmend Rooms, Bristol, (England,) December 3d, 1851. Mr. H. Cossham in the chair, the following Resolution. True, he is so magnanimous as to say he would

Proposed by Mr. J. C. NEILD, seconded by Mr. OSIAH HUNT .-

That those churches and other societies which re eive slaveholders as members, present a formidable ought to embrace the Orthodox creed at once. obstacle to the liberation of the slave. In receiving But Orville Dewey is scandalized and mortified that the slaveholder, they sanction a relation which vio- it should be-reported of him that he said he would lates the spirit and precepts of the Christian religion, send his MOTHER into elavery, rather than see this and which, by every established rule of Church dis- Union dissolved. He said his son, or brother, not his cipline, disqualifies for membership.

That the right of holding property in man is so fa ecognised by the ocumenical Evangelical Alliance, a connection! So delicately refined and reverential is hat its Constitution admits slaveholders as members while it excludes many who have been living mar- rather than that he should say he would send hi tyra to the cause of freedom; and thus becoming an auxiliary to the Slave Power, its claims upon the it? That's the question. He dare not say he would

The Liberator. friends of the Christian religion and of humanity are greatly weakened.

Moved by Mr. T. Hupson, seconded by Mr. C.

CARPENTER,—
That although the British branch of the Evangelical Alliance has excluded slaveholders from membership yet it sanctions slavery in the following particulars: 1st. It forms a portion of the œcumenical Evan gelical Alliance which receives slaveholders in mem bership.

2d. At its late meeting in Freemason's Taver ondon, it listened to a pro-slavery speech by Dr. Baird, of America, without refuting it. 3d. It adopted a resolution encouraging the Amer-

cans to enlarge the borders of their branch of the Alliance, which is slaveholding.

This meeting, therefore, regrets, that at the recer meeting of the Alliance in Bristol, the Committee saw fit to ignore the slavery question; and that, in giving a report of the proceedings which took place at the London meeting, the character of Dr. Buird's address, of the resolution adopted, and of the discussions on slavery, were suppressed.

Proposed by Mr. Estlin, seconded by Mr. R. CAR-That this meeting offers its best thanks to the Rev

Edward Mathews for the important information he has communicated to it respecting American slavery, and the unfavorable influence exerted by the Evangelical Alliance in obstructing the anti-slavery movement in the United States. It desires to express the opinion that Mr. Mathews is exculpated from every charge of impropriety in his conduct towards the late meeting of the British branch of the Alliance in Bristol; it congratulates him on the noble stand made by the 'American Baptist Free Mission Society,' in rithdrawing from all connection with slaveholders. nd in endcavoring to destroy the iniquitous institution of slavery. It sympathises with him in the suffering he has had to endure for the slave's cause in his adopted country, and for the difficulties which already threaten to impede his course in England. And it heartily bids him God-speed in all his labors to promate the emancipation of three millions of human beings in cruel bondage.

HANDEL COSSHAM Signed, Chairman The Chairman having quitted the chair, the cordia

thanks of the meeting were offered to him for his able and impartial conduct. ENGLISH TESTIMONY. The following Resolutions, though passed som

ime since at a meeting held in Bristol, (England,) for the purpose of welcoming WM. and ELLEN CHAPT, we deem of too much importance not to be placed on record in our columns :-Proposed by Rev. T. S. Catsr; seconded by Rev.

The course which the American clergy generally

have taken with reference to the Fugitive Slave Bill appearing to this meeting to be inconsistent with the laims of Christianity, and with the duty of ministers of the Gospel towards the oppressed;

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the ninisters and congregations of this city to take such steps as to them may appear effectual for bringing this mportant subject under the consideration of their several religious bodies, at their approaching anniversaries in the month of May; both for the purpose of urging the propriety of not admitting into their pulpits any American elergymen who have either directly or indirectly given their sanction to the unrighteous Fugitive Slave Law; and of expostulating with the brethren of their respective denominations in the United States, upon the lamentable fact, that the whole system of American slavery, with all its terrible and demoralizing consequences, is now unquestionably receiving its main support from the churches of that country.

Proposed by J. B. Estlin; seconded by J. H.

That this meeting, contemplating with much solicitude the fierce contest between freedom and oppression conscience and law, now going on in the U. States desires to express its respect and admiration for all those courageous friends of the slave, who, in the face f imprisonment and fine, have announced their determination to obey God rather than man. And in an especial manner would this meeting offer its tribute of sympathy and gratitude, and its assurance of co-operation and aid to that faithful band of Abolitionists forming the American Anti-Slavery Society who, undaunted by peril, persecution and calumny, man rights, the slave's hope of deliverance is mainly

Proposed by Rev. WM. JAMES; seconded by JOHN

C. NEILD : That the cordial thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Ladies of the Bristol Anti-Slavery Socie the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, have directed public attention to the disgraceful support given by many of the ministers of religion in America to the iniquitous Fugitive Slave Law; for their valuviting Mr. and Mrs. Craft to Bristol.

ORVILLE DEWLY, HENRY CLAY, LOUIS KOSSUTH.

If I were a believer in the doctrine of total de pravity, I fear I should searcely be an abolitionist, because I should be disposed to say, 'what can't be cured must be endured.' As no hope could be entertained of the progress of man in virtue, humanity and justice without a conversion, such as is now de nominated evangelical, and as the greater portion of evangelical converts are pro-slavery, (except that por tion who reject the doctrine of total depravity,) there could be no hope of the slave's redemption, except in a change of human nature. I am led to the above reflections by reading an extract from the lecture of Orville Dewey in New York, which has been so well eriticised in the columns of the Liberator and in Frederick Douglass's Paper, that I feel as if it were an en roachment upon the columns of the Liberator to of fer any further remarks upon it. Of that, however the enitor shall be the judge. The only point I mean now to notice is one that the previous criticisms have not touched. Orville Dewey, thank God and human nature, is not totally depraved, notwithstanding he has had no washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost'; though, to my mind, he appears to approach as near to that desperate condition as any human being since the birth of Cain, for he is sunk so low that he cannot perceive that rights are sacred and eternal, and that rights and duties never conflict. True, he has sunk so low as to say he would send his brother or son into slavery, to save this Union of blood-stained States from disrup ten times rather go himself-I had ten times rather he would-than send them. What right has he to deny the doctrine of vicarious atonement, on the ground of its unreasonableness and injustice? He

MOTHER. Did he say MOTHER? He would not be so irreverent or vulgar, not he, as to say mother in such he, that this Union might be shattered like a potsherd,

VOL. XXII. NO. H do it, but does he say he would not do it? Its do it, our top at the refuses to declare his shame before the wedge extent. But slavery demands more than the extent. But stayers demands more the term should give Aimself away, as all the term to even his brother or his son. It might densel mother. It is quite as likely to demand his new mother. Would be seen to be the stayer of the stayers whether. as himself, son or brother. Would be gre bay as filmed, without saying any thing about it, for the sate of Union? He has too much shame, too mad he ence, too much refinement, to say he would He could not be so 'enigar,' even to the be Would he send his sister, or his drughte, a long to the harem or the plantation, to are the fine He is silent respecting these relations, there has He is should respect to the would do it, although stone say it. Even Orville Dewey is not so books as ed as to be destitute of shame, although pens has absorbed and extinguished his ker sense of justice. • The wisdom of concession sense of Justice.
him is, to set aside absolute right, justice address. ity, to preserve an institution and a competation ol upon a fundamental error. But beneficial est depth to which he has descended there and lower deep, which he cannot conducted is he There is one sacrifice too great, one ded to day

ble, for even this priest of Moloch! The slave has a right to his freedom, believe be The slave has a right. his right comes into his position, and he is as must yield. That is his position, and he is as must yield. I man can any where he found is me. sider the declaration an extravagant one. He wait go into slavery to save the Union; but when it go into stavery to mention of his mother, he is rainy brought to a stand, and covered with these

There does not breathe the wretch beneath the man Nor walk at midnight when the stars go out With mantled blackness; and the sleaderest me Of the moon sinks far beyond the dert horas That can exceed him in the blackness of his soil For he cannot be found in the wide universe So base, to say he'd sell his mother for a price.

But Orville Dewey would sell the mother of the men and feel no pang, declare it right, and up's price demands the sacrifice and sauctifies the del price demands the sacrince and sanctifes the sel. So that he is intensely selfish in his shame him tification and his refinement. O. Orville Deserville Dewey! say—would it thou self thy note to save this blood-cemented Union? The resist socil my mother, I know; but thy own note; Thou could 'st not be so 'vulgar or irrerent'!!!

Henry Clay, too, that arch compromer, the compromising always consists in giving shren 18. tle less than she demands, and liberty nothing but is apples of Sodom,' with a prescience worthy of greater than Jefferson, foresees the danger of dis as tion's playing the more than ridiculous fare of the stituting herself the arbiter of justice between star nations. Henry Clay is a reader of his Bole, solly has found the wards of inspiration there, is the laguage of H'm who came to preach deliverage to be captive- With what measure ye meet, it shall be measured to you again. In his intervies with its suth, he unveils himself, and these two men stades a vis. transparent as ice, and equally cold, calculate and vulnerable.

The Magyar is ready to disregard all interests be those of Hungary; the Kentuckian, to repulse a but those of America, when the question is to seem a practical form. Mr. Clay is evidently coasciss i the principal cause of our weakness in a continue for national justice, and as cautious about shale to it as his illustrious guest has shown himself them his distinguished career. But he perceive than gaging in the European controversies must al sessity exhaust our resources, and may not be sarrett in maintaining liberty there; and 'if we should' -there's the rub! When exhausted by foreigns the hostile element in this country may seightful to rise and strike for liberty, under the lesdenige some darker Kossuth; and it needs but little needs of the faculties of anticipation and imaginates suppose, that the powers of European despotes as return the cup to our lips, and interfere is bell of the hitherto oppressed slaves, supplying neman the prosecution of a servile war. Thus circusts ed and thus sustained, what marvel if sires a masters should change places, and our retributed greater than we can bear?

Mr. Clay is right. This nation is in no conform don her armor and go forth as the champion of De ty abroad. She must first be just and consisted if home, excise the black cancer from her vitals, that her constitution be shaken by the operation, at & recuperative energies taxed to their utmost especi for her recovery. She must emancipate her et bondmen, and her example will then read a least give it force with the plotters of mischief again rights of man the world over.

