Malleut, General Agent.

Tines-92 30 per annum, in advance. (1) remittances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to to the population, to the General Agent. The cycles will be sent to one address for TXX

a if payment be made in advance. Witerflasments making less than a square in etimes for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auore in receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

ial Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS PRINCES CONCERD QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, ont Patture. [This Committee is responsible herthe financial economy of the paper-not for

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

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

EX. bLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1109.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

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

essent to the Constitution, three special provisions to ecure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

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 Sinsi; and, thirdly, the exacti n, fata

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

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

riches and alavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

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

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

10L. XXII. NO. 15.

s, as find improbably may induce the Legisla-is make an appropriation for the removal and trable settlement in Liberia, of all colored as now residing in this State, who may desire signite. As a measure of public weal, we also in favor of the appropriation. Virginia scipated as in making provision for her colle who may wish to emigrate, and other believe that this great enterprise of Afri-ezztion, so fraught with blessings to the Liberation, so fraught with blessings to the entitlemselves, to the continent of Africa and bloked States, is soon to receive the united of all the real friends of the colored race, are not their friends who wilfully deceive is to their social and political prospects in this
is to their social and political prospects in this
is; and those who ignorantly deceive them are

les despicable because they are less wicked, and the softened of colored people in this city in fa-fengration is a hopeful indication. A similar will be promoted, and we pledge to it our cordial t is going forward in Maryland, and other s. In several instances, delegates have been set by colored people to investigate the affairs colors. Some of them have returned, and arrent is formable. Everything, in short, goes off a the impression, that before many years is closed, the Western coast of Africa will be so deth civilized and Christian colonies, that the trade will be nearly or quite extinguished. as some process will cause the emancipation of because of slaves in this country, who would berrise have remained in bondage. From the etd American colonies on the African coast, civ-ntia and Christianity will spread into the interi-

Book !

MALES!

RIENT.

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SMITH, MOREY, H. OREE.

continued et, by Merej etment of E e custemen ill and exu

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e Pow HISTORY. THE SLA sublished in september, 18

trise after tribe of native inhabitants will be 'sieuxed'; Liberia will become a great nation, and afford a practical illustration of what colored men cus do when they have a fair field and proper stimy intelligent men, if it ever was regarded by many ich, as an available means of benefiting the colored except at a period so remote that it is not with while to think of it. The discussions of the just two years have convinced the public, that elves; that of all men in the world, abo-

s hencever; in the least capable of exerting that mo-nicipate with any prospect of success; that, in least, abolition is a humbur, a vagary of the imagjustes, a dream; and that 'pro-slavery' men, so called by fantics, because they approach the subject rationally and practically, as they would any other subject where the consent of other parties was necessar to success, are the only men who are likely to do any good in the premises. It is a marvellous thange, truly, which has been effected in public seithers in the course of two years, and we take to corselves a humble share of the credit for pro-ducing it. When we began to beard the lion two years and, we seemed to ourselves to stand almost alms. Now we have so much company, and so good, that we are likely to be lost in the crowd. Well we are willing to be overlooked and forgotbra, if in place of the crustide of malignant feeling rent language which for fifteen or twenty South, with no visible effect, except to tie the hands of emancipationists in that part of the country, and render the prospects of the slave more lopeless, a real, practical philanthropy may arise, save, and in concurrence with benevolent men or communities at the South, do what is feasible, hon-est and wise, towards the removal or abatement of

as great national evil.

Among the unexpected manifestations of favor to Colonization cause, which these latter days have resented, is the adhesion of the Syracuse Journal on of the bitterest Whig abolition papers in the ral rally of abelitionists in favor of Colonization.
The would excite the jealousy of the South, and privest that degree of co-operation there, which mg'st otherwise be expected.

From the Syrocuse Journal.

Whist we probably look at the slavery question, a some of its aspects, in a different light from Gov. Han, we seize an early occasion to say, that his regressions with regard to the emigration of our tears of population back to the 'father land,' are descrying of the consideration of the es, but it has never been vigorously acted upon in and believe, that incalculable benefits would result to the new terms. believed, and to the nature African race, and to the commercial world, as well as to the colonists themselves, if successful measures cauld be put in operation to secure the establishment of fee. a catalishment of free States upon the western cout of Africa, by the voluntary transplantation deter of the intelligent and cultivated portion of our colored people. Colonization has hitherto been excounged by the abolitionists, but, as we have Mould like to see an effective system of Emancipalos and Colonization organized in this country— loth under the auspices and patronage of the Gov-tament, State and national. We think they offer perceable means for diminishing the evils of sla-ver, and ameliorating the condition of the blacks, and takely soon to be realized in any other modes.

COLONIZATION MOVEMENTS.

Alabama appears roused to a full appreciation of the Colonization enterprise. Governor Collier, of that Shate, has recently addressed a letter to Rev. Mr. Pease, Agent of the Colonization Society for Lousana, Mississippi and Alabama, in which he are

I have long entertained the opinion, founded on the fallest observation and examination, that the White and African races cannot live together upon terms of social and political equality, and it is therefore desirable that the free colored people of the United States should be colonized abroad, and fitted for self-government. Their removal would not only be beneficial to themselves, but to the white race and to the slaves.

b the shaves.

The establishment of colonies upon the coast of Africa, 1 believe, has already done more to arrest the sirve trade, than all the fleets of Europe and America.

menca combined.

Nor are these the only benefits resulting from benefits resulting from colonization. As a missionary enterprise, it is the fast effectual means of civilizing and Christianizing Africa, of any that has ever been devised. In this point of view alone, it is worthy of regard and patronage.

I think it very well that the emigration to Liberia as been so gradual, affording time to the emigrante

troduced by the Bishop at a late annual meeting of the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episco-

pal Church, and adopted:—
Whereas, in our opinion, the colonization of free olored people from this country to Liberia is in accordance with the wise and benevolent arrangements of Divine Providence, at once beneficial to themselves, to their children, to Africa, and fraught with the best interests of our common country and her institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem the colonization of the free people of color from this State to Liberia entirely expedient and practicable, and worthy of our

Resolved. That we look with favor upon the next organization of the State Colonization Society in Al-abama, under whose auspices this work of emigration

Resolved, That we will give our influence, as far as practicable, in facilitating the labors of the au-thorized agent of the State Colonization Society

COLORED POPULATION.

The agitations of the question of slavery, which have been so fiery for some time past, seem not to have been altogether favorable to the blacks in this part of the part of the country. Public attention has been more generally directed to this class of people, and the result is an increased dislike to the race, and a the result is an increased thanks to the aresidence prevailing repugnance to allowing them a residence among us. In several States, measures have been taamong us. In several States, measures have been ta-ken to prevent their removal to the North. One of the Western States contains in the new Constitution recently adopted, a prohibition to the effect that negroes shall be debarred from settling in the

This prohibitory clause was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the people. In Pennsylvania, a bill has lately been introduced, proposing to make t a penal offence for negroes to come into the State it a penal offence for negroes to come into the State with a view of settling; and we have no doubt that, if such a law were presented to the people for their action, it would be adopted by a large majority.—
At the same time, Gov. Hunt, of New York, despair. At the same time, Gov. Hunt, of New York, despairing of any improvement in the condition of the colored population so long as they remain here, has respectfully suggested to the Legislature that they had better be sent back to Africa, the land of their fathers, and that provisions be made to that effect.

These things have evidently come from the continued activities of the sent provisions of all the sent provisions of the sent provision of the sent provisio

tinued agitation of the vexed question of slavery.-The masses of the white population at the North dislike the race, and this is one reason why there is comparatively so little sympathy for them. Even the rankest abolitionists don't want the blacks about them. And this dislike is constantly increasing, while the demand for blacks as servants is conwhile the demand for blacks as servants is constantly decreasing. Another class—poor emigrants from Europe—are coming in to take their places.—Of consequence, more steps will undoubtedly be taken by other States to prevent the influx of the black race. It is not improbable that the time will come, when they will be either transported out of the country or forced back into shapery by a Nor-literate of the North. the country, or forced back into slavery by a Nor- litionists at the North.' thern feeling, or prejudice as strong as that at I South which now retains them there. But they must thank their over-officious friends for all these measures to their disadvantage.—Dover (N. H.) Gazette.

ITS REAL SPIRIT.

The Colonization Herald contains an editorial, howing the claws of the beast, from which we extract the passage below :-

'That the colored people should look on the Col-'That the colored people should look on the Colonizationists as their enemies, and as offering them perfidious, injurious advice, is not to be wondered at. But let them remember, that those whom they regard as enemies have power—effectual power. The case of the Cherokee Indians, removed by force, by the military of the country, from their ustive land, and transplanted to one thought much less desirable, ought not to be forgotten. It is not the person offering the advice that is to be considered, but the advice. An enemy, without even intending, may give advice that we may advantageously pursue.' dvice that we may advantageously pursue.

[Remember that this Society is professedly philan-thropic, and is bent upon doing, in a real Christian way, the most it can for the free blacks who desire remove to Liberia. Hear how Christian as gently persuasive are its tones! How is it possible for the free blacks to resist such friendly advice? Only on the theory of base ingratitude. Alas, how

A RENEWAL OF THE AGITATION. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1852.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1852.

A motion was made the day before yesterday in the House, to suspend the rules, by Mr. Fitch of Indiana, in order to introduce the slavery question.

It was supported by the votes of such men as Jas. Brooks, Joshua R. Giddings, Taylor, of Ohio, Appleton and Faller, of Me., Peaslee and Hibbard, of N. H., and other gentlemen who seem determined that the agitation of the subject of slavery in Congress shall not subside.

We beg to know, if it is not enough that the Componise measures have settled all the issues that

promise measures have settled all the issues that have grown out of the slavery question? Are they not adjusted? Is not the country tranquilized therenot adjusted? Is not the country tranquilized there-on? Do not the people repose in peace, North and South, and desire no fruitless agitation of this vexed

To become familiar with their new situation, and to imbne those who may follow them with correct principles, and impress them with the necessity of industrious habits.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

To be deletions of Governor Hunt's recent message a force of African Colonization will add to a specific applies afreedy existing in behalf of that noble against a recent properties of the properties of the space afreedy existing in behalf of that noble against a recent properties of the space afreedy existing in behalf of that noble against a recent properties of the space afreedy existing in behalf of that noble against a recent properties of the space afreedy existing in behalf of that noble against a recent properties of the space at a properties of the space at a properties of the space afreedy existing in behalf of that noble against a recent properties of the space at a properties to a lunatic aspluse at a legislative body. One would think from the loud appropriate to a lunatic aspluse at a legislative body. One would think from the loud appropriate to a lunatic aspluse at a legislative body. One would think from the loud appropriate to a lunatic aspluse at a legislative body. One would think from the loud appropriate to a lunatic aspluse at a legislative body. One would think from the loud appropriate to a lunatic aspluse at a legislative body. One would think from the loud appropriate to a lunatic aspluse at a legislative body. One would think from the loud appropriate to a lunatic aspluse at a legislative body. One would think from the loud appropriate to a lu ern men to this slavery ism, for it is their all. They breakfast, dine, and sup upon slavery. They sleep with it, and dream over it. But for Northern men, who have other interests in their charge, who have vast concerns, affecting millions of men and millions of money in the free States, demanding their attention, it is wholly inexcusable to be so wrapped up in this one idea of slavery and runaway negroes. We should like to impress upon these Northern negromen, that the tehile population, composing their constituencies, have some claim to their consideration, and we commend then to be looking after their interests, instead of being perpetually engaged in nesing out and straining their cyeballs over flying blacks. Pray, gentlemen, leave your negro isms blacks. Pray, gentlemen, leave your negro isms alone for at least a part of one session, and let the legitimate business of Congress flow on uninterrapt-

PRESIDENTIAL!

The Richmond Eraminer, the organ of a large section of the Virginia Democracy, is out for Dong-loss for President, in an editorial quite as much char-acterized by insinuations against the other candi-dates for the Presidency, as by laudations of its favorite. It says:-'He is no relic of the past-no fossil remain

by gone time. No past defeat casts its ominous shad-ow in his path. Hope and youth blaze before him; success sits like a halo on his brow. He has already passed every contemporary competitor, yet all may see that the history of this man is still a future. His political connections are yet to be formed. He is the NEW MAN in the field. He belongs to no clique of old tories, in Virginia, or any where else. He of old jogies, in Virginia, or any where else. He has no past backslidings, no indiscreet speeches, for the orators and the presses of the Federal party to mitch against the ridiculous qualities, the absurd words, the follies, and the worse errors of Winfield Scott. His democracy is the 'chrysolite without flaw'; in his political career, there has been no va-

The Washington Republic, speaking for the Whig party, says:-

'The great test which the Union has hitherto ap-The great test which the Union has hineric applied of fidelity to Southern rights, is adherence to the Compromise. Well, the Whio Administration has adopted and announced two years in succession this very policy. President Fillmore and every member of his Cabinet approve it, and cordially support it. As far, then, as the Executive organization of the Cabinet approve it. House of Representatives, the very first day of the session, adopted the resolution endorsing and raffirming the policy laid down by the President. There were only two individuals in the caucus, Mr Fowler and Mr. T. Stevens, who expressed dissen

A DEAD MAN AT AUCTION

We knew live men were marketable, but supposed a dead man was not worth his hide. A Southern friend sends us the following scrap, cut from a newspaper published at Greenville, South Carolina, dated February 19, 1852:—

We learn from the Sentinel, that the property of Messrs. Ulin & Walker, which was advertised in our columns, brought very extravagant prices. The negroes averaged four hundred and ninely-nine dollars per head, although there were among them a large number of children, some at the breast, old men and old women, one or two superannuated, and one old fellow deceased. The mules averaged one hundred and forty-eight dollars per head. The cor nunarea and jorty-eight dollars per head. The corn was sold for one dollar and six cents, cash, per bush-el; and the fodder, a dollar and six cents per hun-dred weight.

We are glad to see the property of our friends selling so well, but are astonished at what is apparently the infatuation of the people, in paying such prices, when cutton is worth only about seven cents

[What respect can a community in which such hings are done, and reported so coolly, have for human nature ?]

The Liberator. WEBSTER'S HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

BALTIMORE, March 1st, 1852.

My DEAR SIR,-Praises of Daniel Webster are, just now, in many of the newspapers of the land, if not in 'all the churches,' for his address before the New York Historical Society. That address is, unquestionably, an able one ; but, considering what im ortant aids extensive libraries and private secretaries can furnish, especially in the preparation of a written discourse, with a year's notice, there is nothing in it so remarkable, in my opinion, as to justify the extravagent laudations which reach the eye and the car at every turn. But what a 'great man' does, the

on? Do not the people repose in peace, North and South, and desire no fruitless agitation of this vexed subject?

If it be so, as we have been a thousand times told of late, why disturb this blissful condition? Why do members of Congress, like Mr. Brooks, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, Mr. Fuller, of Maine, Mr. Giddings, Mr. Howe, and other gentlemen, persist in this course of pestilent agitation? It may be that Mr. Giddings finds his account in agitating questions that have been settled—in keeping his constituents on the qui vite by the frequent use of his watchman's raitle of slavery; but why gentlemen situated like the New York city members, representing a great commercial metropolis, whose interests are perilled by agitation, should confederate with Mr. Giddings, and countenance these incendiary proceedings, we are at a loss to conjecture. How long will uneasy, notoriety-loving members of Congress continue to ride this malignant and infectious hobby, and neglect to attend to their proper legislative duties? It is surely hardly worth while to waste months in discussing topics that have already been acted upon and finally settled. And to persist in doing it, is to exhibit a degree of perversity and lanaticism that is quite intolerable. This eternal harping on one string, this perpetual cling-

masses, coming from any body clas but this great once, in company with a number of other Southern-Savior of the Union. But he had, doubtless, a private reason for this course, seeing that he made said quotation, as he tells us, to illustrate its coincidence rick Douglass, which I will venture to quote, as folwith a transaction which has been seen, very recently, n our own country-alluding to Kossuth's missio o Washington, of which Mr. Webster has spoken quite freely in English. It was well enough, thereore, to speak of it again, in Latin, leaving the trans- regret.]-Ed. Lib. lation thereof, and the adoption or non-adoption of the sentiments to future emergencies, when, if necessary, they can be made with all that remarkable droitness with which Mr. Webster usually recurs to past speeches, (all except that at Plymouth Rock !) with uotations or without them, as in his reference, in his ing that it is, after all, but the 'Black Douglass' es Washington Banquet speech, to his speech on the the Black Daniel. Besides, I have a strong pref-Freek question. And here allow me to hint, that his habit indicates a sad disregard for the admonitoy sentiment of Mr. Emerson, that 'consistency is a ool's speech; ' for Mr. Webster's constant concern seems to be about making a shore of that quality. It was said very truly of the late William B. Tappan, that he 'never rhymed without a thought of piety.' Contrastingly enough it might be written of the godlike, paradoxical as it may sound, that he never speaks without a thought of consistency, however full of the words of piety in the historical address nore particularly under notice-a circumstance which hould be set down to the credit of Rev. Drs. Stuart. Dewey, et id genus omne, who have taken Mr. Web ter specially under their wings, since he made himself worthy of their efforts to save him, by his efforts to save the Union with his advocacy of the Compronise. But to my main purpose, to which this incidental reference to these divine condjutors of despoism naturally conducts me back, after a digression

nly allowable in an epistolary effort like this. I proceed to remark, then, that a reference to Goron's Essays upon Tacitus, a work one hundred years old, has furnished me with the means of assigning at east ' probable cause,' as you lawyers would say, (I peg your pardon-I forgot that you had abjured the profession) for the 'strong preferences' of Mr. Webter for other ancient historians, as against Tacitus. In his introduction to his Discourses, which were as sermons to the texts furnished by the history of the great historian, and which were bound up with his ranslation thereof, Gordon breaks forth in the fol-

The advantages and blessings of liberty are most paipably to be discerned, where tyranny is most heavily felt; and from this very History, the reader will see that whatever is good or amiable in the world is by tyranny destroyed and extinguished; that whatdesirable to society must result from a state of liber-ty; that there, only property and life are not precar-ous, nor conscience and the acculies of the soul bound in chains;—that even religion, in order to do good,

In the same spirit, which Gordon had quaffed from his non-favorite of Mr. Webster, Tacitus, we have this passage, which it did not, probably, suit Mr. Webster's purpose to consult, because too 'refresh-

ing':—
'Liberty [that is the burden of his song, as it once was that of the 'godlike'] which is the people's civil salvation, cannot be too o ten inculcated and explained. Where liberty is gone, what have they more? It has been often secretly undermined, often openly attacked, in this free nation. Against it, many monstrous and wicked doctrines have been advanced. To overturn it, the holy name of God has been boldly profaned, his sacred word impiously perverted, all the excesses of oppression and public robbery have been encouraged and sanctified. And all this by some Oracles of the Law. * * "Thus was every thing dear and valuable to this nation given up. Nor was it 'let us suppose some 'Compromise' spoery thing dear and valuable to this nation given up. Nor was it [let us suppose some 'Compromise' spe-ken of] a mere compliment, officiously made and not taken. To manifest how acceptable it was [to the cotton lords and merchant princes of the North, as well as to the slaveholders and slave-traders of the South] the perjured and godless traitors who made it were openly distinguished with protection and reverges.

