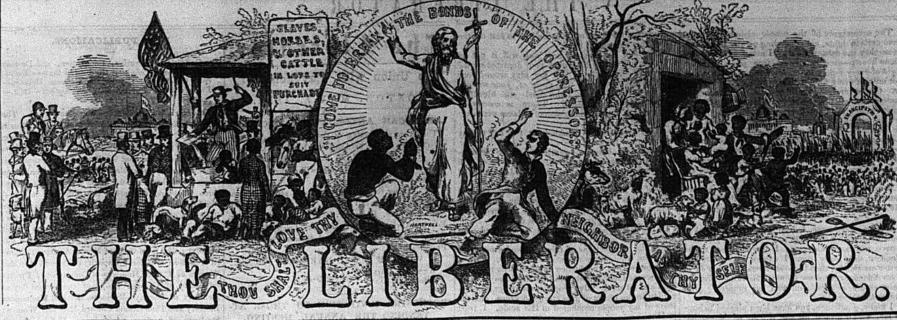
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, essisting and subscriptions for the Liberator. al Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS

Sur loaiyo, Edwind Quincy, Samuel Philarick, Susting Pantures. [This Committee is responsible my for the financial economy of the paper—not for



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WY. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COTENANT WITH DEATE AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding

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

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

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

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

to the principles of popular representation, of a 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 slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

VOL. XXII. NO. 19.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1113.

Selections. KOSSUTH IN SPRINGPIELD. Ferrets from the first speech delivered by Kos

on in Massachusetts, at Springfield :-GENTLEMEN:-Here I am at last in Massachu GENTLEMEN Commonwealth, bright with the glory of former fars, as well as with present prosperity—
aller me add, bright with the glory of reporting he sed but of times true reproach to humanity, that

DALE

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of here. Oler & sent, the red from partners,

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SLAVE hed in the ber, 1851.

ENT IN

estible to foreign distress. There is a character of true Christian brothere in this your sympathy, and there is also scal importance in it. Honor to all to whom risdor, and happy the land where many can meris dor, and happy he am the right of competition to be among the first pariotism. But no portion of this great Repub-tive feel offended when, taking the platform of imdul history, I ask where is the man entitled to grapouder brow than the Massachusetts man, freedom and glory of the United States is her the freedom and grown in the freedom and grown of And therefore I say there is a political sociance in the bright ray of sympathy you cast Missichusetts must have its weight in pality of the United States, and it is the public t of the citizens of Massachusetts, and not any

destal favors of nature's whims, which makes Isochus its what she is. Bu as Divine Providence may call me yet to benor down-trodden country, not only with my but also with the gleanings of my experience, it you particularly for the joyful instruction, bank you particularly New England is about to impart to my heart, that attend prosperity does not harden a nation's heart, perity be founded upon institutions and an inspect with morality. To know a peo-ple character, we must see it at its homes and look chaffro the humbler abodes where that portion of the people dwells which makes the broad basis of the pyramid. . . . With you, citizens

patient pyramid. With you, citizens of Missachusetts, the love of liberty is more than affection—it is a principle rooted in the very soil, with the recollections of a glorious history, but with recollections not lufling in idle reliance upon the pur, but warming your hearts with the aspirations of puring to be true, that it is no small virtue to develop and to conserve than to get, and not less meritorious to secure freedom by proving worthy of being free than to acquire freedom. hall you with cordial congratulations,

rave and intelligent people of Massachusetts, on the very faintier of your prosperous and inemorable Commonwealth. Let me praise my good luck, that the sympathy of the United States will be the final masion upon my heart, which I take with me spession upon my heart, which I have with the sheal leave America, to act the part which Divine Proidence calls me to act. That impression will strengthen noble resolutions in oppressed Europe, because you, citizens of New England, give me one gity security more, that the people of the United States will not blindly rely upon authorities, but judge by its own enlightened intellect, and then, letting pass the thoughts of its conviction, through the warm tide of its heart, will assert, with the energy of love, what it considerately conceives.

It is a beautiful word of a distinguished son of Masschusetts, Mr. Webster, which I like to re-

pect-that every nation has precisely the same inerest in international law, that a private individual has in the laws of his country, and your enlightened intellect is aware of it, that if the United States remain silently looking when the despotic powers arbialter, modify, and interpolate those internationa laws, then the United States have ceased to hold the position of a power on earth, because the comhas accided without your vote, you are either not taken to be a lawfully independent nation, or you are considered so weak and powerless as not to dare re le claim the position of being of lawful age,
And indeed there are many incidents out of which

as very evident that either you yourself acknowledge not to be entitled to the position of a power on each, daring to assert its principle everywhere, er that the absolutistical powers are only too much ined not to consider you a power on earth. look at the instructions of your navy in the Mediteraneas Sea, recently published, forbidding Americas officers even to speak in conversation of politics a Europe. Look at the correspondences of your comanders and consuls, frightened to their very sees, that an evide on heard an American ship is sods, that an exile on board an American ship is thered by the people of Italy and in France, and targing him for the immense crime of having met singular, that he is possessed of a devil, and com-positive the flag of America. Look at the often exthe has of America. Look at the orien ex-reset, as on the most of European writers, and of European statesmen, even of such as Lord Brough-ta, that Americans when in Europe seldom dare be Republicans. Look how, French Napoleonist pa-pers fowned indignantly at the idea that the Conresistance indignantly at the idea that the Con-cress of the United States dared to honor my hum-basel declaring these honors to be not only offen-sive to Austria, but to all European powers. Look has they seeringly declared it to be a presumptusecuringly declared it to be an America master, true to his own and to his country ca minster, true to his own and to his country's inflamental principles, dared to pronounce his judgment upon the pernicious policy which some Europea powers pursue. Look how even such a small past as Greece, so highly indebted to the people of America, but depending from Russia, and turning the date of the people of the country of th on Greece dates treat yours consuls, a no consuls as jet treated, the government of whom is considered and a second

la conclusion. Kossuth said he had been told that the people of Massachusetts were cold—God grant that he might ple of Massachusetts were cold—top get a might always be among such cold people as found in Massachusetts. The people were found in Massachusetts. by tappy must he be to meet in Massachusetts. The people who was too prudent, too intelligent, to act upon settlement. They liked to consider—then he tappy must he be to meet in Massachusetts sech winds he be to meet in Massachusetts armheatts—becanse it was from calm reflection, and the people of New England had always been known for their attachment to principle. Sudden experiencent passed away—the tear of passion for due, but principles were eternal. Some people many. fred up, but principles were eternal. Some people ment forget hum, but he knew the people of Massathesetts would never forget his cause.

LOSSUTH'S RECEPTION IN THE SENATE.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH.

Gov. Rossers, - The Senate of this ancient onwealth receives this visit with emotions of elect gratification. I am sure I utter the voice whole Senate in bidding you welcome to this nach of the Legislature.
The Senite of this Commonwealth entertain the

The Senate of this Commonwealth entertain the most profound sympathy with your country in her most profound sympathy with your country in her most profound sympathy with your country in her most profound that the senate of Massachusetts receives may lo-day, as the representative of Hungary, and he champion of her freedom. The voice of the Senate in regard to your father-land, to the conduct of

Czar of Russia, your own position as the acknowledged head of your nation, and the duty of the Republic as one of the nations, has been expressed and placed upon the records of the government. Those resolutions may be read by all men, now and

in the future, for they utter the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts. Your gallant nation has failed in its noble struggle for national independence. Hungary lies at the feet of the perfidious house of Hapsburg. But she

vill rise again. You have laid your hand on the hearts of Massa hasetts; I trust, sir, that heart beats strong and true to freedom and humanity.

The Senate of Massachusetts indulges the hope

The Senate of Massachusetts indulges the hope that your nation may soon call you from exile, that you may give her your counsels in establishing her nationality and freedom. Having established the freedom of your country, like our Washington may you retire to the quiet scenes of private life, sur-rounded by your grateful countrymen, in the bosom

you have been true to your native land. May your eye, as it looks for the last time on the scenes of earth, see your banner, the flug of Hungary, floating in peace and freedom. May your ear drink in ing in peace and freedom. May your ear drink in the sweet music of the approving voice of your people, and may your soul be cheered by the con-solation that when your heart ceases forever to beat, it will mingle with the dust of your fatherland.

'Truth naked, is stronger than falsehood in mail; The wrong cannot prosper, the right cannot fail.'

KOSSUTH'S REPLY.

Kossuth replied in a brief extempore speech, of which we could not hear half, owing to the low tone in which he spoke, and his position in the area. Its general tenor was:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS,-To be thus received by the official representatives of the people, and of the noble State of Massachusetts, is an honor of which any man may justly feel proud. Such a moment is worth a lifetime, and it is from the deepest emotion of my heart that I appreciate it, and thank you for it. But, Mr. President and Sens-

ne people.

I thank them for their generous welcome, and acknowledge with profound gratitude the resolutions of this connent Senate, to which you, Mr. President, have referred. Your resolutions are revelations of your own brave nation's destiny. They contain, they embody the principles of your fathers, of hatred to oppression, and sympathy with whomsoever resists it. I recognize in them the indomitable spirit which led your glorious ancestors to quit all, more, to fight to the last, rather than surrender to Massachusetts thus welcoming unfortunate Hun-

I recognize in them that energy, unequalled and unparalleled, which compelled victory in an unequalled contest, and bas steadily since raised your great country to a like unparalleled height in moral majesty and national prosperity, in freedom and demonstration of capacity in the people for self-governmet. I

eager approval of self absolution.

Now I have laid my hand on the hearts of the people of free America, and I ask them to take the part of my own oppressed and bleeding country. And you know and I know that our cause must suc-

have the happiness to see my country free, and to world. It is not yet three years that Hungary is enjoy quiet life in the midst of my people, my family and my friends. And that is all for me that I can number three is ominous in mankind's history.

of hearts that now beat in Hungary wan analysy and there is logic in history. The stone which the sympathy, from the people of this great, and free and there is logic in history. The stone which the sympathy, from the people of this great, and free and there is logic in history. The stone which the sympathy, from the people of the people of the builders rejected has become the headstone of the manne of the Mighty corner. Hallowed be the name of the Mighty

admiration will be imperishable.

Mr. President and Senators, once again I than k
you for your cordial and warm-hearted reception.

RECEPTION IN THE HOUSE.

At half-past 12, Kossuth and his suite were escorted into the Hall of the House branch by the Reeption Committee.
Mr. Hopkins, of Northampton, presented the Hun-

garian patriot to the Speaker, saying—

'I have the honor to present to you, sir, and through
rou, to the House of Representatives, Governor Lou-

Kossuth, of Hungary, the illustrious guest.

the House of Hapsburg, the intervention of the Czar of Russia, your own position as the acknowledged head of your nation, and the duty of the Republic as one of the nations, has been expressed his State.

Accept, then, our warmest welcome to our midst, Accept, then, our warmest welcome to our midst, and our heartfelt wishes for the success of the cause in which you have already distinguished yourself.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—I present to you the distinguished statesman of Hungary, the choice of its people, the asserter of its ancient rights, the defender of its liberties, its last, but still reliable champion, Governor Kossuth, the illustrious guest of the Commonwealth.

KOSSUTH'S REPLY.

The echo of every step I take on this hallowed ground, in every object which meets my eye, in my being received thus as I am, and in my standing thus as I stand, there is such an awful and inajestic revelation of the most wonderful operation of that Provi-dence which rules the destiny of humanity, that my of your family, in the companionship of your wie, whose devotion has cheered your heart amid the cares of public life, in imprisonment and exile, and won the sympathy of every manly heart.

When life's labors are done, its duties all performed, may you be cheered by the assurance that you have been true to your pative land. May your speaks.

speaks.
Who would have thought that the modest vessel Who would have thought that the modest vessel, which, two hundred and thirty years ago, landed the handful of pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, was fraught with the palladium of the world's history? Oppression drove them from their ancient European home to the wilderness of an unknown world. The May-flower developed into a tree of freedom. Where the wilderness stood, there now a mighty Christian na-tion stands, sinequalled in liberty, unequalled in general intelligence and general prosperity—a glorious evidence of mankind's sovereign capacity for self-

Government.

Oppression drove me from my native land. The battle-field where the destinies of Christendom have been decided in former times, and the destinies of Christian civilization, are to be decided again. Oppression drove me from that hallowed, martyred land; and I come an exile to the asylum of the oppressed

developed into a home of liberty.

But I come not to ask an asylum—not to seek new home. I come to claim from the happy sons of the Pilgrim fathers, a brother's hand for the op-pressed of the Old World; that the old house, where hundreds of millions dwell, may not be doomed to bedeep respect to the representatives of the majesty of the people.

And humble as I am, the cause I plead is great. It is the cause of the people. plead that cause—because in my very there is a priciple dear to your hearts, yo very misfortune

there is a priciple dear to your nearts, you have poor exile as no triumpher was honored yet.

You hanor the misfortune of my people as no success was ever honored. I feel that it is almost precess was ever honored. I thank you.' It has sumptuous to say the words, 'I thank you.' It has something personal in it—it looks as if I had the arrogance to think that I have personally a share in the honors I meet; and, God knows my heart, that

gary as it does, is a revelation of mankind's nobility; it is a revelation of the community in mankind's destiny; it is the spirit of liberty opening the book of mysterics of the future, that it may be known to the world what it is Hungary has to do, and what it is America will do.

We bear a double cross in our arms—we bear

recognize that prudent signacity which taught to avoid the commission of error—that philanthropy of a generous, open heart, which induces pity and sympathy for the victim of wrong and cruelty, and is the hill of resurrection and eternal life, triumphant

And you know and I know that our cause must succeed. Whatever may be the fate of single individual men, the cause of liberty must triumph.

You, Mr. President, have been kind enough to wish for me, an humble laborer in her behalf, a bigh position in my countr, when she is disenthralled. My aspiration is not so high. It is my prayer, through the generous sympathy of free America, to have the server the second cross, the night death will not be a long. The stars of America are bright like a sun. It is from that place here they have risen first; it is from that place here they shine first, a sun of consolation and of hope to oppressed humanity; and that place here is so high in moral majesty as that its glorious light should not spread over the horizon of the Christian.

and my friends. And that is all for me that I can wish.

That is our part. Danger and sufferings and And now I know that my coming back to Europe will not be with the sign of despondency and despair, but will give hope and confidence to millions of hearts that now beat in Hungary with anxiety for sympathy, from the people of this great, and free sympathy, from the people of this great, and free and there is logic in history. The stone which the

God!
Sir, 'Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem' is the motto of Massachusetts. Algernon Sidney wrote these words; he wrote it with that hand which he styled to be hostile to tyrants. Alas! poor Sidney, thy motto led thee to the scaffold, to find the mild tranquillity of freedom but in the cold grave. But thy martyr blood was not spilt in vain. Thy motto, deadly to thee, mortal man, became successful reality as an immortal nation.

The motto must go round the world, and it will. I have a right to say it is mine; there is no living man on earth who has more right to say—'Manns

I have a right to say it is mine; there is no living man on earth who has more right to say-Manns has inimica tyrannis. I have a right to say the motto is my people's. There is no people on earth which has more right to say that it is determined to

is Kossuth, of Hungary, the illustrious guest.

MR. BANKS'S WELCOME.

The Speaker of the House, N. P. Banks, Jr., then rose and said, In the mame of Massachusetts, I bid you an earnest and cordial welcome to this Hall of legislation. It is but seldom that a person in public or private life has shown virtue and capacity so far to distinguish him as to make him the recipient of public honors.

Your personal sacrifices in behalf of your country, the energy and skill with which you arranged and called forth the armies of the nation on the field of unequal contest, and the faithfulness with which you still upheld and defended the flag and honor of your country even in exile, and the cluthquese with which you have vindicated its rights, challenge our highest admiration.

The people of Massachusetts have spoken to you in a language which requires no explanation, and prevents the possibility of dissimulation and distrust. The people of Massachusetts have spoken to you in a language which requires no explanation, and prevents the possibility of dissimulation and distrust. The people of Massachusetts have spoken to you in a language which requires no explanation, and prevents the possibility of dissimulation and distrust. The people of Massachusetts have spoken to you far enlightened sagacity, is aware of it. The spirit of this necessity moves through the air of free America. The instinct of the people, and however they may differ as to the means of obtaining public prosperity and private good, there is no difference on this point.

Whether some of our citizens look for peace and prosperity triumphing, or whether they look for a day not distant, when England shall lead the column of Republican States in Europe in striking for their birthrights and the freedom of the world, they yet believe the time is near at hand when all the kingdone of Europe shall bear on their fags the symbols both of the prosperity of the people and of the

birthrights and the freedom of the world, they yet believe the time is near at hand when all the king-dons of Europe shall bear on their flags the symbols both of the prosperity of the people and of the nation.

LAPIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Do me the justice to believe that I rise, not with any pretension to eloquence, within the cradle of American liberty. If I were standing upon the ruins of the Prytaneum, and had to speak whence Demosthenes spoke, my tongue would refuse to obey—my words would die away upon my lips, and I would listen to the winds,

fraught with the dreadful realization of his unheeded | I have met that word. 'We worship not the man, but

Spirit of American eloquence, frown not at my boldness, that I dere abuse Shakspeare's language in Fancuil Hall! It is a strange fate, and not my

My tongue is fraught with a down-trodden nation's wrongs. The justice of my cause is my cloquence; but misfortune may approace the altar, whence the flame arose which roused your fathers from degradation to independence. I claim my people's share in the benefit of the laws of nature and of nature's the benefit of the laws of nature and of natures God. I will nothing add to the historical reputation of these walls, but I dare hope not to sally them, by appealing to those maxims of political truth, the pro-mulgation of which made often tremble these walls,

mulgation of which made often tremble these walls, from the thundering cheers of freemen, roused by the clarion sound of inspired oratory.

'Cradle of American Liberty!—it is a great name, but there is something in it which saddens my heart. You should not say, 'American Liberty!—You should say, 'Liberty in 'American' Liberty should not be either American or European—it should be just 'Liberty.' God is God. He is neither America's God, nor Europe's God; he is God. So should Liberty be. 'American Liberty' has much the sound as if you should say 'American much the sound as if you should say 'American privilege.' And there is the rub. Look to History, and when your heart saddens at the fact that Liber ty never yet was lasting in any corner of the world, and in any age, you will find the key of it in the gloomy truth, that all who yet were free, regarded Liberty as their privilege, instead of regarding it as a principle. The nature of every privilege is ex-Insiveness -that of principle is communicative .-Liberty is a principle--its community is its security

exclusiveness is its doom.
What is aristocracy? It is exclusive liberty; i is privilege; and aristocracy is doomed, because it is contrary to the destiny of men. Anistocracy should vanish, not in the nations, but also from amongst the nations. So long as that is not done liberty will nowhere be lasting on earth. It is equally fatal to individuals as to nations, to believe themselves beyond the reach of vicissitudes. To the proof reliance, and the isolation resulting therefrom, more victims have fallen than to oppression by immediate adversities. You have prodigiously grown by your freedom of 75 years; but what is 75 years to take for a charter of immortality?— No, no! my humble tongue tells the records of eter-nal truth. A privilege never can be lasting. Lib erty restricted to one nation never can be sure.

erty restricted to one nation never can be sure.—
You may say, 'We are the prophets of God,' but
you shall not say, 'God is only our God.' The
Jews have said so, and the pride of Jerusalem-lies
in the dust. Our Saviour taught all humanity to say,- 'Our Father in Heaven,' and his Jerusalem is lasting to the end of days.

'There is a community in mankind's destiny'—
that was the greeting which I read on the arch of
welcome on the Capitol Hill of Massachusetts. I

pray to God, the Republic of America would weigh the eternal truth of these words, and act accordingly: liberty in America would then be sure to the end of time; but if you say 'American Liberty,' and take that grammar for your policy, I dare say the time will yet come, when humanity will have to mourn about a new proof of the ancient truth, that without about a new proof of the ancient truth, that without community, national freedom is never sure. You should change 'American Liberty' into 'Liberty,' then liberty would be forever sure in America, and that which found a cradle in Faneuil Hall, never would find a coffin through all coming days. I like not the word cradle connected with the word liberty, it has a scent of mortality. But these are vain words I know, though in the life of nations, the spito every reflecting mind. Still those who foretell them are charged with arrogantly claiming the title of prophets, and prophecies are never believed.—However, the cradle of American Liberty is not on-

However, the cradle of American Liberty is not only famous from the reputation of having been always the lists of the most powerful eloquence; it is still more conspicuous for having seen the eloquence attended by practical success. To understand the mystery of this rare circumstance, a man must see the people of New England, and especially the people of Massachusetts.

In what I have seen of New England, there are the things the suidence of which strikes the ob-

two things, the evidence of which strikes the ob-server at every step-prosperity and intelligence.— I have seen thousands assembled, following the noble impulses of a generous heart; almost the entire ble impulses of a generous heart; almost the entire population of every city, of every town, of every village where I passed, gathered around me, throwing the flowers of consolation in any thorny way.— I can say I have seen the people here, and I have looked at it with a keen eye, sharpened in the school of a toilsome life. Well, I have seen not a single man bearing the mark of that poverty upon himself which in old Europe strikes the eye sadly at every step.— I have seen not a single lonuse boaring the appearance of desolate poverty. The cheerfulness of a confortable condition.

ty. The cheerfulness of a comfortable condition the result of industry, spreads over the land. One the result of industry, spreads over the land. One sees at a glance that the people work assiduously, not with the depressing thought just to get hread from day to day, by hard toil, through the cares of a miserable life, but they work with the cheerful consciousness of substantial happiness. And the second thing which I could not fail to remark, is the stamp of intelligence impressed upon the very eyes and outward appearance of the people at large. I and my companions have seen the people in the factories, in the workshopa, in their houses, and in the streets, and could not fail a thousand times to think how intelligent that people looks. It is to such a people that the orators of Faneuil Hall had to speak, and therein is the mystery of success. They were not wiser than the public spirit of their audience, but they were the eloquent interpreters of the people's enlightened instinct.

No man can force the harp of his own individuality into the people's heart, but every man may play

No man can force the harp of his own individuality into the people's heart, but every man may play upon the chards of his people's heart, who dr. ws has inspiration from the people's instinct. Well, I thank God for having seen the public spirit of the people of Massachusetts, bestowing its attention to the cause I plead, and pronouncing its verdict. After the spontaneous manifestations of public opinion which I met in Massachusetts, there can be not the slightest doubt about it, that his Excellency, the high-minded Governor of Massachusetts, when he wrote his memorable address to the Legislature—the Joint Committee of the Legislature—the Joint Committee of the Legislature of the Exceutive government, but clucidating them in a report, the irrefutable logic and elevated statesmanship of which will forever endear the name of Hazewell to oppressed nations, and the Senate of Massachusetts, adopting the resolutions proposed by the Legislative Committee, in respect to the question of national intervention; I say the spontaneous manifestations of public opinion leave not the slightest doubt that all these Executive and Legislative proceedings, not only met the full approbation of the people of Massachusetts. A spontaneous outburst of popular sentiment tells often more in a single word than a little skill of elaborate eloquence could.

the tworship the principal, shouted out a man in Worcester, amidst the thundering cheers of a countless multitude. It was a word like those words of flame, spoken in Faneuil Hall, out of which liberty in America was born. That word is a revelation

in America was born. That word is a revelation that the spirit of eternal truth and of present exigencies moves through the people's heart—that word is teeming with the destinies of America.

Would to God that in the leading quarters, small party considerations should never prevent the due appreciation of the people, instinctive sagacity. It is with joyful consolations, and with heartfelt gratical leads to the feet of that for Lam forms adjusted. is with joyful consolations, and with nearlieft grat-tude I own, that of that fear I am forever relieved in respect to Massachusetts. Once mere I have met the revelation of the truth, that he people of Massa-chusetts worship principles. I have met it on the front of your-Capitol, in these words raised to the consolation of the oppressed world, by the constitu-tional authorities of Massachusetts to the high Heaven upon an arch of triumph- Remember! that

Heaven upon an arch of triumph—'Remember! that there is a community in Mankind's destiny.'

I cannot express the emotion I felt when standing on the steps of your Capitol, these words above my head, the people of Massachusetts tendered me its hand in the person of its Chief Magistrate. The emotions which thrilled through my heart was something like that Lazarus must have felt when the Saviour spoke to him 'Rise,' and when I looked up with a tender tear and heartfelt gratitude in my eyes, I saw the motto of Massachusetts all slong the Capitol, ' We seek with the sword the mild quietness of

You have proved this motto not to be an empty word. The hergic truth of it is recorded in the an-nals of Faneuil Hall—it is recorded on Bunker Hill

recorded in the Declaration of Independence.

Having read that motto, coupled with the acknowledgment of the principle, that there is a community in the destinies of all humanty, I know what answer I have to take to those millions who

look with profound anxiety to America.

Gentlemen, the Mahommedans say that the city of Bokhara receives not light from without, but is lustrous with its own light. I don't know much Instrous with its own light. I don't know much about Bokhara, but so much I know, that Boston is the sun whence radiated the light of resistance against oppression. From what it is my good fortune to experience in Buston, I have full reason to believe that sun which shone forth with such bright Instre in the days of oppression, has not lost its lustre by free-domand prosperity. Boston is the Metropolis of Mas-sachusetts, and Massachusetts has given its vote. It has given it, after having, with the penetrating sagacity of its intelligence, looked attentively into the subject, and fixed with calm consideration its judgment there about. After having had so much to speak, it was with infinite gratification I heard myself dressed in Brookfield, in Framingham, and several adressed in Brookheld, in Franingham, and several other places, with these words, 'We know your country's history—we agree with your principles— we want no speech—just let us hear your voice, and then go on—we trust and wisa you may have other

things to do than speak.' Thus having neither to tell my country's tale— because it is known—nor having to argue about principles—because they are agreed with—I am in he happy condition to be able to restrain myself to a few desultory remarks about the nature of the difficulties I have to contend with in other quarters, that the prople of Massachusetts may see upon what ground those stand who are following a direction contrary to the distinctly pronounced opinion of Massachusetts, in relation to the cause I plead.

Give me leave to mention, that having had an opportunity to converse with leading men of the great political parties, which are on the eve of an shimated contest for me to have come to America been possible for me to have come to America either before that contest was engaged in, or after it will be decided! I came, unhappily, in a bad hour— I availed myself of that opportunity, in a oad aout-lavailed myself of that opportunity, to be informed about what are considered to be the principal issues in case the one or the other party carries the prize; and, indeed, having got the information thereof, I could not forbear to exclaim: 'But, my God.! all could not forbear to exclaim: 'But, my God! all these questions together cannot outweigh the all-overruling importance of foreign policy.' It is there, in the question of foreign policy, that the heart of the next future throbs. Security and danger, developing prosperity, and its check, peace and war, tranquillity and embarrassment—yes, life and death, will be weighed in the scale of foreign policy. It is evident, things are coming to the point where they have been in ancient Rome, when old Cato never the content of the policy whatever remissions of the policy whatever to the content of the policy about whatever to the content of the policy about whatever to the content of the policy about whatever to the policy about whatever to the policy about whatever to be content of the policy about whatever the policy about which the policy about which the policy about white policy are policy. have been in ancient Rome, when old Cato never spoke privately or publicly about whatever topic, without closing his speech with these words—' However, my opinion is, that Carthage must be destroyed' —thus advertising his countrymen that there was one question outweighing in importance all other questions, from which public attention should never the approach by withdraws.

for a moment be withdrawn.

Such, in my opinion, is the condition of the world Such, in my opinion, is the condition of the world now. Carthage and Rome had no place on earth together. Republican America and all-overwhelming Russian absolutism cannot much longer subsist together on earth. Russia active; America passive; there is an immense danger in that fact; it is like the avalanche in the Alps, which the noise of a bird's wing may move and thrust down with irresistible force, growing every moment. I cannot but believe it were high time to do as old Cato did, and food a support of the control of the c

men want to be managed, and even prejudice spared, and so forth."

And it is true; but it is sorrowful that it is true. That reminds me of what in Schiller's Maria Stuart, Mortimer says to Lord Leicester, the all mighty favorite of Elizabeth, 'Oh God, what little steps has such a great lord to go at this Court.' There is the first obstacle I have to meet with. That coasolation at least I have, that the chief difficulty I have to contend with is neither lasting, nor an argument against the justice of my cause, or against the righteousness of my principles. Just as the calumnies by which I am assailed can but harm my own self, but cannot impair the justice of my country's cause, or weaken the propriety of my principles—so that difficulty being just a difficulty, and no argument, cannot change the public opinion of the people, which always cares more about principles than about wire-pullings.

you have been in this country, surrounded by those whose threats, promises and flattery made the stoutest hearts succumb, your position has put me in mind of a scene described by the apostle of Jesus Christ. when the devil took him up into a high mountain

Now, gentlemen, thus being charged from one side with being in the hands of abolitionists, and from the other side with being in the hands of the slave-holders, I indeed am at loss what course to take, if these very contradictory charges were not giving me the satisfaction to feel that I stand just where it is

my duty to stand—on truly American ground.

I must beg leave to say a few words in that respect,
the more because I could not escape vehement attacks the more because I could not escape vehement attacks for not committing myself even in that respect, with whatever interior party question. I claim the right for my people to regulate its own domestic concerns. I claim this as a law of nations, common to all humanity, and because common to all, I claim to see them protected by the United States, not only because they have the power to defend what despots dare offend, but also because it is the necessity of their position to be a power on earth, which they would not be, if the law of nations can be changed and the general condition of the world altered without their vote. Now, that being my position and out their vote. Now, that being my position and cause, it would be the most absurd inconsistency, if I would offend the principle which I claim, and rhich I advocate.

And oh. my God, have I not enough sorrows and

And oh, my God, have I not enough sorrows and cares to bear on the sc poor shoulders? Is it not astonishing, that the moral power of duties, and the iron will of my heart, sustains yet this shattered frame?—that I am desired yet to take up additional cares? If the cause I plead be just, if it is worthy of your sympathy, and at the same time consistent with the impartial considerations of your own moral and material interests, which a patriot should never disregard, not even out of philanthropy, then why not disregard, not even out of philanthropy, then why not weigh that cause with the scale of its own value, and not with a foreign one? Have I not difficulties enough to contend with, that I am desired to fincrease them yet with my own hands? Father Mathew goes on preaching Temperance, and he may be opposed or supported on his own ground; but whoever imagined opposition to him, because, at the same time, he takes not into his hands to preach fortitude or charity? And, indeed, to oppose or ahandon the cause I plead, only because I mix not with agitation of an interior question, is a greater injustice yet, because interior question, is a greater injustice yet, because to discuss the question of foreign policy, I have a to discuss the question of foreign policy, I have a right. My nation is an object of that policy; we are interested in it; but to mix with interior party movements, I have no right, not being a citizen of the

United States.

The third difficulty which I meet, so far as I am told, is the opposition of the commercial interest. I have the agreeable duty to say, that this opposition have the agreeable duty to say, that this opposition or indifference is only partial. I have met several testimonials of the most generous sympathy, from gentlemen of commerce. But if, upon the whole, it should be really true that there is more coolness, or even opposition in that quarter than in others, then I may say there is an entire misapprehension of the true commercial interest in it. I could say that it would be strange to see commerce, and chiefly the commerce of a Republic, indifferent to the spread of liberal institutions. That would be a sad experience, teeming with incalculable misfortunes reserved to the 19th century. Until now, history has recorded the 19th century. Until now, history has recorded that commerce has been the most powerful locomotive of principles, and the most fruitful ally of civilization, intelligence and liberty. It was merchants whose names are shining with immortal lustre from the most glorious pages of the golden book of Venice, Genoa. &c. Commerce, Republican Com-merce raised single cities to the position of mighty merce raised single cities to the position of mig powers on earth, and maintained them in that pro powers on earth, and maintained them in that proud position for centuries; and surely it was neither indifference nor opposition to republican principles by which they have thus ennobled the history of commerce and of humanity. I know full well that since the treasures of commerce took their way into the coffers of despotism, in the shape of eternal loans, and capital began to speculate on the oppression of nations, a great change has occurred in that respect.

nations, a great change has occurred in that respect.

But, thanks to God, the commerce of America is not engaged in that direction, hated by millions and cursed by humanity. Here, commerce is still what it was in former times—the beneficent instrumentality of making mankind partake of all the fruits and comforts of the earth, and of human industry; here is no paper speculation upon the changes of despotism; and therefore, if the commercial interests of republican America are considered with that far-sighted sagacity, without which there is no future and no security in them, I feel entirely sure that no particular interest can be more desirous to see aband no security in them, I feel entirely sure that no particular interest can be more desirous to see absolutism checked, and freedom and democratic institutions developed in Europe, than the commerce of republican America. It is no question of more or less profit—it is a question of life and death to it.—
Commerce is the hect of Achilles, the vulnerable point of America. Thither will, thither must be aimed the first blow of victorious absolutism. The instinct of self-preservation would lead absolutism to strike that blow, if its hatred and indignation would not lead to it. Air is not more indispensable to life, than freedom and constitutional government in Europe to the commerce of America.

Though many things which I have seen have upon Though many things which I have seen have upo

Though many things which I have seen have upon calm reflection induced me to raise an humble word of warning against materialism, still, I believe that there was more patriotic solicitude than reality in the fact, that Washington and John Adams, at the head of the war department, complained of a predominating materialism, (as they styled avarice,) which threatened the ruin of America. I believe that complaint would, even to-day, not be more founded than it was in the infancy of your Republic; still, if there be any motive for that complaint of your purest and best patriots, if the commerce of America would know, indeed, no better guiding star than only a momentary profit of a cargo just floating over the Atlantic, I would be even then at a loss how else to account for the indifference of the commerce of America in the cause of European liberty, than by assuming that it is believed the present degraded condition of Europe may endure, if only the popular agitations are deprived of material means to disturb that which is satirically called tranquillity.