By this time, Kossuth should understand un our true position, and perceive that it is impair for this nation to render any effective aid to them of Hungary, without a self-sacrifice such met unwilling to make in behalf of consistent and He is unwilling to perceive any curtailmest of its here, lest he should jeopardise the interest mil of Hungary. This nation is equally unwilled ut teriere with European politics, lest it should ise the interests and safety of slavery. Sund is parties are equally wise and equally constant h to procure help for his own country, and smeath the object nearest his heart, he would lure of the destruction. The abolitionists, in dissolute Union, would do no more, their enemies being juin What cares he whether the present state popular continue to grown in bondage, or rise and stairs pression from their necks, and become tyranting turn, if he can by our aid secure independent Hungary & Nothing. Has not every satisfaself being judge-a right to continue existing at tutions, or change them through a rerolaust blood? The absurdity of this attempt to samp liberty-loving portion of the American people, love liberty for all men, and the slaveholding as slavery-sustaining portion, who love liberty for the selves alone, or for white men exclusively deal stand out in bold relief, to be read and understand all men. Kossuth loves liberty for himsel and list gary, and perhaps more for Hungary than for hand and he and 'pretty good abolitionists' insinsist perceive that there are occasions when the resemble of American slavery should be ignored in its belaga the vain hope of entrapping the stareholding person in a snarl, which shall result in its own forms Surely, Kossuth— pretty good abolitionies had judges-intends treachery to, or eternal allines et the slaveholding element in this country. Page are apt to come to the conclusion that person as ter luck than want of success. I should rejoice in the success of Kossuth's mind

for this very reason, though I cannot consistent myself to its accomplishment by these mean the American eagle is too sharp-sighted too seri bird, to be entrapped by any such fresh salt at rations; and this at an hour when he is room with the success of having cast the spirit of from in the national counsels to the ground, and arise bloods. bloody talons in its neck. Surely, spetty coalse litionists' should learn wisdom from experies know by this time, that when slavery commends a lence, then, of all others, is the time to speak in that 'whatever' advantage cannot be guized in the time to synthese erry without this precaution, cannot be guized as The Slave Power never sleeps, and never as the chartest of the state o cheated into a bargain by which it shall be dele It never has been done, and never will as compromising friends, of liberty, justice and a manity have got this lesson to learn; and the learn it, though they seem to be very dail sales. Liberty can never succeed against the described of Slavery, by any chicanery or strategen where

WHO HE AMER

t is not pleas are their faul hurches anat -sec. 20.7 7 aurch and of eld by the chi onal sin. Fo ink they p e holy book a this day ; no with it. riptures of the enlarging

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firmed tim the illustriou on filled wit I find the tr en-an emb ich is henver es, no hierar recably to referred, : Law are t slavehold es, would dels, because heir views of ping it, and a Sabbath day, hen I think of the Amer ink that rave

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bough I see so urch and State here. There i e learned le of the Chur to prophecy. ce the Ameri ma; but I do srch and Gove es. All huma adations thro e when peopl e are mighty places, and present day, he true Chu tempest, the the atmosp By the as the storm of elements h of the body

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out repentance ever ready to r The Lord 1 ons against their own them to go on is a well as o is well as o is well as o one of order i out of order of order in the second of the second of the second of the order of the ultimate or the ultimate or the ultimate or the ultimate or the ultimate ordered the hells, ordered the hells, ordered the second of the second of the second ordered orde

and we some without armistice and without gurm; and those who enter into the warfare upon gener and the sure of defeat, unless of defeat, unless section of the staff and more unyielding materials. GIDEON LONGPROBE.

will not keep the commandments of the Savior of the

world, they cannot escape destruction. He sayl ex-

army cast a trench about their beloved city, Jerusa

lem, took it, razed the beautiful temple to the ground

rage at Christiana and Syracuse, the same disposition

that was shown by the Jews to the Savior of the

killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent

unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy

children together, even as a hen gathereth her chiekens under her wings, and ye would not! Behold,

your house is left unto you desolate; for I say unto

you, ye shall not see me henceforth until you shall

say, Blessed is he that cometh in the mame of the

Lord!' Yes, the glory has departed from this coun-

try : the people, as a nation, have forsaken the foun-

tains of living waters, and have hewn to themselves

broken cisterns, that can hold no water. Do they

feed the cold and hungry, half naked slaves, many of

whom are disciples of the Lord? Do they not rather

hunt them down with bloodhounds, and return him or her to the relentless master or mistress, who rejoices

over him as the hunter does over his prey? Is this

according to the command given by the Most High

through Moses to the Jews- Thou shalt not deliver

unto his master the servant which has escaped from

his master unto thee; he shall dwell with thee, even

of thy gates, where it liketh him best; thou shalt not

oppress him.' Dent. 23: 15, 16. And in Isnish 16:

3, 4 - Hide the outcast; bewray not him that wan-

dereth. Let mine outcasts dwell with thee: . . . be

thou a covert to them from the face of the spoil-

er'? It is plain to every impartial observer, that our

laws are contrary to the laws of God; and again I

say, the glory has departed from this nation, without

This Republic has grown up like a cedar of Leba-

On examination, we shall find one branch wanting-

there is none to cover the poor Ethiopian. There i

a worm which lies coiled in the trunk of the tree, and

has succeeded in lopping off the branch of which I

have just spoken, by means of its sharp and venom-

ous fangs. The blight of the limbs and the leaves of

this beautiful tree is now very visible to all the nations

on the globe. The worm is already gnawing the

body, and this stately tree is destined to be consumed

by slavery, and scattered to the four winds of the

good .- After the war of elements has subsided in

America and elsewhere, from the ashes of this Re-

as the waters cover the sea; for as long as mankind

are in the love of ruling and oppressing their fellow-

the other, or hold to the one and despise the other.

law of love, then oppression in every form will cease,

fullness. Our rulers and law-makers will then make

laws compatible with the higher law, which is love to

Law has made many abolitionists, and if the slave-

deliverance to the captives, to set at liberty those that

are bound; ' recollecting that ' whosoever will save his

life shall lose it, and whosoever will lose his life for

NON-RESISTANCE

We learn that our beloved friend, and fellow-labor-

er in all good reforms, ADIN BALLOU, will deliver a

discourse on Christian Non-Resistance, in the Melode-

on, on Sunday morning, the 11th instant. This will

be the day before the Sims meeting, and it is hoped that many of the friends of reform in the country

will arrange to be in Boston both on Sunday and

Philadelphia March 28 .- A destructive fire occur

Philadelphia March 28.—A destructive fire occurred this morning in Strawberry street, between March and Chestnut streets, consuming three large importing houses, occupied as follows:—Lewis & Co., loss \$300.000—insured for \$275,000: Stuart & Bros., loss \$450,000—insured for \$400,000; Gihon & Co., loss \$150,000—insured for \$400,000; Gihon & Co., loss \$150,000: E. M. Davis & Co., loss not ascertained, but covered by insurance. The goods in the litter store were saved. The building belonged to Stuart & Bros., and was insured for \$80,000. The several buildings extended from Strawberry to Bank streets, and formed the very centre of trade for foreign goods. Weyeth & Bro. were also burnt out—loss \$100,000. The total loss will reach over \$1,000,000.

Fast in Connecticut, Priday, April 9.

Monday.

M. A. S.

my sake and the gospel's, the same shall find it."

Your sister in behalf of humanity,

speedy repentance.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH AND NATION.

West BRIDGEWATER, March 20, 1852. PRINCES FRIEND. - It is no wonder that Garriso gas see hated by many who are in the churches get are nation by many, now ore in the churches he not pleasing to the natural hearts of people to he ther fulls exposed; but truth is mighty, and her their lands exposed, but truen is mighty, and he anathematizing the Garrisonians by the of church destroyers, disturbers of the port in ? They speak fearlessly of the sins of the archand of the nation, and if slavery was not upheld by the returners, it would soon cease to be a na hed of the reason, the world at large look with the church for example. Many in the churches the they prove that the word of God sanctions that her prove have the more of God sanctions tably book as exists in this pretended free country gis day; not even Egyptian slavery began to comwith it. There is no account given in the stures of the Egyptians buying or selling any of brarates, or of Pharnoh, or any of the lords of and violating any of the Jewish women. It is s well known that debauchery, buying and selling, enting families for ever from each other, are the passes in the slavery in this country, to need st chitging upon them. The word says, 'Love afulfilling of the law; and in Matt. 22:37-40nog shall love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This me first and great commandment. And the second he unto it: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thy-On these two commandments hang all the law the prophets. According to these words, (which or Savier's,) the word does not uphold slavery. takes apparently, if we examine more closely, of look at all into the internal sense of the word, reshall see that there is nothing throughout the law if the prophets which sanctions slavery. I have on heard of any one, who essays to prove that slaper a right by the word, ever referring to the above page of our Savior. I should like to know what egration those who say that the Bible upholds carr, would put to our Lord's words in that pas-According to this Scripture, charity, the good when the all of the church; and when the church yes to be in the good of life, that is, in love to the Let mi the neighbor, it is no longer a church. This seafmed times without number, in the writings the dustrious Swedenborg. Wherever we find a en filled with love to the Lord and mankind, we and fad the true church in that individual; a little on-an emblem and a part of the grand man reh is heaven; independent of all ecclesiastica lide, to hierarchy has power to disannul it.

agreeably to the words of our Lord, to which referred, all those who uphold the Fugitive are Law are the church destroyers, and make voice the law and the prophets. If there were no ing slaveholders and abettors in the external number, would they call the true friends of liberty attervews of the Sabbath, and in the manner of episg it, and are not afraid to do good works o Sabbath day, as well as talk about them?

neal the American engle, the emblem of our nation think that ravenous, blood-thirsty bird is an apt en of our United States, both in Church and Sate. The Church, as well as the nation, shows the pide of the eagle, by setting herself on high; she sts of her prosperity, offers protection to all who d in with the fashionable religion of the day, and sas the blood-thirsty eagle pursues his prey, so bes the Church pursue the poor flying slave, catches him or her, and holds her prey fast in her talons, until she has satisfied her vicious taste with the blood o the poor fugitive. The Government is not unlike the hurch in that respect; the same disposition i shown to all who plead the cause of the oppressed Africans. Must not such a Church, such a Government, come to an end? Such a Government, such Church, must and will, according to the laws of eternal love and wisdom, goodness and truth, inevitably

Church and State, I still hope the right principles are here. There are yet some lovers of justice and judgment in nearly all the churches, but I have long since learned that they are not confined to within the of the Church. I do not often take it upon my if to prophecy, but it is impossible for me not to lick into futurity with prophetical eyes. I may live a see the American churches and Union shivered to the; but I do not expect to live to see the glorious ach and Government that will arise from their es. All human governments are tottering to their tions throughout the world. The time has ne when people will think and act for themselves. to are mighty thunderings and lightnings in diplaces, and earthquakes in the moral world, et resent day, caused by the utterance of truth; he true Church need not be dismayed. In a vio empest, the pestiferous air is annihilated, not the he stmosphere is purified, and becomes heal-By the aspect of things, we have reason to it he storm has just commenced, and, amid the at of rienents, no doubt, many of the true discia of the Lord will lose their natural lives; but th act of the body is the passage to endless happiness these who are in love to the Lord and the neighfer these two loves make heaven. If the anti-Truse needs any martyrs, those who are in better love to the Lord and the neighbor, will ot and from duty should Government require