One passage more, the modern application of whose cathing invective may happen to fit some reverend. f not revered, heads and hearts :-

What language can paint such shocking wicked es What language can pain's such shocking wicked; ess and delusion! Surely, none ever feared God so litt'e as some who have spoken in his name; none have ever been so void of humanity towards men as many who have assumed to guide them to all happiness. Nor was it possible for any man to deliver such tenets as from God, without being either a bold impostor, or an enthusiast stark mad; a hard-hearted knave, or a dreaming lunatic! In truth, these doctrines were as notoriously sellish as they were notoriously wicked and absurd. When they themselves were caressed, they never failed to justify oppression and to delify oppressors.

We have this ' higher law' question put and an

dently best for man be well-pleasing to the Deity, or whether he espouses and approves the worst? What question ever admitted of a clearer answer? And uestion ever admitted of a clearer answer? And cet, what tomes of nonsense and ungodly falsehood have been published about it, to sanctify oppression, to blast and overthrow all the natural and civil rights

Finally, we have, in the language of this translate Tacitus, so strangely passed by, (no, not strangey, after all,) this shocking 'disunion doctrine':-

ly, after all,) this shocking 'disunion doctrine':—

'Common happiness and security are the ends of society. To secure these ends is the duty of governments.

[Vide another antiquated production from the pen of Jefferson.] Where they are procured, it is the duty of subjects to obey and reverence and support their Governors. Where such ends are not pursued, but, in opposition to them, power degenerates into violence, and subjection into slavery, where mere will and passion have sway, where misery and dread and oppression prevail, can government be said to exist? No. This is not the exercise of government, but of hostility; and to resist an enemy is but self-defence. It is the law and duty of nature. Is it not repugnant to nature and all common sense, to reverence evil, to be fond of the author of evil, and to conceive that any duty is due to him! Was it possible for the Romans to love Tiberius, possible to esteem Caligula or Nero! It is enough that people love such as love them, that they esteem those who protect and relieve them.'

The last sentence quoted relates, of course, to love of government, (political love, it might be called, not insptly,) and not that love of the individual neighbor inculested by the 'higher law.' By it, I am reminded of the concurrent sentiments of a speech which I

The extract which our respected correspond ent here refers to, we do not find enclosed in his letter, and therefore are unable to quote it, much to our

I don't know, my dear sir, but I have given offence to some personal friend of Mr. Webster by thus using his name in connection with, and referring to his sentiments (by implication) as contrasting with those of 'runaway nigger.' If so, I excuse myself by sayerence,' as between the two, for the sentiments of this modern black historian of the people's wrongs, and I suppose I have a right to my preferences, as well as he; and my predilection may, perhaps, be accounted for, in part, by the fact that I had the curious satisfaction, on my return to Baltimore, after hearing the speech from which I have just quoted, to find the ity pretty well sprinkled, not to say flooded, with a pamphlet edition of it, paid for from my scanty funds, though not by my order-inexplicable as that may appear; thus giving its author an unexpected hear ng in the city of his childhood. But, if the sentiments of this son of Maryland be not relished, because of the peculiar color of his skin, I beg to quote a sentiment from a speech delivered by another son of Maryland, William Pinkney, in the House of Del egates, in 1798, which is strikingly coincident with he sentiments given above :-

By the eleman principles of fustice, no master in this State could hold his slaves for a single hour.

It will not do to talk like philosophers, and act like unrelenting tyrants; to be perpetually sermonizing it, with liberty for the text, and actual oppression for our commentary.

Here have emigrants our commentary. our commentary. • • • Here have emigrants from a land of tyranny found an asylum for persecution, and here also have those, who came as rightfully free as the winds of heaven, found an eternal grave for the liberties of themselves and their posterity! Having given these strikingly forcible passages from

an effort which has become part of our own history, (strangely contrasting with Mr. Webster's latter-day opinions,) I will copy a citation by him (Mr. Pinkney) of Roman history, from which he quoted for a very diffe ent purpose than that with which Mr. Webster quoted from it, in the address under no-

'The love of liberty is inherent in human nature. The love of liberty is inherent in human nature. To stiff or annihilate it, though not impossible, is yet difficult to be accomplished. Easy to be wrought upon, as well as powerful and active in its exertions, wherever it is not gratified, there is danger. Gratify it, and you insure your safety. Thus did Sylla think, who, before he abdicated the dictatorship, gave freedom to ten thousand slaves, and lands to a number of legions. By these means he was enabled, notwithstanding all his preceding enormities, to live unmolested, as a private citizen, in the bosom of that very country, where he had enacted the most hateful deeds of cruelty and usurpation.

Alas! with what seeming diabolism public men of the North, such as Daniel Webster, do their worst to counteract, if not to utterly obliterate from the memory of our people, the noble sentiments of those Southern men whose opinions have become a part of our own history! Why is it so? Because the very recollection of them torments their recreant and apostate souls with a sense of their own shameless tergiversations against the Temple of Liberty. Seeing their faces now turned towards quite another temple. it is surely not uncharitable to supply such a motive, where a less selfish one is absent.

A few words more, and I shall have concluded this letter, which has already grown longer than I designed, by reason of the quotations which I have felt moved to make so freely, but of which I may plead the example of Mr. Webster himself, with this addivional consideration, that I have given all of mine in plain English. I will conclude with an opinion from Livy, which Mr. Webster has not seen fit to include in his citations from that great author, and one which has been somewhat noted, too. It is this :-Than a prince, or a state, or a great man, fallen into contempt, nothing is more contemptible, nothing more

I do not know, my dear sir, that you will be so exacting as to require an apology for addressing this letter to you. If so, I assign, as my reason therefor, the peculiar interest which you have long manifested in the career of Mr. Webster-an interest scarcely less than Milton manifested in the career of the 'fallen spirit' whom he selected as the hero of his song. Very truly, your friend, J. E. SNODGRASS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.

From the Cleveland True Democrat. SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH. LETTER FROM REV. ALBERT BARNES.

REV. DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 1st inst. was received, but I have not found time before this to attempt a reply. In that letter you state that a 'strong effort is now being made at the West, particularly in our region, to draw off our churches from the New School General assembly, and attach them to what is called the Free Synod of Ohio.' And you say, siso, that an opinion which I have expressed in my work on slavery, is quoted with reference to the propriety of such a separation. The sentiment is this:—'It is for the Christian Church to cease all connection with slavery;' and you sak me whether it is 'my opinion that our churches should withdraw from all connection with the Assembly on account of its relation to slavery.'

In reply to this, I would say, in one word, that I REV. DEAR SIR :- Your letter of the 1st inst.

In reply to this, I would say, in one word, that I do not; and that, so far as I am concerned, I never contemplated any such movement, or designed to countenance it in others. Nor did I intend to excountenance it in others. Nor did I intend to express any such opinion, or to express myself so as to justify any such construction in the passage which you have quoted from my book on alsvery. I did intend to affirm that I regarded it as the duty of the Christian Church to remove slavery as soon as possicle from its bounds, and to cease in that manner to have any connection with it, or to do any thing to sustain it; I did and do believe that if all the Christian Churches in the country would do in this case as the Quakers have done, by detaching themselves from

it the time would not be far distant when it would cease in the land. I may be right or wrong in that opinion but that is my opinion, and this I think is an object that should be aimed at. But I have never supposed that, in order to do that, it was necessary for the opponents of slavery to separate themselves from our church, nor do I believe that the object would be essentially advanced by such an act. So far as I am concerned, the fact that I remain in connection with the Presbyterian Church is a sufficient indication of my opinion on the subject. I will add, also, that, so far from seeing any reason for separating from the church, I am becoming increasingly attached to it, and believe that it is destined to accomplish a great work in the land.

tached to it, and believe that it is destined to accomplish a great work in the land.

I am not so vain, I trust, as to suppose that my
conduct or opinions can be of any great consequence
to others, or that others will be materially influenced
by them; but as you have asked my opinion in the
case, it seems but reasonable and just that I should state to you some of the reasons which influenced my own mind. They are reasons for retaining our resent connection with the General Assembly. On the subject of slavery, our church is incom

On the subject of slavory, our church is incomparably in advance of any other great religious denomination in this country. We have made it practicable to discuss it in our General Assembly to any extent we may think it desirable, and with a kind and fraternal spirit; we are at perfect freedom to adopt any measures which may be deemed necessary to lessen or remove the evil; we have condemned slavery in the strongest terms. The resolutions of 1818 have never been repealed, discarded or discarded; and we have in recent assemblies made convend; and we have in recent assemblies made conon 1616 have never been repeated, discarded or dis-owned; and we have in recent assemblies made con-tinual progress, and given utterance to sentiments entirely in advance of any which have been express-ed by any other large body of Christians. Our po-sition is very well understood by the world; and no one can show that in any proper sense our Church is

one can show that in any proper sense our Church is pro-slavery.

It is not necessary to separate ourselves from the General Assembly, in order that we may freely express our sentiments, and bear a faithful testimony against slavery or any other evil. I am sure that I have never felt myself cramped in that respect, nor do I see how I could have more liberty in making my sentiments known, if I was connected with any other church, or no church at all. I think it is a commonly understood matter among us—certainly at the North—that there is nothing to hinder us in sixing free expression to our views, and in having our position understood by the world, and in exerting all the influence we can in regard to this or any
other evil. I have felt, for one, that there was no
danger that my own sentiments in the matter would
not be understood, or that there was any thing to prevent me from exerting any influence I may possess,
in removing the evil from the land. I think that the
real views of any man in the church on this subject
may be known as far as he can make them known
at all and that they will have all the influence to may be known as far as he can make them known at all, and that they will have all the influence to which they are fairly entitled. I am sure that I understand the sentiments of our brethren on this subject as well as I do those of the Free Synod of Ohio, and, for aught I can see, they are adapted, in their present connection, to bear as honest a testimony sgainst slavery, and to accomplish as much in removing it, as they could in that connection.

I think it would lessen our influence on the subject to withdraw from the General Assembly. So far as I can see, it must have this result. We are

sect to withdraw from the General Assembly. So far as I can see, it must have this result. We are connected with a large body that is to be, and that connected with a large body that is to be, and that may be influenced by argument, and by the decided opinions and growing convictions of its own mem-pers. We are making progress. The number of opinions and growing convictions of its own members. We are making progress. The number of those opposed to slavery is increasing, and is destined to increase. If all the opponents of slavery were to withdraw and form new organizations, I see not how the spirit which we hope will pervade the whole body ould be diffused through it. I may be wrong, but it seems to me that I am in a better position to in-fluence the church by being in it, than I would be to be out of it; and that, by the very fact of my with-drawing from it, I should materially lessen my influ-

drawing from it, I should materially lessed by indu-ence over those that remain.

As it is, I do not feel responsible for the slavery which may be in our connection. I fully concur on this point, with the sentiments expressed in your letter: 'I have this feeling in regard to it, because etter: 'I have this feeling in regard to it, because
(a) I do nothing to sustain it; (b) I ntter no opinion
in favor of it; (c) I express myself freely against the
whole system; (d) whatever influence I have, private
or public, is against it, and is understood to be
against it; and (e) I intend that this shall always be

or public, is against it, and is understood to be against it; and (e) I intend that this shall always be so. I do nothing more to sustain slavery in any of its forms or influences, than I do to sustain the business of manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, and contribute no more to uphold slavery than I do intemperance. Nor do I feel that in my present position I shall ever do more to sustain the one than the other. I will sustain neither in any way, and I am not required to by my connection with the Church. In my judgment, the principle involved in separating from the General Assembly on account of alavery in the church would demand, if consistently applied, that I should separate from a church on account of any sin, and would make it improper to remain in a church that was not scholly free from all forms of sin. What should I do, with my views, in reference to the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits by some members of the church? Why should I not also say, that the church sustains that, and, therefore, I cannot remain in its communion? What should I do in regard to 'covetousness, which is idolatry? In short, I do not see but the principle which would require me to separate from the General Assembly, because there is slavery in the church, would extend to all forms of sin in the church; and if I endeavored to carry it out, in what church should I find rest for the soles of my feet? It has not been my happiness as yet to be acquainted with a church which I could regard as in all respects perfectly free from sin.

And, once more, the effect of this principle. I think,

from sin.

And, once more, the effect of this principle, I think, would be to lead to the formation of a great number of very small churches, each one liable to become smaller by new divisions on moral questions, or by the fact, that one portion of the members would regard others as not coming up to their standard of perfection. The spirit of division once begun on the slavery question, I apprehend would stop not with that, but would extend to a great many other points, and lead to the formation of a great many other churches based on ONE IDEA.

and lead to the formation of a great many outcombreness based on ONE IDEA.

These are some of the reasons which influence me in my determination NOT to separate from the General Assembly. They are not expressed as carefully and as fully as would be desirable, but if you can make any use of them in preserving the unity of our Church, it would be a matter of great gratification and thankfulness; for I think one of the greatest calemities that could befall this land would be the lamities that could befall this land would be the breaking up of the Church with which we are con

very sincerely and respectfully yours,

ALBERT BARNES.

Rev. S. C. Atken, D. D.

The St. Louis Intelligencer states that the 'material aid' realized from all sources in St. Louis for Kossuth, was four thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

avage wild noise or

It is but a few weeks since Mr. Secretary Web-bter stood up before an andience in this city, and with due solemnity and impressiveness, declared to the listening thousands, that the American Constitu-tion is 'founded on the basis of equal rights—its provisions secure perfect equality and freedom to all; all who live under it are equal—all cojoy the same

Let a few facts serve by way of commentary on

this lofty oracle.

A black man named Horace Preston, residing it A black man named Horacte Paterton, restaining in Williamsburgh, and carning an honest living by his own work, married to a soman most devotedly attached to him, was arrested the other day by a memberer of the Sixth Ward Police, named James Martin; the arrest was made on an uterly frivolous pre-text. It was charged that he had committed a larceny—that the witnesses against him would be forthcoming; and accordingly he was incarcerated until they might be produced. But that nothing might occur to render imperfect this illustration of American equality before the law, and American respect for personal rights, he was bustled into the spect for personal rights, he was hustled into the lock-up of the Sixth Ward Station in the lower part lock-up of the Sixth Ward Station in the Foundation of the Tombs, not under the control of the regular Warden of that prison, and kept there in a manner Warden of that prison, and kept there in a manner which might not disgrace the justice of Persia or Tariary, but is a foul blot on New York. The offence charged was a bailable one; ample bail was offered, but it was refused. The worst of criminals,—a pirate, a murderer, a violator of helpless woman.—are allowed to see counsel and prepare for his defence; 'a legal gentleman of the highest respectability having, after long search, discovered the place of this man's sequestration, went there and demanded to see him as counsel, but was turned away from the door, and was not even allowed to see the warrant upon which he was immured.

away from the door, and was not even allowed see the warrant upon which he was innuared.

Such is the justice in New York meted out!

Such is the respect for personal rights which officers of the law here exhibit! Such that equality of privileges of which Mr. Webster so pompously boasted!