But such a supposition would indeed be the most obnoxious, the most dangerous fallacy. As the old philosopher was questioned how he could prove the existence of God, answered, 'by opening the eyes,' just so; nothing is necessary but to open the eyes in order that men or the most ordinary common sene may become aware that the present condition of Europe is too unnatural, too contrary to the vital interests of the countless millions, to endure even for a short time. A crisis is inevitable; no individual influence can check it, no indifference of opposition can prevent it. Even men like myself, concentrating the expectations and confidence of oppressed millions in themselves, have just so much power, that if provided with the requisite means to keep' he current in a sound direction, that in its inevitable eruption, it may not become dangerons to social order, indispensable to the security of persona and property, without which, especially no commerce has any future a

ticated condition of the world, and a crisis being inevitable, I indeed cannot imagine how those who desire nothing but peace and tranquillity can withhold their helping hands, that the inevitable crisis should not only be kept in a sound direction, but also carried down to a happy issue, capable to prevent the world from boiling continually, like a volcano, and mauring a lasting peace and a lasting tranquillity—never possibly so long on the great majority of nations are content—and content they can only be when they are free. (Applause.)

Indeed, if reasonable logic has not yet forsaken the world, it is the men of peace, it is the men of commerce, to the support of whom I have a right first to look. Others may support my cause out of generosity—these must support me out of considerate interest; others may oppose me out of egotism; American commerce, in opposing me, would commit suicide.

Contents and the support of such parrow nature are the consideration.

Gentlemen-Of such narrow nature are the con denumen—Of such narrow nature are the considerations which oppose my cause. Of equally marrow inconsistent scope are all the rest, with the enumeration of which I will not abuse your kind indugence. Compare with them the broad basis of dulgence. Compare with them the broad basis of lofty principles, upon which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts took its stand in Massachusetts took its support to my cause; and you cannot forbear to feel proudly that the spirit of old Massachusetts is still alive, entitled to claim weight in the councils of the United Republic, which it had in the glorious days when amidst dangers, wavering resolutions and partial despondency, Massachusetts took boldly the lead to freedom and independence.

Those men of immortal memory, who, within these very walls, lighted with the heavenly spark of iration the torch of freedom in America their inspiration the lorest of relater of mankind; and when you raised the monument of Bunker Hill, it was the genius of freedom thrilling through the it was the genius of freedom thrilling through the heart of Massachusetts which made one of your distinguished orators say that the days of your ancient glory will continue to rain influence on the destinies of mankind to the end of time. It is upon

destinies of mankind to the end of time. It is upon this inspiration that I rely in the name of my downtrodden country—to-day the marryr of mankind, to-morrow the battle-field of its destiny.

Time draws nigh when either the influence of Americans must be felt throughout the world, or the position abandoned to which you rose with gigantic vitality out of the blood of your martyrs. gigantic vitality out of the blood of your martyrs.

I have seen the genius of those glorious days spreading its fiery wings of inspiration over the people of Massachusetts. I feel the spirits of olden times moving through Faneuil Hall. Let me cut short my stammering words; let me leave your hearts alone with the inspiration of history; let me bear with me the heart-strengthening conviction that I have seen Boston still a radiating sun, as it was of yore, but risen so high on mankind's sky as was of yore, but risen so high on mankind's sky as to spread its warming rays of elevated patriotism far over the waves. American patriotism of to-day is philanthropy for the world.

Gentlemen, I trust in God, I trust in the destinies

of humanity, and I entrust the hopes of oppresse Europe to the consistent energy of Massachusetts.

SECOND SPEECH IN PANEUIL HALL.

Extracts from the speech delivered by Gov. Kos suth, at the Banquet given to him in Fancuil Hall, on Friday evening last :-

GENTLEMEN :- One of your greatest men, stand ing up at the moment of a great time, teening in rich events affecting the destinies of mankind, before the Parliament of England, called to answer what others might ask him, though learned and great, was not eloquent, in the commonly accepted sense of the word, but his answer, full of simple truth, is recognized as one of the greatest triumphs fluman eloquence.

He had an inspired mind—to him modesty was a

virtue. To me it is but duty. I can get no answer to the toast with which you have honored me, swer to the toast with which you have honored me, but by inspiration; but looking up to God, and remembering my country's cause, and trusting to your generosity, I will try what I can say. Before all, let me express a word of veneration and thanks to that venerable gentleman there [pointing to Josiah Quincy]—(Cheers.) Sir, I believe when you spoke cooling the hearts of men, you spoke truth in respect to ordinary men. (Cheers.) But you did yourself injustice. (Cheers.) The common excitement and the warm blood of youth pass away, but the heart of wisdom, the older it grows, the

warmer it feels. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen—If I am not mistaken, the toast you honored me with was almost entirely personal in its character. It is a great fact, gentlemen, that the character. It is a great fact, gentlemen, that the glory of your free people resists even the common fate of humanity, recorded in history, that prosperity often hardens the heart—and that a poor exile like myself, with nothin; to speak for him but the justice of his cause, his own sufferings, and the misfor-Great events sometimes spring from small things; that fact Divine Providence may intend to mark an era in mankind's destiny—an era at which America con-sents to fulfil its destiny among the nations of the earth, when happiness and power take misfortune by

the hand, it is not possible it can pass away without fruits for future time. (Cheers.)

But if, in your expectations, I should become a from my country's cause, and attract it to myself, I entreat you, even here, to forget me, and bestow all your attention and your generous sympathy upon the cause of my down-trodden fatherland. Indeed, I believe the time has come when few men have the right any more to claim the name of great men. According as the public spirit advances, individual greatness lowers. As to me, indeed, it would be curious, if the names of the great men who invented the plow and the alphabet—who changed the corn into flour, and the flour into bread, should be forgotten, and my name remembered. Great men, whose generous deeds mark an era in developing the great generous deeds mark an era in developing the great battle of humanity, wresting the sceptre from the tyrant's hands, such men live; humanity cherishes their generosity, but self is forgotten in the cause, Notwithstanding, I may be permitted to dwell upon a few incidents in m, own life, such as are instructive as evident marks of the bountful operation of Divine Providence. Before this, however, having Divine Providence. Before this, however, having heard Turkey mentioned in regard to certain facts which you, Mr. President, enumerate among, not my merits, but my duties, it is due the Sultan of Turkey to say be never attached that price to the protection of my life. Russian diplomacy is very skillful, (here, by the by,—excuse me, gentlemen, when I say it—you may see something of that skill which is sending some of its shrewdest men to Emperon Soulcoupe, not, of course, out of mere, compliment.) is sending some of its shrewdest men to Emperor Souloque, not, of course, out of mere compliment.) Now Russian diplomacy is not more common any where than at Constaminople, and it succeeded to carry a vote in the Divan of the Grand Council of Turkey, that I and my associates should be surrendered. In consequence, a high officer sent to Widden this information to suggest that if I did not value honor more than life, I could save it by abandoning my religion. But the second day, when the vote came to the Sultan, he rose, raised his hands and said. I will never avert the sufference of a war from my will never avert the sufferings of a war from my country by dishonor. If I am doomed to perish, let it be done with honor.' (Cheers.) It was at this time I wrote a letter to England, and a very inter-

Excase me, gentlemen, if I abuse your kindness. (Cries of Go on, go on.) I did not intend to make a long speech, and it would have no interest to you, if you have not sympathy with my cause. It is not if you have not synpathy with my cause. It is not necessary for me to contribute to that interest, but it is a satisfaction to the poor exile to show how just is the cause he pleads. I claim no merit, but only to speak the sentiments of the people—to be a reflection of their hopes and purposes (cheers)—I am anxiouato make known my ideas upon the future organization of my people. [Cries of 'Go on, go on.] Well, gentlemen, that organization we propose is founded upon the sovereignty of the people, not only in a legislative gapacity, because it is not enough that we know that appearingly by casting a vote once that we know that sovereignty by casting a vote once in three or four years, we must feel it every day, every

esting fact occurred, brought home to my mind by recent incident at Hartford, but of which I will no

speak now, because it has been reported in the news-papers. However, before Lord Palmerston got my letter, the Sultan decided, and not knowing how tar

the satellite of the Czur, Francis Joseph, inight go to prevent our lives being saved, ordered forty thou-

sand men from the regular army; but the knowledg

So much was due on my part to history, and to the honor of the Saltan. He many times has protected

my countrymen, but never refused a refuge to an unfortunate Hungarian.

ead of forty thousand, one hundred thousand

The sovereignty of the people claims that men pus, so must the spirit of Warren like to rest on the The Liberator. The sovereignty of the people claims that men have certain rights, not depending on any power, because they are natural rights. I mean such as religious liberty—free thought—a free pross, and the right of every family to regulate its own affairs, but not only of every family, every town, city, and county. Our sovereignty shall be such that the higher government will have no power to interfere in the domestic concerns of any town, city or county. These are the principles upon which our Government shall be founded—principles of sovereignty—not only in Legislation, but a particular share in the executive department of Government. Judge whether such a people is worthy to meet the sympathy of Republicans like you, who have shown to the world the capability of being powerful without centralization. cans like you, who have shown to the world the ca-pability of being powerful without centralization.— [Cheers.] Believe me there is harmony in our an-cient principles and yours. Judge whether my peo-ple are capable of self-government. [Cheers.]

I hope, gentlemen, I have not too much taken your time. [Cries of 'Oh no!' 'Go on! go on!'] I have not been eloquent; I intended not to be linve not been eloquent; I intended not to be eloquent, only justly true. I cannot express to you better my thanks, than in those memorable words of John Adams to Attorney General Sewall—'Sink or strim, survice or perish, but with my country.' [Enthusiastic cheers.]

thusiastic cheers.]

I know, gentlemen, you have been pleased to honor me, not for myself, for the people of Massachusetts are not man-worshippers, but only reverence principles—therefore I cannot better express my thanks than to pledge my word, relying, as on another occasion of deep interest, I have said, upon the justice of our cause, the blessing of God, iron wills, shoul arms, and good sureris—and upon your generjustice of our cause, the blessing of God, iron wills, slout arms, and good surords—and upon your generous sympaths, to do all in my power with my people for my country and humanity, for which, indeed, in my heart, though it is somewhat old, there is yet

This speech occupied about two hours and a half in the delivery, and partook largely of the nature and interest of a personal narrative.

KOSSUTH AT BUNKER HILL.

MAYOR FROTHINGHAM'S WELCOME.

the stand on America's classic ground. The waters flow beneath us; and every hill-top and valley that spread out in a beautiful amphitheatre around us have their story of the men who perilled and suffered for the cause of freedom. (Cheera.) Here was fought the first great battle of the war of the Revolution of the Revolution of the standard of the shade of our venerable Harvard, Washington stood when he first drew his sword in that great struggle.
On yonder summit, [pointing to the neighboring heights] when our old thirteen colonies had united to form our early country, the Union fing of the thirteen stripes was first unfurled to the battle and the breeze; and it was over our proud metropolis that flag for the first time waved in triumph behind a retreating foe. (Cheers.)
Welcome, great Patriot, to these enkindling asso-

ciations. Your noble nature, your fidelity to prinvotion in exile to the cause of your fatherland, pro-claim you to be of kindred spirit with the immortal men whose heroism in a day of baptism of fire and blood, hallowed this spot forever to the lovers of lib-erty. (Cheers.) Welcome, illustrious exile, to the otion in exile to the cause of your fatherland, prosacred inspiration, to the awakening power of this

our altars of religion, from the shops of a thriving industry and the marts of a prosperous commerce, it is in the full enjoyment of the fruits of political freedom—the quickening power of the principle of liberty animating inte all its varied life. Would it were thus with brave but unfortunate Hungary. How can I express what was here felt at those occurrencan I express what was here tell at those occurren-ces that deprived your people of their rights, and made you an exile from home and country! We know the story of your eventful struggle. We see exhibited in it the traits of love of freedom, of chivalrous heroism, undying attachment to ancient rights and liberties, of noble self-sacrifice that marked our own great contest. We saw you, animated by the glorious antecedent of a thousand years' enjoyment of municipal institutions, gallantly carve your way, with your own good swords, to national independence, and thereby acquire the right of ordaining your own institutions. But then came the foreign interference with your internal offices, when your territory was it v ded and your independence destroyed by the armies of the Czr. An indignant American public opinion must ever pronounce that interference to have been an enormous violation of national law; (cheers,) and also pronounce that each nation has a right to make or unmake its government, free from

interference by any foreign power. (Cheers.) Honored Sir, I feel how inadequate are my poor words to serve such an occasion as to welcome the representative man of the cause of liberty in the old world, on the soil where that cause first met the shock of regular conflict. Fortunately, the want instance of so unnatural, causeless, wanton, and is supplied. 'The powerful speaker stands motionless before us.' [Pointing to the Monument.] which the Adamses, the Hancocks advised, Washhe spirit of National Independence.'. Its speech today is of welcome and encouragement to the illus-trious exile whose life is devoted to this noble cause.

Tremendous cheering.)

God speed you on your good work; and grant that Hungary may soon again stand independent among the family of nations, and receive you as her rightful

When the Mayor had concluded, three cheers were given with a will.

KOSSUTH'S REPLY.

My voice shrinks from the task to mingle with the the monument.) Silent like the grave, and melodious like the song of immortality upon the of cherubim—a senseless, cold granite, and yet warm with inspiration like a patriot's heart—immovable like the past, and yet stirring like the future, which never stops, it looks like a prophet and speaks like an oracle. And thus it speaks:—

'The day I commemorate is the rod with which Its waters will flow; every new drop of martyr blood will increase the tide. Despots may dam its flood, but never stop it. The higher its dam, the higher the tide; it will overflow or break through. Bow, and adore, and hone.'

Such are the words which come to my ears, and I

ng his line of rail fence, upon which soon the guns ill rest, that the bullets may prove to their message

I see the tall commanding form of Prescott marching leisurely around the parapet, inflaming the tired patriots with the classical words, that those who had the merit of the labor should have the honor of the victory. I see Asa Pollard fall the first victim of that immortal day: I see the Charlein account the merit of the labor should have the honor of the victory. I see Asa Pollard fall the first victim of that immortal day; I see the Chaplain praying over that immortal day; I see the Chaplain praying over that immortal day; I see the Chaplain praying over that immortal day; I see the Chaplain praying over that immortal day; I see the Chaplain praying over that it is sweet and the blaze of the burning town, and how the roaring of canoon from ships and from batteries, and the blaze of the burning town, and the thrice renewed storm and the persevering defence, till poweer was gone and but stones remained; and I see Warren telling Elbridge Gerry that it is sweet and fair to die for the father land; I see words find willing ears and see here, where the revelation of Providence is that immortal day; I see the Chaplain praying over though the programment, reasoning would be a profanation on my part. At this moment, my very mind is concentrated in my heart. There stands the powerful orator (pointing to the moment, my very mind is concentrated in my heart. There stands the powerful orator (pointing to the moment, my very mind is concentrated in my heart. There stands the powerful orator (pointing to the moment, my very mind is concentrated in my heart. There stands the powerful orator (pointing to the moment, my very mind is concentrated in my heart. There stands the powerful orator (pointing to the moment, my very mind is concentrated in my heart. There stands the powerful orator (pointing to the moment, my very mind is concentrated in my heart. There stands the powerful orator (pointing to the moment, my very mind is concentrated in my heart. There stands the powerful orator (pointing to the moment, my very mind is concentrated in my heart. There stands the powerful orator (pointing to the moment, my very mind is concentrated in my heart. There stands the powerful orator (pointing to the moment, my very mind is concentrated in my heart. The stands the powerful orator (pointing to the moment, my very mind is concentra see him lingering in his retreat, and, struck in the forehead, fall to the ground; and Pomeroy, with his spot with consolation, joy and confidence. The shattered musket in his brave hand, complaining that he remained unburt when a Warren had to die; and the remained unburt when a Warren had to die; and attenuation and encouraged by your sympathy, will strangillen my patience to endure and my resolution.

An use spirits of that more cheen all; the eyes of my the name of defeat—I see them all; the eyes of my soul are familiar with the spirits of martyrs of liber-ty. But those I see around me have no sad, ghostly ty. But those I see around me have no sad, ghostly look; they bear no gushing wounds, crying for revenge to the Almighty God; the smile of eternal bliss is playing around their lips; and though dwellers of Heaven, they like to visit the place where their blood was spilt; it was not spilt in vain—their father land is free; and there is a joy in that thought, adding ever new charm even to the happiness of blessed souls.

The Gotter many clergymen and even investigation of the press, in which many clergymen and even investigation.

After an interval of a few minutes, Governor Kossuth said, "I must now mount to be nearer their father land is free; and there is a joy in that thought, adding ever new charm even to the happiness of the press, the whole under the conduction of Mayor Frothingham. Kossuth was delighted with the scenery, declaring it to be the finest happiness of the press, the whole under the conduction of Mayor Frothingham.