De time has come to try men's souls; to sift peo the distinguish the wheat from the tares. Let us a course, for the anti-slavery cause is the cause and and it will ultimately triumph, though many, as, will be sacrificed on the altar of slavery, before public mind at the North awakes from her apa-The whole South (there are some grand excepa I hope, and no doubt there are) thirsts for the and every abolitionist; and I do not attribute the are of the Christiana prisoners to any pacific feelin the South. I think it is the duty of every folin of the Savior to cry out against the sins of this he, in tones that shall shake this God-defying mant from centre to pole. It looks to me that tap of the sins of America is about full. These and States, like Capernaum, have exalted themhe beares, and will be brought down to hell. but repentance. I know the Lord is slow to anthe ready to reclaim and forgive his erring chil-The Lord himself cannot save individuals or against their own will; if people are deteron their own destruction, the Lord must perden to go on in that way, for he is a God of as well as of truth, justice, love and mercy are one great harmonious whole, and if he out of order in one point, he breaks that beauthole, and distracts the moral law which binds together, and separates it from the hells. remaineth no more sacrifice for sin.' 'The d tame into the world to subdue the hells, and cay his humanity; and the passion of the cross be ultimate combat, by which he overcame and and the hells, and also fully glorified his human-The Lord, by the passion of the cross, did no tray sits, but bore them. The imputation of en's merit is nothing else than a remission of repentance.' See doctrine of the New Jerusalem concerning the Lord. If individuals or nations! THE TREMONT TEMPLE IN RUINS!-ESTIplicitly, in his gospel, 'Except ye repent, ye shall all MATED LOSS, \$200,000!

likewise perish.' The Jews, the people to whom he A few minutes before I o'clock this morning, fire caught in the northwest corner of Trement Temple, and in less than an hour, the entire structure was in ruins. At twent'clock, the roof fell in, and in about half an hour, the south wall fell, outwardly, upon the roof of a low building adjoining, and soon the front fell directly into the street, when the building was then preaching, did not repent, but went on persecuting the true followers of Christ, until the Roman until no stone remained upon another, according to our Lord's words, Matt. 24:2. By the appearance of

things, we have every reason to think it will be thus with this nation as it was with the Jews. In the outwas shown to all who aided the defenceless slaves in their escape from bondage, and is continually being shown to all who espouse the cause of the oppressed, world and all his followers. The Lord says-Matt. 23:37, 38-'O, Jerusalem! Jerusalem! Thou that

est gently fanned the flames, and they spread with

\$55,000. It was fitted as at present at an extra expense of \$25,000. The depth of the building was 145 freet; width in front, 78 feet; width in rear, 90 feet; covering an firea of 11.340 feet.

The front of the Temple was built of Quincy granite, in imitation of the Ionic style of architec-

ture.

The upper hall was capable of scating 2000 persons, and was 89 by 90 feet. The lower hall was not so large. One of the most magnificent organs in the city was in the upper hall, which was insured for

A large number of artists, dentists and others, oc

cupied the various rooms of the building. The fol-

J. B. McCrea, Hairdresser. C. E. Green, Furnishing Goods.

C. E. Green, Furnishing Goods.
A. N. Johnson, Music Dealer and Teacher.
F. R. Woodward.
Bloston Musical Fund Society Committee Room

I. Strickland, Dentist. Henry Bent, Paintings. J. Clough, Dentist.
H. A. Emery, Dentist.

Benjamin Champney, Artist, John W. A. Scott, Artist, George Bemis, Teacher of Music, A. H. Ogden, Taxidermist,

Ar II. Oguen, taxtoermist.

Irenus Franklin, Teacher of Music.

The loss of Mr. A. N. Johnson, in pianos, music.

is probably not far from \$3,000.

very rare and costly pictures stored in an upper story, lost the entire collection, which was valued at \$50, 00. William L. Maynard, dentist, lost about \$100.

which now exists, I see a new and lovely church and government, beautiful to the eye, far surpassing the present governments and churches; resembling the dove as to humility; not warlike, but, with the light This picture was one of the best productions of the and heat of the sun of righteousness, causing goodness

and truth to fructify and fill the whole earth, which pletely smashed by the falling walls, and was occupid by Stephen B. Stewart, plumber; Joseph Pierce, oyster saloon; Mr. Howe, Tremont market; John Cadnus, billiard saloon, and the Gem. has become like a desert, through the influence of the evil and the false that prevail. Goodness and truth can never fructify and take root in a land of slavery. All oppressive governments must fall, before the

Cadmus, billiard saloon, and the Gem.

The adjoining buildings were pretty severely scorched, but none of them took fire. Joshua Seward's stable, in the rear, was in great danger, and the horses and carriages were removed when the fire first broke out. The iron shutters of the Temple probably saved the stable and other buildings.

The destruction of this noble edifice must be looked more as a public salescent. earth will be filled with the knowledge of the Lord,

beings, they will not and cannot acknowledge allegiance to the King of kings. 'No man can serve d upon as a public calamity, for its central locality, ed upon as a public calamity, for its central locality, its great capacity, and its convenient arrangement for its uses, as de from its massive and stately appearance, made it an object of interest and regard to all citizens and strangers.—Boston Journal of Wednesday. two masters, for either he will love the one and hate When the world is willing to live in obedience to the

and the Lord's kingdom will come in all its glory and FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York n the evening of the 30th uit, bringing 240 passenthe Lord and the neighbor, and rules the heavens, not congenial with the love of self, which is the law

fire on the night of the 21st ult. Loss over \$200,-Every one who is acquainted with New Church Efforts to call a Convention to revise the State

firmed by those writings; that they strike directly at the root of all oppressive governments. Let the ex-Several defalcations have recently come to light .-

The Treasurer of Colfueras county has absconded with \$30,000, and the Treasurers of Sacramento and Tuoslavery, that church, no doubt, is as good as any; it ought to be much better. There are those in that umne with large amounts.

The yield of gold from the mines is somewhat di-When our Congress passed this Fugitive Slave

The Legislature have recently held their sittings Sacramento. The Fugitive Slave Bill was likely to nass the Senate. Later accounts from the Downieville fire represent

holders and their abettors wish to abolitionize the whole country, I ask, can there be any quicker way 3d of November, has not since been heard of.

The steamship North America was wrecked on the than to hang a few such 'traitors' (as they are called night of the 28th of February, about 70 miles south of Acapulco. She had an immense number of pas-sengers on board, all of whom were saved. The vesby Daniel Webster, Millard Fillmore, &c.) as those of Christiana? It is beyond question, that nearly all the South, and some (I do not know how many) at

the North, would be glad to see every lover of freedom condemned to death as being a traitor to his country. Let us'all watch and pray, lest we enter into temptation. May we hold fast the principles of truth and righteousness through all tribulation, prove

executed.

Two Sydney men, supposed to be connected with a daring set of villains who had committed robberies at the Calaveras county diggings, were arrested by the people and executed on the spot.

Rain had commenced falling throughout the counourselves to be against this heaven-daring law, and be found on the side of Him 'who came to preach y about the time the steamer left, causing great re-

A regular line of chippers has over established between San Francisco and Boston.

Chas. H. Dexter and Capt. Daniels were found cut to pieces in their beds at Spanish Bar, on the 16th.

The anniversary of Washington's birth day was

elebrated with great splendor. France.-It is said that the civic list of Louis No

oleon will be 800,000f., free from the charge of main aining the royal establishment which fell upon Louis

Gen. De Concha had been superseded in the government of Cuba by Gen. Carredo, who would sai from Cadiz on the day that the Canada left Liverpool Austria.—Lord Derby's accession to office had given satisfaction at the Court of Vienna. The Govern ment had resolved to abstain from the reprisals upon English travellers, threatened from the counternance given in England to the retugees.

New Your, March 30. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the explosion at Hurlgate, exonerates Maillefert from all blame, but censures the pilots in that vicinity, who have generally exhibited a bad feeling towards the Professor.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30. PHILADELPHIA, March 30.

The mass meeting last evening on the subject of the New York mint was quite an indignant one. The resolutions boildy announce that Philadelphia will retain the whole mint or none; that the Quaker city is soon to become the commercial metropolis of the Union, and that she will, at no distant day, monopolize the California trade.

Ax Accidental Explosion of a singular and, dissertous character, occurred on Thursday afternoon at Hurigate, N. Y., in the course of the blasting operations which are coing on there, under the direction of Mons. Maillefert. Two persons were killed by the explosion. A telegraphic dispatch to the Travelle gives the following account:

There were two boats and five persons in the party: M. Maillefert and his brother-in-law occupied one boat, and a young man named Theodore Southard at two laboring men, whose names we could not accretian, were in the other, The evilinders containing the charges communicating with the wires, ready to be attached to the battery in M. Maillefert and the charges communicating with the wires, ready to be attached to the battery in M. Maillefert, and the charges communicating with the wires, ready to be attached to the battery in M. Mailleferts and the charge lowered upon the rock to be blasted. The young man, Theodore Southard, handed M. Maillefert as wire, which it is amposed, inatead to the cylinder in the beat. Not assepting this under of leading to the charge under water, was attached to the batt, and fired the charge in city yradis from the other boat, and fired the charge in the year. Not assepting this under the containing Southard and his brother-in law proceeded off some or years there is a cylinder, were of course terrific. The boat containing Southard and his brother-in law proceeded flowers were the states and fully dispersively and the containing southard and his brother-in law proceeded flowers were and in the total containing southard and his brother-in law proceeded flowers were and in the containing southard and his brother-in law proceeded flowers were and in the containing southard and his brother-in law proceeded flowers were shown some divided to the containing southard and his brother-in law proceeded flowers were and in the containing southard and his brother-in law were not trace he contained the proceeded flowers were and the containing southard and his brother-i

WORCESTER POLICE COURT.

Monday, March 22.

Levi Henderson, a colored man, was charged, hefore Justice Green, with having infringed the fifth section of the 130th chapter of the Revised Statutes; and was bound over in the sum of \$200 to answer the charge at the May term of the Court of Common Place.

The defendant has been in the city for several days, representing that he had purchased himself from sla-very, and soliciting funds to redeem his wife and children from bondage. To the profession of beggar he added that of preacher; being licensed, according to his own account, by the Methodist Episcopal Church. On Sunday last, he preached an impressive sermon to the colored church, taking for his text the words of Jeremiah: Oh, that my head were waters, and my

eyes a fountain of tears!'