But the morrow developed a new phase of the af-

But the morrow developed a new phase of the ar-fair. The charge of larceny was laid aside to give place to the charge of slavery. The alleged theft of other people's property was supplanted by the theft of his own person and his own freedom. The man was a slave, and had stolen his liberty. That was all. And, in order to gain time to seize him for this offence, the charge of stealing had been trumped up, and the man had been grabbed and treated worse than if he had been guilty of the most infernal and unnatural crimes. And finally he was taken before Commissioner Morten in an out-of-the-way place, near the United States Court Rooms, a pile of wood nearly blocked up the en trance, and there the examination was commenced with no counsel present to protect his rights. Mr undertake his case, b no time was allowed him to consult with the negro, or to examine the papers on which he was held. The slave-owner had rights, but the presumptive freeman It seems that the active agents in this foul busi

BUSTEED, a lawyer of this city. They had tracked out the fugitive, and informed the man, Rees, of Paltimore, who claims to be the owner of the negro, that his chattel was here, and could be caught. They telegraphed to him that the trap was ready, and that he must be on the spot to take the prewhen it was ensuared. More than this, Busteed himself, in order to make sure of his reward, voluntarily went before the Commissioner, and made the affidavit on which the man was held as a fugi-tive slave! Not content with the part of slave-own-er's counsel and advocate—of itself sufficient, one would suppose, to satisfy an ambition of ordinary scope in the way of meanness and dishonor.—he scope in the way of meanness and dishonor,—he must put himself forward as the primary evidence in the prunises. And in this affidavit, drawn with his own hand, if we mistake not, he swore to the whole claim of the alleged owner, not as a matter of hearsay or opinion, but absolutely, and of his own positive knowledge. And yet, it did not appear that he had, at the time of swearing, any other proof on the subject that the statement of Mr. Rees, that he was the owner of such a runaway. Suppose Rees had claimed to be the proprietor of any other free-But enough of such bloodhounds and jackalls of

slavery. Enough of beings so miserably mean and inhuman as to make a business of seeking out mer engaged in honest pursuits, tearing them from heart-broken wives and children, and sending them into bondage. Enough of Martins and Busteeds, crea reach, nor public disgust and aversion affect them The spawn of an infamons statute, they do the work for which it has engenderd and produced them But we, who celieve in Liberty, who talk of its bless ings, who descant on the glory of its attaintment, wh declaim on the equality of rights and universal hes, ought at least to see that the elave-catchers do not succeed in pro-tituting all other laws and overriding all the barriers of justice in the prosecution of their accursed trade.

THE SLAVE CASE.

The examination in the case of Horace Preston claimed as the slave of Mr. Reese, of Baltimore, was continued to-day. There was no evidence of-fered on the part of the alleged slave to disprove or contended the pullance given for the claimant, but the counsel for the defence contended that there was no evidence to show that the prisone had been the slave of the claimant, or had without his consent. The Commissioner will give

his decision this morning.

During the examination, a very unusual incident occurred. Mr. Busteed, counsel for the claimant was examined as a witness for the defence, and while being examined by Mr. Jay, the latter said that Mr. Busteed had committed rank perjary. Mr. Basteed asked the Commissioner for permission to leave the stand to stap Mr. Jay's face, and, without waiting for the Commissioner's reply, he left the stund, and struck Mr. Jaya severe rap in the face. The Commissioner then left the room, and returned accompanied by Judge Betts, who threatened t parties. The two gentlemen then apol ogised to the Commissioner and to each other, and the matter terminated .- N. Y. Journal of Com.

From the Commonwealth.

THE NEW YORK SLAVE CASE.

This case was suddenly closed on Saturday morn certificate from Commissioner Morton, giv ing up Horace Preston to his claimant, Wm. Reese and by the U. S. Marshal of New York, at the ex pense of the United States, he was taken to Balt ore. The evidence was not legal. An apostate Free Soiler, or rather a Hunker who profe sed to be a Free Soiler when he thought votes were to be got by it, named Bustred, was both coursel and witness, and it, named Busired, was both coursel and winess, and prepared the affidavit on which Preston was arrested, awaring positively to facts on which he had no personal knowedge. This was the main testimony on which the claim rested, and before the rebutting testimony which the counsel for the defe ready to produce, could be heard, the ten dollar ner was satisfied, and certified the man's liberty away as if he had been a dog. This Commissioner's Court might well be called a Court for this perpetration of rascality by stealth. Lying and perury are its regular processes. Villany is its avowed purpose. It proceeds upon the principle, that it is better that a thousand freemen should be made slaves, than that one slave should be made free All this is perfectly illustrated in poor Preston's case, and has been illustrated in every case which

has yet come before this rascal Court.

The counsel of Preston have published in the New York Econing Post the following card, which is well

A CARD.

From the Legal Counsel of Horace Preston, claimed as a Fugilitie Slave by Wm. Reese.

As this case, in which the public have taken some interest, was suddenly terminated this morning, by Mr. Commissioner Morton giving a certificate for the delivery of the alleged fugitive to the claim-an, to be removed to Mary land without any rebut-ting evidence being introduced on his behalf, we deem it right to state, in justice to ourselves, and as a natter proper to be known, the true facts as they

On r'riday, the attorney for the claimant declared his case closed, and we were asked by the Commis sioner to proceed with the examination of witnesse

r the defence, It was said in reply, that, before doing so, w would move to dismiss the proceedings, on the ground that the original affidavit of the attorney, on which the warrant was issued, and which was made,

not on information and belief, but absolutely to the effect that Preston, a person held to service or lsb in Maryland, had escaped therefrom, about the 20 March, 1847, and *that at the time of his escape, h march, 1847, and 'that at the time of his escape, his service or labor was due to the said Reese, and that the same has ever since been due to him, and that the said Reese has never parted with, and is still entitled to, such service or labor, and that he is the owner of and entitled to the control and possession of the said Preston'—was made, as appeared from the testimony of Mr. Busteed, on his cross-examination, without any personal knowledge of the facts sworn to—and that the other testimony of the claimant was utterly insufficient to prove his title. It was said, further, that if, upon this motion, the Court should decide that the evidence was sufficient to support the claim, unless rebutted by proof for the defence, we had a number of witnesses in attendance, besides others whom we had not yet found, but for whom subpanas had been issued at our application by the Commissioner, and placed for service in the hands of the Marshal—but that, as our motion to dismiss the proceedings, if granted, would render the

examination unnecessary, we proposed to argue motion first. This course was assented to-the motion to dis miss the proceedings -in the nature of a motion to quash, or for non-suit, was argued at length with the distinct understanding assented to by the Commis-sioner, that if that motion was denied, we were to enter upon the defence this morning. Our arrange ments were made accordingly, and our witnesses di-

dismiss the proceedings, if granted, would render the

This morning, at the opening of the Court, Commissioner delivered his decision, denying motion, and granting the certificate of removal, king us altogether by surprise, and refusing to hea our protests against conduct which we regard as ab solutely violative of the liberties of the defendant.

also of our rights as his counsel.

An affidavit was then made by Mr. Busteed, which An amount was toen made by Mr. Busteed, which we presume was an affidavit of danger, for the purpose of procuring for the claimant the escort of the Marshal from New York to Baltimore, and the payment of the expenses from the United States treasnry—but we do not know positively, as the Commis-sioner refused our request to be allowed to see it. Preston was immediately removed from the court-

oom, and soon afterwards placed in a hack, and driven off.

Application for a writ of habeus corpus was made to Judge Judson, who refused to hear the motion, or the ground that he was engaged in another case.

We are under the impression, that the motion

would have been denied, upon the ground stated by Mr. Attorney General Crittenden, in his letter to Mr. Fillmore, after the passage of the Fugitive Law of 1850, that the certificate of a Commissioner is to be regarded as the act and judgment, after a fair and impartial trial, of a judicial tribunal having competent invisdiction?

How far the conduct of the Commissioner, in this case, in admitting all evidence offered for the claimant, of whatever character, including affida-vits made without knowledge, and confessions of the defendant while in duress, his refusal to compel in terested witnesses to answer on a cross-examination and his cutting off all opportunity of rebutting ev idence by a snap judgment, made in violation of goo faith, compare with that strict impartiality and fair-ness which ought to be preserved in trials involving ness which ought to be preserved which the under-the right to liberty, is a question which the under-signed submit to the judgment of the American people, E. D. CULVER, JOHN JAY.

April 3d. 1852.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

We are glad to notice, that on Saturday last, Me tect Personal Liberty, by the appointment of Com-missioners in the several counties to defend alleged fugitive slaves, and also to extend the Trial by Jury to such persons. We earnestly hope that the Legis-lature will have the pluck and manliness to pass this

It is getting to be doubtful whether citizenship in return of Sims, it is very obvious that to citizens of an 'unconstitutional color,' our State sovereignty is valueless. It has long been true, that not even our schile citizens are safe beyond Mason and Dixon's line, unless their opinions on slavery are of the kind tolerated in that region.

It is quite time for our State Legislature to take these outrages under notice, and decide, like men and not sheep, whether Mas-achusetts men can be pro-tected by their native State in the exercise of the common rights of humanity. If professional men-hunters can enter our territory, and run off free-born citizens -or those not free-born - to slavery, without a trial, and if every colored seaman, who happens to e landed in a Southern port, is liable to be seized and cast into prison, or sold at public auction, then we are indeed miserable cravens if we do not resist, old at public auction, then and refuse to be thus kicked and cuffed about-Essex County Freeman.

Mr. Sewall has also reported a bill to amend the

No person shall be competent to testify in any case, civil or criminal, on account of his not believing in a God, or a future state of rewards or punishhold; but any witness may be asked whether he be-ieves in a God, or in a future state of rewards and ponishments, and other evidence may be introduced o show his want of belief on these points; and the jury, or the indge, where the case is tried without jury, shall determine how far his answer or such other evidence affect his credibility.

ANTI-SLAVEEY IN CANADA. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

TORONTO, Friday, March 26, 1852. On Wednesday night, the first anniversary meetng of the Anti-Slavery Association of Canada was in St. Lawrence Hall. There was a large attendance of both sexes present, and several effective speeches were made. Among the objects of this Association is the ministering to the necessities of destitute fugitives who seek our shores. The funds collected during the year, however, were very incon-siderable, being less than three hundred and thirty This does not include subscriptions in clothes and money collected by the ladies, of which no report has yet been made. The Report of the Association states the number of refugees who have entered Canada during the last two years at between five and six thousand, and the whole number of col-ored persons in Canada is estimated at thirty thou-sand. The Association is opposed to African colonization, and refuses its countenance to the scheme of emigration to the West Indies. The Association is in communication with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and the American Anti Slavery Society. The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting:-

Resolved, That while we deplore the continued existence of slavery in the world, and especially in House, the United States—a system not merely sinful in Mr. itself, but the cause of numerous evils, political, so cial, commercial and religious, we rejoice in any fa-vorable symptoms that promise its abolition and utter

Resolved, That, in common with Wilberforce, Resolved, That, in common with Wilberforce, Buxton, Maculay, and their associates and successors, we have no confidence in the American Coonization Society, founded, and chiefly supported, as it has been, by slaveholders, the worst enemies of freedom and the slave, whose welfare they pretend to be anxious to promote by expatriation to Liberia.

Resolved, That while we would gratefully record our thanks to those clergymen and others in the

our thanks to mose energymen and others in the United States, who have so nobly exposed the atrocities of the Fugitive Slave Law, we deplore the indifference of some, and the unrighteous approbation of others, whose duty it is to vindicate the Gospel of Christ from the aspersions of those who represent it as a shield for cruelty and injustice.

Resolved, That, as British subjects, and enjoying Resolved, I had, as British subjects, and enjoying the blessings of freedom, we rejoice that Canada is so favorably situated for affording shelter and protection to the poor, persecuted American, flying from the grasp of his heartless countrymen.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the self-denying labors of the members of the 'Ladies' Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Engineering

nying labors of the members of the Labore Asso-ciation for the Relief of Destitute Colored Fugi-tives, and tender them our best thanks for their effi-cient co-operation in the work of philanthropy and

The man who is in favor of selling Paneui Hall carried a bag of mosquities to a dentist, the other day, and saked him what he would give for their teeth.—Post.

In SENATE, Mr. Seward presented a petition in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which he moved be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Mason said he would not object.

Mr. Norris (N. H.) moved to lay Mr. Seward's petition on the table. Carried by a vote of 33 to 11, as follows:—

YEAS—Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass. Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge, (Iowa.) Douglas, Downs, Felch. Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Jones, (Iowa.) Jones, (Tenn.) King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Underwood, Walker—33.

Nays—Chase, Davis, Dodge, (Wis.) Fish, Foote, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Sumner, Upham, and Wade—11.

Mr. Seward presented another petition, asking that Congress would take measures for the extinction of slavery.

Mr. Dawson asked if the Senator from New York

believed Congress had any such power?

Mr. Seward said he presented the petition as he did all other petitions, because he believed the peti-

ioners had a right to petition.

Mr. Norris moved to lay it on the table. Carried -Yeas 36, Navs 6.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Budger, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass. Clarke, Clemens, Dawson, Dodge, (Iowa.) Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones, (Iowa.) Jones, (Tenn.) King. Mallory, Mangun, Mason, Miller, Norris, Rhett Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Spruance, Underwood, Walker—36.

Naxs—Messrs. Dodge, (Wis.) Foote, Hale, Seward Sonner, Wade—6. nner, Wade-6.

Mr. Hale presented a petition praying for the re Mr. Hale presented a printing last in the peal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Among other reasons, he said, which were given for the repeal of the law, by the petitioners, was that it held out to he law, by the petitioners, was that it held out he judge a bribe. It gave a fee double, in case onviction, to what was given in case of acquittal.

Mr. Mangam—How much is that?

Mr. Hale-The judge gets five dollars if he ac puls, and ten if he sends the party into slavery. He moved it be referred to the Committee on the Mr. Mangum said that he felt interested and con

country. He had high respect for the judges of all country. He had high respect for the judges of all ctions; he could not permit such an imputation upon the integrity of the judges of any section to onl slander and atrocious calumny upon the judges and the whole judiciary of that p where this law was to operate. It should be treated as it deserved. He moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. Hale said that, some two years ago, the Sen-ator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) now absent, and the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Mason,) had declared they would not again object to the reception of those petitions which he occasionally presented. He was surprised that they were objected Mr. Mason said he did not remember that he had

aid what the Senator, (Mr. Hale,) now stated, but knowing what his sentiments then and now were, it was likely he had said so. He would not now object to this petition, but if the Senate called upon him to vote, he would vote against it. By saying that he would not interpose objections, he did not wish to be understood as being in favor of any further agitation of the subject. Mr. Mangum's motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Fowler, of Mussachusetts, took occasion reply to the remarks of Rev. Junius Hillyer, of Geor gia, the other day, in which he put the white girls of the North on a level with the slave girls of the South

As the telegraph reports him, Mr. Fowler said : -There are a hundred thousand girls in that State of blooming cheeks, warm hearts, of solid worth an peerless charms, who have no fear of competition with the black faces which the gentleman had allu-Massachu-ets is worth a rush as a protection against the barbarians of the slave States. What with the barbarians of the slave States. What with the barbarians of the slave States. and mine will heartily say 'Amen' to the declara-tion. I have tried mine for thirty years. The Mas-sachusetts girls are for Liberty and Union, and are sure to triumph with their principles. He rejoiced that there was not a slave in Massachusetts, and spoke of the general blessings enjoyed in that State.

He then branched off to speak of the public lands,

and proposed to set apart some of the territory for the necessities of our colored countrymen. would be just. With few exceptions, our colored population are native Americans. tivated our fields, fought our battles, and are, therefore, entitled to all the immunities which we enjoy They have the same noble impulses which we have and their inslienable rights should be acknowledged, and thus insure tranquility to the country. He wou give all men a home on condition of settlement and cultivation of the soil; and advocated the tariff national question. He did not wish what was called a high tariff, but one true and stable, yielding revenues for the support of the severnment and protect ting labor. He regarded slavery as the only onal question; he had dissented from such por tions of the Compromise measures as recognized very; and condemned the expedition to the Chi seas, if the object is to enforce, at all hazards, nego the right to manage their national concerns in their own way.

House or Representatives, April 5. The peaker announced as first in order the following resolution, introduced two weeks ago by Mr. Jackson of Georgia, and to which he had called the previous

Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy the compromises of the Constitution, and believe it the the intention of the people generally, as we herebedeclare it to be ours individually, to abide by suc compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary carry them out, the provision for the delivering up fugitive slaves, and the net of the last Congress for that purpess, included; and that we deprecate all that pure as, included; and that we deprecate and further agitation of the questions growing out of that provise, of questions embraced in the acts of last Congress, known as the compromise of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous.

Mr. Hillyer asked Mr. Jackson to withdraw his de mand for the previous question, as he wished to move an amendment.

move an amendment.

Mr. Stanley quickly rose and spoke to a point of order, the substance of whose remarks was, that the resolution was not now properly before the House Mr. Jackson having offered it out of time.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, giving his reasons therefor, delicately controverting Mr. Stanley's position, and asking the gentleman whethealed from the decision. T the Chair does not certainly invite an appeal, but is at all times happy to have the decision the House.

Mr. Hillyer again asked to have his resolution

Mr. Stanley. Provided I can get in three resol

ons, for any one of which I will vote. Cries-Agreed! agreed! The Clerk then read Mr. Hillyer's amendment for

information merely, it being the same as Mr. Polk voted down in Democratic caucus, and is as fol-Resolved, That the series of acts passed during th first session of the thirty-first Congress, known the Compromise, are regarded as a final adjustment the questions therein embraced, and should be man

tained and executed as such. The confusion was now at its height amid which Mr. Mende desired to have read an amendment of his. While some agreed to have it read, the greater number expressed dissent in the londest terms. Sev-eral minutes elapsed before partial order was re-

Voices-Now read Stanley's resolution. Read

Mr. Preston King. I object to all of them. Crie of too late! too late! Points of order were raised and various gentlemen, who essayed to speak, wer relieved, owing to the pendency of the previous ques

ion.
Mr. Stanley expressed the hope that the resolution Mr. Gorham. I object to the reading of any mo

papers.
The speaker said the unanimous consent of the Various questions were asked and answered, when finally Mr. Stanley's resolutions were read; the first was of Mr. Polk, which was voted down in the Democratic caucus,—the second was the resolution

on a question.