Almighty Father of mankind, let the day of thy mercy be not too far!

Excuse my emotion, gentlemen. The associations of my ideas are natural. Your Bunker Hill and our Kapolna are twins—both called defeats, and both eventful victories—both resulting in the declaration of an independence; but yours acknowledged before it was achieved and supported by foreign aid—ours not acknowledged even when achieved, and meeting foreign aggression instead of aid.

Well, past is past, and cannot be changed—but the supporter is onen yet—and often I have bowed

the ature is open yet—and often I have bow before the recollections of this hallowed ground. before the recollections of this hallowed ground. I adore the Almighty with unfaltering hope. Part of my hope rests in the justice of Him who rules the universe, and holds in his hand the de-tinies of mankind and of men. My people's sufferings are recorded in the books of His eternal decrees, and the tears of my neonle numbered in His sec. tears of my people numbered in His scale. I trust

in Him.

Part of my hopes rests with our own selves. We know that God helps those that help themselves—and we will. We look not for unmerited good luck but for well merited reward—and we decide to but for well merited reward—and we decide to ment it. Allow me to say that I am proud of my people—proud not only of its past, but proud of its present also. An exile heart not often does rejoice; but I rejoice to know how my people behaved—greater and nobler yet in its present sufferings than when it bore up against a world in arms, and raised its country's name higher in its very fall than it stood even in its brightest days. The responsibilities of my position do well guard me from easily believing what I warmly wish. I weigh calmly every incident; but joy is so communicative that I cannot forcear so much to say that I have reason to be proud of my people, and bow with profound veneration at its name. The tidings I receive entitle me to say—'Young Nero in Old Vienna's walls, Governor Kossuth—In behalf of the citizens of Charlestown, I bid you a cordial welcome to this memorable place.

We stand on America's classic ground. The waters flow beneath us; and every hill-top and valley my; I defy thee to break my people's high minded spirit! Foolish boy! thou mayest torture my family—break the heart of my old mother—murder my sisters, and send forth thy assassins against him who. with ill-fated, but honest generosity, once saved thy crown. Thou mayest do all thou canst! Thy days

are numbered; thy power is falling, and my country will be free! (Cries of 'Amen'!)

But part of hope rests also with you, Americans!
The distinguished patriot whom the genius of his powerful mind and the confidence of his native land entitled in act the part of interests. sentiments, at the inauguration of this monument has but spoken an irrefutable truth when he said that the results of the battle of Bunker Hill will continue to rain influence not only upon your country, ciple, your labors, triumphs, perils and sufferings in upon the world. And indeed he was right to say that your country, and your continued and untiring deat the rising of the sun, and the setting of the sun, and the blaze of noon day, and beneath the milder effulgence of lunar light, yonder obelisk will look and speak to the full comprehension of every American

It has looked and spoken for nine years in its accomplished majesty. Meanwhile you have glorious-ly fought the battle of active vitality, and extended sacred inspiration, to the awakening positions and consecrated spot.

And as, to bid you welcome, we come forth from our happy homes, from our schools of learning and our happy homes, from our schools of a thriving siderations, and even the reputation of well founded authority, may grasp into the rolling wheel of neces-sity—the necessity will not change—and your peo-ple of America have decided to answer that necesple of America have decided to answer that neces-sity. I have laid my hand upon your people's heart and I have watched the logic in the progress of exigencies, and I dare say, with firm confidence, the forefold instruction of that monument's majestic eloquence is felt by the people's instinct, and is fully comprehended by the intelligence of Massachusetts.

And the new exigencies of new times will be answered by Massachusetts with that energy with which it has answered the exigencies of all former times. The Pilgrim Fathers founded a community the approaching struggle for liberty in Europe will see this nation a mighty power on earth! That

will see this nation a mighty power on earth! That is what we wish, and that is what I hope. And that hope will not, cannot fail. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, a great crisis is approaching in the condition of the world. But the world is prepared for that crisis. There is a great change in the spirit of time, now-a-days (and I myself am an humble conductors of it.) evidence of it.) Principles weigh more than success, and therefore principles will meet success.-

(Cheers.)
I remember well, when your forefathers were about to fight the battle of Bunker Hill, there was a periodical paper at Boston—Tory Massachusellensis was its name—which dared to say that the annals of the world have not been deformed with a single And now that cause fills the brightest page in th annuls of humanity. But it was success and its un-paralleled results which cast the lustre of that glory around it. Unsuccessful, its memory might have been blasted with the name of an ill-advised rebel

lion. (Cheers.)
Now-a days it is not success which makes th merit of a cause, but its principle. The results the day of Bunker Hill have changed the basis future history, because it gave birth to a mighty nation, whose very existence is the embodiment of principle true, like truth itself, and lasting like ternity. (Cheers.)

It would be strange indeed, should that principle

orsake itself. No, it will not, it can Great is the destiny of your nation. You approach it not in vain, with so successful gigantic step. Opportunity will do the rest. Upon this, humanit may with confidence rely, and opportunity w

I could wish, for my poor country's sake, that you should be pleased to make that opportunity, having the power to do so. But I know great bodies move portunity will come. In the mean time, your pr tunes is paving the way and should we not fee strong enough to create opportunity, supported by your benevolence, we will not be unprepared to

catch it when it comes. (Cheers.)

It will be gratifying to your noble hearts to hea Such are the words which come to my ears, and to bow, I adore, I hope.

In bowing, my eyes meet the soil of Bunker Hill the fact that the reception America has honored me with the sympathy which you manifest, came like a cheating baim over my country's bleeding wounds. The spirits of the past rise before my eyes. I see Richard Gridley hastily planning the entrenchments. I hear the blunt sound of the pickaxe and spade in the hands of the Patriot band. I hear the well: I know what it did, what it was ready to do when it was but duty it felt. I know what it can when it was but duty it felt. I know what it can do now that it hopes.

I thank you for it, not only in my people's name but I am expressly charged to tell the people of America, that it has not spent its sympathy on a corpse. Hungary will answer the expectations of America. (Cheers.)

And here let me cut short my words. In the

I see all the brave who fell unnamed, unnoticed and strengthen my patience to endure and my resolution to act, and though the happiness of Washington to may not be my lot, the devotion of Warren will die spirits of that most eventful victory, under dwell in my breast.

With this resolution, I once more thank you, and bid you cordially farewell. (Cheers.)

The Governor sat down amidst three times three cheers, in which many clergymen and even ladies

As the fabulous divinities of ancient Greece like with the scenery, declaring it to be the finest he to rest from the charms of Heaven on Mount Olym-

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, MAY 7, 1852.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Sia very Society will be held in Commentan Hall, 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.

For Among the speakers who will attend the anniversary are Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Samuel J. May, Parker Pillsbury, Abby K. Foster, Edmund Quincy, Samuel May, Jr., Joseph Barker, of Ohio, and Oliver Johnson and Robert Purvis, from

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

ROCHESTER INVITATION TO THOSE AT-TENDING THE ANNUAL MEETING. ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) April 22, 1852. EDITOR 'LIBERATOR':

DEAR SIE-The anti-slavery friends from our city earnestly hope there will be large numbers present from our own vicinity, and from a distance, to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society on the 11th of May. We propose to do all possible to find homes for those who come ; and I am commissioned by the friends here to say to all from abroad, that, on arriving here, if they will call either at the store of Isaac Post, No. 4 Exchange Street, or at the Insurance Office of DANIEL ANTHONY, No. 9, Arcade, they will, if possible, be sent to places to be hospitably entertained during their stay.

Yours, truly, G. B. STEBBINS.

N. E. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The nineteenth NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLA-VERY CONVENTION will be held in Boston, at literary and professional colored men and women are the MELODEON, during the anniversary week, not only authentic and highly interesting, but will commencing on Tuesday, May 25, and continuing in greatly surprise those, who, having been taught to session three days.

Once more let New England utter a clear, strong, and stern condemnation of the infamous system of of intellectual power, moral worth, and scientific at human chattelism, robbery and murder, which de- tainment. Indeed, says Dr. D., 'the colored people grades and dishonors our country; of that system are not yet known, even to their most devoted which is grinding its millions of victims to the earth, friends among the white Americans'-a remark sub sealing up the lips of hundreds of thousands in terror, bribing or overawing the Press and Pulpit of the land, and which finds its chief support in the little volume on the ground that, being detained in Union of these States. Let all, who love truth, hon- the city of New York on business, he seized the opor, freedom and righteousness, gather once more on portunity of a tedious delay, and wrote the work is this occasion, hallowed by so many memories, and less than one month, attending to other business by word and deed give a new impulse to the Move- through the day, and lecturing on physiology some ment which shall accomplish the deliverance of the Slave.

In behalf of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

EDMUND QUINCY, Secr'y.

KOSSUTH IN PANEUIL HALL AND ON BUNKER HILL. We cheerfully devote a considerable portion of our

present number in recording the principal speeches ply is, they have hardly yet begun to 'remember made by Kossurn since he landed on the soil of Massachusetts, because we are anxious to do him all run into no fanaticism; they have evinced nothing possible justice, by letting him speak for himself to marvellous on the score of zeal; their condemnation

crowded assemblies in Fancuil Hall, and also made a ing our anti-colonization change of opinion. He speech on Bunker Hill

orator, no one can deny; but his course in regard to favored by the presence of a number of able and disthe great struggle in this country, for the abolition of tinguished white men,-among them William Lloyd the most hideous system of slavery in the world, has Garrison, then quite a young man, -all of whom been marked by a policy so selfish, and a cowardice were stanch and ardent colonizationists, young Garri so palpable, that he fails to make any other impression at that time doing his mightiest in his favorite sion upon us than that of sadness, not unmingled work.' Now the truth is, that, at that time, and a

play the go-between, as pertaining to the abolitionists Society, even before leaving the city of Baltimore; of the North and the slaveholders of the South. As and we had lifted up our voice against it before asboth parties were dissatisfied with him, (though not semblies in Philadelphia, New York, Hartford, Bosfor the same reason, and therein the parallel fails,) ion, and many other places. It is a mistake, too, to he has come to the sage conclusion, that he stood just say that, at the Convention referred to, Arthur Tapwhere it was his duty to stand-on truly American pan, John Rankin and Simeon S. Jocelyn were colonground. Well, the American ground is, to profess izationists: for they had already ceased to give i to adore liberty in the abstract, and to connive at the their countenance. Again, it is a mistake to name enslavement of every sixth person in the land.

concern, 'an interior question,' and therefore he, American slavery '-for those convictions were excondemnation of it! But, mark how he blows hot Finally, it is a great mistake to represent us as ever and cold with the same breath !

In his exordium, he nobly declared that he did not ment. countrymen for sympathy and succor as world-wide. Now, our reply to him is, that we dislike the term American Slavery,' and prefer to say, 'Slavery in It is a most terrible violation of all the rights of man. Cherished in a republic, it is doubly detestable, and becomparably mischievous. It involves the question of Liberty, root and branch. Yet Kossuth says it would be indecorous for him to express even his regret at its existence in the United States! He treats it as though it had nothing to do with the cause of freedom in Europe. Yes, while bidding us ' remember that there is a community in mankind's destiny. he did not dare, even in Faneuil Hall, to recognize the American slave as 'a man and a brother."

One thing he could do. He affected to regard it as nore than he could bear-he, the vaunted champion of freedom-to be asked to sympathize with those who are struggling against the colossal Slave Power, for its eternal overthrow! 'Oh, my God.' he could exclaim, with hollow pathos, 'have I not enough sorrows and cares to bear on these poor shoulders? Have I not enough difficulties to contend with, that I am desired to increase them yet with my own hands?" Why, this whining is pitiful. It is a ruse to elicit sympathy, where only the fire of moral indignation should burn in view of his recreancy to his own principles. Nothing unfair, unreasonable, or burdensome, has been required of him. He has been entreated to remember the hideous fact, that immortal beings are literally chattelized among us, and that there is a daily truffic in their bodies and souls : is that asking too much? He has been admonished that, in holding up this country as the home of freedom, and the asylum of all who are oppressed, he is grossly violating the truth, and strengthening the hands of the tyrannical slaveholders : is that to be unkind to him 2

The speech made by Kossuth on Bunker Hill, though fervid in tone, is but 'the step from the sublime to the ridiculous,' seeing that though he, as a hunted Hungarian, can find shelter, sympathy and sid among us there are three millions and a half of native Americans, the clankings of whose chains and the shricks of whose sufferings were blending with his strains of fulsome panegyric; and towards whom the heart of this apostate and blood-stained land is as hard as the granite which forms the monumen so magniloquent ly apostrophised by him, in the presence of ten thou sand people, nearly all of whom are in religious and political union with the Southern slaveogracy !

It would have been an impressive commentary on the parade and fustian attending this Bunker Hill at Columbia, Pa, !

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Condition, Elevation, Emigration, and Destiny of the Colored People of the United States—Politically Considered. By Martin Robison Delany.—Philadelphia: Published by the Author—1852. pp. 215.

This work, we perceive, has been stereotyped. The author dedicates it 'To the American People, North and South,' and we wish it might be read by them universally; for it contains so many valuable facts and cogent appeals, that its dissemination cannot fail to remove many groundless prejudices, and enlighten many a benighted mind. It is divided into thirtythree Chapters, embracing the following topics :-Condition of many Classes in Europe; Comparative Condition of the Colored People of the United States; American Colonization; Our Elevation in the United States; Means of Elevation; The United States our Country; Claims of Colored Men as Citizens; Colored American Warriors; Capacity of Colored Men and Women as Citizen Members of Community ; Practical Utility of Colored People of the present day as Members of Society-Business Men and Mechanics ; Literary and Professional Colored Men and Women; Students of various professions; A Scan at past things; Late Men of Literary, Professional and Artistic Note: Farmers and Herdsmen: National Disfranchisement of the Colored People; Emigration of the Colored People of the United States ; Republic of 13heria: The Canadas: Central and South America and the West Indies; Nicaragua and New Grenada Things as They Are; A Glance at Ourselves-Conclusion. Appendix-A Project for an Expedition of Adventure to the Eastern Coast of Africa. Dr. Delany, the author of this work, is both black

and comely'-so black as to make his identity with the African race perfect. He formerly edited the Pittsburgh ' Mystery,' and was afterwards, for a time, associated with Frederick Douglass in editing the North Star.' He has been a student in the medical profession, and is now a practitioner. He is a vigorous writer, an eloquent speaker, and full of energy and enterprise. The sketches he has made of several consider the colored population as a very interior race, are profoundly ignorant as to all such instances stantially true, beyond a doubt. Dr. D. apologizes for the literary execution of this

times in the evening." In his second chapter, he reflects sharply upon the

abolitionists, that they have not done more for the elevation of the free colored population, by giving them mechanical and other employment. Though the complaint may be somewhat querulous, we always feel disposed to admit the validity of every such charge of short-coming; but when the abolitionists are accused of being extravagant in their claims and fanatical in their efforts for the colored race, our rethose in bonds as bound with them.' They have

is, that they have felt, toiled, and sacrificed so little. Since our last number, he has twice addressed Dr. Delany has fallen into an anachronism respectrefers to a Free Colored Convention which was held That he is a skilful rhetorician and an eloquent in Philadelphia in 1831, and which he says, 'was least a year before, our eyes were opened to see the In his first speech in Fancuil Hall, he attempted to duplicity and villany of the American Colonization the winter of 1832' as the time when we began to His defence is, that slavery here is 'a domestic express our 'full convictions of the enormity of having warmly supported the Colonization move-While, for a very brief period, we were like the term 'American Liberty'-for Liberty was wholly menlightened as to its origin, tendency, design not either American or European; 'it should be just and doctrines, we supposed it to be actuated by Why did he say this ?- benevolent impulse, still we felt and exhibited no That he might present the claims of his down-trodden | ze .l in its behalf, and very soon discovered its revolting features-in what manner we have stated at length in our work, entitled 'Thoughts on African Colonization.' These are not material errors, but as America. Slavery is just Slavery, as God is God. they may lead to false inferences or impressions, we have taken the trouble to correct them.