Henderson has lived in the family of Mr. Henry Willard, since he came here, upon whose evidence, and that of his wife, he was held to bail. He was about to leave for Boston, with the other party implicated, a colored girl about 18 years of age, named plicated, a colored girl about 18 years of age, named Georgiana Mastyn, when he was apprehended. He succeeded in finding bail after having deposited up-wards of \$100, and promising to return before Monday next, to make up the whole sum.

Funeral of the Poet Moore .- The remains of this Fineral of the Poet Moore.—The remains of this highly gifted man were on Wednesday consigned to their last resting-place, in a vault on the north side of the church yard of Bromham, a village lying half a mile to the left of the turnpike road leading from Devizes to Chippenham, and four miles from the former place. The stone covering the poet's ashes records the deeths of two of his children: 'Anastation's Moore Moore has Moore here. sia Mary Moore, born March 18, 1813, died March 8, 1829; also her brother, John Russell Moore, died Nov. 23, 1842, aged 19 years. When the popularity of Moore, as a writer, is considered, it is a matter of surral; but beyond the idiers of the village, who usually congregate on such occasions, there were but few, and these for the most part from the neighboring towns of Devizes and Melksham. The hearse, containing the body, and followed by one mourning carriage only, containing Messrs, R. H. Brabant, Esq., M. D., the Rev. H. Drury, G. C. Kenrick, Esq., and the representative of H. F. Talbot, Esq., personal friends of the deceased, arrived at the church soon after one; the deceased, arrived at the church soon after one; the services were performed by the Rev. E. T. Elgell. The coffin, covered with black cloth, and bearing the simple inscription, 'Thomas Moore, born May 28,1779, died February 25, 1852, aged 72 years,' was lowered into the vault. The spectators quitted the spot, and the churchyard soon resumed its usual quiet appearance.—London Morning Post, March 5th.

Death of Hon. Jeremiah Morrow,-Ex-Governo Death of Hon. Jeremiah Morrow.—Ex-Governor Morrow died on the 22d instant, at his farm on the Little Miami, Warren county. From the birth of Ohio to the present year,—just half a century,—Gov. Morrow has been part of the public life of the State. He was her first Representative in Congress, a Senator, Governor, Canal Commissioner, and in the latter part of his career, an active participator in the firs

great railroad enterprise of the State,

Governor Morrow was a member of the Convention to form the first Constitution in 1802. He was a tion to form the first Constitution in 1802. He was a Representative in Congress from 1803 to 1813; he was Senator from 1813 to 1819; Governor from 1822 to 1826; Canal Commissioner subsequently; in Congress from 1811 to 1845; and President of the Little Miami Rai!road Company till 1847.

In Congress, he was Chairman of the Committee on Dublic Lands

Public Lands.

In all the public trusts committed to him, he was distinguished for strict integrity and strong good

Driving a Fearful Trade.—Louis Napoleon has been posting about in Louis Phillippe's carriages, which he has quietly helped himself to. We suggest that, for the information of English residents, at least, each time the President travels in one of these purloined vehicles, there be scribbled on each panel—'Carriage not paid.'

Fight for a Wife .- The Journal states that at Dor chester, on Monday, there was quite a row between some Irishmen. Two of them had been paying their respects to a girl there, and the girl herself having no choice in the matter, said she would surrender her heart to the 'best man.' The two lovers accepted heart to the 'best man.' The two lovers accepted the terms, and fought for some time alone; but finally the friends on both sides became excited, and entered the ring. The battle resulted in the arrest of ten of the combatants, who were taken to Dednam juil. No return is made of the killed; but one boy had his head cut open by a woman who struck him with a stone which she had tied in her apron.

Margaret Fuller Ossoli .- The London Athenaun Margaret Fuller Ossoli.—The London Athenaum states that a lady in England has in her possession a scaled package of the late Margaret Fuller's manuscripts—probably intended by her for publication. They are supposed to be the journals she kept during her stay in England. Upon her departure for the continent, she pisced them in the hands of a friend in London, with the injunction that the package should be returned, with the scal unbroken, to her hands. No provision was made for death, and the should be returned, with the seal unbroken, to her hands. No provision was made for death, and the lady who has the package feels no little difficulty as to the course she should pursue. The papers, of course, belong to Miss Fuller's heirs.

The Missing Schooner Penelope.—A letter from San Francisco, of Feb. 14, says of the Penelope, which let that port Oct. 17, for San Juan on the Pacific, and which has not since been heard from, that * Captain which has not since been heard from, that 'Captain-Dodge, of Beverly, her commander, owned her, and had his wife and child with him. Win. Hanna, who has a wife and child on Nantucket, was sailing-master of her. Among the passengers were Capt. Win. Hunter and Charles D. Pinkham, also from the

John Augustus, the Boston philanthropist, has recently published a work, from which it appears that during the last ten years, he has bailed out of the Police Court 589 persons. The bail amounted to \$18,394. The amount of fines and costs, \$1751 65. For the last eighteen years, in the Municipal Court, he has bailed 533 persons, on which the amount of bail was \$81,070, and the amount paid in part for fines and costs, \$466. This would make the number in both Courts 1102, bail \$99,464, for fines and costs, \$2417 65. In 1943, Mr. Augustus received aid from various persons to the amount of \$753, and for the last five years, his receipts have averaged \$1776. all of last five years, his receipts have averaged \$1776, all of which he is said to have expended in his labors.

New Hampshire Gazette.—This ancient and respectable newspaper commences the 13th week of its 98th year, under charge of Mr. Edward N. Fuller, late of the Manchester Mirror.

The Ioua Land Bill, which passed the Senate, 30 to 10, and is likely to pass the House, bestows upon that State, for railroad purposes, 1,500,000 acres of land.

Liquor Law, is growing prodigiously eloquent upon the right of juries to decide on law as well as fact— an idea which couldn't be got into its head during the

There is now living in the north part of Town There is now living in the north part of Townsend, an Ethiopian woman, named Susanna Huzzy, who has attained the ripe old age of nearly 103 years. Her husband was a slave in Massachusett, and won his freedom by enlisting in the Revolutionary service during the war. The old woman now enjoys the comfortable pension of ninety-six dollars per annum, and has recently made application for bounty lands, under an old statute of Massachusetts.—Brattleboro' (Vt.) Eanle.

The Duchess of Orleans has addressed the following letter to the President, refusing the dotation of 300,000 france, per annum, maintained to her in the decree of January 22d :-

'Monsieur,-As I do not acknowledge your right to plunder my family, neither do I acknowledge your right to assign to me a dotation in the name of France. I refuse the dowry.

HELENA D'ORLEANS.

Reuben Edmondson, better known as t Inch Bowers, the most noted thief in the Mississippi Valley, died in St. Louis on the 6th inst. He was years of age, and stated in a confession, which he made just before his death, that he had been arrested 115 times, and incarcerated in various prisons 61

Letters from Paris state that Hon. Dudley Selden, of New York, was lying at his hotel in a dying

St. Louis papers state that Gov. Kossuth con ented, for the first time in this country, to sit for his daguerreotype in that city.

The Whigs of Galveston, Texas, have declared in layor of Fillmore, and passed resolutions sustaining the Compromise. The New York papers say that the Western

trade pays better this spring than was expected, while the 'Nouth is laggard in its payments and its orders.' Wonder how 'Union' stock now is in the market! and whether the merchants there are as zealous ever in the business of negro-catching !

Six thousand ladies of Alleghany city have petitioned for the Maine Law.

Secretary Web ter was received in the Legisla ture of New Jersey, at Trenton, on the 26th ult. H

Kossuth arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult. No preparations were made to receive him, and but little excitement was shown.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 22. Patal Affray.—This evening, as a colored man, named Miles Hubel, was passing the corner of Wall and Water streets, in this city, he came in contact with an Irishman, and after an interchange of some blows, the Irishman, whose name could not be ascertained, stabbed Hubel so badly that he died shortly afterwards. ly afterwards.

The Mobile Advertiser says that a Miss Cushman was to commence walking 500 half miles in 500 consecutive half hours, upon the race course. She walks on the green turf in front of the ladies' stand when the weather is pleasant, and in the building

the above cases was \$71,098 18.

The Boston Courier says- When the American Plutarch arises, most assuredly his first 'paral-lel' will be that of Washington and Webster.'

If the future American Plutarch gets an inkling he will be in no haste to 'arise.'

Ole Bull gave a concert at Washington on Fri-

The Hungarians in Iowa have sold out their

Kossuth.—No preparations were made to receive M. Kossuth at Memphis, Tenn., and he therefore did not

The Presbytery of Utica have adopted resolu-tions in favor of the Maine Liquor Law, and against the Fugitive Slave Law. The Presbytery of Geneva have also adopted resolutions against the Fugitive

The new Custom House at New Orleans covers two acres of ground, and is one-third larger than the Capitol at Washington. It is built of Massachu-

Seven thousand pounds of powder were con-sumed in one blast at Holyhead, England. The ex-plosion dislodged thirty thousand tons of rock.

land) of the 12th ult., announces the arrival of the Bosphorus, with news of the termination of the war at the Cape, and the unconditional surrender of the

Louis Napoleon is said to have ordered his but to be placed in each of the communes of Pari

A letter from St. Bartholomew, dated March announces a destructive fire on that Island, on the 2d inst., consuming 120 buildings. The sufferers are represented as being in a most heart-rending condi-

Hanging in New York.—The executions which have recently taken place in New York, have been as productive of evil as the sowing of dragons' teeth. Ten persons now lie in the jails of New York awaiting their trial for murder; seven for manslaughter; and one for infanticide; and every mail that reaches us, adds to the length of the catalogue.—Worcester Pal. MEMPHIS, March 27th.

MEMPHIS, March 27th.

Steamboat Explosion—Eight Lives Lost—Sinking of a Steamer.—The steamer Pocahontas collapsed both the flues of her middle boiler, killing eight persons and severely scalding eighteen others. All the sufferers belong to the Western States.

The steamer Grampus sunk in the Hutchee River. No lives were lost.

It is stated that Essex County, Massachus more densely populated than any other tract of land of its size in the United States. Its population in 1850 was 31,307; number of towns, 30; population to square mile, 328.

A most Horrible Fight between two Catholic Priests. Madrid, Feb. 18.—A letter from Logrono mentions a murder committed by one priest upon another, in the vestry of Brieves church. A quarrel had taken place between them as to who should say the first mass-After a turious personal conflict, in which they struck one another with the sacred vases, one of them, who is noted for his ferocity, beat out the other's brains with a [holy] crucifix.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Proceedings of the A. S. Convention assembled in Philadelphis, Dec. 4, 5, 6, 1833—which resulted in the formation of the A. A. S. Society;
First, second, third Amnual Reports of the American A. S. Society;
Garrison's Thoughts on Colonization;
Any one who has either of the above for sale, will confer a favor on me by informing me of the fact, by a letter addressed to me in Boston.