Mr. Preston King and others loudly called for or

der.

Mr. Bailey. I will be heard at some future time.

Cries of 'Order?' 'Order?'

Further proceedings took place, when Mr. Fowler
moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew his motion, as gentlemen seemed
anxious to vote on the deniand for the previous ques

Mr. Polk moved the motion, and afterwards withrew it.

Mr. Beale renewed the motion, and held on to it.

Mr. Beale renewed the motion, and held on to it.
Mr. Stanley moved that there be a call of the
House; lost by one vote.
The House refused to lay Mr. Jackson's resolution on the table. Yeas 79, Nays 102.
Mr. Jackson asked for, but was refused, the privilege of making a verbal alteration in his resolution.
After much shuffling, the House refused to second
the demand for the previous question. Yeas 80,
Nays 85.
Mr. Hillyer, was then eachly to introduce his

Mr. Hillyer was then enabled to introduce his ment, as given above, and moved the previous question upon it.

Mr. Mende again attempted to get the floor,

Mr. Mende again attempted to get the floor, but, as on the other occasion, was cried down.

Mr. Orr rose to a question of order. He said that whenever objection is made to a resolution, it goes over. [Here the wires fail.]

The Fugitive Slave Law in Congress.—The vote the U. S. Senate, on the question of laving on the ble a petition offered by Gov. Seward for a repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, was decisive and overwhele the Fugitive Stave Law, was decisive and oversition to ing. Mr. Seward had moved to refer the petition to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Norris, of New Hampshire, moved to lay it on the table, i. e., reject it. shire, moved to lay it on the table, i. e., reject it. This motion was adopted, by a vote of 33 to 11. The moes comprised the Senators from Massachusetts, Vermont, New York and Ohio, together with Mr. Hamlin of Maine, Hale of New Hampshire, and Dodge of Wisconsin. Of the 33 Senators who voted to lay the petition on the table, thirteen were from non slaveholding States, viz., the Senators from Iowa, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bradbury of Maine, Norris of New Hampshire, Clarke of Rhode I-lend, Miller of New Jersey, Walker of Wisconsin, Gwin of California, and Douglass of Illinois. Seventeen Senators were absent, exclusive of the years. enteen Senators were absent, exclusive of the vacan-cy in Connecticut,) most or all of whom, had they been present, would have voted with the majority. Those from non-slaveholding States who were absent, Those from non-slaveholding States who were absent are Mr. James of Rhode Island, Smith of Connecticut, Sockton of New Jersey, Shields of Illinois, Wiler of California, Whitcomb and Bright of Indiana ekton of New Jersey, Shields of Illinois, Wel-

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, APRIL 9, 1852. THE SIMS ANNIVERSARY.

The Vigilance Committee of Boston will commemo 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 perpetual slavery. The meetings will be held at the MELODEon, on MONDAY, April 12th. The forenoon, commencing at 10 o'clock, will be devoted to a religious meeting, in which the Rev. Theodore Parker will deliver 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 sacred 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 Ers, will please copy. WENDELL PRILLIPS, JOHN P. JEWETT. HENRY I. BOWDITCH, M. P. HANSON, Тімотич Сілвент, JOHN M. SPEAR, LEWIS HAYDEN. Committee of Arrangements

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slaery Society will be held in the city of ROCHESTER. N. Y., on TUESDAY, May 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue through the two following days. Further particulars hereafter,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secry. SYDNEY H. GAY,

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A lecture upon this subject was delivered by the Rev. Edward Mathews, of Wisconsin, at the schoolrooms of Counterslip chapel, Bristol, (England.) on Friday evening, 13th March, at the request of the Committee of the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society.

The object of the lecturer was to show the injurious influence of the Slave Power upon the free States of America, upon churches and ministers of religion, and upon missionary and other religious societies, and the means by which British philanthropists and Christians could aid in removing the evil. Mr. Mathews showed how slavery, when, in 1620,

t had obtained a footing in Virginia, rapidly diffused itself among the colonists. The Puritans in New England, the Dutch in New York, the Scotch in Georgia, the Fins and Swedes in Delaware, the Quakers in Pennsylvania, were all included in the crime. Through the elevating influences of the Gospel, the Northern States came to the conviction that 'slaveholding was a sin, and abolished the system. The Southern States, however, yielding to no such sentiment, retained and multiplied their slaves. But the evil effects of slaveholding were not confined to the South : not a village nor a hamlet at the North was em at from its power. The North was controlled by

it co lesiastically, politically, commercially and socially, In speaking of its operation upon the religious bodies generally, Mr. M. stated that the churches at the North being united with those at the South, are thus brought under the slaveholding influence of the latter. The Episcopalian Church had 1,504 ministers, and 73,000 members, holding 88,000 slaves. Now, the Southern Bishops justified slavery as a heavenordained institution, and the Northern Bishops ap- of Mr. Mathew's conduct on that occasion, and was proved of the doctrine, either orally or by silent ac quiescence. The other ministers, and the Episcopa- the slave's cause, and had in no single point been lian press, were in full harmony with the Bishops. Mr. M. knew not of a solitary exception among the clergy. Judge Jay, however, a layman among the at that time, that Mr. M. had, with much delicacy, Episcopalians, had boldly rebuked the Slave Power. The Baptists numbered 8,018 ministers; 948.869 he was delegated by the Baptist Free Mission Society members; their slaves were 225,000. The Slave Power ruled this body chiefly through the missionary organizations. Mr. M. then gave a history of th Baptist Triennial Conventions, into which slaveholders having gained admission on the plea of the benevolence, required the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat them as good Christians, Man did so; and for twenty-one years out of thirty, slave. holders held the office of President of their body. Their missionaries planted slaveholding Christian churches among the Indian tribes of America, some of these Indians holding over a hundred slaves, and their churches were pledged to silence on slavery. The Methodists number 6000 ministers, 1.250,000 members, and hold 219,563 slaves. The slaveholder required all Northern ministers to be silent on slave ry, on pain of expulsion from their body. Mr. M

ad luced numerous examples of the almost omnipo

tent influence of slaveholders over this body. In

adopted in the Whig caucus, and the third those offered in the Democratic caucus, by Mr. Johnson of
Arkansas, and laid on the table; in the last, there
were a few strong interlineations by Stanley.

Mr. Jackson having been appealed to, refused to
withdraw his demand for the previous question, at
the request of his colleague, (Hillyer.)

So that gentleman could not offer his amendment.

Mr. Bailey, of Georgia, wanted to ask Mr. Jackson a question. ther sects, subservient to the Slave Power, secrificng to church union, purity and humanity. As an evidence of that, the very prayers in the South must be conformable to the mandate of slavery. Mr. M referred to Letters on American Slavery, just pub-lished by Mr. Lant Carpenter, an English Unitarian ninister, who, when doing duty for Dr. Gilman, of Charleston, S. C., laid aside, at Dr. G's request, prayer he had selected, containing the words, 'We would remember those in bonds as bound with them. which Dr. G. assured Mr. Carpenter would be drop to the Almighty." Mr. Mathews next noticed some of the sectio American churches who had secouled from the main

body, from a conscientious repugnance to union with those who aided in the maintenance of slavery. All who are denominated 'Wesleyan Methodists' in the United States, have separated from the Methodist Church upon anti-slavery grounds. The 'Free Mission Baptists' (by whom Mr. M. was delegated to visit England) seceded from the Baptist Triennial Convention; and the . Free Presbyterians have left the great Presbyterian body, in obedience to the claims of the slave upon the professed followers o Christ. All those bodies (with some others which we must omit on the present occasion, from want of time to describe their exact position, though he had much to say about them) made it a cardinal principle to treat slavery as a sin, and to have no fellowshin with slaveholders. It was in this way only-by this anti-slavery action in the religious bodies-that the churches of America could become purified of the iniquity of slavery. It was not a military force that sustained the system, for among twenty-three million of people, they had but 10,000 soldiers; it was not by help from neighboring powers, for they were all opposed to slavery; it was by public sentiment alone that the iniquity was maintained. It was in the power of the Church to change that sentiment, but she refused to do so, and on her rested the guilt of American slavery. Mr. M. then rapidly described the slaveholding in

fluences which were exerted upon visitors to the United States, and to which those who had any public object to accomplish, invariably submitted. Fathe Mathew was not allowed to visit the Southern States until he had given the slaveholders reason for believ ing that he had repented of having formerly signed an anti-slavery address to his countrymen in America Jenny Lind was forced to let it be understood that she had no sympathy with the abolitionists. Kossuth the processed apostle of Freedom, thought it necessa ry for his mission utterly to ignore three millions of American subjects in abject slavery. Even Miss Bremer, the Swedish writer, was induced to commend the . Colonization Society, -the slaveholders' projec for expatriating the free colored people !

Mr. M. next explained how all, who were ho slavery in the United States, were exposed to persecution; and he entreated the churches of England to lend their countenance and aid to those of their breth ren in America, who were battling against this gigan tic evil. It had long been the aim of the slavehold ers to prevent this sympathy from being extended to the anti-slavery party in America, and they sent pro slavery ministers to this country to mislead public opinion upon the slavery question. Mr. M. trusted that the Christian people of England would not suffer themselves thus to be blinded and deceived.

though with no intention of re-opening the subject to the course he had pursued at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Bristol some time ago. He felt himself constrained, as an anti-slavery missionary not to omit such an opportunity of communicating in ormation to the members of that Aliance as to the oints in which their organization was impeding he abolition movement in the United States. Noth ing was farther from his intention than to be guilty of any discourtesy to that body; his conduct had been misinterpreted, but he trusted that eventually credit would be given to him for acting agreeably to his convictions of duty. He had counted the cost beforehand. He was aware that any attempt to introduce the slavery question into the Alliance would injuriously upon one part of his mission-the col ceting of funds in aid of the anti-slavery purpose of the American Baptist Free Mission Society. But he also felt, that, however large an amount of pecu niary help he should carry home to that Society, i it were obtained by a compromise of the slave's inter est, the Free Mission Baptists would cry out with one voice, ' Send back the money.'

When referring to the secession of the Free Mission

Saptists from the general body, Mr. Mathews explain d that they took the appellation of Free Mission to indicate their anti-slavery character-their constitu tional separation from all missionary and other reli gious organizations that were contaminated by sla very. They published at first a very small paper but now a larger weekly one called the American Baptist. Their Society employs a number of agents who have travelled through the Free States, visiting the churches in the agricultural districts, villages and cities, every where lifting up their voices against sla very, calling conventions, lecturing, distributing anti slavery works, and writing for the public eye. Besides these strictly anti-slavery labors, the Society have established schools in Canada for the instruction of fugitive slaves, about 25,000 of whom have fled thither to escape the horrors of American Slavery.

hat the audience offer their cordial thanks to Mr Mathews for his deeply interesting and instructive address, and also to the Committee of the Bristol and Clifton Anti-Slavery Society for inviting Mr. Mathews to lecture. Mr. M. had alluded to some odium which had been cast upon him by the course he tool when the Evangelical Alliance held their meeting is Bristol. Mr. Estlin was acquainted with every step satisfied that Mr. M. acted from a sense of duty to guilty of any impropriety. It was probably owing to his having been misunderstood and misrepresente voided all reference to one of the objects for which to visit England, namely, to collect funds for their various anti-slavery purposes. Mr. E-tlin trusted that one who had been so long devoted to the abolition cause, and who had nearly been murdered in consequence of his fidelity to it, would not be allowed to leave Bristol without carrying with him some pecu niary testimony from those who professed great inthe American Baptist Free Mission Society. Mr. Hupson seconded the proposition, and thank

were given by acclamation to Mr. M., and to the Anti-Slavery Society Committee.

to with earnest attention.

bove report. Though neither connected nor identi Mr. Mathews is a most faithful and worthy laborer i 1844, the Conference ventured to cast a slight censure the cause, deserving of every encouragement.

ping a spark on gunpowder. 'Had Mr. Gilman,' Mr. M. remarked, 'been in the habit of preaching the Gospel faithfully to his congregation, they would not have required the Bible precept of "remembering those in bonds," to be expunged from their prayers

In concluding, Mr. M. said he would just allude

At the close of the lecture, Mr. Estlin propose

The room was well filled, and the lecturer listene

We are indebted to the Bristol Gazette for th

From the Boston Courier. TO WENDELL PHILLIPA TO WENDELL PHILLIPA

Sin,—I was attentively honored by the momore recently have received from since an
source, a pamphlet containing the same, we
source, a pamphlet containing the same, we
yearly doings of the Anti-Slavery Section
tainly must think that I am considered in
person of some consequence, since I have from
so many repeated marks of kindness and since
so many repeated marks of kindness and since
and I fear my sense of vanity may be indeed
and I fear my sense of vanity may be indeed
my being elevated, through your effects the
humble position which I have occupied for
years.

I had hoped that some

humble position which I have occupied for the state of the state and Milk street merchants, whom you there in your speech, would have made some tending your charitable remark, that you heped by ward of the state o fort or necessity; and it is not known that you are not covered to the covered to

sel resistance to it. In what similion well to be while denouncing and libeling your segme all around you, if you were not practed by the at-You sneer at and denounce the Judges who almost ter the law which protects you in all your nonter the law which provets you in all your me-perate proceedings, because they pass under to shal. Tukey's chains, placed around the Car doors to keep out a mob, while, if such a trick assembly, ruised on the other side, was alread a assembly, raised on the other side, was almedy rush into your meetings, and act the part size your mob would have acted at the Coar Boss, I they had not been restrained,—that is, if any na-but an Abolition mob could be imbeed with in spirit and extent of Aboliton rengence, pa heads would hardly be safe on your shoulden.

You ask, what would my children give trems years hence, to blot out that single record of an ing back a man into slavery? be false, for the person was neverout of savey. He was taken back according to the law of the country. Here I stand, and it is immateral is as what my children may say; all I ask is, that the may stand on their own ments, and not less a

may stand on their own ments, and not see at their father's good or bad qualities.

Twenty years hence, if any one axis you the dren what their father's occupation was the might reply, 'Agitador,—Calumnioto,—a Trade, we denied the laws of his country. This happens we denied the laws of his country. This happens we have a sub-laws and home but to your anti-ductor as apply not to you alone, but to your anti-sirery sociates—to Sumner, and all others who deny laws, yet may be said to perjure themselves by a king and swearing to the oath to obey and sague the laws and Constitution of the United States.

But, I intended merely to acknowledge your on tesy, or that of your friends, in keeping me sixed as to your opinions; and bid you sides, wit is hope that such evil as you wish may fall upon fire hundred of your fellow-citizens may be avered for them, and that you may find better occupates, whether it is necessary for you or not,—the he wholesale slander and denunciation of that poist of the community whose trade is in mercha and not in philanthropy. Respectfully, &c. JNO. H. PEARSOX

We allow this assistant kidnapper of Tam

Sixs-the owner of the brig Acorn-. Built i' th' eclipse, and rigg'd with corres del. to present himself at full length to our reader is the columns of the Liberator, without charge or retus There are those who . glory in their shame'-ind he is one of them : whose consciences are 'seared as till a hot iron'-and in this condition his conscience pears to be. His sucers at Mr. Phillips are jut a many panegyries, and call for no reply. Had helm in the days of Jesus, he would have betrayed him

TAKE NOTICE. The members and friends of the American As Slavery Society are requested to take special actin that the place for holding its anniversary, in Mer, is been changed, by a vote of the Executive Const tee, from Syracuse to Rochester, N. Y., at the iss to Syracuse was most cordial, on the part of its friends of our cause in that noble citr, it has be decmed advisable, all things considered, to more for ther Westward with the anniversary; and so her ester has been selected for the occasion. We tot this change will secure a larger attendance from the and other Western States.

THE SOLEMN COMMEMORATION

Monday next is to be impressively observed in city, by the friends of impartial liberty, (under it auspices of the Vigilance Committee,) as the assist sary of the kidnapping of Thomas Sixs, of which trace can now be made. We refer our resides to \$ official notice in another column, for a programme the proceedings. A special address is to be delim ed, in the forenoon, by THEODORE PARKER, wild will, no doubt, alone be well worth coming and long distance to hear. In the afternoon and errang other eloquent speakers are expected to address assembly. There are many weighty resents the large a tendance from the various sections of the Carmonwealth is not only desirable, but highly imput ant. Let it be shown that the excitement, crested a year ago, was the product of a living and sa shiet principle, and not a mere sentimental feeling.

NON-RESISTANCE

TH

regement of the second of the

We learn that our beloved friend, and fellow labor. er in all good reforms, Apix Batton, will deliget discourse on Christian Non-Residance, in the Mende on, on Sunday morning, the 11th instant. This exbe the thay before the Sims meeting, and it is hope that many of the friends of reform in the county will arrange to be in Boston both on Sunley and Monday.

The Strength of American Piety. - A correspon (colored) of Frederick Douglast's Paper, who will from New York, and signs himself 'Eihipp' (a.)