We are sorry to see a tone of despondency, and a exhibition of the spirit of caste, in the concluding por tion of this otherwise instructive and encouragin work. Take for example :- We love our country learly love her, but she don't love us. She despises s, and bids us begone, driving us from her embraces But we shall not go where she desires us; but when we do go, whatever love we have for her, we shall love the country none the less that receives us as he adopted children.' The idea of separation is not only admitted, but strongly urged, and in a very plausible manner. Accordingly, Dr. Delany advises the free colored population to 'emigrate to Central and South America, and even to Mexico and the West Indies, where—to borrow the seductive phraseology of Kossuth-they may ultimately become 'a power in the earth. His arguments for a removal have long since been anticipated by the Colonization Society; and though he substitutes 'Central and South America' for 'Africa,' we regard them as equally fallacious, and equally inimical to the well-being of our colored population, whether bond or free. We are desirous of sceing neither white nor black republics, as such; and we maintain that all who love mankind impartially should aim to break down every unnatural barrier and bear their testimony against whatever is clannish or exclusive in spirit. It has been well said, that, could the American Colonization Society succeed in establishing their views on this subject, as being really true of the people of the United States, it would only prove that the people of the United States were past repentance; that they were given over, through their obstinancy in sin, finally to believe a lie, to harden themselves, and to perish in their iniquity. But they have not succeeded in establishing this fear ful fact against themselves; and as long as they continue capable of repentance, it never can be true that the proud and baneful prejudices, which now so cruelly alienate them from their colored brethren, may not, will not, must not yield to the sword of the Spirit to the word of God, to the blessed wespons of Truth LITTELL'S LIVING AGE-No. 417. Contents-

Margaret Fuller Ossoli. 2. Mother's Legacy to he Unborn Child. 3. Crocodiles. 4. The Return from Elba. 6. My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life 6. Every man his own Monument. 7. Literature and Romanco of Modern Europe. 8. Retributive demonstration, if a fugitive slave had been seized and handcuffed in the presence of Kossuth, or shot dead on the spot by the slave-hunter, as in the recent case dresses by Lord Morpeth. Sundry miscellaneous articles. the all bound Wincom on Same of H.

Crayon Sketches and Off-Hand Taking of Sea.

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George W. Bungay. Boston: Published by E.

& Richardson.

The following are the individuals, whose these The lottoring that attempted to clines its teristics Mr. Bungay has attempted to clines it teristics out, bungar, man accompany to come with great fairness and impartiality:—Great Briggs, John P. Hale, Rufus Choate, Horse by Briggs, John F. Haie, Admiss Choule, Horse Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Horace Green, Bedan Parker, John G. Whittier, Neal Dov. Green Sand Parker, Juni G. Wendell Phillips, Philips vin Abbott Lawrence, Villiam A. White, Elvis E Ca. pin, Charles C. Burleigh, William H. Sevar, Inc. pin, Charles V. Buttergo, Makes Grav, John Webster, Charles Sumner, Makes Grav, John Webster, Courses States Taker, William R Sa Gough, Lewis Cass, Francis Tuker, William Laser, Edizer Wright, John M. Spear, John Attender, Pather Taylor, Elihu Burritt, Thurlow Weed hour. Father Laylor, Land Barrier, Mand Bercher, Manual Edward Beecher, Henry Ward Bercher, Manual Edward Becomes Several of these Specialis setts State Omeran. made in the most racy and graphic meast, nigraerally cannot fail to be regarded as emineric sees. ful. Mr. Bungay is widely known as an tunk as ful. Mr. Dunge, of the cause of Temperace, m/pa. seases considerable literary taste and talest. Rela lieve he is among the number who are grid in always in a commendatory sense, 'ell made lis always in a will not disappoint the purchase, min trust will find a ready sale. Price 25 tents is my ers; bound, 50 cents.

Light from the Spirit World. The Plerings ight from the Spirit World. The Position of Thomas Paine and others, to the Servat Cashs the Spirit World. Rev. Chales Bramed &. dium. Rechester: D. M. Dewr, Annie Ra. New York: Fowlers & Wells, and J. S. Lebyl. Beston: Bela Marsh, and E. R. Maser & G. 1852. pp. 264.

What are called 'Spiritual Manifestation' lan been exciting a great deal of interest and discusses for the last two or three years, in rarious serious this country. The opinions formed and transal in regard to them, have ranged from the motion plicit confidence in their authenticity, down to the most incorrigible skepticism as to the origin china for them. We have read nearly every thing the laappeared, on all sides of the question, (for it sea to be many-sided.) and endeavored to hold the sale impartially, let the weight preponderate as it may, To have heard the rappings, seen the tables moreing overturned as by an invisible power, had comen swers given to mental test questions, become sequin ed with several estimable 'mediums,' and had many astounding statements made to us on the most minble authorfty. In this brief article, we are male to state in what light we regard these phenomen. beyond expressing our conviction that to stricted solution of them has yet been given by thee when tribute them to imposture or delusion; and that By are so diverse and so extraor inary as both to dilenge and demand a thorough investigation. If her and there, an individual has succeeded in intelle certain sounds that are, made, and imposing on the eredulity of those present, it is only as gesuins ou is often so ingeniously counterfeited as to make it & ficult for even the money-changer himself to deter the difference : it does not touch one of a thousand cases where the parties have been above reprosed, as beyond suspicion.

The incredulous will, of course, smile at the th of the work announced at the head of this sticle. is the work itself has just been put into our hards. have had no time to examine its pages, except comrily. The author is a clergyman, and a tuning medium.' We believe he is highly esteemed by the who know him. He says of this products-Astounding as may be the assertion, that I lada will to write it, or exercised any other control tha to let my hand be moved by an invisible inform, and write as it would, without any volution or m part, yet it is, nevertheless, true. Indeed, I bet proved by actual experiment, that, in a great met instances, the spirit who controls my hand has sp ceeded in writing sentences contrary to my will si while I was endeavoring with all my vehicus write something else. He declares that he has not written a book in his life, excepting with the curs of spirits, who have now given two volumes to \$ public, in about eight months. He further decim-· Concerning my condition while writing this bal I will say that, when writing the whole says matter was entirely in the dark to me. I would the my pen, and place myself in the attitude of with when all thought and care would be wholly sheet ed from my mind. As my thoughts ranished # hand would generally begin to more, and a set would be written. Then I would know what is word was. When the first word was wifee, and would be listed so as to leave a space less the words, and proceed as before. In this an book was written.' Mr. Hammond adds, that the history and death of Thomas Paine, le bes nothing, save what has been written by as inch influence by his hand; for having been cours with the ministry for over twenty-two years will

never felt inclined to read Paine's productions. As yet, we must confess that we have next # anything purporting to come from any distinguish person in the spirit world, that seemed to be spirit his genius and ability while here in the fest, if this it is that makes us doubt, more that mild else, (notwithstanding so many inexplicable plant ens,) whether the communication actually county

The work is for sale by Bela Marsh, 25 Cand the source supposed. Price 50 cents.

MEETING, AT PANEUL HALL At the request of many citizens, Governor Lond has consented to deliver an Address, spin by PRESENT STATE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS EUROPE, on Tuesday evening next, at Farent Ed.

commencing at 8 o'clock.

Hungarian Bonds, with tickets of admission with rate of one for each dollar, are for sale at the graph pal Hotels, at Petridge & Co.'s, Crosh and Notata and at the office of the Commonwealth.

The cloors will be open at 7 o'clock. Lakes,

Gentlemen accompanied by Ladies, will be stand to the galleries at 6 o'clock. Arrangements will be made by the pellet, a first dies reaching the Hall at the time specified, nil s able to enter without delay or incorrespond.

As this is the last opportunity to hear the hand guished guest of the State in Boston, it is being that nothing needs be said to ensure a large seed The proceeds will be applied to the Happen blage on the oceasion.

KOSSUTH AT BUNKER HILL KOSSUTH AT BUNKER HILL.
On Monday, the 3d, in accordance with proserrangements, Kossuth visited Charlestown and for ker Hill, where he was received in an appropria

Manner.

He left the Revere House at half-past me circle with his suite, and was met at the draw of West Bridge by a Committee of the citizens of Christian and a Military escort. A procession was then first which proceeded to Bunker Hill.

which proceeded to Bunker Hill.

The procession resched the Hill at ten minute twelve, where the distinguished calls was recommended to the state of the state of

with most enthuisastic cherr.

Mayor Frothingham then, in behalf of the cree
of Charlestown, welcomed Kossuth to the regards spot, in an eloquent manner, and was respected by the distinguished Hungarian in his mail formanner. Not less than ten thousand spectrum present. Present.
On Wednesday, Kossuth had an cuttained?

reption in Lowell.

Yesterday, he made a rait to Lexisgon as Cocord, and was to speak in Salm last errings

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THE 'INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS' OF KOSSUTH.

GARDANN: e real the report of Kossuth's Paneuil Hall port in Tauriday evening. It contains many no-generatis, expressed in felicitous language. Among becomes, the protest against the association of of sel linitary names with that which should be of miliantary manufacturers and again, the designation of all-Liberty; and again, the designation of the des the little regard of the central force from which sains Francisco should proceed, rather than from the sides of circumstance or policy. These express the fulfired circumscance or poncy. These expresgermbrate, as an as a greek, that Assenth is not persent is his country, but an intelligent apprecia becase it is an economy, because intelligent appreci-As for as words go.' But how far do words go The se words go? form: a promise not always fulfilled. To make is the is a ground not always ininited. To make Haw has Kossuth acted towards the idea of ful. How has Asserted the towards the idea of Bearing astion which conspicuously represent Became to name a men conspicuously represents the world, both in theory and practice, two facts. mb, Freedom, exemplified in the white-race, and herry, in the black. Meeting, from time to time, pairdasis and hodies of men who were especially pardens and vindication and maintenance of one the other of these opposite ideas and facts, it is nocable that he has never expressed the slightest sym ar with the anti-slavery or objection to the proherry character. On the other hand, his culogies her requestly represented the most pertinacious percentes of slavery as honorable and venerable for

ignification of liberty.

In the city of New York, he was met by a portion the star, which, under General Taylor, had eardie arms, which desired for the extension of slavery. Il serived them with strong and hearty expressions delication, assured them that he had watched the expected that invasion with in ease interest and the designated their principal battles as glorious' nd 'honorable,' and especially congratulated the Estal States on having now proved their capacity prige not only a defensive, but an 'offensive war. Is the same city of New York, he was met by a equation of persons whose relation to this country restrikingly analogous to that which he bears to Burur, Fagitives from oppression themselves, ed commissioned to arouse sympathy and seek 'mated sid' for their brethren in distress, though they missir forbore to press this resemblance upon the stee of the illustrious stranger, they had a right to most that he would recognize it, and applied in hen the same principles and the same practice which ica his cwn claim to favorable consideration from the public. What was his reception of them? In a sale brief almost to incivility, without a single exproces of sympathy, without the least of those commusts which he could give profusely and at great berth to men who had been fighting for the promotmofslarers, without the bare justice of acknowleirsg them fellow-laborers and fellow-sufferers in case of freedom, he told them that the time for piling was past-that of action had come-and he hepel they would give him something for Hungary. When one of his compatriots, formerly intimately

sociated with himself in the struggle for Hungarian hens, had assumed the profession of a public jouralist in this country, and had shown his thorough sed practical love for liberty by opposing slavery, Figure commend him for this act, and sought to prevest the repetition of it.

Knowing that his conduct in these and other like regustances had been frequently condemned as unabfolaces to liberty, Kassuth, in his first speech in Fancual Hall, refers to this censure, and attempts to ustify himself.

It is significant that, in this connection, he justifies he brachery of Father Mathew, who are his own wirds, violated his own programme of principles and schoos, and shamefully fled from the position which he had declared it the imperative duty of every Irishman in this country to take. The sole argument upon which Kossuth relies for

wif-justification is, that slavery is one of the 'interior' strangements of this country, with which, therefore, he has no right to meddle.

Why then should he ask us to meddle with the interior arrangements of Austria

If to this he replies that Hungary has heretofore maintained an independent existence, and that the uthority of Austria over her is not justified by the entinery rules of governments, his argument and his repinder necessarily imply that if Hungary were a torince of Austria, the American people, independeath or collectively, would have no right to aid her ; ther also imply, that if the higher classes in Hungary should hereafter reduce the lower classes to slavery or people of any other nation, would have

It would be well for those who ascribe sound prinhis to Kossuth, on the strength of the fervid declaona he has uttered in praise of liberty, to rememerthat equally glowing generalities have been utter d by all the people who addressed him in his recent remained the South, while they remained not slavcholders, but pertinacious defenders of the the of slaveholding.

so right to interfere to prevent this, or to assist such

res in regaining their liber ty.

If twenty years hence, some Americans should at Kasath in independent Hungary, and find his the cultivated by slaves, looking overworked and eld, would they have any more right to be and at him, or to declare his practice inconsistent th his principles, than they have to condemn every he of the American slaveholders whom Kossuth has as ben complimenting as pure and undefiled examhas of abouty? Henry Clay can say as fine things raise of freedom as any man. Kossuth honors and ate Mr. Clay, and congratulates the United his on the possession of so excellent a statesman. Will be blush to imitate one whom he has not blush-

Our revelationary fathers, seventy-six years ago werel that it was right to resist an oppression which they were the victims. The abolitionists, or legionate descendants, have not suffered this blen is he idle, but have cherished and cultivated and it has brought forth fruit, and they now know and that it is right to resist oppression of which an is the victim. Every man, because he is he, and is endowed with human emotions and athies, has a right to give help to any other who is oppressed, irres cetive of permission from pressor, or from any other person. The interiangements by which a government proposes to the the wester partion of its subjects for selfish her are not to be respected, are not to be even The need of help in which every good Satan and suffering brother, is the warrant for arposition; and he who denies the right of telicent interposition may be safely classed the selfish Priest and Levite, even if facts fail the his connection, by blood, business or sympa-T, with the thieves.

Ter CERSTIAN EXAMINER, and Religious Miscelay, for May, published by Crosby, Nichols & Co., Contents :- The Andorer and Princecologies, by the Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, D. Mendville, Pa.; Murray's and Latham's English amars, by Hon. Salma Hale, Keene; Conditions rogress, by Rev. Joseph H. Allen, Bangor, The New Exodus, by Rev. Henry Giles; The fine of the Holy Ghost, by Rev. Thomas Waltham : Juvenile Depravity and Reformatory ea, by Rev. Robert C. Waterston, Boston; Th am Ware, by Rev. Orville Dowey, D. D.; and Letters of Niebuhr, by Rev. Geo. E. Ellis. town; Notices of Recent Publications; Liter-Tad Religious Intelligence.

RANDOM THRUSTS. BY SHARPSTICK.

Mayor Seaver is at the head of quite a little swarm of 'big bugs' in our city, who are trying to build an opera house. A leading reason assigned for this movement is the gratification of Southerners, who wish to sojourn here with their families, and find such amusements as their exquisite souls desire. Stave auctions never occur, and slave-catching is not much pursued, owing to the puritanic prejudices of the people. So the man-thieves who tarry among us, unable to obtain their usual home excitement, crave the frivolities of European Court life. Well, I suppose they will be gratified. Boston nahoboeracy regards it as of vastly greater importance to please the silly tastes of our distant customers than to provide for the substantial culture of our own children. An opera house we must have, cost what it will : bu a high school for girls, that is refused with a sneer, 'It can't be afforded'-the money is wanted for spreeing' and carrying on human hunts with.

It is authentically stated that there have been in Baston one thousand converts to the popular religion within a year. This includes only the self-styled "Evangelical' disciples. What has infused this new life into the dry bones of a ghastly theology? What has waked up the drowsy churches-which for many years have heard not the wail of myriads wounded with strong drink, or the cry of many ready to perish with poverty, or the agonizing groans of three million slaves? What cajolery has brought such a flock of luckless sheep into the folds of treacherous shepherds? I know not all the pious frauds that have been played off upon young, susceptible, terror-stricken hearts; but one thing is certain-the growth of a ers' of the South! Of course, it likes him all the religion which consents to rumselling and kidnapping is no evidence of real, moral and spiritual progress. The hanging of Quakers in 1658 took place at the instigation of Boston Christianity of that day, The sending of an innocent man into hopeless bondage in 1851 took place by the permission of Boston Christianity of this day. It would require as many revivals to bring either form of faith up to the standard of the New Testament as it would blarneving 'resolutions' to bring a pro-slavery party up to the standard of the Declaration of Independence.

Kossuth has spoken twice in Faneuil Hall, to immense audiences, at one and two dollars a head .-Does any person fancy from such demonstrations that Boston loves to hear the principles of human liberty proclaimed a bit more than when she hooted down George Thompson in the same Hall? 'Twould be a great mistake to suppose it. She can come forward as the friend of freedom on this occasion, because she will lose no trade by doing so. Austria and Russia are distant and insignificant customers; so their sins may be rebuked ever so vehemently, and no orders for goods will be withdrawn. Georgia and Mississippi oppression must not be whispered against, though one hour of it would be more intolerable than ages of that inflicted on Hungary. Few have any objections to hearing other people's wickedness exposed. It is rather an enjoyment to some, and they are willing to pay for it, as they do for Jenny Lind's notes and Lola Montez's capers. Then the eloquent Magyar flatters our national vanity with a degree of adulation, and steers clear of our national faults with a degree of adroitness, that manifest-I am sorry to say it-a spice of the demagogue. I will not censure him for a blemish that sprang unavoidably, perhaps, from his hopeless undertaking. He sought to bring the despotic element which rules this country on the same side with the democratic element which struggles upward in Europe. It was a wild scheme-wild as it would be to yoke the ox and the tiger in one team, and expect them to draw together. But he attempted it from noble motives-love of his fatherland, and symbathy with the masses of the old world. He has failed-has found as bitter maligners in our miscalled republic as in any monarchy where his name is dreaded-and now he must be aware that it is only by making common cause for universal humanity, black as well as brown and white, that he can achieve the boon of independence for any of God's children.