WM. I. BOWDITCH.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

PARKER PILLABURY and ALONZO J. GROVER, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in LA WRENCE, on Saturday evening and Sunday, April 3 and 4, commencing on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.

To They will also lecture at ROCHESTER, N. H., Monday evening, April 5, and at GREAT FALLS, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, April

WORCESTER COUNTY (NORTH DIVISION)

The annual meeting of the Worcester County (North Division) Anti-Slavery Society will be held at LEO-MINSTER, in the Town Hall, on FAST DAY,

sign to be present; and we hope to see a large repre-sentation of the Anti-Slavery of Worcester North.

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 8, 1852, and the evening previous, commencing at I o'clock.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, DANIEL FOSTER, and other able speakers, will be present. The occasion will probably be one of deep interest.

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

DANIEL S. WHITNEY,

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Sce'ety, will lecture at HOLDEN, on Sunday evening. April 4.

ABINGTON NOTICE.

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

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 servent in and around the house. Both these men, it is believed, will give satisfaction. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

Anti-Scrofulous Panacea.

THE numerous respectable testimonies in favor of the ANTI SCROFULOUS PANACEA for the cure of SCROFULA and different complaints engendered from the disordered state of the digestive Panacea is pleasant to the taste, 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 Rheum, Ulcers, Piles, cold hands and foct, cutaneous Discases, and Humors of every description. In fine, the Anti-Scrofutous 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. CROOKER, Agent, 382 Washington street, Liberty Tree Block, opposite Boylston street; Redding & Co., 8 State Street, and Weeks & Potter, 154 Washington street, Agents.

Agents.

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

GREAT SPRING MEDICINE. DR. PORTER'S

Anti Scrofulous Panacea, OR the cure of SCROFULA and HUMORS of ev-FOR the cure of SCROFULA and HUMORS of every description. Also, good in various chronia diseases incident to the human body. It is a medicine of great value in all complaints arising from impure blood. It is safe, pleasant to the taste, very exhibitaring, 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.

Made and sold at 169 Hanover street, where the Proprietor can be consulted in reference to the med-

Proprietor can be consulted in reference to the medicine: Brewer, Stevens & Cashing, No. 92 Washing-ton street, wholesale and retail Agents. Also, by David Mead, Lynn. Orders for the Panacea and other Botanic Medicines will be promptly answered.

March 19

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S GREAT AMERICAN TALE ENTITLED

THIS great work, which has been long 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 delineation of character, it is unrivalled, and will add fresh laurely to the contents of the character. fresh laurels to the reputation of the talented author-ess. It will be published in two volumes 12 mo, 312 pages in each volume, with six elegant designs by Billings, engraved by Baker, in three styles of bind-ing; paper cover for \$1 10, cloth \$1 50, cloth, full giit, \$2, with discount to the trade. Early urders solicited.

JOHN P. JEWEIT & CO., Publishers, Bostor For sale by the principal Booksellers in the

March 12

United States.

JUST published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill, Boston :

Selections from the Writings and Speeches of William Lloyd Garrison. With an Appendix. Price,

Letter to Louis Kossuth, concerning Freedom and Slavery in the United States, in behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Price, 25 cts.

JOHN OLIVER,

CARPENTER. No. 33, PRIEND STREET, (UP STAIRS,)

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

March 14

DR. PORTER'S MEDICAL OPPICE,

WILL give particular attention to the treatment of Serotula and all kinds of Humors. Advice gra-

earth; but let us trust in the Lord, and do our duty leaving the event with him, and say, 'Thy will be done.' He sees not as man sees. He has assured us that truth and good will finally triumph. The oiland wine will not be really injured, though to appearondiate s ance they may be for a while; they only become purer by this conflict. As I remarked above, in a thunder tempest, the impure air is destroyed, not the

When I think of the American Church, it remind

My friend and brother in behalf of human rights shough I see so many evils in our country, both in

of hell. writings, knows that what I have stated above is conample of New Church people be either for or against belief whom I highly esteem. Law, I think they must have assembled in Pandemonium, and summoned a host of Princes of all th Genil in the infernal regions to abet them. I should not be surprised if they should attempt to pass one more law-that is, one to put an end to freedom of speech. Perhaps they will be wise enough not to undertake that. If there is such a law passed, it will only hasten the conflict between oppression and freedom-bring it sooner to a crisis. The Fugitive Slave

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

the roof of a low building adjoining, and soom the front fell directly into the street, when the building was entirely demolished.

There was a rumor, at one time, that several persons had been either killed or very badly injured; but as far as we could learn, only one person was injured—George Esty, belonging to No. 7 of Charlestown—who was very hadly injured by the falling of the south wall. His left leg was broken, and he was otherwise bruised. Three firemen were upon the huilding next south of the Temple, upon which the wall fell, but they luckily escaped the falling ruins.

Several others were hadly cut and bruised, but we can learn of no other serious injuries.

The fire caught in a room on the third floor, occupied by Benjamin Champney, portrait and landscape mainter. As we are informed, a person was filling a lighted lamp with burning fluid, when an explosion took place, and fire was immediately communicated to the room. The flames were partially checked by a few citizens until the engines arrived, by which time the flames had made such headway that it was found impossible to subdue them. A light breeze from the west gently fanned the flames, and they spread with assonishing randitive.

west gently fanned the names, and they spread wim astonishing rapidity.

The Tremont Temple, as is well known, was for-merly the home of the Drama, having been built as a theatre in 1827, and was used as such till 1843, when it was sold to the Baptists for public worship, for

among you, in that place which he shall choose in one \$2.500.
There was insurance on the building to the amount of \$42.000, divided between four offices—one in this city, one in Hartford, one in Salem, and one in Port-

Dr. J. Cheever, Botanie Medicines.

non, under whose branches all nations may take J. K. Hayes, Superintendent, E. G. Leach, Surgeon Dentiat. shelter, to appearance, the admiration of the world.

John Pope, Portrait Painter. B. F. Mason, Portrait Painter. John C. King, Sculptor. Wellman Morrison, Portrait Painter.

Rev. Mr. Shepard lost a valuable library, which he had stored in the tourth story.

Thomas Thompson, Esq., who had a collection of

William L. Maynard, dentist, lost about \$100.

Mr. Kimberly, crayon painter, lost every thing.

Mr. King, the sculptor, lost probably over \$3000.

Among his collection were marble busts of Webster,
Clay, Calhoun, and many other eminent men, which
he had been at great cost in procuring.

Among Mr. Pope's collection of paintings was a
portrait of Madame Tedesco, which has been much
admired by thousands, and which was destroyed. public and other warlike governments, and the Church

The building next South of the Temple was com-

on the evening of the 30th uit., bringing 240 passengers, and a million and a half of gold. She brings San Francisco dates to March 2d.

The town of Downieville, California, was destroyed

Constitution are being prosecuted with energy, and a bill for that purpose has been introduced in the

minished, owing to the scarcity of water. Very little rain has fallen since last steamer. Crime is on the increase, particularly hurglaries and

Later accounts from the Downieville fire represents the loss at \$750.000.

A great project is on foot for organizing a company to turn the South Fork of the American river.

A series of Indian atrocities have been committed on Feather river, and some hundred miners had executed summary justice on as many of them as could be discovered. The ship Pactolus, which left San Francisco on th

sel is a total loss.

A number of Indians had been arrested at Onion Valley for murdering a traveller, and several of them

olicing among the miners.

A regular line of clippers has been established be

Ph.lippe.

Spain.—The Government intends to reinforce the garrisons of Cuba and Porto Rico by from three to

The Boston Post, in anticipation of the Maine

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Thursday, April 8.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and other speakers de-

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, President.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

DR. WM. CLARK'S

dered from the disordered state of the digestive organs, 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 Scrofula, in Chronic Diseases of the Liver and Kidnevs; by its purifying nature it cleanses the blood of all morbid impurities, and quickens the circulation to a healthy action. The Anti-Scrofulous Panacea is pleasant to the taste, and is found also to be an excellent remedy in Jaundice and Dysapetric

Will be Ready March 20.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. OR LIPE AMONG THE LOWLY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Twentieth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. With an Appendix, containing the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, and the Speeches of Wendell Phillips made in the Melo-deon and in Fancuil Hall. Price, twenty-free cents.

The Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., October, 1851. Price, March 5,

BOSTON.

No. 161 HANOVER STREET.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTERS, LIBERATOR OFFICE, 21 CORNEILL.

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From the Pennsylvania Freeman. TO LUCRETIA MOTT. Yes! rear Truth's standard firm and high, And let its folds float full and free! Give forth the word, though foes are nigh, And let the winds thy trumpet be!

Glad messengers, methinks, are they, To bear the joyful tidings on To thousands who shall yet obey, And hail their coming as the dawn.

Yes! speak again, and yet again, Until the dead shall hear thy voice; Till sect shall loose its hold en men, And spirits, disenthralled, rejoice.

Ay, speak until the word shall break The crushing arm of silent power— Shall bid the lofty mountains quake, And tremble as the lowly flower.

And pause thou not, till living light Dispel the gathered mists of years; And all come rallying to the Right, E'en though it be through strife and tears.

And cease thou not till every slave Stand fearless on his fallen chain-Till mental shackles find a grave-The thousand-hearted beast be slain. Then shall our own Messiah come.

The bright Messiah of our day-Clothed in the majesty of Love, With Justice, Mercy, Truth, to sway. And can it be that words like thine Will only fall on drifting sand?

And can it be that truths divine, Thus scattered broadcast o'er the land, Shall yield no harvest to the eye-Shall bring no laborers forth to reap-Shall prompt no loud and piercing cry,

To wake the nation from its sleep? No! there are spirits far and near, Glad watchers of the growing light, Ready to hail with voice of cheer

The first faint whisper for the Right ;-To bid thee speed thy onward way, To fearless be, as thou hast been, To shrink not from the face of clay, To speak when silence would be sin.

And shall I offer thanks to thee, For thy deep-searching words of truth, For thy defence of holy things, Thy love of freedom, man, forsooth?

No, rather let me thank thy God, Who sent his messenger to here abide, That I have lived to hear thy words, That I have lived ere thou hast died.

> From the Portland Pleasure Boat. A QUESTION. BY J. HACKER

When impudence thrusts merit down, And roguery rules o'er right-When justice, mercy-ev'ry good Is trampled on by might-

When demagogues, intent on pelf, O'er righteousness bear rule, And every honest man is classed Beside the knave or fool-

When drones in idleness grow fat, While those who toil are lean-When purity is called a vice, And virtue counted mean-

When perfumed fops pretend to preach Humility and grace,
And churchmen and their ladies strut In purple, gold and lace-

When gilded temples rear their spires So proudly to the sky, While worn-out honest men are left In pauper cells to die-

When money is the mighty god, To whom the millions bow, And popularity their Christ, And all the Christ they know-

When grim old prisons deck the land, Vile tombs for living men, And gallows ornaments the hill, And powder-house the glen-

When arsenal, and fort, and ship, Are stored with gun and ball, And 'godly priests in sacred robes' Preach to support them ali-

When nation may with nation war, Shedding their brothers' blood, Spreading destruction through the land, Like tempest, fire, and flood

When one may own a hundred slaves, And rob them of their all; And even barter men for gold. In auction mart or stall-

When one a thousand seres holds, And others not a rod. What are we better than the class Who say: 'There is no God'?