Dr. J. McCune Smith ?) says:'Ethiop can drive out of the windows all the part. Pr. J. McCune Smith?) says:

'Ethiop can drive out of the windows all the pictors assumed or imaginary, in any church of white, here abouts, in three-fourths of a minute, on any saidy morning, by simply taking, in the quietest manse, as seat therein. Aye, the very minister shall loge as sermon, and the whole congregation of shall be put to flight, loaving siners to take our shall be put to flight, loaving siners to take our shall be put to flight, loaving siners to take our shall be put to flight, loaving siners to take our shall be put to flight, loaving siners to take our state of things must be remedied. But said the said quence of such a deplorable state among the said quence of such a deplorable state among the said and our own religious condition, may not only and efficient colored ministry, men of deep picty and efficient colored ministry, men of deep picty and extensive learning.

'The truth in the above should make our white pict.

The truth in the above should make our white piet

WITHDRAWAL PROM A PRO SLAVERT CREEK. The Letter, on our first page, from the Res. Alect Barnes, of Philadelphia, is exceedingly sophistical gumanation form. emanating from so logical a mind. Its reasoning small the equally valid against withdrawing from the Br lish or any other church, however corrept.

shich is the one chief failing of an other-

garage this opinion of the gentleman, perhaps

oder may not be surprised if I tell them that

m malers may now the lecturing in this vicinity. Mr.

sed the utmost detestation of the

partitions with equal eloquence and truth. a rais stigma and curse upon the country

se sub was no description of Plorida to Col.

in his beather, and visited France, where, as 'he

the sheek was suffused with shame upon being

ad by a shreet was some and knowing Frenchman, after

nian passed by himself upon the liberal and

iest institutions of his country, if in one sec-

where county, women and children were not where in the shambles, &c. &c. Further than

Mr. White, in the Presidential canvass of 1848.

of the Wille, in the Affine, entered the field as a Free street, and addressed audiences at Bangor,

n. Orano, and other places on the Penobscot

entire evidence of the above statements can

in of the conversation above alluded to, and

the abtance, if needed. Your old friend, Geo.

sar, of Milford, I think, can give some further

19 Walker, of Bangor, (who was the principal

ir, of the lecturing operations mentioned.

be, threfore, particularly 'spicy' for those 'w

her there things in this region, to read from Mr.

in letter to Judge O'Neall, of South Carolina

truy section as to my having acted in any ab-

in novement, or sympathised with it, or counte-

adit or ever expect to do either, is unwarranted

ver expression of mine, oral or written ! O.

Pallip! I fancy you never supposed that

Johns, Mr. Editor, the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser

a prother journals interested in Mr. White's sen

arth, will thank you for a copy of this communica-

AND 'SON OF TEMPERANCE.'

Yours, for the pilloring of all doughfaces,

A FREE SOIL ABOLITIONIST.

REPORM THRUSTS.

BY SHARPSTICK.

es is much more brimstone than balm in the

edical' system of religion. Rather queer and

tably impudent it seems for those seets which

on hereafter to all but a select few don'

min a large majority of the human family to end

s va to assume a title which means . glad tidings.

ele one as very pleasing 'religious intelligence.

Christianity had no better doctrine than this to of

g it would be a misfortune to have the heathen

bird to a knowledge of it; they are happier and

mildely to behave with decency in their blind-

a, than when their eyes are opened and their souls

midd by images of the awful fiery pit that is to

allow up most of them. Our 'Evangelical' church-

Matthew, and then by upholding the Fugitive Slave

and with the goats,' act rather inconsistently. But

the Evangelical' man-stealers of the South are per-

edly consistent in at least one point of their faith-

believe in an immense hell in the next world,

Edward Everett uttered some very sensible and hu-

e sentments respecting the treatment of domes-

minuls, at a late agricultural meeting. He drew

graphic sketch of the neglect, discomfort, abuse, and

a's heart alive to any variety of God's creatures. haps Mr. Everett, if he studies that New Testament

ch he was once ordained to preach from, and pays d to those deadly grouns and sighs ever wafted

a the southern prison-house, may yet awaken to

sufferings of men under the Constitution which

e glorifies as a perfect instrument. Perhaps he may

induced to say a word in behalf of over three mil-

rine ficulties that cattle lack, that are calling for exer

me and expansion. Perhaps he will be more tolerant

sard these who are laboring for the overthrow of this

tain of oppression. Perhaps, if he seeks light

ently, he may in time imbibe enough of the

it of his professed Master to look upon a man as

wholly inferior to a beast, (Christ, we know,

right the former rather the most worthy of atten-

, but such radical doctrine is dangerous to our

wed Union, and so will find a cold welcome in

linker souls.) And perhaps, finally, as he censures

is practice of flogging, treezing, roasting, half-

seh mal-treatment a topic for public remarks,

stating the community about these occasional ex-

ling-as he was not in 1838 - that other philan-

pats should censure the practice of like and ever

se shoninations upon rational men. How is it

it. E.; Will you continue to strain at a gnat's egg

of rip down a whole caravan of double-humped

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGENCY.

Due Mr. Garrison : NEEDHAM, April 1st, 1852.

with the readers of the Liberator to know what

esti-divery agent has to contend with in his pil-

image! If he don't get into the 'Slough of De-

cond I am sure it is not because of a lack of dis-

nd breakst opposition has nearly or quite passed

en, jet the spirit of lawless violence has subsider

sullenness and cowardice, and a cold, death-like

nly, that are nearly, if not fully as trying to the

It has been aptly said that the anti-slavery

ter now gets 'a tremendous letting alone.' The

show their sympathy for the slave, now, by

Sking their fingers in their cars, and running, o

ing way. I am fully satisfied that it is the set-

organized, and systematic policy of the Church

eachquetts, as a last resort, to try to starve anti-

arry to death. Whether it will succeed in this

age of the mode of warfare, and cut off all sup-

bear Garrison, is not a hard question. Time prove that the result will be the same, whether

five us stones when we ask for bread, or give us

ng. For anti-alavery, Old Organization antimy a hard to kill; it is bound to live, to out-live

the and triumph over all that can be arrayed it;

simply because it is right! Truth cannot be

drawned. All these methods have been tested

ther another for thousands of years, but have

Man's course has been steadily onward and

ward. Truth still lives! The Lord God Omnip-

here held little meetings in the towns of Ashland

the last one, on Sunday evening, was quite re-

n, Hilliston, Sherburn, and Natick. At Hopkinton (Hayden Rowe) we had three meet-

to death, nor stoned to death, nor starved

pear and indifference to the cry of suffering hu-

tements. Although the day of mob-rotten-egg-

as to the rule of good treatment, he may be

ing, and over-working dumb brutes, and makes

lises of his fellow-beings, on whom a more crushing

Les is the very terms of the sentence there pronounc-

sof the North, which pretend to believe in a las ment such as that pictured in the 25th chapter

sears, were good for any meridian !

Seens, April 3, 1852.

ents and letters for Southern circulation, like

of was his dislike to it, he gladly relinquished

endect of the gentleman whose name he conduct of an well acquainted with him this street. shilines, and great social virtues, cannot user, samuer, cannot gerriook his toadyism, -his sall things to

ing was quite a good one, every thing considered .- tion. Father, forgive them all, for they know not what they do! others for their liberal aid and sympathy.

As for Sherburne—God save Sherburne! if He can

I could learn of but one working anti-slavery family in the town ; and the Orthodox Church, Elward Mr. Epiron : mind of Mr. Amory Babcock, the husband and father, those rare organizations of head and heart, and a delicately strung nervous system, that cannot stand the ing sentence :shock of the alienation of friends: and the treatment that he has received during the last ten years from his former Orthodox brethren has driven him, in the vigor of his physical frame, beyond second childhood vigor of his physical frame, beyond second childhood in mental imbecility. Talk about the spirit that persecuted the early Protestants ! If it were not for the outward pressure of public opinion, some of our your numerous correspondents will present, in a conanti-slavery Protestants against Protestantism, in cise and simple manner, the argument upon which some of our back parishes, would stand but little betsome of our back parishes, would stand but little better chance now than John Wickliff stood. If they do not get devoured by the tiger-like and relentless rapacity of religious bigotry, they may think themselves lucky. Mrs. Babcock, and her son, Amory L. Babcock, a young man, and a naturalist of great promise are true and self-sacrificing friends of the slave .-May they live to see Sherburne redeemed from the Mr. Garnison : domination of a time-serving and mercenary priest-

At Natick, our meeting was small indeed. While I stood in the Depot the next morning, waiting for the cars, a dog-fight collected twice as large an audience as I had, in five minutes. This, I suppose, was the result of dogmaticism. To night I am to hold a meeting in Needham, and to-morrow night in Waltham. So goes the battle.

A. J. GROVER,

ANTI-SLAVERY IN CONNECTICUT. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

One peculiarity in that part of Connecticut which I visited was, that the people are almost wholly man-ask, in faith, of the slave's God, a blessing on the no-ufacturers and mechanics. A few own the property, ble heart which thus responds, from across the ocean, and employ the rest. I never saw manufacturing in such variety. Every thing is made which the wants, indeed which the wishes of man can suggest.

But, unless the owners, proprietors, or agents of the es ablishments favor an enterprise, you can hardly get it before the people. The only open opposition I met with was at the places I have already mentioned, and Naugaturk. The Methodists of one part of Naugatuck, after consenting fully, as we supposed, that we should occupy their meeting-house on Sun day evening, afterwards took it from us, and under circumstances which prevented our holding any meeting on that evening, or giving notice on that day for one at any time. But, as if to frown on the transaction. Providence sent a violent storm, which prevent ed the Methodists themselves, and almost every body in the place, from occupying the meeting houses. make their calling and election sure to the 'left

The next day, I wrote a line to the Methodist Trus tee, who, on his own responsibility, shut the house, far as he was concerned, there should be no failure, certainly do their utmost to multiply little hells examining the position of the Methodist Church lty to which poor kine and horses are subjected

> long enough to read the letter I had sent him, and to make a few comments, and then took his leave. His minister had the prudence not to appear at all. Some of the boys inside, encouraged by the exam-

> ple set them were at times rather annoving, but we did not blame them. Outside, there was, for a time, a good deal of disturbance; such as shouting, honting, blowing a horn, throwing missiles against the house, and firing a few not unsafely loaded guns. But, on the whole, the meeting was most successful. Many expressed astonishment, at the close, that the Methodist priesthood could be such liars and deceivers. They said they had been told that very day, that there was not a slave nor a slaveholder in the Northern Methodist Church. But when, from their own Discipline and documents, it was shown that such a declaration, no matter from whose mouth it came, was a docurright lie, there was an iz ment manifested, which words could not express. Indeed, there is nothing which can exceed the audacity of the Methodist priests and people in boldly persisting in it.

> But there are those now in Naugatuck to oppose the falsehood. You will have one more subscriber for the Liberator from there soon. They gave me a contribution of eight dollars, though our friend Leonard Tuttle paid six of it. The Tuttles, the Birds and others, are determined to maintain the right.

Yours, as ever. PARKER PILLSBURY. Boston, 22d March, 1852.

MEETINGS IN LAWRENCE

· How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity, and the scorners delight in their scorning, and fools hate knowledge? Turn ye at my reproof; behold I will pour out my spirit unto you, I will make known my words unto you. Because I have called, and vo have refused : I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded. But ye have set at nought all my counsel, and would none of my reproof. I also will laugh at your calamity, I will mock when your fear cometh; when your fear cometh as a desolution, and your destruction cometh as a whirlwind .

Parker Pillsbury and myself have held a series of meetings in the city of Lawrence, commencing or Saturday evening, and continuing Sunday, day and evening. The weather was beautiful, the city had been thoroughly placarded with large-sized handbills, and nothing of unusual interest stood in the way; and yet, out of the nine thousand inhabitants, not enough assembled to fill a little hall, which would might be committing no sin in holding them. hold, at most, no more than a hundred and fity ! There are hundreds, if not thousands, of poor factory operatives, of both sexes, and I might almost say, of all ages, entombed in these living sepulchres, (the cotton mills,) and so thoroughly are they under the eyes and thumbs of their keepers—the mill agents and priests—that they 'delight in scorning' their best friends, when they come to their relief, and give themselves willing sacrifices to the Moloch of igno-

Mr. Pillsbury took up the subject of the identity of the interests of the working classes with the antislavery cause, and showed, as far as words have power to show, that the laboring classes of the North cannot hope for better things until slavery is abolished at ble in point of numbers. The cause is much the South. He proved that the Northern capitalist

rance and fashion.

indebted in this town to a few tried and true friends, and Southern slaveholder were banded together by The Bowkers, the Belknaps, the Waleses are promi- the lies of interest and trade; that the Church was nent among the rest. I would gratefully acknowl- blessing and sanctifying the unholy union; and unless edge my obligations to Mr. L. H. Bowker and wife for their kind sympathy and hospitality. At the last meeting, Mr. L. D. Wales made an eloquent speech, showing the corruptions of the professed Church of crushed by this triple and relentless power. Tet his I found Ashland, (judging from I saw and heard,) about as barren of anti-slavery feeling, as I should expect to find its namesake in Kentucky.

Holliston is a besutiful town, and I found a few noble spirits, fit to live in such a place; and one may was quite a good as the starving point,—be literally burning eloquence and regent arguments reached only a very few ears. The people are being led by the priests and politicians like lambs to the slaughter. They assist robbers to rob their own and then pay the

ALONZO J. GROVER.

LIGHT WANTED.

Dowse, Pontifex Maximus, have nearly destroyed the In a letter published in the Liberator of March 12. over the signature of George W. Putnam, a just and by their demoniacal persecutions. Mr. Rabcock has discriminating reference was made to the action of been a subscriber to the Liberator for fifteen years, the Congregational Church of Centreville, in having and has stood almost alone for his principles since the invited him to occupy their vestry on Sabbath eve Church backed out in 1840. He possesses one of ning, and in having 'passed a resolution not to commune with the slaveholder.' Then comes the follow

The writer being unable to 'see eye to eye' with his friend Putnam, will be much gratified if one of in readiness, now and always, to believe that which fairly refute. Yours truly, H. W. CROSBY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

An unknown, but I trust not an unblest friend o our noble cause, in Ireland, has lately forwarded the liberal sum of \$43 65, as a donation to our Rhode-Island Society-accompanied only by the following explanatory note :-

'I send £9 for the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery So ciety, having been instigated to it by reading the re-port of that Society in a late Liberator.

I have no words with which to express, in its carnestness, the feeling of gratitude which this generous and timely present has called forth. It came in the hour of need, and was appreciated for its value as a helping friend only less than as the offspring of generous impulse and a glorious principle. May I not to the slave's appeal?

Thine, truly,
AMARANCY PAINE. Providence, March 27, 1852.

MASS ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION, IN CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, April 27th, 28th 29th, 1852.

Do not forget our Convention. We invite all, from Do not forget our Convention. We invite all, from all parts of the United States, to come, or to send some one to represent every portion of the country. Let us have a great meeting. Surely the occasion is one of importance enough to call for some sacrifice of time and money. We press it upon you, as Christian patriots and philanthropists, to come, and let us take counsel together, in behalf of poor down-troddren humanity. Let not the oppressor rejoice over the apathy of those who in former years spoke with a voice of thunder in the ears of this guilty nation. after he had said, in the most explicit terms, that, so a voice of thunder in the ears of this guilty nation far as he was concerned, there should be no failure, eather of the North, congratulate themselves that and that he would attend the meeting, complaining.

Abolition is dring off. If we are to die off, let us die and that he would attend the meeting, complaining, in civil language, of his treatment of us. I also informed him that we should have a meeting in 'City Hall' the next evening, for the express purpose of the express purpose of the country of the country of the express purpose of the express purpos

examining the position of the Methodist Church North with respect to slavery; and I invited him and his minister to be present, and occupy if they wished, each of them one third of the time, leaving the other third to me.

But his Trusteeship took it in high dudgeon that I should send him such a letter. He stormed about and raised such an excitement, as that we had a crowded house, the larger portion, too, being attentive hearers. He came in himself, and after I had commenced speaking, interrupted the proceedings long enough to read the letter I had sent him, and to travel on the railroads leading out of the city at

to travel on the railroads leading out of the city at half fare. Every effort will be made to provide for the hospitable entertainment of the delegates.

Again we say, come all who can, to encourage and strengthen true hearts for the good work, and to in-

Yours, for humanity,

W. H. BRISBANE,
J. JOLLIFEE,
CHRISTIAN DONALDSON,
J. H. COLEMAN, E. HARWOOD, LEVI COFFIN, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 26, 1852.

Extraordinary Demand for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'John P. Jewett & Co., the publishers, inform the editors of the Traveller that the demand for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin is so great, that notwithstanding thre paper mills are constantly employed in making the paper, and three of A lame's power presses are kept running 24 hours per day, (Sundays only excepted,) running 24 hours per day, (Sundays only excepted.) and 100 hooksellers are unceasingly plying their art, the publishers are still some thousands of copies behind their orders. Fifteen thousand have already been printed, and free thousand more will be printed this week—making 20,000 copies, or 40,000 volumes, this week —making 20,000 copies, or 40,000 volumes in three weeks.

It is a powerful and intensely interesting work, an

escryes the extensive circulation it is receiving

The New York State Anti-Slavery Society.'—We learn, from Frederick Douglass's Paper, that an organization hearing this name was formed at the recent Anti-Slavery Festival and Convention in Rochester. The Constitution, drafted by William Goodell, takes the ground that what is opposed to fundamental morality cannot be legal, and, consequently, that there can be no legal slavery. The Festival and Convention are spoken of as having been highly successful. Gerritt Smith and Robert R. Raymond are named as the principal speakers. as the principal speakers.