THE CHURCH AND CLERGY. PLYMOUTH, April 23d, 1852.

FRIEND GARRISON: The sublime moral heroism, displayed by the abolitionists during their twenty years' warfare with the Slave Power, in this country, cannot be paralleled by any party or sect in the world-the Church not excepted. Subjected to innumerable hardships from the commencement of the moral fight-attacked on all sides by the enemies of impartial liberty in Church and State-despised and persecuted as Jesus and his apostles were of old-they have nobly stood they ground, and 'kept the faith ' first delivered to them by yourself in the Athens of America-presenting an example to the world, which would honor and bless continually all imitators. My reason for being particular in naming the Church is, that this body has always professed to be in advance of all others; but, in my opinion, she has been very far from it. The church and clergy, taken as a body, are guilty, in the superlative degree, of the sin of omission, in neglecting ' to cry about ' against the horrible sin of this government, in holding one sixth portion of its own inhabitants in the worst form of slavery.

We have, in Plymouth, some six or eight ministers and it is very seldom that the subject of slavery is considered by either of them. Occasionally it is noticed, and then just long enough to bring objections to bear against your efforts for 'immediate and unto bear against your efforts for 'immediate and unconditional emancipation,' and to place stumbling
blocks in the way of the only abolition party in the
country. A majority of the clergy conduct in the
same manner towards every Christian virtue, embodied in the numerous moral reforms; and I am
bodied in the numerous moral reforms; and I am

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

In my humble opinion, there is no power that so much retards the anti-slavery movement as the power exerted by the churches of the present day. At the approach of a true-hearted reformer, the ministry of York and Strasburg, to avoid detection. When he and the church members are the first to cry, 'Beand the church members are the first to cry, . Beware! an infidel is among you! Go not out to hear him!' Thus the mass are kept in ignorance of the great truths that ought to be in possession of every rive in the cars. one. Has not the Church lost its moral influence? The Flying Ship!—Ru'us Porter advertises in the National Intelligencer, a flying ship that will be at locomotives on railways, and requires no removal of canal bridge, provided it works. He cals it an Acroport, and says it is capable of carrying 150 passengers at a speed of ninety sniles an hour, more safety are worshipped by men. The same spirit prevails now, that did in the days of Christ, when he stood up in the synagogue of Naxareth, and read from the book of the prophet Esaias, 'The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he has anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he bath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives.' I feel that it has. Who are those that are persecu-What was the consequence? The anger of the Nazarites was aroused, and they cast him out of their

that, were Christ to make his appearance upon earth, and enter the churches, and there preach deliverance to three million human beings now in bondage, h would be branded as an infidel, a traitor to the cause of Christ. Now these very churches are constantly complaining of the low ebb of Christianity amon them. Can it be expected that God will bless the Church in its hypocrisy? While it is sending monhundreds to escape from this so-called land of liberty. Is not the pulpit of America linked in the unrighteou task of upholding slavery? This, alas! is too true ministers professing to preach the word of God, proclaiming from the desk that slavery is an institution ordained of God. Surely, if the salt has lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted ?

NOTICE .- Our friends in New Bedford, t whom bills have been recently sent, will please re member that WM. DURFER is authorized to receive any money for the Liberator, and if no more convenient method of paying offers itself, they will hand the money to him, and take his receipt.

File Biting.—Garrison's Liberator, the New York Courier, Washington Republic, Pilot, Freeman's Jour-nal, New York Herald, Bathyani, Brownson, Louis Napoleon, Clemens, Francis Joseph, &c., continue to decry Kossuth. 'Why does he culogize the womendeery Kossuth, 'Why does he callogize the women-whippers and cradle-plunderers of Kentucky?' yells Garrison. 'Why didn't he abuse the English when they received him so handsomely!' asks some sensible Irish patriot. 'He's a perfect firebrand,' cry the file-biters generally.—Boston Post.

Observe-the Post does not deny that Kossuth eulogizes the women-whippers and cradle-plunderbetter for that, Is it not 'decidedly rich' to see the Post (which goes with might and main for the Fugitive Slave Law, and is the despicable ally and tool of he Slave Power) professing to sympathize with the Hungarians, and standing forth as Kossuth's backer ? Its editor is certainly very green in supposing that any sensible person can be gulled by this ruse.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, April 30. In the Convention vesterday, Langdon Cheves, of the Committee of twenty one, reported the following

Resolved, by the people of South Carolina, in Con rention assembled, That the frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States, by the Federal Gove meent, and its encroachments upon the reserved rights of the sovereign States of this Union, especal rights of the sovereign States of this Union, espe-cially in relation to slavery, amply justify this State, so far as any duty or obligation to her confederates is involved, in dissolving, at once, all political connec-tion with her co-States, and that she forbears the exercise of that manifest right of self-government from considerations of expediency only.

The ordinance declares the right of this State to seeede from the Federal Union, in the following words: We, the people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby leclared and ordained, that South Carolina, in the exercise of her sovereign conventional will, as an in-dependent State, accorded to the Federal Union, known as the United States of America, and that in the ex-ercise of the same sovereign will, it is her right, without let, hindrance or molestation from any power whatsoever, to secode from the said Federal Union; and that for the sufficiency of the causes which may impel her to such separation, she is responsible alone, under God, to the tribunal of public opinion among the nations of the earth.

The report was adopted by the Convention by year

MORE FRUITS OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW-COLD-BLOODED MURDER BY THE SLAVE-HUNTER!!

COLUMBIA; (Penn.) April 29. COLUMBIA; (Penn.) April 29.

Fugilice Slare Shot.—Yesterday, a negro named Smith, charged with being a fugilive slave, was arrested in this place by two officers from Harrisburg, named Snyder and Ridgely, and while in custody, was short, it is not known whether designedly or not. There is great excitement here in consequence.—Smith has a family, and has resided here for many

BALTIMORE, April 30, 1852.

Shorting a Fugitive Stars.—The fugitive slave sho at Columbia. (Pa.) belonged to Mr. Stansbury, of this city. Mr. Ridgely, the officer who committed the act, alleges that he shot the slave in self-defence. the act, alleges that he shot the slave in self-defence.

The ball from officer Ridgely's pistol took effect
in the neck of the negro, and he fell dead on the
spot. Upon the results occoming known, Ridgely
said he would give himself up to the authorities: but and the would give limited the officers to take him into custody, it was ascertained that he had escaped. Mr. Snyder, who was co-operating with Ridgely in the arrest of the slave, took the cars for Harrisburg,

where he was temporarily arrested, but subsequently where he was temporarily arrested, but subsequently liberated without any examination.

Deputy Coroner Fisher held an inquest on the dead body of the slave, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts before rated. The deceased leaves a wife and two children. He had re-

sided in Columbia eighteen months.

There is great excitement in the neighborhood of Columbia, and it is alleged that the shooting was intentional on the part of Ridgely.

The Governor of Pennsylvania will make an immediate demand, upon the Governor of Maryland, for Ridgely, who must take his trial in this State for

PHILADELPHIA, April 30. The ball from officer Ridgely's pistol took effect. and the negro fell dead on the spot. Upon the resul becoming known, Ridgely said he would give himsel up to the authorities; but, upon the arrival of the officers to arrest him, it was ascertained that he had excaped. Mr. Snyder, who was co-operating with Ridgely in the arrest of the slave, took the cars for Harrisburg, where he was temporarily arrested, but subsequently liberated without examination,

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] COLUMBIA, Pa., May 1.

onvinced it is the same with the clergy all over the country, as it is with the politicians—they preach to please the 1 cople, and not to please their Heavenly Master. I have sometimes thought we should not bestow so much blame upon them, and for this reason—they are hired to preach a particular belief, referring I. they are hired to preach a particular belief, referring In a very short time, be heard the report of a pisto. to the life beyond the grave; they are preparing the people (this is their own story!) and themselves for the tuture life, and it might be considered a breach of the contract to examine sur present condition, and prepare to live in peace and in heaven in the present life. Yours, firm for the right,

WM. H. BARTLETT.

GUILT OP THE CHURCH.

In a very short time, he heard the report of a pistol. Snyder and Ridgely, a moment afterward, made their appearance, the formex very much trightened, and exclaiming that 'Ridgely had shot the man. Another witness testified that he saw Synder and Ridgely have hold of the colored man—Synyder on the let, and Ridgely the right shoulder. The deceased was him neek, and fired. Poor Smith fell dead-instantly. There was no effort made to rescue Wm. Smith, bis neek, and fired. Poor Smith fell dead-instantly. There was no effort made to rescue Wm. Smith, bis neek, and fired. Poor Smith fell dead-instantly.

dozen colored men, who were at work in the lum yard. The perpetrator of the murder was allowed to escape—a fact that will forever stain the character of scape—a fact that will fo ur law-abiding citizens.

he took the cars for Baltimore.

The Sheriff of York county was advised by telegraph to get out his posse, thinking that R. would ar-

Yours respectfully, SAMUEL EVANS.

P'Poor old General Debility! exclaimed Mrs.
Par ington: 'it is surprising how long he lives, and
what sympathy he excites—the papers are full of remedies for him.'

CINCINAIL, April 30.

The Anti-Slavent Convention.—At the Abolition Convention last evening, the remaining resolutions were adopted, including three sympathizing with the cause of Hungary, and expressing sarprise that Kossuth, with his knowledge of the natural sympathies of tyrants and oppressors with their kind all over the world, did not see the absurdity of going on a mission of liberty among slaveholders, and save his cause the damage, and himself the degradation, that has fallen upon it and him.

The resolution which embraced the latter declaration was subsequently reconsidered, and laid on the table.

Mr. Julian made a speech, in which he advocated a new political organization, to overthrow the present Whig and Democratic parties, and a series of resolutions embracing the purpose was adopted.

Frederick Dauglass made the closing speech, and

new political organization, to overthrow the present Whig and Democratic parties, and a series of resolutions embracing the purpose was adopted.

Frederick Dauglass made the closing speech, and at 11 o'clock the Convention adjourned, sine die.

The hall was crowded during the whole sitting to its utmost capacity, and for the first ring in this city.

its utmost capacity, and, for the first time in this city, the white and colored ladies and gentlemen sat pro-

Monday morning, the 19th ult., at 7 minutes before 1 o'clock, arriving at the Rock Light, mouth of the Mersey, after a run of 11 days, 8 hours and 8 minutes,

mean time.

The U. S. mail steam-ship Washington arrived at Southampton on Sunday morning, 18th ult., having put into Milford Haven, coast of Wales, on Wednesday, 14th, for a supply of coass. She had encounter the whole day, 14th, for a supply of coais. She had encountered a continuance of heavy easterly gales the whole
way. When four days out, on Sable hank, was beset
with field ice, for twelve hours, and damaged her
floats. On the 3d, passed several icebergs; 6h to
10th, heavy gales of head winds with heavy sees; and
fuel falling short, run for Milford. She left Southampton on Monday morning for her destination.

Cincinnati, May 3 .- The Printer's National Convention assembled here this morning. Twelve States were represented, and twenty-two Unions. Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia, was appointed President; Mr. Wilder, of Boston, Vice President.

Indiana Legislature... A bill appropriating five thousand dollars to aid in the colonization of the free persons of color in the State of Indians, has passed both branches of the General Assembly.

In the House, a resolution in favor of the Maine Liquor Law was voted down--ayes, 8; nozs 79.

Pernambuco Advices, to April 18, report that not a single case of yellow fever had occurred in the city for two months, it being confined to the shipping. At Rio Grande its ravages are described as heart-rending. On an average, sixty cases are reported a day among the crews of foreign vessels. Twenty-three entire Swedish crews have been swept away.

Amalagmation in Alabama. - By a curious omission Analgamation in Alabama.—By a curious omission in the statute of Alabama, relating to marriages, it appears that marriages between whites and blacks are lawful in that State. Licenses are directed to be issued to authorize marriages 'between any free persons in the State'—not any free 'white' persons. The question was raised only last season, in Montgomery county, where a free negro applied for a license to marry a white girl, and the officer, after taking counsel, was obliged to issue it. The penalties for refusal are very severe.

Woman's Rights Convention in Pennsylvania.—A call is now in circulation, says the Freeman, for a Woman's Rights Convention, to be held in Westchester ou the 2d and 3d of June next.

William A. White, of Watertown, was intro-duced to Kossuth, on Saturday, and in the name of Prof. Beck presented him with material aid to the The clipper . Witch of the Wave' excites great

attention as she lies in the India dock, London, having made the quickest passage from China on record, with a most valuable cargo. She made the passage from Canton to the Downes in 90 days. Her exploit is a subject of eulogy in the London Times of the 16th ult.

New York, May 1.
Seven hundred and fifty dollars have thus far been subscribed towards the purchase of Horace Preston, the returned slave.

To The gold deposited in the Philadelphia Mint, for April, was \$3,500,000-making, since January, \$14,154,058. The coinage for April was \$3,474,128.

Burralo, April 29.
The Michigan Democratic Convention adopted the Platform of 1840 and '48, dodged the Compromise, and instructed their delegates for Cass.

Nine persons were drowned in the Bay of Pansma on the 11th, while attempting to get on board the Steamer Constitution, bound to San Francisco.

The Indiana Madisonian says: 'We know of a gentleman who now lives, we think, in an adjoining county, that has been the husband of three or four wives, and has had forty-six children. The forty-fifth child is now living at New Madison, and we see him almost every day.'

The 'long bridge' that connected Washington City with the Virginia shore, floated down the Potomac, Tuesday morning, 20th ult.

Washington Washington may, Tuesday morning, 20th ult.

Washington Madison, and we see him almost every day.

Statue to Gen. Jackson .- The Legislature of Louisiana has passed an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of a bronze statue of Gen. Jackson, on Jackson Square, New Orleans.

Burnt to Death .- At a fire in New Orleans, on the Burnt to Death.—At a fire in New Orleans, on the 22d ult., Johannas Sigel, his wife and two children, were burnt to death. Sigel was engaged in a law-suit with his first wife's children, and it is supposed that while intoxicated he fired the house.

The Slave Trade .- Letters received in England from the British squadron on the coast of Africa, to the 19th March, state, that Commodore Bruce has entered into treaty with every native chief in the Bight of Benin for the abolition of the slave trade, protection of missionaries, &c.

Regained Caste.-Rev. Samuel H. Cox, of Brooklyn N. Y., once known as a 'fanatical abolitionis', but who 'caved in' in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, has been recently preaching in Charleston, S. C.

Wreek of Fifty Sealing Vessels in the Ice .- The steam or Osprey, rom St. John, N. F., April 23, has arrived at Halifax, with accounts of the wreck of between fifty and sixty vessels in the iec, in the gale of April 20th. The Newioundland papers state that the loss of life has been considerable—how great, is not

A Baby Afloat!—A gentlemen just from Wheeling informs us that, during the late flood in the Ohio, a cradle, with a living infant in it, was picked up on the river somewhere below Wheeling. No one knew any thing of its parentage, or where it hailed from.

Mr. Rhett has resigned his seat in the United States

Buchanan's Journal of Man .- We have the April numeer of this magazine. The contents are very interesting. Its principle articles are— Gambling and Profligacy, 'Philosophy of Clairvoyance, 'Animat Electricity,' 'S aritual Communications,' and Light from the Spirit World,' the latter being a lengthy and able review of Rev. C. Hammond's book by that name. This is one of the most use, ut and in-teresting publications of the age. Sr. Louis, April 26

Another Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.—The steamer 'Practic State,' while rounding out from her landing at Pekin on the Illinois, between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning, collapsed the flues of the larboard boiler, killing, scalding and wounding some twenty persons, mostly hands on the boat and deek passengers.

deck passengers,

By a collision near Bransville, steamer Chickesaw was sunk, and twenty lives lost.

In the British Register of Death, for the month of March, the following remarkable case is mentioned:—'A lunatic hair-dresser died at Peckham Asylum of peritonitis, produced by his having swallowed the handle of a table spoon. On a post mortem examination, thirty-two handles of table spoons, about a dozen of nails, two or three stones, and a button, were found in the stomach of the deceased.'

The wife of Michael Cait, a resident of Decker township, in Indiana, was shot on Monday of last week by her son-in-law, a Mr. Young, to whom she approached disguised as an apparition. Mr. Young had been previously conversing about the spiritual rappings, ghosts, &c., and it is probable was much excited on supernatural subjects at the time. Mrs. C. in a mood of merriment, showed herself to him, when he seized his gun and fired at her. The ball passed through her neck, and occasioned death in a short time.