LITTLE CHARLIE.

Charlie, darling little Charlie, Much beloved, but blighted carly, Blinding tears our grief are telling, As we scan thy narrow dwelling. Household echoes, lately ringing

With the gladness of thy singing, Now are silent, or awaken To the wail of hearts forsaken. While the budding woods are growing,

Daffodils and pansies blowing. Song-birds to their haunts returning. Thou hast gone, and left us mourning. Mourning for our vanish'd pleasure.

Mourning for our cherish'd treasure : Words of consolation spurning. Comfort finding but in mourning.

To thee, baby, hearts were clinging, Now with wordless sorrow wringing, He recalled thee home who gave thee; Night was come, and death would have thee.

So we leave thee here in slumber, Which no earthly pain can cumber, Till the trump of God awake thee, Home to Christ in bliss to take thee.

THE DAGUARREOTYPE.

This is the pictured likeness of my love: How true to life! It seems to breathe and move; Fire, love and sweetness o'er each feature melt; The face expresses all the spirit felt; Here, while I gaze within those large, dark eyes, I almost see the living spirit rise; While lights and shadows, all harmonious, glow, And heavenly radiance settles on that brow. And then that mouth !- how tranquil its repose ! Sleeping in fragrance, like a sleeping rose; It seems the ruby gate of love and bliss, ust form'd to murmur sighs, to smile, and kiss !

Selections.

THE ESCAPE PROM THE SLAVE BUYE -HOW THE PUGITIVE IS HUNTED.

As a specimen of the dramatic power displayed in the remarkable and thrilling work by Harriet Beecher Stowe, entitled 'Unele Tom's Cabin,' (just published, and selling with great rapidity,) we take the following extract from it.

Mr. Shelby, an indulgent slaveholder, becom cuniarily embarrassed, and is reluctantly compelled to sell Uncle Tom, and also a beautiful little child, belonging to a favorite slave named Eliza. The purchases was a slave speculator, by the name of Haley. Eliza overheard the agreement between Shelby and Haley for her child, and, filled with horror and excited to desperation at the thought of being separated, she fled that night with her darling boy for Canada, if happily she might find it. She is hotly pursued by Haley, accompanied by two of Mr. Shelby's slaves. who ingeniously contrive to throw various hindrances in his way, in order to enable the fugitive to gain time. The parties at length meet on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river.

In consequence of all the various delays, it was about three-quarters of an hour after Eliza had laid her child to sleep in the village tavern, that the party came riding into the same place. Eliza was stand-ing by the window, looking out in another direction, ing by the window, looking out in another direction, when Sam's quick eye caught a glimpse of her. Haley and Andy were two yards behind. At this crisis, Sam contrived to have his hat blown off, and uttered a loud and characteristic ejaculation, which startled her at once; she drew suddenly back; the whole train swept by the window, round to the front

door.

A thousand lives seemed to be concentrated in that one moment to Eliza. Her room opened by a side door to the river. She caught her child, and sprang down the steps towards it. The trader caught a full than the steps towards it. down the steps towards it. The trader caught a full glimpse of her, just as she was disappearing down the bank; and throwing himself from his horse, and calling loudly on Sam and Andy, he was after her like a hound after a deer. In that dizzy moment, her feet to her scarce seemed to touch the ground, and a moment brought her to the water's edge. Right on behind they came; and, nerved with strength such as God gives only to the desperate, with one wild ere and flying lean, she vanlled sheer over the wild cry and flying leap, she vaulted sheer over the turbid current by the shore, on to the raft of ice be-

turbid current by the shore, on to the raft of ice beyond. It was a desperate leap—impossible to any thing but madness and despair; and Haley, Sam, and Andy, instinctively cried out, and lifted up their hands, as she did it.

The huge green fragment of ice on which she alighted, pitched and cracked as her weight came on it, but she staid there not a moment. With wild cries and desperate energy she leaped to another and still another cake;—stumbling—leaping and still another cake;—stumbling—leaping—slipping—springing upwards again! Her shoes are gone—her stockings cut from her feet—while blood marked every step; but she saw nothing, felt nothing, fill dimle as its alone. ing, till dimly, as in a dream, she saw the Ohio side,

nd a man helping her up the bank.
'Yer a brave gal, now, whoever ye ar!' said the man, with an oath.

Eliza recognized the voice and face of a man who

owned a farm not far from her own home. Owned a farm not far from her own home.

O, Mr. Symmes!—save me—do save me—do hide me!' said Eliza.

'Why, what's this?' said the man. 'Why, if 'tan't Shelby's gal!'

'tan't Shelby's gal!'
'My child!—this boy!—he'd sold him! There is his Mas'r,' said she, pointing to the Kentucky shore.
'O, Mr. Symmes, you've got a little boy!'
'So I have,' said the man, as he roughly, but kindly, drew her up the steep bank. 'Besides, you're a right have gal. I like grit wherever I see it.' right brave gal. I like grit, wherever I see it.'
When they had gained the top of the bank, the

When they had gained the top of the bank, the man paused.

'I'd be glad to do something for ye,' said he; but then there's nowhar I can take ye. The best I can do is to tell ye to go thar,' said he, pointing to a large white house which stood by itself, off the main street of the village. 'Go thar; they're kind folks. There's no kind of danger but they'll help you,—they're up to all that sort o' thing.'

'The Lord bless you!' said Eliza, earnestly.

'No 'casion, no 'casion in the world,' said the

man. 'What I've done's no 'count.'
'And, oh, surely, sir, you won't tell any one?'
'Go to thunder, gal! What do you take a feller for? In course not,' said the man. 'Come, now, go along like a likely, sensible gal, as you are. You've arnt your liberty, and you shall have it, for all me.'

The woman folded her child to her bosom, and walked firmly and swiftly away. The man stood and | tell ye!

"Sheloy, now, mebbe won't think this yer the most neighborly thing in the world; but what's a feller to do? If he catches one of my gals in the same fix, he's welcome to pay back. Somehow I never could see no kind o' critter a starvin' and pantin', and trying to clar theirselves, with the dogs arter 'em, and go agin 'em. Besides, I don't see no kind of 'casion for me to be hunter and catcher for the folks, neither.'

'Help it! why, I buys a gal, and if she's got a young un to be sold, I jest walks up and puts my that to her face, and says, 'Look here, now, if you give me one word out of your head, I'll smash yer face in. I won't hear one word—not the beginning of a word.' I says to 'em, 'This yer young un 's mine, and not yourn, and you've no kind o' business with it. You going to sall it, first change, er for other folks, neither.'

tions, and consequently was betrayed into acting in a sort of Christianized manner, which, if he had been better situated and more enlightened, be would gins and gives a yelp, why'—and Mr. Loker

not have been left to do.

Haley had stood a perfectly, amazed spectator of the scene, till Eliza had disappeared up the bank, when he turned a blank, inquiring look on Sam and

Andy. . That ar was a tolable fair stroke of business, said Sam.
'The gal's got seven devils in her, I believe!'

said Haley, 'How like a wildcat she jumped!

Eliza made her desperate retreat across the river just in the dusk of twilight. The gray mist of evening, rising slowly from the river, enveloped her as she disappeared up the bank, and the swollen current and floundering masses of ice presented a hopeless barrier between her and her pursuer. Haley, therefore, slowly and discontentedly returned to the little tayern, to ponder further what was to be done. The woman opened to him the door of a little par-lor, covered with a rag carpet, where stood a table with a very shining black oil-cloth, sundry lank, high-backed wood chairs, with some plaster images in re-splendent colors on the mantel-shelf, above a very dinly-smoking grate; a long hard-wood sette ex-tended its uneasy length by the chimney, and here

Haley sat himself down to meditate on the instabil-ity of human hopes and happiness in general.

'What did I want with the little cuss now,' said he to himself, 'that I should have got myself treed like a coon, as I am, this yar way?' and Haley relieved himself by repeating over a not very select litany of imprecations on himself, which, though was the best possible reason to consider them as true, we shall, as a matter of taste, omit.

He was startled by the loud and dissonant voice of a man who was apparently dismounting at the or. He hurried to the window.
'By the land! if this yer an't the nearest, now, to

what I've heard folks call Providence,' said Haley. Haley hastened out. Standing by the bar, in the corner of the room, was a brawny, muscular man, full six feet in height, and broad in proportion. He was dressed in a coat of buffalo skip, made with the hair optward, which gave him a shaggy and fierce appearance, perfectly in keeping with the whole air of his physiognomy. In the head and face, every organ and lineament expressive of brutal and unhesitating violence was in a state of the highest possiievelopment. Indeed, could our readers fancy a bull-dog come to man's estate, and walking about in a hat and coat, they would have no inapt idea of the general style and effect of his physique. He was accompanied by a travelling companion, in many respects in exact contrast to hinself. He was short and slender, lithe and cat-like in his motions, and had a peering, mousing expression about his keen black eyes, with which every feature of his face seemed sharpened into sympathy; his thin, long nose, ran out as if it was eager to bore into the nature of things in general; his sleek, thin, black hair, was stuck eagerly forward, and all his motions and evolutions expressed a dry, cautious acuteness. The little man stood tip-toe, and putting his head first to one side and then to the other, and snuffing considerately in the directions of the various bottles, ordered at last a mint julep, in a thin and quivering voice, and with an air of great circumspection. When poured out, he took it and looked at it with a complacent air, like a man who thinks he has done

and proceeded to dispose of it in short and well-advised sips.

'Wal, now, who'd a thought this yer luck 'ad come to me? Why, Loker, how are ye?' said Ha-ley coming forward, and extending his hand to the

big man.
The devil!' was the civil reply. 'What brought you here, Haley?' you here, Haley?'

The mousing man, who bore the name of Marks, instantly stopped his sipping, and, poking his head forward, looked shrewdly on the new acquaintance, as a cat sometimes looks at a moving dry leaf, or some other possible object of pursuit.