When Rev. Calvin Fairbanks was put into the Louisville prison, and asked to whom he chose to be handcuffed, he selected the only negro in the lot. Whercupon Frederick Douglass's Paper says:—

'Chained to the "only negro" in the lot? There was, then, only one negro. That is something; and as to poor Fairbanks, the act of selecting that one for his companion in chains, proves that he has the hear of a hero in his bosom.

There was a Colonization meeting held at Charlestown on Sunday evening, the 28th ult. The Post says it was 'pretty thoroughly anti-abolition.' Rev. I)r. Blagden quoted Webster's 7th of March speech 'with warm commendation,' and spoke 'warmly against that fierce, fanatical spirit that would pour

Medical Society of New Jersey, states that there is, at present, a very remarkable predisposition to purulent deposits in the external tissues of the body;—whitlows, boils, and abscesses of every variety of form and location, have abounded. This form of disease not only prevails extensively in various sections of New Jersey; but the medical journals of London speak of its prevalence there also.

Is the Massachusetts House of Representatives, lst inst., in Committee of the Whole, struck out the section in the liquor bill referring the subject to the people, by a vote of 175 to 172. Subsequently, the bill was taken out of committee, and the first question—that of referring it to the people, was negatived by 190 to 167. The bill was then passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence, where it was laid over till the 13th inst.

Population of the United States.—The New York dirror gives the following table of the population of the United States:—

Anglo Saxons, Germans, Irish Celts, Seatch Irish, Dutch, French, Spanish, &c. Scatch, All others, 20,000,000 Total whites, 23 500,000 Grand total,

CINCINNATI, March 24th. The Kossuth resolutions before the Legislature of Louisiana condemn the arrogance of Kossuth to the officers of the Mississippi, and agree to receive him only as an advocate of freedom—not as a guest, providing he disavows ridiculing Hon. Henry Clay.

Kossuth at Vicksburg.—The visit of Kossuth to Vicksburg is thus noticed in the Whig of Tuesday of

Ex-Governor Kossuth and lady, Madam Pulzsky. *Ex-Governor Kossuth and lady, Madam Fulssky, and several members of Kossuth's suite, arrived here on the steamer Aleck Scott, on Sunday evening, about 8 o'clork, and took lodgings at the Washington Hotel. There was but little interest manifested on his arrivel, and no large assemblage or formal reception. He remained in our city until half-past two o'clock yesterday, and left on the cars for Jackson. During resterday, and left on the cars for Jackson. During the forenoon of yesterday, quite a number of persons—many of whom were prompted by mere curiosity—called at the Washington Hotel to get a glimpse of one who has caused such a commotion in our land within the last few months.

We learn that Hungarian bonds were in the marking metals and a fore suite active in endeavoring

ket yesterday, and a few quite activo in endeavoring to dispose of them, but we have not heard that tney met with success. When Kossuth left the hotel for the depot, the crowd about the hotel was not very much larger than usual after dinner, and there was no public demonstration in his favor, or display of enthusiasm.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27. Kossuth at New Orleans.—Kossuth has arrived in this city, and is staying at the St. Louis Hotel. He has been waited on by many respectable citizens, and made a great address to the Committee of reception. He intimated that his Louisville speeches concerning Mr. Clay had been entirely misrepresented. He in-tends addressing the public early next week.

Kossuth in New Orleans .- The New Orleans Pica. Kossuth in New Orleans.—The New Orleans Picayune says M. Kossuth has arrived in that city. He
came unexpectedly, on the 27th ult., and went immediately to the St. Louis Hotel. He was visited there
by the Mayor and a committee, who welcomed him,
and tendered to him the hospitalities of the city.

He was also given to understand that he would receive every attention during his stay.

Kossuth replied briefly. He said he had been misunderstood in the South, and was glad that he had
come to disabuse parties of erroneous impressions.
He desired to repose and consider, for twenty-four
hours, before entering into any engagement to appear
in public.

The telegraph reports that Kossuth left New Or-leans for Mobile on Thursday of last weeks

Kossuth is at New Orleans, complaining that his tiews meet with so much opposition where he pro-fesses to have expected warm support. He is also trying to explain away his querulous references to Henry Clay's views on intervention. We have not lately heard much about those urgent 'calls' for his return to his native land, to which such frequent and return to his native land, to which such frequent and touching allusions were made in the early part of his now protracted visit. In truth, they seem to be unheard or forgotten amid the greetings that have awaited him upon his journey through the American States.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Kossuth has since left New Orleans for Mobile and Charleston. His visit to New Orleans was a dead

Kossuth has met with unexpected sympathy here, and an enthusiastic meeting has been held, at which the sentiments expressed by Senator Clonens have been totally disavowed. A great many distinguished Alabamians were present to welcome him. His departure for the North has consequently been delayed for some days.

Kossuth has visited Gov. Foote at Jackson, Miss. As Foote did not threaten to hang him, we presume Kossuth's presence is not so dangerous to Southern 'institutions' as Mr. 'Hale's would be.

Kossuth intends, after his return to New Orleans, to visit Boston, and t about the middle of May. visit Boston, and to sail thence for England,

Kossuth .- The St. Louis Times remarks that the tide of enthusasm set strong in Kossuth's favor at the North, and probably excited hopes that he thought would certainly be realized; but his progress West and South has already opened his eyes; and the fur-ther he advances, he will find Southern hearts alive to every instinct and feeling of patriotism, but with cooler heads than they have been given credit for; who will doubtless pay him every attention, but will never commit themselves to his dang rous doctrines, or compromise the time-honored principles of their

Kossuth at St. Louis .- On leaving St. Louis, Gov. Kossuth addressed a letter of thanks to Mayor Kennett for the hospitality shown him by the citizens of that was a member of the Lown Council, and the last place, and the sympathy with which they had taken In his old age, he became impoverished, and the last in the cause of civil and religious liberty in Europe. up the cause of civil and religious liberty in Europe. We learn from the St. Loifis Union, that embarking on the boat which was to take him down the river, a number of gentlemen belonging to the Committee of One Hundred, had the pleasure of a long and highly interesting conversation with the Governor at his rooms at the Planter's House; during which conrooms at the Flanter. House, during when con-versation, among other topics, he expressed the ut-most sympathy for the cause of suffering Ireland, and manifested a knowledge of her history truly astonish-ing, going over, with minute accuracy, the course of D miel O Connell, and pointing out the great merits, and also the great defects of his policy, and also sug-gesting what he thought the proper means for the liberation of Ireland. He also left a letter to the Chairman of that Committee, thanking the gentlemer composing it, for their exertions in behalf of the Hun-

The Boston Sufferers.—The Commonwealth states that Mr. Estey, the Charlestown fireman, injured at the fire on Wednesday morning of last week, was living on the 2d inst. He is in no pain whatever. The spinal cord is severed. He is an unmarried man, about 25 years of age, has a large circle of friends and acquantances, and is much beloved and respected. He has been a member of the Charlestown Fire De-partment for a number of years, and, as such, was

ong the most prompt, energetic and brave. A subscription paper, headed by Mayor Seaver, ha been put in circulation for the relief of the widow and child of the late John Hall, who lost his life at the burning of Tremont Temple. Some \$300 has already been subscribed for this benevolent purpose. The Mayor has announced his willingness to receive further contributions.

Gov. Foote has sent a long message to the Mis sissippi Legislature, introducing the subject of the finality of the compromise measures, and the war be-tween the States rights and the Union men has been thereupon renewed. TORONTO, March 25.

The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada.—The first an-miversary meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of Can-ada was held last night. The attendance was large The Report of the Society denounces the African Emon Scheme, and estimates the number of colored as in Canada West at 30,000. A resolution was passed, inviting fugitive slaves to come to Canada.

The object of the Japan Expedition is said t be the seizure of one of the islands of that Empire for a coaling station for our Pacific steamers in their pasage to and from China. The New York Times says, ironically, this 'expedition has lately taken a pacific and surveying turn. The field pieces recently ordered for the squadron are to be used merely in measuring

St. Domingo.—The festival of the anniversary of Independence was celebrated with the greatest solemnity on the 29th February. A numerous crowd were present at the church in which the President and authorities of the Republic made their appearance. In the evening, the city was illuminated, with pyrotechnic displays of fire on the principal squares of St. Domingo. The enthusiasm of the populace was immense. The Echo del Ozama publishes the message of the President of the Republic, which shows the greatest ideas of reforms and progress; and if the Legislature understands the indications of the government, the country will rapidly walk towards progress. Such are our sincere wishes.

13 Otto and Jenny Goldschmidt give three con-certs during the latter part of April, and leave for Europe in May, in the Atlantic.

St. Louis, April 3.—Steamboat Explosion.—The steamer Glencove, which arrived this evening, about 5 o'clock, while making the landing, blew up with a terrible explosion, bursting all her boilers. She had about 150 passengers on board at the time, a large number of whom were killed. The steamers Cataract, Georgia and Western, which were lying along side at the time, sustained considerable damage. Several were also killed on board of these boats. The number of the killed is not yet ascertained, but must be very large. The Glencove took fire, and burnt to the water's edge.

Cincinnati from Madison, a few days since, exploded her boiler, killing a large number of persons. The captain and clerk were the only persons saved of the crew, and the bodies of fifteen of the passengers have been found, most shockingly mutilated.

gentleman was cowhided by two married ladies, who alleged that he was in the constant habit of decoying their good husbands off at night, leading them into places where good husbands are not supposed to

The population of the United States, June 1st 1850, was 23,256,301; the number of free colored persons, 429,637; number of slaves, 3,193,298. The total emigration to the United States since 1790, and

their descendants in 1850, is 4,350,934. The Carpet Bag commences its second volum

(Pree Soil) Republican to Philemon Canfield, Esq who intimates his determination to strive an

Anti-Colonization.—The colored people of Patterson, N. J., held an anti-colonization meeting last week. One of the resolutions passed condemns the recent appropriation of \$1,000 by the Legislature of New Jersey in aid of colonization.

An elderly lady in Covington, Ky., lately had a thorn extracted from her arm, above the elbow, which had been there over thirty-five years.

Henry Clay will be seventy-five years old this

Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, is out in in a letter declaring Fillmore the choice of the Whigs of that State, and that Scott has no chance

Professor Olmstead, of Yale College, has in preparation a treatise on the Aurora Borealia, to which, for many years, he has paid much attention, and in regard to which he holds an original theory. His treatise is to be published by the Smithsonian In-

Mrs. Moualt.—This lady is yet a great suferer from her late accident, having heen unable to sit up since its occurrence, and it will be a long time before she will be able to resume her professional career. She is at the residence of her brother, Mr. C. G. Thompson.—Boston Journal.

Exposition of the Astor Place Riots.—Andrew Stevens publishes in the New York Police Gazette, of the 1st inst. a full statement of the Astor Place riot, and acknowledges himself the getter up of it, at the re quest of Mr. Forrest, and with his money.

A Wonder .- Among the wonders chronicled of late days, is that of a 'young lady,' who, 'for more than twenty years,' has commanded an old Scotch brig out of the port of Glasgow. The 'young' woman had formerly been ship's husband, or book-keeper, for her father, who was an extensive ship-owner, and took naturally to her situation. 'Let Glasgow flour-

Marine Disaster .- Accounts from Vienna to the 15th March, state that the Austrian war steamer Ananna had been stranded on an island off the coast of Dalmatia. She had a crew of 121 men—the dead bodies of 40 of whom had been recovered.

Liquor Law in New York. The Extise Bill, or, as evening. A notion was made in Committee of the Whole to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, which would kill it, and the motion was lost. The House, in session, alterwards ordered the bill to be engrossed, 51 to 36.

A fire occurred at Elizabeth City, N. C., on Let' A fire occurred at Elizabeth (ity, N. C., on the 2d inst, which destroyed the Marion House, a large Hotel, the post office, the old North State newspaper office, and the residence of William Main, the Postmaster. The loss is \$30,000, which is partially insured. Most of the letters and papers of the post office were saved.

The Mystery Solved .- A monster gray owl -- one o the largest of its species—was shot by Mr. John Barry, of this city, on Monday morning, on the marsh near Alley's mills. He measured, from the tip of one wing to the other; five feet two inches. The bird is one of the 'bipeds' which have unquestionably 'made the tracks' that have caused so much appear lation in the newspapers. It has a large foot, covered with fine teathers or fur, walks with the claws turned under, and would naturally make just such ' prints in the snow as have been discovered in various places

The Fredericksburg (Va.) News relates the case of a man named David Alman, who died recently in the poor house at that place, aged ninety-three years. He came to Fredericksburg more than fity years ago. For a long time, he was wealthy, the Town Council and once Mayor.

Distressing Accident .- Capt. Peter Howes, and schooner Flora, of Dennis, were lost overboard the jib boom, in the Vineyard Sound, a few days since. The captain's wife and two children were or since. The captain's wife and two children were on board at the time, and were witnesses to the heart-rending scene. Mrs. Howes, and a lad 17 years of age, with much difficulty succeeded in getting the vessel into Tarpaulin Cove, where assistance was procured in bringing her to Hyannis.—Yarmouth Register.

Advices were received at Lloyd's, March 17, communicating the details of two most frightful events at sea,—the massacre of the commanders and portions of the crews of the British ships Victory of London, and Herald of Leith.

The bill abolishing the death penalty, in the Wisconsin House of Representative

aston, Ga., threw her four little children into millipond, and jumped in herself. The woman and three of the children were rescued by a fisherman, and the other child perished.

At the interment of M. Armand Marrast, the chief mourners were General Cavaignac, M. Corbon, M. Lamartine, and M. Marie. There were a great number of ex-representatives present. No speeches were made, in consequence of special orders to that effect from the police.

The Duchess of Dalmatia, widow of Marsha died at Soultbero, on the 12th of March, sged eighty-one.

Extraordinary Passage -The London packet ship Northumberland, Capt. J. M. Lord, arrived at New York, from Portsmouth, England, a few days since n a passage of fourteen days and three hours.

Caravajal was arrested by the United States troops under Lieut. Gibbons, whilst on his way to Brownsville. Immediately on his arrival, he was released on bail, security to any amount being of-fered. Of course! Macon, Ga., April 1.

MACON, Ga., April 1.

The Southern Rights Democratic Convention.—The Southern Rights Democratic Convention re-assembled at Milledgeville at three o'clock yesterday, according to adjournment, and received the report of the Committee of 33, re-affirming the Baltimore platform of 1844 and 1848, and recommending the appointment 1844 and 1848, and recommending the appointmen of torty delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

The Maine Liquor Law in Pennsylvania .- The act prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicsting drinks passed the Senate yesterday, by two majority. Its fate in the House is very uncertain. The Governor, it is said, will sign it, if it passes both Houses.—

Phil. Ledger, 1st inst.

CINCINNATI, April 1st. CINCINALL April 1st.

Sentence of Death.—Nancy Farran, who was found
guilty of murder in the first degree, some time since
for poisoning the Forrest family, was sentenced, today, to be hung on the 5th of June next.

email screw-steamer, fitted out by Captain Boatson, to proceed in search of the missing Arctic expedition by the way of Behring's Straits, was declared ready for sailing. The proposed field of search is east of the meridian of Behring's Straits, towards Keller's discoveries in 1849 Herald Island, and New Siberia.—

English paper.

MEETINGS IN MATNE

PARKER PILISBURY and ALONZO J. GROV.

RAYNHAM, (Bristol Co.) An anti-slavery meeting will be held at PRATT-VILLE, Ravnham, on Sunday next, April 11, to commence at 10 1-2, A. M.

It will be attended by LUCY STONE and Laws FORD, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

DANIEL S. WHITNEY. On behalf of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture in FITCHBURG on Tuesday evening next, April 13.

PLYMPTON.

LORING MOODY will lecture on Anti-Slavery and the 'Higher Law,' in Plympton, on Sunday, April 11, at such hours as the friends may appoint.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Proceedings of the A. S. Convention assembled in Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 5, 6, 1833—which resulted in the formation of the A. A. S. Society;
First, second, third Annual 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.

WANTED.

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

CHILDREN :

THEIR HYDROPATHIC MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

A DESCRIPTIVE and practical work, designed as a guide for families and physicians. Illustrated with numerous cases. By Joel Shew, M. D.; 12mo., 432 pages. Price \$1. Just published, by

FOWLERS & WELLS,

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'Of all the popular works by the author of this volume, we do not hesitate to say that the present is adapted to be of the widest usefulness, as it treats with so much sound judgment and skill a subject of vital consequence to the health of the community. —N. Y. Tribune. April 9

Will be Ready March 20.

MRS. HARRIEF BEECHER STOWE'S GREAT AMERICAN TALE, ENTITLED

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

HIS great work, which has been long expected, I 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 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 Haker, in three styles of binding; paper cover for \$1 10, cloth \$1 50, cloth, full gilt, \$2, with discount to the trade. Early orders

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DR. WM. CLARK'S

Anti-Scrofulous Panacea.

THE numerous respectable testimonies in favor of the ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA for the I the ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA for the cure of SCROFULA and diff-rent complaints engendered 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 Scrofuls, in Chronic Diseases of the Liver and Kilhers: by its nurifying nature it cleanses the and Kidneys; by its purifying nature it cleanses the blood of all morbid impurities, and quickens the circulation to a healthy action. The Anti-Scrofulous Panacca 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. Soitting Blood. Palpitation. Salt Nervous Debitty, Spitting Blood, Palpitation, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Piles, cold hands and fort, cutaneous Diseases, and Humors of every description. In fine, the Anti-Scrofulous Panacea is what its name imports, no imposition, and will do all that is claimed for it by Nervous Debility, Spitting B

the proprietors of the medicine.