Herefore, A war of extermination has been de-The wife of Michael Cait, a resident of De

Horring.—A war of extermination has been de-clared, in California, by the whites on the Kalmath, against the aborigines. A crowd of settlers had sur-rounded two lodges at Inaian Ferry, on the Kalmath, and shot all the men and several squaws and destroy-ed the ranche. Some 30 or 40 Indians were killed in this affair, and their squaws and children were roam-ing about, begging for bread.

uence and power :-

Governor Louis Kossuth-The man who began Governor Louis Kossuth—The man who began public life by cheering his affrighted countrymen amid the ravages of the cholera; who suffered years of imprisonment for daring to report his country's wrongs; who was appealed by the Emperor of Austria, as the only man who could restore the peace of Vienna; who, in the Cabinet, could, like Carnot, organize victory over the enemies of his country; who resigned the Governorship of Hungary when her liberties were guaranteed; who refused, with secon, the infamous price at which the Turk offered him an asylum; and who now, a homeless exile, commands by his surprising eloquence the sympathy of the world in behalf of his down-trodden country, deserves the admiration, respect, and aid of every friend of republicanism, humanity and liberty, throughout the earth. earth.

His speech was entirely ex tempore, and during its delivery he received the undivided attention of the au-

delivery he received the undivided attention of the audience.

On Tuesday, Gov. Kossuth and suite, attended by Gov. Boutwell and Senator Burlingame, visited Cambridge. The party started from the Revere at about 1 o'clock, and upon invitation of Hon. Alanson Burlingame, proceeded to the residence of his father-inlaw, Hon. Isaac Livermore, in Cambridge, where the party made a short stay, and then visited Harvard College, to attend the Spring Exhibition of Students in the Chapel of Gore Hall. Quite a number of professors, attudents and ladies, assembled in front and upon the steps of the building, each anxious to get the first look at the illustrious man. When Kossuth alighted from the carriage, one of the Professors proposed three cheers for the Governor of Hungary, and they were given in right good carnest. Kossuth ascended the steps, and, removing his hat from his head, bowel gracefully to the crowd, and was again greeted with cheers. He was welcomed by Professors Longfellow and Felton, who immediately conducted him to the hall of exhibition, which was densely packed with ladies and gentlemen. The audience arose as Kossuth entered, and greeted him with three times three cheers, ladies waving handt kerchiefs in profusion. Kossuth ascended the platform, and bowing his thanks, immediately took a seat among the audience.

At the conclusion of the exercises, he was intro-

form, and bowing his thanks, immediately took is seat among the audience.

At the conclusion of the exercises, he was introduced to the students by Prof. Sparks, when he briefly addressed them, and was again cheered.

Lucretia Mott.-This well known friend of human Lucretia Mott.—This well known friend of humanity, and preacher of righteousness, has written a lette to one of her friends in Nantucket, where a she says:

Now that nearly three score years are mine, the prospect of resting, even though not on laurels, is delightful. I was admonished years ago, in hearing—preach after her voice was failing her, that at sixty it would be time for me to give place to the

The Gardiner (Me.) Fountain and Journa publishes a list of 93 towns that have voted to sus-tain the Maine law, 20 to repeal it, and 7 uncommit-tal. This list, being correct, is decisive of the popu-larity of the law in that State.

The people of Minnesota have ratified the ac of the Legislature in passing the Maine law by overwhelming majority.

Mrs. Ann Kelly, an actress who played with Mrs. Siddons, Edmund Kean, Sheridan Knowles and other celebrities, died at Lewishard, Kent, a few days since, aged 105. LF Prof. Wilson, the Christopher North of Black wood's Magazine, has resigned his Chair of Philoso-phy, in consequence of age and infirmity.

The body of Mr. Richard Bartlett, of Millbury was found in the Blackstone river on Thursday of last week, under such circumstances that it is though he was murdered.

The Boston Traveller says the mean tempera-iure of April has been only 42 1-5 degrees, which is several degrees below the average for the last twentyeight years.

The 'long bridge' that connected Washington

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Mr. Clay's condition is now entirely hopeless. He
is now sinking very fast, and it was feared last night
that he would not survive till this morning. Though
very weak, he is perfectly conscious of his condition, and seems fully prepared to meet death.

President Fillmore visited him on Sunday, and the interview was of the most touching character.

Murder in Phillipston.—We learn from the Fitch-burg Sentinel, that Thomas Harty, an Irishman about 55 years of age, killed his wife, a woman about 19, on Wednesday, April 30, with a butcher-knife. They lived unpleasantly together for

deed was done in presence of other females. Railroad Accident .- Peter H. Clark, an unmarried deaf man, aged 27, was instantly killed, while walk-ing on the track of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, in Oxford, Me., on Sunday, by an engine furnished to convey two physicians by express t Norway to visit a person dangerously sick at tha

DIED,-In Rockport, on the 18th ult., of consumption, Miss Sarau, daughter of Benjamin H. and Sarau Smru, aged 24 years. Miss Smith has been known by many readers of

the Prisoner's Priend, and several other journals of a reform character, as a writer of some merit, and as one who strongly sympathized with the suffering and oppressed. Although never favored with literary advantages, or even with a common education, she cultivated her mind with such diligence, that she gave promise of great usefulness.

Diseased from her childhood, and incapacitated

thereby from mingling in the active duties of life, she was early attracted to the subject of religion, and became a firm believer in the distinguishing tenets

she was early attracted to the subject of religion, and became a firm believer in the distinguishing tenets of the Universalist denomination.

Throughout the long period of her illness, she manifested a trusting and hopeful disposition, and at last resigned herself to God, in the full hope of a

last resigned neight to don, in the lived glorious immortality.

May the bereaved parents and friends derive consolation from the reflection, that she lived faithfully and died trustingly—in hope of a reunion with the loved in the spirit land.

D. H. P.

In this city, 4th instant, Miss Hannah Maria Lucas, eldest daughter of Elmund D. and Hannah Lucas, eldest daughter of Elm aged 16 years.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY. A meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society vill be held on Sunday, May 9th, in Hinckley's Hall, diddleborough.

Lucy Stone, an Agent of the Society, and others vill address the meeting. Miss Stone will also lecture at Middleboro' Four Corners, and at North Middleboro on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of this month. For notice of the meeting on the Sunday following, see next week's Liberator.

NOTICE A. BRONSON ALCOTT will hold two or three meetings, in Bigelow's Hall, East Abington, on Sunday, May 16.

THE YOUNG LADIES' MORAL AND LITERA-RY SOCIETY

BUY-READ-CIRCULATE The Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Covention, a neat pamphlet of 212 pages, containing the Reports of several Committees, and the Speeches, Phonographically reported, is for sale at the An Slavery office, 21 Cornhill. PATENT EOLIAN PIANO FORTES.

THESE Instruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, especially in their construction, and voicing of the Æolism, renders them capable of the softest tones of an Æolism Harp, and, of being increasing the modern power, sufficient for any parlor use, and when combined with the Piano Forto, as the performer can do at pleasure, can be made to imitate the sweet tones of the Flute or Clarionete, Horn or Hasoom, with one hand, and with the other the Plano Forte accompaniment; thus combining orchestral effects, by the same performer at the same time.

Plano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be selected by ourselves when desired, and sent to any

Piano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be selected by ourselves when desired, and sent to any part of the country, and warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded.

The patent is owned by ourselves exclusively, for the State of Massachusetts, and no other person or persons in Massachusetts have the right to manufacture these Instruments. And, as many of the Piano Forte makers and others in their interest have said the Abolian attachment injured the Piano Forte, and will not keep in tuno with it, we hereby notify all persons, that in future we shall apply the attachment to our own instruments made expressly for the attachment to our own instruments made expressly for the attachment to stand; several of which we have known to remain in tune one year and over without tuning; and but very few of the attachments, even those amplied over five years since, have been tuned at all. We have applied upwards of 1100 of these attachments, and will give the mames of the purchasers to those who desire information, in almost every section of the country.

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, or Life among the Lowly:

By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe. Price in paper \$1:—
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the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1793, and September 18, 1850. By Lysander Spooner. 25 cents.
The Unconstitutionality of Stavery, by the same author,
50 cents. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass,
25 cents. The Branded Hand: or Trial and Imprisonment of Jonathan Walker, at Pensacola, Florida, for
niding Slaves to escape from Bondage, 25 cts. The
Anti-Slavery Harp. 12 cts. Narrative of Henry Watson, a Fugitive Slave, 25 cts. Walker's Picture of
Slavery, for Youth, 6 cts. Walker's Brief View of
American Chattelized Hanting, 6 cts. Auto-Biography
of Henry C. Wright, \$1. The Proceedings of the
Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass.,
Oct. 15th and 16th, 1851, 25 cts. Slavery: Letters
and Speeches, by Horace Mann, 75 cts. Children, their
Hydropathic Management, in Health and Disease. By
Joel Shew, M. D., \$1. The Hydropathic Eacyclopedia,
by Dr. Trall, in two volumes, \$2,50. Speeches, Addresses, and Occasional Scremons, in two volumes, by
Theodore Parker, \$2,50. For Sale by Bela Marsh,
25, Cornhill.

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TERMS, &c.—For full board and treatment, from \$5

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Each patient should furnish one linen and two
heavy cotton sheets; two woollen blankets; one
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GREAT CURE!

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PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.

Dr. Porter,...-Dear Sir:.—I feel in duty bound to tender you my grateful acknowledgements for the benefit I have received from the use of your Panacea. I have been afflicted for sixteen years with a scrofulous humor, principally affecting my eyes and head. My eyes were much inflamed and very painful: I thought sometimes I should lose my sight. The humor affected my head so much that my hair came nearly off. All who saw me knew that my condition was a bad one. I despaired of ever getting better. I tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of the best physicians, but all without any relief. My own phystried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of the best physicians, but all without any relief. My own physician finally advised me to try your Panacea. He gave me a bottle; I grew better, to my astonishment; I tried another bottle, and found great help. My hair began to grow, and is now fully restored. I have taken twelve bottles, and am entirely cured of my humor. I can recommend it to the public as a valuable medicine. I believe your Panacea far surpasses every other Panacea.

MAHALA ROBBINS.

Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1852.

Manufactured at 169 Hanover street, Boston. Sold by CARTER, COLCORD & PRESTON, Hanover street; REDDING & CO., BREWSTERS, STEVENS & CUSHING, and by Agents through the country.

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Anti-Scrofulous Panacea.

THE numerous respectable testimonies in favor of the ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA for the cure of SCROFULA and different complaints engendered from the cisordered 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 mosunqualified terms of praise. Its reputation is now established as a safe and efficacious remedy in all cases of Scrofula, in Chronic Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys; by its purifying nature it cleaness the blood of all morbid impurities, and quickens the circulation to a healthy action. The Anti-Scrofulous Panages is pleasant to the taste, and is found also to eulation to a healthy action. The Anti-Serofulous Panacea is pleasant to the taste, and is found also to be an excellent remedy in Jaundice and Dyspeptic complaints, in Pulmonary and Rheumatic affections, Nervous Debility, Spitting Blood, Palpitation, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Piles, cold hands and feet, cutaneous Discases, 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 the proprietors of the medicine.

the proprietors of the medicine.
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Agents.

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

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, one dollar.

Letter to Louis Kossuth, concerning Freedom 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-fice cents. · · · · · · · · · · ·

DR. PORTER'S MEDICAL OFFICE,

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WILL give particular attention to the treatment of Scrofula and all kinds of Humors. Advice gratis.

April 2. JOHN OLIVER.

CARPENTER,

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LF J. O. solicits Jobs in carpenters work, such as repairing dwelling-houses, stores, &c., and putting us 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

JOHN CURTIS & CO. TAILORS,

No & ANN STREET, (THREE DOORS FROM UNION.) CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Also, CLOTHING.

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

JOHN CURTIS. GEO. P. ATKINS. April 11.

For the Liberator. NON-INTERVENTION, ETC. BY THE BARD OF CASTLE HILL.

This 'favored land'- land of the free'-Feels much, of course, for Hungary, And has vouchsafed her sympathy, Kossuth !

But, men and arms can we supply? Oh! no- we've other fish to fry'-· Free Institutions' must not die, Kossuth!

This is the land where Heaven ordained That Freedom's acme should be gained, Although, as yet, with slavery stained, Kossuth !

The land where, safe from every flood Of wrong and outrage, crime and blood, The olive-branch of peace should bud, Kossuth!

For thee, brave man, we cannot fight! We know that serfdom is a blight-But then our slavery-is that right, Kossuth ?

If all our bondmen were set free, Full likely some would fight for thee_ Suppose we wait th' event, and see, Kossuth!

For the Liberator.

CONGRATULATORY-TO KOSSUTH. Suggested by the Magyar's oft-repeated expression of gratification that his visit to this or that State or place urred just when it did.

'Tis wonderful, Kossuth, where'er you go, It always happens at time's luckiest nick ! Is it by intuition that you know Just when and where with fortune's fork to prick? What 'be your gods,' that always thus they bless you? That in good luck you always may 'possess you'?

You go into one State-the men cheer lusty. Colors are strung, and every thing is dusty ! You come exact in time to take your mutton, With just spare space to loose your lower vest button

You go into the next-and how they roar, Where all was silence but the day before I Heaven knows-if you had waited one day more! (?)

Among our great men, gentlemen, and bullies, You are the engine, moving all the pullies! All hail thee, brave Kossuth-speed on untiring-You'll always find us freedom's pop-guns firing! ENTHUSIAST.

> For the Liberator. THE DIFFERENCE.

Respectfully dedicated to the Advocates of Woman Rights. BY HORATIO N. SPOONER.

Yes-man may stray, and he may be restored; But woman, when she slips, is gone forever! Vindictive wrath upon her head is poured; Her cheerless soul finds godlike pardon never!

Why is the ' weaker vessel' thus condemned? Are perfect women in such numbers found, That by their fellows some should be contemned, Spurned, chased with wrath, till sheltered under ground?

· Forgive us, Father, e'en as we forgive'-Such is the prayer men offer to the Lord! How long in smiling sunshine might they live, Should answering Justice take them at their word

Repentant tears are due-we all have erred; Sin doth not lie with one poor wretch alone; Each soul doth need to hear the pardoning word; There is no sinless one to 'cast a stone.'

For the Liberator.

A KALEIDOSCOPIC TRIPLE. Ye downcast sons of Ethiop race, Keep white your souls for jubilee! Here, in ecclesiastic grace. You are assigned prophetic place With kindred o'er the sea.

Good Friday must be yours, ere long, When we may robe in white The wine-press ye have trode-a throng; And fill the air with whitest song Of mingled hues of light.

The martyr ray may ye forget, Washed in the Lamb's pure blood; Long is your fast in violet; Green olive symbols now are set, Dove-tokens from Wrongs's flood.

For pastimes in those coming days May ye find leisure too! Till all your oriels, with the rays That now beam faintly through the haze, A precious rainbow view !

. The significance of color, in the arrangement The significance of color, in the arrangement of religious festivals, is receiving considerable attention, here and elsewhere. At a late meeting of the New York 'Ecclesiological Society,' Rev. Mr. Elmendorf presented a paper on this subject, in which he expressed the opinion, that white is appropriate on the highest festivals, and to the festivals also of the Blessed Virgin, St. Michael and all Angels, St. John the Evangelist, and the Conversion of St. Paul: red on sed Virgin, St. Michael and all Angels, St. John the Evangelist, and the Conversion of St. Paul; red on the festivals of the martyrs; violet during seasons of fasting; black on Good Friday, and green on ordina-ry days.—Home Journal.

From 'Household Words.' A CRY FROM THE DUST! Not less immortal, that from birth

I was a Parish on the earth. Not less a daughter, that my sire Cursed me, his child, in drunken ire. Not less a sister, that my brother Fled from a broken-hearted mother. God made me gentle; hunger came, And fanned rebellion into flame. God made me modest ; who could dare To taint what He had stamped as fair? God made me beautiful and true; But, oh, stern Man! what could I do? I sickened, and I loathed the food Bestowed with taunts and jibings rude. I went in vain from door to door; I begged for work-I asked no more Work-work-methought they might have given, And earned another prayer in Heaven. Work-work-they heeded not my cry : God, too, seemed silent, up on high. I would have worked all night, all day, To keep the hunger-fiend away. I went again from door to door; This time I begged for bread—one

> GOOD POR EVIL What though men evil call your good? So CHRIST himself, misunderst Was nailed unto a cross of wood ! And now shall you, for lesser pain, Your inmost soul forever stain // By rendering evil back again?

They spurned me thence; 'twas then I fell, And bade Hope, Virtue, Heaven, farewell.

SPEECH OF DR. DANIEL MANN. In the Melodeon, Boston, at the anniversary of the kidnapping of Thomas Sims.

I wish to show the causes of that most disastrou defeat of liberty, which resulted in the enslavement of Sims. For, whatever consolations or palliations others may find in that event, to me it appears one of unmitigated disaster, of unmitigated audacity, violence, lawlessness and villany, on the one part, crown ed with perfect success, and of inexcusable inefficiency and failure on our part, ending in a result painful to humanity, and disgraceful to the honor of Massachusetts. Let us look this matter full in the face, however painful it may be. If it were well to forget it, I had rather it were buried in oblivion; but it cannot be forgotten, nor is it well to try to forget it. Let us look at facts as they were, in all their horrid and shameful details, and learn the lesson they teach.