'I say, Tom, this yer's the luckiest thing in the world. I'm in a devil of a hobble, and you must

relp me out."
"Ugh? aw! like enough!' grunted his compla

"Ugh? aw! like enough!" grunted his complacent acquaintance. 'A body may be pretty sure of that, when you're glad to see 'em; something to be made off of 'em. What's the blow now? 'You've got a friend here?' said Haley, looking doubtfully at Marks; 'partner, perhaps? 'Yes, I have. Here, Marks! here's that ar feller that I was in with in Natchez.' 'Shall be pleased with his acquaintance,' said Marks, thrusting out a long, thin hand, like a raven's claw. 'Mr. Haley, I believe?' 'The same, sir,' said Haley. 'And now, gentlemen, seein' as we've met so happily, I think I'll stand up to a small matter of a treat in this here parlor. So, now, old coon,' said he to the man at the bar, 'get us hot water, and apgar, and cigars, and plenty of the real stuff, and we'll have a blow out.' Behold, then, the candles lighted, the fire stimulated to the burning point in the grate, and our three

Behold, then, the candles lighted, the fire stimu-lated to the burning point in the grate, and our three worthies seated round a table, well spread with all the accessories to good fellowship enumerated be-

fore.

Haley began a pathetic recital of his peculiar troubles. Loker shut up his mouth, and listened to him with gruff and surly attention. Marks, who was anxiously and with much fidgeting compounding a tumbler of punch to his own peculiar taste, occa-sionally looked up from his employment, and, poking his sharp nose and chin almost into Haley's face gave the most earnest heed to the whole narrative. The conclusion of it appeared to amuse him extremely, for he shook his shoulders and sides in silence, and perked up his thin lips with an air of

great internal enjoyment.

'So, then, ye're fairly sewed up, an't ye?' he said; 'he! he! he! It's neatly done, too.'

'This yer young-un business makes lots of trouble in the trade,' said Haley, dolefully.

'If we could get a breed of gais that did n't care, now, for their young uns,' said Marks, 'tell ye, I think 't would be 'bout the greatest modern improvement I knows on,'—and Marks patronized his joke by a quiet introductory sniggle.

by a quiet introductory sniggle.
'Jes so,' said Haley; 'I never couldn't see into it; young uns is heaps of trouble to 'em; one would think, now, they'd be glad to get clear on 'em; but they arn't. And the more trouble a young un is, and ne more good for nothing, as a gen'l thing, the

'Wal, Mr. Haley,' said Marks, 'jest pass the hot water. Yes, sir, you sayjest what I feel, and all'us have. Now, I bought a gal once, when I was in the trade,—a tight, likely wench she was, too, and quite considerable smart—and she had a young un that was mis able sickly; it had a crooked back, or something or other; and I jest gin't away to a man that thought he'd and I jest gin't away to a man that thought he'd take his chance raising on't, being it did n't cost nothin'—never thought, yer know, of the gal's takin' on about it,—but, Lord, yer oughter seen how she went on. Why, re'lly, she did seem to me to valley the child more 'cause t' was sickly and cross, and plagued her; and she warn't making b'lieve, neither,—cried about it, she did, and lopped round, as is she'd lost every friend she had. It re'lly was dro to think on 't. Lord, there an't no end to women' notions.

'Wal, jest so with me,' said Haley. 'Last sum mer, down on Red river, I got a gal traded off on me with a likely lookin child enough, and his eyes looked as bright as yourn; but, come to look, I found him stone blind. Fact—he was stone blind. Wal, ye see, I thought there warn't no harm in my jest passing him along, and not sayin' nothin'; and I'd got him nicely swapped off for a keg o' but come to get him away from the gal, she was jes like a tiger. So 't was before we started, and hadn't got my gang chained up; so what should sh do but ups upon a cotton-bale, like a cat, ketches a knife from one of the deck hands, and, I tell ye, she nade all fly for a minit, till she saw 'twan't no use; and she jest turns round and pitches head first, young on and all, into the river,-went down plump,

Bah!' said Tom Loker, who had listened to these stories with ill-repressed disgust,— shif'less both on ye! my gals don't cut up no such shines,

Indeed! how do you help it?' said Marks,

looked after her.

'Shelby, now, mebbe won't think this yer the briskly.

'Shelby, now, mebbe won't think this yer the briskly.

'Help it! why, I buys a gal, and if she's got a line walks up and puts my

business with it. I'm going to sell it, first chance; So spoke this poor, heathenish Kentuckian, who mind you don't cut up none o' your shines about it gins and gives a yelp, why'---and Mr. Loker brought down his fist with a thump that fully ex-

'That ar's what ye may call emphasis,' says Marks, poking Haley in the side, and going into another small giggle. 'An't Tom peculiar? he! he! he! I say, Tom, I s'pect you make 'em understand, for all niggers' heads is woolly. They don't never have no doubt o' your mearing, Tom. If you an't the devil, Tom, you's his twin brother, I'll say that for

Tom received the compliment with becoming modesty, and began to look as affable as was consistent, as John Bunyan says, 'with his doggish na-

Haley, who had been imbibing very freely the sta ple of the evening, began to feel a sensible elevation and enlargement of his moral faculties,—a phe nomenon not unusual with gentlemen of a seriou

and reflective turn, under similar circumstances.

'Wal, now, Tom,' he said, 'ye re'lly is too bad, as I al'ays told ye; ye know, Tom, you and I used to talk over these yer matters down in Natchez, and I used to prove to ye that we made full as much, and was as well off for this yer world, by treatin' on 'em well, besides keepin' a better chance for comin' in the kingdom at last, when wust comes to wus and thar an't any thing else left to get, ye know.'

'Boh!' said Tom, 'don't I know?—don't make n

too sick with any such stuff,—my stomach is a leetl riled now; and Tom drank half a glass of ra 'I say,' said Haley, and leaning back in his chai

and gesturing impressively, 'I'll say this now, al'ays meant to drive my trade so as to make mone on't, fust and foremost, as much as any man; but, then, trade an't everything, and money an't everything, 'canse we's all got souls. I don't care, now, who hears me say it,—and I think a cussed sight on it,—so I may as well come out with it. I b'lieve in religion, and one of these days, when I 've got matters tight and says. I calculates to tend to my soul and tight and snug, I calculates to tend to my soul and them ar matters; and so what's the use of doing any more wickedness than's re'lly necessary?—it don't

seem to me it's 't all prudent.'
 'Tend to yer soul!' repeated Tom, contempts
ously; 'take a bright look-out to find a soul is you,—save yourself any care on that score. If the devil sifts you through a hair sieve, he won't find

one.'
Why.Tom, you're cross,' said Haley; 'why can't ye take it pleasant, now, when a feller's talking for your good?'
Stop that ar jaw o' yourn, there,' said Tom, gruf-

key! 'You're generally a fool!' said Tom, gruffly.
'Come, now, Loker, none of your huffs' said
Marks, licking his lips; 'you see, Mr. Haley's a
puttin' us in the way of a good job, I reckon; just
hold still,—these yer arrangements is my forte.
This yer gal, Mr. Haley, how is she? what is
she?'

she?'
'Wal! white and handcome—well brought up.
I'd a gin Shelby eight hundred or a thousand, and
then made well on her?

'White and handcome—well brought up!' said

Marks, his sharp eyes, nose and mouth, all alive with enterprise. 'Look here, now, Loker, a beautiful opening. We'll do a business here on our own account;—we does the catchin'; the boy, of course,

with enterprise. 'Look here, now, Loker, a beautiful opening. We'll do a business here on our own account:—we does the catchin'; the boy, of course, goes to Mr. Haley,—we takes the gal to Orleans to speculate on. An't it beautiful?'

Tom, whose great heavy month had stood ajarduring this communication, now suddenly snapped it together, as a big dog closes on a piece of meat, and seemed to be digesting the idea at his leisure.

'Ye see,' said Marks to Haley, stirring his punch as he did so, 'ye see, we has justices convenient at all p'inits along shore, that does up any little jobs in our line quite reasonable. Tom, he does the knock-in' down and that ar, and I come in all dressed up—shining boots—every thing first chop, when the swearin''s to be done. You oughter see, now,' said Marks, in a glow of professional pride, 'how I can tone it off. One day, I'm just come from my plantotion on Pearl river, where I works seven hundred niggers; then, again, I come out a distant relation of Henry Clay, or some old cock in Kentuck. Tallents is different, you know. Now, Tom's a rearer when there's any thumping or fighting to be done; but at lying, he an't good, Tom an't—ye see, it don't come natural to him; but, Lord, if ther's a feller in the country that can swear to any thing and every thing, and put in all the circumstances and flourishes with a longer face, and carry 't through better 'n I can, why, I'd like to see him, that's a feller in the country that can swear to any thing and every thing, and put in all the circumstances and flourishes with a longer face, and carry 't through better 'n I can, why, I'd like to see him, that's a feller in the country that can swear to any thing and every thing, and put in all the circumstances and flourishes with a longer face, and carry 't through better 'n I can, why, I'd like to see him, that's a feller in the country that can swear to any thing and every thing, and put in all the circumstances and flourishess with a longer face, and carry 't through better 'n I can, why, I'd li

't would be a heap more relisation in they was not foun, yer know.'

Tom Loker, who, as we have made it appear, was a man of slow thoughts and movements, here interrupted Marks by bringing his heavy fist down on the table, so as to make all ring again. 'R'll do!' he

'Lord bless ye, Tom, ye needn't break all the glasses!' said Marks; 'save your fist for time o' But, gentlemen, an't I to come in for a share of

An't it enough we catch the boy for ye?' said Loker. 'What do ye want?'
'Wal,' said Haley, 'if I gives you the job, it's

worth something—say ten per cent. on the profits, expenses paid.

Now, said Loker, with a tremendous oath, and striking the table with his heavy fist, 'don't I know

striking the table with his heavy fist, 'don't I know you, Dan Haley? Don't you think to come it over me! Suppose Marks and I have taken up the catchin' trade, jest to 'commodate gentlemen like you, and get nothin' for ourselves?—Not by a long chalk! We'll have the gal, out and out, and you keep quiet, or, ye see, we'll have both,—what's to hinder? Han't you show'd us the game? It's as free to us as you, I hope. If you or Shelby wants to chase us, look where the partridges was last year:

chase us, look where the partrioges was last year, if you find them or us, you 're quite welcome.'

'O, wal, certainly, jest let it go at that,' said Haley, alarmed; 'you catch the boy for the job;—you allers did trade far with me, Tom, and was up to yer word.'
'Ye know that,' said Tom; 'I don't pretend non

of your snivelling ways, but I won't lie in my counts with the devil himself. What I see I'll do, I will do

with the devil himself. What I ses I'll do, I will do
—you know that, Dan Haley.'
'Jes so, jes so.—I said so, Tom,' said Haley; 'and
if you'd only promise to have the boy for me in a
week, at any point you'll name, that 's all I want.'
'But it an't all I want, by a long jump,' said Tom.
'Ye don't think I did business with you, down in
Natchez, for nothing, Haley; I've learned to hold
an eel, when I catch him. You 've got to fork over
fifty dollars, flat down, or this child don't start a peg.
I know yer'

know yer.'
'Why, when you have a job in hand that ma bring a clean profit of somewhere about a thousand or sixteen hundred, why, Tom, you're onreasonable,

said Haley.
'Yes, and has n't we business booked for five weeks to come—all we can do? And suppose we young un, and finally does n't catch the gal—and gals allers is the devil to catch—what 's then? would you pay us a cent—would you? I think I see you a doin' it—ugh! No, no; flap down your fifty. If a doin' it—ugh! No, no; flap down your fifty. If we get the job, and it pays, I'll hand it back; if we don't, it 's for our trouble;—that 's far, an't it, Marks?'