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

Agents.

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

DR. PORTER'S Anti Scrofulous Panacea.

GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.

TOR the cure of SCROFULA and HUMORS of erery description. Also, good in various chronis diseases incident to the human body. It is a medicine of great value in all complaints arising from imcine of great value in all complaints arising from impure blood. It is safe, pleasant to the taste, very exhibitarating, and sure to do good. Our agents say it gives excellent satisfaction. The editor of the Liberator has used the Panacca 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 medicine; Brewer, Streens & Cushing, No. 92 Washington street, wholesale and retail Agents. Also, by David Mead, Lynn. Orders for the Panacca and other Botanic Medicines will be promptly answered.

March 19

March 19

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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 Preedom and Slavery in the United States, in behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Price, 25 cts.

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-five cents.

The Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., October, 1861. Price, twenty-floe cents.
March 5 tt 201 02

JOHN OLIVER.

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

IF 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. No. 169 HANOVER STREET.

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

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From the Boston Atlas. OUR OLD HOUSE. What cruel hand, my old familiar friend, Has sought to renovate thy ancient frame? 'Mid all the changes of my later years, The buried pleasures and the new-born tears, Could not thy quiet visage smile the same?

And this they call improvement! to invite The money-changers to our early home! Around the hearth-stone, where, for many a night, Our little circle chatted with delight, The buzz of busy, heartless trade has come.

What darling memories of early days, This sacrilege will render doubly dear ! This was the parlor where we nightly sang, Where our wit rattled and our laughter rang,-The scene of happiness for many a year.

Here our young hearts with warm affection glowed Here our young intellects were taught to expand Here life's deep sympathies within us woke, And the first dawn of love and friendship broke, When no succeeding night was near at hand.

Where first my little feet were taught to walk, A dirty shopman shuffles round the floor! And where our table once was daily spread, Barrels and butter-firkins stand instead, And garlie hangs in ropes around the door!

Where the gay evening cup went foaming round, And bright eyes sparkled brighter as it passed, The laborer lingers, after daily toil, To buy his fourpence worth of tea and oil, And grumble at the poorness of the last.

And yet, old home, more changed am I than thou ! My golden boyhood has forever fled! Like thine, my heart's old walls are torn away, And where young romance loved of old to play, Cold calculation sits and broods instead!

New lights, new friends, new loves possess me now But the bright, morning heart-blush beams no more Its roseate hue has passed from earthly things, And reason scorns the fond imaginings That made thee Paradise, in days of yore.

Yet may I hope, when I am old like thee, And suit no more the fashion of the day, That to some homely use I may apply, Nor be ashamed to hold my head on high, When my hand trembles, and my hair is gray!

CRADLE AND COFFIN.

Two receptacles awaiting, Meet the needs of human kind, Each with its appropriate freighting. Each with garlands intertwined; Cradle, where the child reposes-Coffin, which the dead encloses.

Cradle, placed in marriage chamber, Swaying, swaying, to and fro, Up its sides the children clamber, Toiling in a rosy glow; Whispering angels oft descending, Sweetest dreams the child are lending.

Coffin, midway placed, and dreary, Cold, funereal draped, and still, And its tenant resting weary,
With the death-damp stealing chill, Shrinking shapes, grief-struck and weeping, Round the couch are vigils keeping.

Cradle-coffin-intervening, O, the long and aching years! Soul, slow learning time's dark meaning, Eyes out-looking through their tears; Kindly seems the death-cold stillness, Genial seems the rest and chillness. All the nocks where self has hidden.

Memory searches to the core : Till dark spectres come unbidden, Through the lattice and the door; Come, upbraiding our omissions-Self-convicting our commissions.

Loving deeply, fondly, truly, Yielding up, spontaneous, duly, Free-will offerings, heart and hand : Hence this anguish is but telling the depth whence love was w

THE FUGITIVE.

'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, ye did it unto me.'

Weary and faint, I come, Brother, to thee, Far from the Southern land. Northward I flee ; Long has my journey been; Now, sore, opprest, Cold, hungry, sick at heart, Here let me rest.

Heed not a wicked law's Cruel command; I am a Max, brother Give me thy hand ! In God's own image made, Even as thou. At the same holy shrine

Humbly I bow. Kindred and social ties, Home joys are thine-Heart treasures-wife and child-Ah! where are mine? Ask him who calls me his; Him, who for gold

From me, both wife and child

Cruelly sold. Robbed of life's only joys, Why should I stay? And for hard task-masters Toil day by day? God hath created me

Equal and free. Even as thou, brother, Black though I be. Peril, ay! death I braved. Life was the stake-Freedom! I ventured all For thy dear sake.

Will not thy heart, brother, Prompt thee to save,-Av! and to welcome The fugitive slave?

From the New York Independent. TO THE AUTHOR OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Some the magician play for paltry hire. And some God's gifts of genius dedicate To thrilling tales that melt and enervate,-And some will picture, with a pen of fire, Passion, and pleasure, and unblest desire, And mighty be to blast, and not to bless, To weave the witchery of wickedness. HAIL! FICTION'S BETTER MISTRESS! skilled to trace The piteous woes that o'er 'THE LOWLY' roll, Oppression's murderous work upon the soul, The good that can in misery deathless be, Truth, natural wit, and love and piety,-Most skilled to hold, with equal nerve and grace, The damning mirror up to Slavery's Ethiop face.

Selections.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY TO THE MAINE LAW PROM A MINISTER AT LARGE.

The following communication was solicited, partly from a desire to have the opinion, on this subject, of an old acquaintance and classmate, and partly from the belief that such testimony would be of value to the public. This belief is fully realized. To those who know Mr. Hadley, these statements will be received with the respect due to an earnest, practical, accurate and thoroughly independent man. And to all it will be evident, that no testimony on a subject like this can be more valuable and unimpeachable than that of a Minister at Large. All newspapers friendly to the cause of temperance are therefore ur-gently requested to copy the whole or a part of this letter.-T. W. H.]

OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY AT LARGE, PORTLAND, March 10, 1852. REV. T. W. Higginson, Newburyport:

Mr Dear Sir,—An unusual pressure of business for the last ten days has obliged me to defer answering your letter of Feb. 29th, till the present moment. You request me to 'furnish some details of the diminution of poverty and suffering in Portland, said to have resulted from the Maine Temperance Law,'

Sec. 1 can comply with your request only in a very brief and imperfect manner, but will turn to the pages of my voluminous journal, and make therefrom a very brief extract of a little of my experience and observations there recorded—which I will present

with scarcely a note or comment.

I entered upon the doties of this Ministry, an en tire stranger in this city, on the 1st of April, 1849nearly three years ago. My first endeavor was to make the acquaintance of as many of the poor as possible—to learn their history—the causes of their poverty and suffering —to the end that, if possible, the true remedy might be discovered and applied. I soon came to the conclusion, from the most careful observations, that full seren eights of all the object poverty, squalor and suffering, of the poor in this place, were the results of intemperance. My subplace, were the results of intemperance. My sub-sequent daily experience has thoroughly confirmed records of a three years' diary, this opinion. The records of a three years' diary, made, I think, with utter impartiality, confirm it.

Of the first fifty families with which I became ac-

absence from the contact with we and misery almost indescribable, inhaling the unearthly odors of New England rum, emitted from the foul lungs and stomachs of drunkards, witnessing scenes both heart-rending and disgusting. I am sickened at the mere recollection, though I have not experienced any thing of the kind for many months. I made a more thortonic time the statement of the sharester and habits of the ough investigation of the character and habits of the first 100 families, (which I had taken up almost indiscriminately, having been attracted to them chiefly by the insignia of poverty, vice and suffering.) than I have subsequently been able to make in regard to most of the new ones added fron time to time to my list—the increased labors of my calling not allowing so careful examination in many cases afterwards. In full three fourths of the hundred families in question, intemperance prevailed to a greater or less de-gree, and a part or the whole of the means of subgree, and a part of the whole of the means of solu-sistence in thirty of the intemperate ones was the wages of infamy. Whether this latter is in any measure a result of intemperate drinking, I do not now pretend to say. But I have not found persons addicted to licentious practices among the totally

The above-mentioned fact, however, may be a mere coincidence! Since my residence here, and previous to the passage of the Temperance law, five persons in one small neighborhood have died of deli-rium tremens; one man was found dead in the grave-yard, with his jug of rum, its contents half consumed, by his side—one murder and one highway robbery—as the immediate consequence of excitement by strong drink, have been perpetrated within and just without the precincts of the city; three cases of divorce have occurred among the people of my special charge, in each of which, one or both the parties came to me for advice, intempeor both the parties came to me for advice, intemperance being the sole cause in each case. Almost all the truants, and juvenile delinquents of every de-scription, who have come under my notice, and they are numerous enough, were children of intemperat parents. The same may be said of young street beggars, which were abundant, but have now almost all disappeared—and of more than half a score of young girls of my acquaintance, in this city, who have gone to infamy and ruin. Considering the terrors have gone to infamy and ruin. Considering the terrible ravages of intemperance in other and larger cities, these statistics may seem too trifling to mention; but let it be recollected, that I am giving, not the statistics of intemperance in the city but suits. the statistics of intemperance in the city, but only a few facts within my own sphere of observation.

During the winter of 1850-51, scarcely a day

passed in which I was not called upon, in numerous instances, to render relief to families on the very verge of starvation or freezing, whose destitution and suffering were the immediate consequences of

intemperance.

Not a single case of the kind, or one in any wis analogous to it, has occurred within my knowledge for six months past. The calls for relief made upon me, in cases of real distress, during the winter question, were usually from five to twenty daily-tsay nothing of the ordinary calls to obtain employ ment, &c. &c. But for the last four months, a peri od embracing all the severity of our long win ters, I have not had five urgent calls for immediate relief on a single day; and according to my exac records, more than twenty secular days have occurred during this period, on which I have not had a single application for relief. I have not witnessed a case of suffering as the immediate consequence of in during the same period; and, indeed, have scarcely witnessed any suffering during this time, except from sickness and pain, to which all classes are alike subject. Of the severity of the seaclasses are alike subject. Of the severity of the sea-son, I need not speak. Rents were never higher in Portland than at present, particularly of such tene-ments as the poor occupy. Productive employment in such callings as poorer classes are usually adapted to, has been peculiarly difficult to obtain during the winter, and for want of it, many of them are justly complaining. And there has been more than twice as much sickness among this clas of persons for the last two months, as during any previous two months of my residence here

I have not seen a person intoxicated for three months. and only one or two who appeared to be in the sinallest degree under the influence of intoxicating drinks. Several men of my acquaintance who were habitually, almost daily drunk, a year ago, and whose families were sustained and kept from perishing by the hand of charity, are now sober, and have been earning—some \$1.00—some \$1.25—some \$1.50 per day, through the winter, and their families are living comfortably and independently.—Some of these identical families were often entirely destitute of food and fuel, sometimes for one day, sometimes for two, in succession, during the winter a year ago, and were relieved through my agency. I have made a special point of conversing with very many poor, intemperate men in regard to their opinion of the Temperance Law. Some of these were among the most unfortunate victims of intemperance; and I have not found among them all a single opponent of the Law, or one who would have it reverseled. The consume our strong mind, and burn out the picture to yourself Rum leading the march: then and only one or two who appeared to be in the small-est degree under the influence of intoxicating drinks. Several men of my acquaintance who were

perance; and I have not found among them all a single opponent of the Law, or one who would have gle opponent of the Law, or one who would have it repealed. They express an unanimous wish, as far as I have been able to ascertain, that the temptation may be entirely removed.

Mr. C. of _____ street, a noble, generous-heartde American seaman, but much of the time on swells out; the jail, the house of correction, the state's prison wheel into the column, and join the shore, was always more than 'half seas over,' as long state's prison wheel into the column, and join the shore, was always more than 'half seas over,' as long march. Stiff and ugly, the gallows with its uplift. shore, was always more than 'half seas over, as long as the grog-shops were in full blast, except occasionally, as I had full opportunity of knowing, when he was accustomed to shut himself up in his house for a day or two at once, to avoid a temptation which he assured me he had not the moral power to fesist when it was in his way. He is now a thorough advocate of the Law. Most bitterly did he lament his vocate of the Law. Most bitterly did he lament his enslavement to the cruel tyrant, and now he exulis in the overthrow of his mortal enemy. I have several instances of the kind on record before me—take this as a sample of many. I believe that not one tenth of the victums of a deprayed appetite, among the poor, in this city, who suffered most from ineffects of drunkenness; and what is only dangerous

temperance, are opposed to the Law, but rather, they would gladly see it rigidly enforced, according to

its true intent.

During the two winters of my residence here, previous to that just closing, the chief of my benefactions were applied to alleviate the sharpest distress of cold and hunger. I have a long catalogue of cases before me, the circumstances of which were noted down at the time, just as they occurred, and many of which are of the most painful interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not inter-eating you, by going into details of individual ca-ses, all of which would require a large volume to ses, all of which would require a large volume to contain them. But not a parallel, nor a resemblance of the frequent occurrences of distress and misrry as the fruit of intemperance, which the record of the win'er of '50—'51, contains, can be found on that of '51—'52. The evils, or inconveniences of the Law are in some cases considerable—very much like those sometimes experienced by owners or under-writers, when a small part of the cargo must be thrown overboard to save the remainder, with the ship and crew, when, without such sacrifice, all must

be lost.

The blessings already experienced arising from the passage of the Law, seem to me to be very great indeed; prospectively, if it continues in force, they must be beyond all computation.

The urgent demands for relief made upon my poor's purse,' from the 1st of October to the 30th of December, '51, compared with those of the corresponding period of '50, were only one-sixth, and the amount of aid granted during the same periods was \$1.00 in '51 to \$5.37 in '50. But this does by no means present a sufficiently clear view of the beneficial change actually wrought in the condition of the poor; for, as above intimated, I was, previous to the temperance reform, chiefly concerned, durof the poor; for, as above intimated, I was, previous to the temperance reform, chiefly concerned, during the winter, to keep the poor from perishing, or from the severest suffering from cold and hunger; but now I am helping them to keep themselves comfortable, decent and respectable. Now, many who were utterly callous to moral impressions are becoming susceptible of them; we are beginning to exhume and resuscitate the stifled and almost extinct conscience. We begin already to perceive, that many of these poor, reglected, and apparently that many of these poor, neglected, and applost men, have souls, and are capable of high elevation. Now, the labors of the teacher, the lanthropist, the missionary, will not be in vain, like water spilt on dry ground, as they have chiefly been heretofore, in relation to the large class of intemperate persons found in all Christian cities.
Our benevolent ladies, always forward in every

good work, have till very recently, hoped to reac

the miserable inmates of many miserable tenements, only through the medium of their children. They Of the first fifty families with which and died quainted, more than thirty had for their heads either drunkards, or widows whose husbands had died drunkards. Of the 200 families particularly under my care during my first year's residence here, one hundred and fifty required charitable aid—none of these were city paupers—and more than three fourths of this number were suffering from the effects of intoxicating drinks. From April 1st, 49, to July-31st, '51—a period of two years and four months —1 was daily, with the exception of a few days of obstacles—since the great obstacle is removed—which have hitherto debarred these people from almost all adean ages. It moral and religious influences and advantages. is true, that many of them shrink from being clothed by the hand of charity, but, at the same time, they are beginning to put forth great efforts to supply their own wants, and to avail themselves of the privileges of the Christian Sabbath. Not a few are becoming very regular in their attendance at church, who, till within a few months, had not entered one once a year. While writing this letter, I have been called upon by a very worthy woman, whom the rum de-mon had bound and kept from the house of God for seven years, but who is now, and has been for a considerable time, about as regular in her attendance as her minister, notwithstanding she has a large family. and a sick (not now drunken) husband. One hundred dollars now will accomplish more for the mora improvement of the poor, than a thousand could during the reign of alcohol; and yet, such will be, nay such are now beginning to be, the manifest good results of all well directed efforts in their behalf, that we may confidently expect a great increase of means to be brought into use for their advancement.

to be brought into use for their advancement.

There are many other facts in connection my experience in this matter, which I intended to have mentioned, but I have already transcended al reasonable limits. At some subsequent opportunity when I have time to write and you to read, I wil give some details which may be of some small inter-est to you, and unfold more fully the workings of this famous Law. I behold with astonishment what it has accomplished in nine months—what it may be expected to bring forth in as many years, prophets and kings may well desire to see and hear.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. HADLEY.

RESULTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Extracts from a Sermon on Intemperance, preache at the Melodeon, Sunday, March 21, 1852, by THEO DORE PARKER, as phonographically reported in th

My friends, ministers know what other men only but only a of noble powers, good education, of an ancient and ation. highly honored family. He married, and fell into drunkenness. With rum there came poverty. They say, 'when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window.' Man's love does, woman's does not. With rum there came poverty, violence and abuse. He died. His death was the only benedic

tion he ever gave to his wife, daughters and sons.

But a few days after his death, a stranger cam to the house one evening, and stopped a few minutes. They saw he was slightly intoxicated; they saw i with an agony of fear, and all night long the childre dreamed and started in their sleep, and clutched each other, thinking their father had come back again. His very memory was a ghost, an incubus, a devil, and his death was the only blessing he ever conferred upon the children which God had dropped

Here is a family of seven sons: I know every or them well, and six are common drunkards at thi day. They are of good descent, inheriting a respec-table property, with the father industrious and the mother thrifty. I think there is not a respectable family in all New England that has not, within fifty years, lost one or more mature and able men by drunkenness; and of the families not respectable drunkenness gathers them in its arms, faggots then

together, and throws them into the ditch.

My friends, we have made a great mistake. Do you think I exaggerate? I wish I could. If I could only tell the horrors of intemperance as they are then I should hereafter have the greatest reputation for oratory that any mortal man ever possess do not exaggerate; no mortal man can do it. I only sketch the outline of the dreadful thing. Imagina-tion refuses to fill up the void with the ghastly facts. A friend of mine, who I lament to say is still er gaged in the trade, tells me that I have never over

Picture to yourself Rum leading the march; then the route that follows as he goes by. The weeds fill up the ground, the walls fall down, the houses look prematurely old; the church falls; the school-house and academy are shut up; the alms-house swells out; the jail, the house of correction, the state's prison wheel into the column, and join the state's prison wheel into the column, and join the state's prison wheel into the grallows with its naide. march. Stiff and ugly, the gallows with its uplifted arm, waiting for its prey, stalks behind; the fools, criminals, and paupers, and countless widows and orphans, fall into the ghastly procession, and swell the dreadful tide of woe which marches through the land. Look at this ugly pageant, and tell me if I ever exaggerate the evils of drunkenness!

Intemperance is dangerous in any land; in America it is deadly. We are not muscular, but nervous; tall and gaunt and thin. The institutions of the

to England, Sweden, Holland and Denmark, is deadly to America.

Does it seem strange that so shrewd a people as the New-Englanders should make this error? It is not surprising. Men learned the art to press the wine out of the grape, and made a mistake in the use of this new-found power. This is not wonderful; it is not a greater mistake than was made in learning the use of iron, turning it to war; of political government, of ecclesiastical organization, to drive and oppress men. It is not surprising that so shrewd and thrifty a people as we should make a mistake; but it is monstrous that we should continue it after we know the error; after we see its cost of money ard of men; after we see the death, crime, madness, idocy which it brings to pass; after we see these results, it is indeed passing strange.

But why is this? It is the pecuniary interest of many to continue this state of things; and in America the pecuniary interest is the most respectable of all. 'Government is for the protection of property, says the politician; 'and the church is to help the government,' says the priest. I would speak with all tenderness of mea in the trade. I know such who

all. 'Government is for the protection of property, says the politician; 'and the church is to help the government,' says the priest. I would speak with all tenderness of men in the trade. I know such who are amiable and kind men, excellent fathers, unimpeachable neighbors, friends you can trust in any emergency, good and upright men; who would never willingly do a neighbor wrong, even generous men, to whom I never reached out my hand, and they held back their mite. There are such men as these in this traffic; they would gladly be out of it; how they stay there, God knows, and they; not I; I feel great compassion for such men. A man comes down from the country to Boston, and wishes to make his fortune. He finds this offers him large and 'respectable' profit. He asks, Is it right? and is told this large capitalist is engaged in the manufacture, and that large capitalist has boilt his house by the profits of the trade; this deacon is largely engaged and that large capitalist has built his house by the tained was at the time thought to confirm the preparation the tradic; that no capitalist in Boston ever refuses his building for a rum-shop, or but very few; and respectable men are engaged in the sale and consumption of it; that a philanthropist is hated for his philanthropy, and a distiller honored and respective do for the money he has made by manufacturing ruin. He sees all this, and says, 'Why should not be same?' Links and the same?' I have much compassion for

crush the blood out of the widow's heart, and coin it into cents. The rum trade and the Fugitive Slave Law have shown me what the love of money can do in Boston. I once thought men were not wicked enough for these things, but I was mistaken. Two years' experience has opened my eyes, and I shall not shut them again very soon.

There are worthy and excellent men in the daily

use of strong drink, yet sober all their lives; they keep the rest in countenance. I feel great compas-sion for the honest dealer, when he looks round and sees many good and honorable, educated and Chris-tian men and ministers, in the daily use of this dreadful poison. Such men—the Nicodemuses of drink
—come slily to the shop, 'through the back door,'
'by night,' and have their liquor 'sent home after
dark.' The poor dealer sees this; he sees also the fathers of the city' spending for riot and rum the hard won carnings of the people at a funeral of a great man, or at the deening of a railroad. He sees the example of the most eminent political men in the nation; and when the Capitol is drunk, and the Senate House reels, do you think the countinghouse will refuse to sell?

I cannot legislate for another man's conscience but I only ask each man to be sure his conscience approves his deed; to look at the consequences of the cause he puts in action, and then decide if he is doing right. My friends, we have made a great mistake, and it is now the greatest curse to New England. You lament at the ignorance of the people it is rum that bars up the school-house door and the college. You mourn at pauperism, and twice a year, I ask you to give some poor pittance in charity: it is rum that makes men poor. You lament at the increase of crime: it is rum which fills your jails and houses of correction. You weep at those little ones Boston; at the boys hid away at the Farm School, at Westboro'; they are turned into the streets by rum. There is a worse sight; the girls of this per ishing class, ruined before the bloom of maidenhood has finshed their checks with modest bloom; it is rum that debauches the innocent child. Of old, our fathers used to fancy that a wicked elf came by night, and took the child out of the cradle, and left an ugly changeling in its place: it is rum which puts the idiot into the cradle; and it is rum which breaks the married widow's heart. Eloquence itself would be poor in the presence of things like these,

In former times, at Rome, I have seen the instruments with which the heathens tortured the Chris-tian martyrs; at Tower Hill, in London, I have seen the axe which hewed off the head of Sir Walter Raleigh, which shore asunder the lovely neck of Harry Vane, once so famous in this very town: at Avignon and Regunsburg, I have seen the racks and ibbets with which they tore men's flesh in days ong since gone by. Stout-hearted men looked or with a curse, and religious-hearted men breathed a prayer. But what were all these instruments of torture—the swords and pincers of heathen lition of Capital Punishment, says that in forty-four Rome, the axes of Tower Hill, the wheels and racks of Avignon and Regunsburg; what was the Inquif rum on fathers mothers, daughters? At sight of these, eloquence is dumb, and poetry would lay the finger on her lip, and leave only the fact to speak, counselling wise

The Life Boof states that Rev. Mr. Love joy, of Cambridge, preached a discourse, last Sunday against the liquor law recently passed by the Senate and which is now before the House of Representatives! We heard the same Mr. Lovejoy speak more than two hours before a Committee of the Legisla ure, in favor of the gallows, in the course of which ne declared his readiness to assume the office of hangman. Since that time we have been prepared of course, to hear-that he had preached in favor of any enormity or wickedness, or against any and every species of reform. If this is the natural pro duct of the theology he professes, then we can un-derstand the necessity of that eternal hell which that theology inculcates. It would be difficult to dech is the more pernicious in its influences a pulpit which promotes such doctrines, or a grogshop.-Dedham Gazette.

PREMATURE INTERMENT. To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post :

Sin—A paragraph has recently been re-published from the New Haven Journal, which, under the title of 'Singular Circumstance,' describes some unusual appearances on the face of a corpse, during the performance of some funeral ceremonies. A flush of crimson is stated to have overspread the cadaverous features, while the forchead exhibited a moisture resembling perspiration. The account went on to say dings were at once suspended, in order to have the body examined by several physicians, or

whose report it was subsequently buried.

It is not my intention to dispute the verdict of the modical gentlemen in this case: it was, I am willing to believe, a sound one; that is, the body, when the examined it, may have been dead; but the previous observed phenomena recall so many cases of prema ture interment, (in which a state of trance has bee mistaken for death.) that a few words on the genera topic may not be deemed inappropriate.

While reflecting on the subject, my eye acciden-

tally rested on the following paragraph in a New York journal of 16th February :-'The Courrier of Athenes remarks, that as the corn

of the wife of a Gipsey, named Plassan, was about to be interred in the cemetery of that city, a noise was heard to proceed from the coffin, which was immediately opened. The woman was found to have revived and after some restoratives had been administered she was enabled to return to her home. The foregoing will be at once recognized as one

The foregoing will be at once recognized as one of many like accounts which appear from time to time, excite a vague wonder, perhaps, and are then quietly referred to the chapter of inscrutable events, which suggest no caution and afford no instruction.

Few, indeed, out of the medical profession, know any thing of the state called trance, except its name; and an intimate acquaintance with its phenomenon and readisposius causes is by no means (if we may and predisposing causes is by no means (if we may credit an eminent medical authority) common in the profession itself. When, therefore, cases like the one above quoted are narrated, it seldom occurs to any one to consider the possibility that he or his friends may, in their own persons, furnish materi-als for a new tale of wonder.

als for a new tale of wonder.

Dr. Herbert Mayo, an eminent English physician, in his work on 'The Truths contained in Popular Superstitions,' gives a very clear account of the value of the steamer Pocahontas exploded on the Superstitions,' gives a very clear account of the value of the steamer Pocahontas exploded on the Superstitions,' gives a very clear account of the value of the steamer Pocahontas exploded on the Superstitions,' gives a very clear account of the value of the steamer Pocahontas exploded on the Superstitions,' gives a very clear account of the value of the steamer Pocahontas exploded on the Superstitions,' gives a very clear account of the value of the steamer Pocahontas explosed on the Superstitions,' gives a very clear account of the value of the steamer Pocahontas explosed on the Superstitions,' gives a very clear account of the value of the steamer Pocahontas exploded on the Superstitions,' gives a very clear account of the value of the steamer Pocahontas explosed on the Superstitions,' gives a very clear account of the value of the steamer Pocahontas explosed on the Superstitions, gives a very clear account of the value of the steamer Pocahontas explosed on the Superstitions, gives a very clear account of the value of the steamer Pocahontas explosed on the Superstitions.

I also do the same? I have much compassion for the real three men.

But there are those who care not for the ruin they make, if they fill their purses—men who would crush the blood out of the widow's heart, and coin

alive is comparatively less in England (and it might no doubt be added, in the United States) where the mode of proceeding is more deliberate than on the European continent, where but a short interval is permitted between the supposed death and the burial. Still, he says, 'society is not sufficiently on its guard against a contingency so dreadful. The dan-ger also exists to no inconsiderable degree of being ened alive by a zealous coroner.'

tor has announced that all is over—that the valued friend or relative has breathed his last, no doubt crosses one's mind of the reality of the sad even The laity, if not the doctors too, constant ly lose sight of the fact, that there exists an alter native to the fatal event of ordinary disease; that patient is liable at any period of illness to deviate, or as it were, to slid route-instead of death, to encounter apparent death. When it is considered that the number of case

of premature interment on record, of necessity for but a fractional part of an incalculable num that the ignorance which, in the palmy days of 'vain pyres, consigned persons, still living, to the grave still continues, few will be inclined to reject Di Mayo's counsel in the matter :- The be be kept in a warm room, for the double purpose of promoting decomposition, if it be dead, and of pro-serving the vital spark, if it still linger; and should be constantly watched. There are, of course,' he adds, 'many cases in which such care is positively unnecessary. Such, for instance, as death following great lesions of vital organs; and in the great majority of cases of seeming death, the bare possibility of the persistance of life hard mains; still, it is better to err on the safe side.

Many years ago, the father of the writer, on recovering from an attack of vellow fever, at Surinam fell into a trance, such as Dr. Mayo has described and lay for ten days without any external sign of life, but not without consciousness. He was laid out for burial, and was only saved from a most borrible fate by the affection or caution of an attendant, who pleaded for delay until decomposition should set in He himself overheard, while in this state of helplessness, part of the conversation which was to de-termine the disposal of his body; and in after years uld never allude to the subject without emotion.

It would be easy to multiply examples, and to coint their moral at greater length; but enough has been said to call attention to a subject which claims the serious consideration of all. Yours, respectfully,

Capital Punishment.—A report of the Select Com-mittee to the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the Abodelphia county, only ten were espitally convicted; three of these were pardoned, two died before sentence, and only five were executed-being one in twenty-two of the indicted. The Committee, after careful consideration of the subject, have come to a conclusion that the death punishment, as a penalty for crime, ought to be abolished.

Sad Shipscreek .- The barque Sunbeam, of Boston of the waves, 'Il by Capt. Lincoln.

Mr. Henry Grinnell has again offered his vessels to the Government, for another search for Sir John Franklin. He will fit them out himself as be-fore, but asks to be furnished with officers and men

The Maine Law has passed the Minnesota Legislature, with a provision for submitting it to a di-rect vote of the people. The vote throughout the Territory is to be taken on the first Monday in April, nd if favorable, the law goes into force on the first

The Maine Liquor Law has excited a good deal of interest in Canada. The Toronto correspon-dent of the Tribune says that numerous petitions will be presented to the Provisional Parliament praying for its adoption.

Education in Georgia and Virginia .- The number adults in the State of Georgia who cannot read or write is 41,000, and the number of children whose parents are unable to send them to school is upwards of 38,000. According to official returns, the number of adults in Virginia who cannot read or write is 80,000—10,000 more than in 1840; and the number of children whose parents have not the means to educate them is 75,000.

Good luck sometimes happens where least ex-

'Two colored men came in the last steamer from California, bringing with them the snug little sum of \$30,000, the most of which they had gathered in one ocality, in four months' operation

William Hickman, a colored man, aged ninety four years, died in this city on Tuesday. He was a waiter boy in the war of the Revolution, and was at the battle of Yorktown. He fought under Commodore Barney at Bladensburg, in the war of 1812, and was there wounded.—Washington Republic.

Famine in Europe.-By late foreign papers, it ap Propers that famine is threatening Germany in earnest. The accounts from Poland are most disheartening. In Prussia, the Government has directed the opening of the ports of the Kingdom to the importation of corn, free of duty, until the next harvests have been got in. In the Carpathian Mountains, people are literally starving. There is no bread at all.

The schooner Reaper, Capt. Kelley, from Phil-adelphia for Boston, capsized on the 25th ult., forty miles off Montauk. Isaiah D. Phillips, Jeremiah Kelley, and a seaman named French, were drowned. The capt and mate were rescued by pilot boat Yan-MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 25.

CURES WITHOUT PAIL CUTS
BURN, BRUISTS,
FLESH WOUNDS, CHAPPED HAND
BILES, FELONS, SORES,
SORE EYES,
CHILBLAINS,
IMJURY BY SPLINTERS,
RING WORM, SALT RHEUR,
ERYSIPELAS,
SHINGLES, TRY IT ONCE

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She will also attend to diseases prealist a bear and spare no pains, to render herself attended at kilful in her profession. December 19

The Practical Christian A Fortnightly Paper : the Organ of the HOPELELL COMMUNITY, Milford, Mass.

THIS paper is now in its twelfth rolune, well yes, et and ably edited: devoted to Christin beas ism and Universal Reform. ADM Battlet, Ed. A. G. SPALDING, Publisher. Terms, \$1 60 pt to

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Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partserebih tofore existing, under the firm of Smith is Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual guard senior, partner, Thomas Smith, having retails the firm, and sold all his interest to his e-personal control of the who will settle all demands. THOMAS SYITE

DAVID B. MOREL REUBEN H. ORB

The business of the old firm will be comed to old stand, No. 2 and 3 Haverhill street, by the Ober, where will be found a large associated tania. Ware and Glass Ware, and the countries old firm and others are invited to call sides before having allow here. ne before buying elsewhere. Boston, January 1st, 1852.

BOOKS.

BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, has for mit following valuable books, viz:

The Slave, or Memoirs of Archy Moore, The Branded Hand, by Capt. Jonathan Walter, The Branded Hand, by Capt. Jonathas Prieture of Slavery for young persons, by de, History of the Mexican War. (including Fresh for the People.) by L. Moody.

Narrative of Henry Watson, a Fagilite State of the Church As It Is, by Parket Fill-bury.

The Church As It Is, by Parker Pillsbury.

Letter to the People of the United State on
Slavery, by Theodore Parker,
Parker's Discourse, occasioned by the death of
John Quincy Adams,
Conscience and Law; or a Discussion of our
comparative Responsibility to Human and
Divine Government, by Rev. Wim. W.
Patton.

Patton,
Spooner's Argument on the Unconstitutionally of Slavery,
Spooner's Defence for Fugitire Slaves spirot the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1784 and September 18, 1850,
The Three Chief Safeguards of Society, a Ser. 11 mon by Theodore Parker,
Parker's Fast Day Sermon—The Chief Size 21 the People.

the People,
The Great Harmonis, vol. 2—The Teacher,
by A. J. Davis,
The Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse,
do do of Special Providences—A. Vision, Heat and Light for the Nineteenth Cedury, Heat and Light for the Nineteenth Column, \$18 The Auto-Biography of Heary C. Wright, \$18

Aug. 29. Progress of the Slave Pown A CHAPTER OF AMERICAN HISTORI PIVE YEARS PROGRESS OF THE SUIT POWER, a series of papers first published at Commonwealth, in July, August and Septembry 18 CONTENTS.

Meaning of the name Slave Power.
Position of the Slave Power fre year sp.
The War with Mexico.
Advance and Resistance.
Alliance of the Northern Money Power.
The Thirtiesh Congress. The Thirtieth Congress.
Presidency of General Taylor.
The Catastrophe.
Pelf and Place. Terrorism.
Southern Unanimity.
Co-operation of the Money Power.
Preparation for Future Movements.
Preparation for Future Movements. Just published, and for sale by B. B. MUSSEY & CO.

29 Cor