'Certainly, certainly,' said Marks, with a concili-

will have the boy for yer, any where ye'll name; won't ye, Tom?'
'If I find the young un, I'll bring him on to Cincinnati, and leave him at Granny Belcher's, on the landing,' said Loker.

Marks had got from his pocket a greasy pocket-book, and taking a long paper from thence, he sat down, and fixing his keen black eyes upon it, began mumbling over its contents: 'Barnes—Shelby Counmumbling over its contents: 'Barnes ty-boy Jim, three hundred dollars for him, dead or

Edwards-Dick and Lucy-man and wife, six hundred dollars; wench Polly and her two children—six hundred for her or her head.

'I'm jest a runnin' over our business, to see if we can take up this yer handily. Loker,' he said, after a pause, 'we must set Adams and Springer on the track of these yer; they've been booked some time.'

They 'll charge too much,' said Torn. 'I'll manage that ar; they's young in the business, and must spect to work cheap,' said Marks, as he continued to read. Ther's three on 'em cusy cases, 'cause all you 've got to do is to shoot 'em, or swear they is shot; they could n't, of course, charge much for that. Them other cases, he said, folding the paper, 'will bear puttin' off a spell. So now you saw this yer gal when she landed?

'To be sure,—plain as I see you.'
'And a man helpin' on her up the bank?' said

'Most likely,' said Marks, 'she's took in some-where; but where's a question. Tom, what do you sny?' . 'We must cross the river to-night, no mistake,

said Tom.
But there's no boat about, said Marks. 'The ice 'Don'no nothing 'bout that—only it's got to be done,' said Tom, decidedly.

'Dear me,' said Marke, fidgeting, 'it'll be—I say,' he said, walking to the window, 'it's as dark as a wolf's mouth, and, Tom—'

'O, no; I an't a grain afraid,' said Marks, 'only—'
Only what?' said Tom.
'Well, about the boat. You see, there an't any

'I heard a woman say there was one, on coming along this evening, and that a man was going to cross over in it. Neck or nothing, we must go with him,'

'I s'pose you've got good dogs,' said Haley.
'First rate,' said Marks. 'But what's the use?
you han't got nothin' o' hers to smell on.'
'Yes, I have,' said Haley, triumphantly. 'Here's
her shawl she left on the bed in her hurry; she left her bonnet, too.'
'That ar's lucky,' said Loker; 'fork over,

'That ar's lucky,' said Loker; 'fork over,'
'Though the dogs might damage the gal, if they
come on her unawars,' said Haley.
'That ar's a consideration,' said Marks. 'Our
dogs tore a feller half to pieces, once, down in Mobile, 'fore we could get 'em off.'
'Well, ye see, for this sort that's to be sold for
their looks, that ar' wont answer,' said Haley.
'I do see,' said Marks. 'Besides, if she's got
took in, 'tan't no go, neither. Dogs is no 'count in
these yer up states, where these critters gets carried; of course, ye can't get on their track. They
only does down in plantations, where niggers, when
they runs, has to do their own running, and don't
get no help.'

Well, said Loker, who had just stepped out of

he door to make some inquiries, 'they say the man's come with the boat; so, Marks—'
That worthy cast a rueful look at the comfortable

After exchanging a few words of further arrangement. Haley, with visible reluctance, handed over the fifty dollars to Tom, and the worthy trio separated for the night.

If any of our refined and Christian readers object to the society into which this scene introduces them, let us beg them to begin and conquer their prejudicing the state of the society into which this scene introduces them, let us beg them to begin and conquer their prejudicing the state of ces in time. The catching business, we beg to re-mind them, is rising to the dignity of a lawful and patriotic profession. If all the broad land between the Mississippi and the Pacific becomes one great market for bodies and souls, and human property re-

Mr. Frazee, the distinguished Sculptor, of New York, died recently at the residence of his daugh-ter in New Bedford, at the age of sixty years.

Mr. Frazee executed several fine busts of marble among them that of the late John Welles, on the western interior wall of St. Paul's Chapel; and, fo the Boston Athenaum, those of Webster, Bowditch, Prescott, Story, J. Lowell, and T. H. Perkins; also of the late Chief Justice Marshall, copies of which adorn Court Rooms in New York, New Orleans and Richmond: He also executed one of Andrew Jackson. Besides all these,he produced busts of Gen. Lafayette, in 1824, De Witt Clinton, John Jay, Bishop Hobart. architect of the Dr. Milnor, &c. &c. He was the architect of the New York Custom House, which was commenced in 1834, and by another, who abandoned the work. While engaged in this work, he contracted a disor-der which caused a paralysis from which he never recovered. For several years he held a subordinate post under the Collector. His last effort with the which had remained in his studio seventeen years without an order for completion. This was in November last, and while assiduously at work, his mallet fell from his hand, and his wornout body followed it to the floor.

LABORS FOR THE PRISONER. During the past year, from March 1, 1851, to March , 1852, I have labored as follows:-

I. I have delivered eighty-one Lectures on Prisons Crime, its Causes and Treatment, in the following

Foxboro', Saco, Concord, N. H., Saugus, Kennebunk, Scituate, Salem, Georgetown, Danvers, Walpole, Leominster, Augusta, Hallowell, Harvard, Meredith Bridge, Bagoor, Rockland, Thomaston, Belfast, Waterville, South Scituate, Pembroke, Barnstable, Milford, Attleboro', Millville, Boston, Warwick, Springfield, Pepperell, Brattleboro', Northboro', Milton, Dorchester, Portland, Newton, Philadelphia, Weymouth, Grafton and Cambridge.

II. I have become bail for poor friendless prisoners to the amount of ten thousand four hundred and ninety dollars. These have all been true to me. I have pot been called on to pay a single dollar on these bonds.

bonds.

III. I have distributed among prisoners and others, seven thousand five hundred and thirty-one books and pamphiets.

IV. I have travelled to assist prisoners and to lec-

ture, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty miles, in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. V. I have made sixty prison visits in differen

States.
VI. I have written two hundred letters, many o

VI. I have written two hundred letters, many of them to relatives, informing them that I had found their brothers, sisters or parents in prison.

VII. I have assisted three hundred and sixty-one persons, by writing letters, by furnishing them with food, clothing, lodging, counsel, employment, or by returning them to their friends.

VIII. In prosecuting this work, I have received [1840 50 and have expended, in sustaining myself.]

in boardiny my horse, in travelling to assist prisoners and to lecture, \$1,652 f6, leaving a balance of \$18 34 with which to commence the labors of anothe year. The past winter has been unusually hard, and is not yet gone. I have, during the inclement season, had many calls for aid from prisoners and their families. In the month of February, I was without means further to promote my work. I prepared a Circular, stated my wants, and sent it to my friends. They generously responded to my call, and I now have on hand the little sum just named. Judging from the past, could I add to that about \$1,450 00, I could do as much the coming year as I have done could do as much the coming year as I have don the last year, and more; for I perceive that the lon-ger I labor, the more facilities for doing good in-

ger I labor, the more facilities for doing good increase.

It would afford me pleasure to mention the names of individuals and societies that have ailed me, but I know that many do not wish their publication. As in the past, so in the future, I wish to devote myself wholly to this work. My books are always open to my friends, who wish to know the items of my expenses. It is well known that I am wholly dependant on the donations which come to me. I have no Society to lean upon, and no agents to collect money. I wish, if possible, to be free from pecuniary embarrassment. Should any person into whose hands these pages may fall, desire to aid me, or need assistance, they will address me at No. 2 1-2 CENTRAL COURT. pages may iail, desire to No. 2 1-2 Central Court, they will address me at No. 2 1-2 Central Court Boston, Mass. Central Court opens at No. 238

Washington street. JOHN M. SPEAR. Boston, March 1, 1852.

The Quakers in Pennsylvania have remon-arrated by memorial to the Legislature of that State against the enactment of the bill for preventing nedone,' said Tom, decidedly.

'Dear me,' said Marks, fidgeting, 'it'll be—I say,' he said, walking to the window, 'it's as dark as a wolf's mouth, and, Tom—'

'The long and short is, you're scared, Marks; but I can't help that—you've got to go. Suppose you want to lie by a day or two, till the gal's been carried on the underground line up to Sandusky or so, before you start.'

'O, no; I an't a grain afraid,' said Marks, 'on-

Another New Fire Annihilator .- A steam fire engin has been put in operation in Cincinnati, and it is con-templated to use it hereafter in that city in place of the ordinary engines. Four minutes and a half after fire had been kindled under the boiler, steam was raised and the engine set in motion, and, in forty seconds more, water was forced through 250 feet of hose, and thrown to the height of 140 feet from a 3-4 inch pipe. A stream was thrown from 120 to 130 feet steadily

Gallant Conduct—Loss of Life.—A fireman named James Mount, of New York, succeeded, at great risk, in rescuing two women and two children from the fourth story of a burning building in the Bowery, on Wednesday morning of last week. Henry Miller and Robert Eitler were taken from the building badly burned, and both died the same day.

F At the recent jubilee held by the directors and friends of the Illinois Central Railroad, it was stated, on the part of the directors, that the whole road would be completed within three years from this time. This roffld will be seven hundred miles long, the longest continuous road in the world. It will connect with continuous road in the world. It will connect wit the great Mobile road, and that will form a continue line of railroad from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico

The number of petitioners who have asked for the Maine Law in New York is 300,000. The num-ber of remonstrances is only 30,000, and the names of many of these were obtained by fraud.



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Dissolution of Partnership NOTICE is hereby given that 'he Partnersing tofore existing, under the firm of Snith (Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consenior partner, Thomas Smith, having retail the firm, and sold all his interest to his copi

the firm, and sold on THOMAS SMIR DAVID E. MORT REUBEN H. (83) The business of the old firm will be comested to end stand, No. 2 and 3 Haverhall stret-lyfe. Ober, where will be found a large assormed tania Ware and Glass Ware, and the countries of the old firm and others are invited to call and at the old firm and others are invited to call and at the old firm and others are invited to call and at the old firm and others are invited to call and at

ine before buying elsewhere.

Boston, January 1st, 1852.

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