It was in the midst of the city of Boston-the city of the Pilgrim Pathers-the metropolis of New England, and the capital of Massachusetts, a State whose Bill of Rights and Constitution and statutes recognize and assert the sacredness of human liberty, when unforfeited by crime,-it was here, in our streets, that a man, uncharged with crime, walking erect in ded by chains from their own Court-house, freely open the enjoyment of that liberty which is every man's inalienable birth-right, was assaulted, seized, beaten, setts prostrated at the slaveholder's nod. I tell you fettered, imprisoned, and at length borne away into slavery, after having been kept, in defiance of Massachusetts law, and in a building owned by the people of nied the common right and protection of Massachu Boston, until it was demonstrated that the power of setts law. Shall they be told that they have no righ Massachusetts was not equal to the enforcement of to the last resort of the outlawed-the right to vindi her own laws-that the sworn judges and guardians of her rights hesitated, or only feebly and tardily attempt- ed of the pusillanimous counsels and course which sa ed to enforce the statutes which it was their express duty to make respected, and that the Sheriff, deriving office directly from the State, actually refused to perform his official duty. The friends of freedom, citizens of Massachusetts, were absolutely and avowedly denied the benefit of Massachusetts laws, the common right of all; and a city official dared to boast, in the Senate house of Mussachusetts, and to the face of the President of the Senate, that he acted knowingly in defiance of the laws of Massachusetts. That Marshal of Boston and tool of the kidnappers still holds his office. That Sheriff of Suffolk and traitor to the State held his, for nearly a year after his treachery. And the Governor who consented to and winked at all this villany and treachery, is re-elected Governor of Massachusetts. Is not the cup of Massachusetts degradation full? Not quite. Like the Irish cup, the cup of the wrongs of Ireland, though long running over, it is not quite full. We must add the story of the Court-House surrounded by chains, and guarded by white slaves with police badges-judges and members of Court crawling under those chains-Boston citizens kept back, and not allowed to enter their own public building. Anon comes strutting up the steps a lank mustachied figure, with a haughty air, and ' his martial cloak around him'-the cry of 'Make way for the Southern gentleman' is heard-an opening is made, the privileged kidnapper enters, and the dogs of police look exultingly around, as men who have performed a praiseworthy duty. I know that this recital is disgusting. I will

shorten it. Look once more, in the grey of the morning, at poor Sims, the tears coursing down his manly cheeks, led from his dungeon in the city Court-House down over the stone steps, manacled, guarded, gagged, and led by the official hounds of Boston through State street, over the ground consecrated by the blood of the martyrs of the Boston massacre, a few friends following him afar off, and beholding him immured in the hold of the slave brig Acorn, owned by a Boston merchant, and sent into slavery. This is the finale of that tragedy which is now a part of Massachusetts That horrid guilt and infamy, which has been pro history. This is the preminent picture in the escutchcon of Massachusetts. The fact is demonstrated and recorded, that Massachusetts is the hunting ground of slavery. The 'stern and rock-bound coast' of story and of song is the slave coast of America. The flag of 'the land of the free and the home of the brave waves over the slave ship of the Boston merchant as she carries a man, captured in Boston, into bon-

Fellow-citizens, how do you like this picture? Is it not worth living for to be a Boston merchant, able Dewey, its consecrated high priest, shall offer sacri to go abroad and write on European registers- John H. Pearson, from the slave coast of Massachusetts, and owner of the slave brig Acorn'? That no feature within hearing of the tragedy, and a Convention of scribe; where the shrinking and reluctant maiden the friends, advocates and champions of human driven, by the lash of the brutal overseer upon he rights were sitting, two thousand strong, in Tremont naked back, to the scenes of pollution from which Temple, hearing speeches. Is not history stranger than fiction? Was ever so unnatural, absurd, barbarous and infamous a story imagined by tragic invention, as this true story? It is revolting, but we should hear it again and again, till we learn its lesson. Now let us look at the causes of this deplorable failure on our part. It was not that the spirit of liberty is quelled in Massachusetts. Thank God, I know, from other data than mere wishes and inferences from what should be, that the whole power of slavery from abroad, and its tools here, could not stand a moment against one tithe of the anti-slavery strength of Massachusetts, if properly directed, and brought to bear in any like case. It was the want of a fixed plan-of a directing hand, that confused and embarrassed and paralyzed and betrayed the power of freedom then. Of the 2000 true hearts that assembled in Tremon Temple, more than one half panted for a leader to sound the call, 'To the rescue,' and more than threequarters would have followed such a call to a bloody conflict. They came, day after day, expecting and prepared for such a call. But how miserably were they disappointed ! The platform where they looked for a leader was occupied by your Amasa Walkers and John C. Parks, office-holders and office-expectants, counselling caution, moderation, submission or, if once or twice a Phillips or a Rodney French or Elizur Wright made a speech which should have prepared the way for action, some cautious conservative Free Soiler followed with a wet blanket to quench and divide and dishearten the kindling and concentrating spirits of liberty; and so, like a hive of bees without a queen, we buzzed, and fussed, and

I know it would have been a rash mode of proceed ing for that meeting to march down to Court Square with the avowed purpose of rescuing Sims-there would have been a hard fight, and perhaps defeat; yet even that would have been better than tame subnission. The battle of Bunker Hill was a defeat, and yet it deserved a monument. But, with a little generalship, with the common sagacity necessary to ena ble a farmer to lead a gang of hands successfully through a day's haying, there would have been no very hard fight-and certainly no defeat.

Friends, our miserable failure was owing to miserable mismanagement. We had no concert of action or In such an emergency, we should have selected a the matter much. The father who could send his sor of thought, and consequently no wisdom or energy. skilful and energetic man, and have merged our into slavery needs but one small step forward into dewhole power in him, permitting him to select his own pravity—or divinity—to send his mother there. But counsellors and sids, with assurance on our part of the correction is not true. Dr. Dewey did say his support and obedience, and such co-operation as he might require. Such a leader, acting under such authority, could have concentrated 5000 men in any the undoubted word of Dr. Dewey, that he did not the undoubted word of Dr. Dewey, that he did not given street in Boston at short notice. The means say it. But we have it from the undoubted word o were at hand. Members of that meeting would have other elergymen present, that he did say it. Talk of given names, faster than ten clerks could write them, the 'undoubted word' of Dr. Dewey! Why, to prove of reliable men, ready to answer, at a moment's warn-that he has one virtue left, it is necessary of remains men, ready to shawer, at a moment's warning, the summons of the telegraph. I know what I to prove him a list. My very respect for him, as
sey. There are some present, members of the Vigilance Committee, who also know it. I know men of liar. Chesterfield said of a man who boasted that he terly reprobate his 'bloody instructions.'—Ed Lib.

The Liberator, the first standing in their respective towns, selectmen and depends of churches, &c., who had lists of men pledged to come armed-several lists having fifty or pore names. All this force existed, and was known to exist, and was lost; and Sims was lost, and the honor of Massachusetts was lost.

Our Committee was as good a one as could be hosen, but what can a Committee ever do but debate and doubt, and dispute, and do nothing? We had, a Kossuth said, 'too much Committee, too much Com mittee.' We wanted a general. I could pick more than one out of that Committee, who, if entrustee with the whole management, would have rescued Sims---perhaps not without bloodshed, but with at least as much loss to the enemies of freedom as t

our friends. In these remarks, I wish not to offend our n resistant friends, whose principles I admire; and although I cannot receive them, I dare not condemn them. But I do condemn those who, recognizing the right of forcible resistance in other cases, counsel forbearance and submission in cases like that; who set it down as a settled thing, that no blood must be shed in this quarrel for the cause of freedom,-men who make Fourth of July orations elsewhere, culogizing our forefathers for resisting unto blood a three-penny tax on tea, make speeches here, counselling us, the sons of those sires, to submit when human freedom is stricken down in Boston-when Bostonians are exclued to Southern gentlemen, and the laws of Massachu that I reject counsels of peace coming from such lips and applied to such occasions. Abolitionists are de cate their right by their own right arm? I am asham crificed Sims. Shall Southern bullies come here, ostentatiously displaying their dirks and revolvers declaring their purpose to use them --- shall the white slaves of the police, and special constables chosen from the scum of the city, stand arrayed around the Court-house, armed to the teeth -- shall a troop o State street dandies and Wushington street shop-boys wadded with cotton, bedizzened with feathers, armed with guns, and commanded by Ben Perley Poore, ' parade around, and round, and round, threatening to shoot, if told to shoot'-and will abolitionists learn nothing by seeing the perfect success of this kind of suasion'? The motive of the Southern bullies was as they said, 'the principle of the thing.' The motive of Perley and his feathered fops was, doubtless, the glory of the thing; and the motives of the white slaves of the police were nine shillings a day and grog I know, sir, that there is fight in us, and if we had wit enough to appoint a captain from the old, tried, stanch veterans of our ranks---one who has sagacity to plan and promptness to execute---one who has proved his faithfulness by sacrifices --- one with whom we have co-operated in years past, and can confide in now,...if we can select and appoint and obey such t leader, we will show that abolitionists can do some thing more than talk, and submit; if not, I will go and enlist with Ben Perley Poor.

Abolitionists have been accused of being ultra, an to show that they are not ultra, they stoop before the cudgels of the sorriest serfs of slavery. Cannot w be as ultra on the side of freedom, as Hunkers are or the side of slavery? Why, I will show you Hunker Doctors of Divinity, whose ultraism exceeds our fiercest fanatic. There's Dr. Dewey; to prove his devotion to servility, he said he would send his NOTHER into slavery! That sacred relation, those sa cred obligations which humanity, in its lowest degradation, which depravity, in its extremest corruption, can scarcely be supposed vile enough to violate, Dr D. would sacrifice to American slavery. What fanatic has ever been ready to do so much for freedom claimed for ages past as the last, most incredible cor summation of the characters of the most revolting monsters of antiquity, Dr. D. would incur for the sake of American slavery. What fire-brand come-outer of abolitionism would do and dare so much for American freedom? Oh where, in what dust of Rome car be found the relies of the ancient Nero, the matricide Let a temple be built to the genius of fanaticismlet the bones of that time-execuated tyrant be can onized and enshrined beneath its altar, where Dr

fice to Slavery-the sacrifice of his MOTHER! Dr. Dewey would send his mother into slavery into that region where female virtue has no respect o of degradation might be wanting, all these transac- protection; where women are raised and sold, and a tions took place while the Legislature was in session traffic established which shame forbids me to dethe holy instincts implanted in every pure female heart, however unenlightened, recoils with disgust; where innocence and beauty, so far from moving pity, only serve to enhance the price which sordid avarice extracts from beastly lust. There, into such a place, into such a condition, would Dr. Dewey send his mother. Let us contemplate that sentiment for a moment in silence. I have no epithets to apply to it. Villany, treachery, baseness, depravity, have ofter called forth reproaches and invectives; but for baseness and depravity like this, I have no words. I hold up the fact, without comment, to your wonder, you horror, and your scorn. It has been said, that when God speaks, man should be silent. I feel that in this exhibition, if not God, some power beyond human had spoken, to show us to what depths of infamy a sordid oul may sink, Dr. Young says that 'Heaven in pity nides from all eyes but its own, that horrid sight, naked human heart.' Has Heaven lost its pity to nen, that the heart of a Dr. Dewey, so debased above all others, is laid open to us?

Dr. Dewey professes to find excuse and obligation for this act in the hypothesis of some implied contract or understanding of the framers of the Constitution a contract and understanding which he admits to be wrong, but which it is virtue in him to fulfil. This is a modern Doctor of Divinity. The Rev. St. Judas (that much abused divine, whose misfortune it was to be born in advance of his age-in our time he woul have been at least a D. D .- let us now atone the wrong of ages by giving him his proper title,) the Rev. Dr. Judas acted virtuously in betraying his master, for he had previously contracted to do it. You have heard the story of the Children in the Wood Their uncle hired two ruffisns to murder them; they undertook the job, but afterward one of them relent ed, and refused to perform it. What a pity the uncle had not a Dr. Dewey to talk divinity into the man a little ! He would have done the job with alacrity, if his remotest ancestor had made the contract for hir and his own mother had been the victim

I know that Dr. Dewey has, after a year's experi ence of the public appreciation of that sentiment, and a year's enjoyment of the office of Navy Chaplain which that sentiment purchased for him, at length denied having uttered it. He now says it was his son or brother to whose enslavement he was ready to consent. This correction, if true, does not men

THE LIBERATOR! had drank a dozen bottles of wine at a sitting, that he was obliged to believe him a linr, for he did not wish to think him a beast. So when Dr. Dewey says he would send his son into slavery, we must, in charity, believe him a liar, for we would not think him

devil. Dr. Dewey must not back out from his own p sition, after having received his reward. He offere to send his own mother into slavery, and the old lady must go. The compromise about the son won't answer. He is but half a Dewey, at most. Let them get the mother, and they will get the genuine breed. The mother who could nurture such a son will be invaluable at the South.

propriamque dicabo,
Omnes ut tecum meritis pro latibus annos
Exigat, et pulchra faciat te prole parentem.

What a fine race of Doctors of Divinity will they raise! 'fat and sleek,' as Henry Clay says. No drams of liberty, no rays of the North star will ever tempt them to forego their congenial chains. Home place in the Investigator, you will oblige your friend production, the favorite theory of the South, will be realized. They will not have to import D. D's from the North; they will breed them for export. Pair maidens for New Orleans and Mobile, and fat and sleek Doctors of Divinity for New York and Boston Good bargains we may get yet. It costs many thousand dollars a year to supply Boston pulpits with that sort of thing. In the 'good time coming,' we shall buy them once for all, and save an immense annual outlay. Send the old lady off, Dr. Dewey! Let this anspicious era commence. Why should the Doctor discourse cotteled (Hints to a Vernal Vernal). demur, after having gotten his price? You have heard

which I have weighed with the utmost deliberation, and offer as my most serious and best thoughts. I shall speak more boldly than others speak, but I speak for myself alone; and if others cannot sustain me, I fiery ordeal of reason and justice. Let the claims of woman to bear the responsibility alone. am willing to bear the responsibility alone. I say to you, my colored friends, that you have it

to vindicate a position which shall make the execution of all such laws impossible-the true position of humanity. Whether you should do so, and will do so, you must determine for yourselves. I assume that whatever rights belong to men, belong to you as a part of the family of man. I say nothing about your equality, or superiority, or inferiority, intellectually or morally, because that has nothing to do with the subi et. I only assert your equal claim to the inalienable rights of man, and the same right of vindicating that claim which other men have. Whatever would be right for myself or any of us to do, if transported to Africa, and there exposed to a fugitive slave law, is right for you to do. I know what I ence in the organic structure of the sexes militate think would be right for me to do, and what, with my present light, I should do. I would urge my companions to unite with me in defending, to the last extremity, our inalienable rights. If our foes should march against us openly, in battle array, I would say, Let us fight openly, according to our bravery and strength.' If they came upon us secretly and treacherously, I would say, 'Let us meet them with secreey and cunning.' If a few, baser than the rest, kidnappers and their tools, made the practice of coming upon us singly and unawares, while engaged in necessary occupations, I would turn their acts against themselves. I would single out such prowling vermin, and would kill them singly and unawares; by dagger, or ball, or poison, they should die; not for ment and grace of woman, which consist not in the filmsy attributes given to her by superstitious folly which demands that such vermin should be swept from and flattery, but in a well-cultivated mind, and feelits path. If in Timbuctoo there should exist a gang of bloodhounds, some African Curtises or Sawins, or nity too well to deviate from what appears to her to bloodhounds, some African Curtises or Sawins, or Halletts, or Augur Hole Byrnes-or if in the New York of that distant land there should be a wretch so base as to deserve the name of Busteed, such tools of slavery should die. They should learn that this occupation was dangerous, for one of them, at least, should estly wish for her rights, not for her benefit only die, for every vietim kidnapped. By strength of arm or subtlety of art they should be made to die. There should be no safety for them. Weeks, months might pass before an opportunity should be offered, but they should be marked men till they should be dead men. For the dangers and terrors to which my friends should be subjected, they should feel equal dangers and terrors. If we could not walk the streets or pursue our daily avocations in safety—if we were made to fear the shadow upon our windows by day, and to tremble at the passing step which should scare our slumbers, our oppressors should feel equal anxieties.

After some preliminary remarks, Mr. M. sain that le would at once call woman to bee duties and responsibilities. 'There is (said he) a new theory of the equality of the sexes, or woman's rights, spread abroad; the leader of this sect is Helen Maria Weber, who has adopted man's attire, and behaves like man. She wears the biped continuations, and a coat with shiny bottons. This Miss Weber, Esq., claims when the call the conditions are the same preliminary remarks, Mr. M. sain that he would at once call woman to bee duties and responsibilities. They should fear a shot from every corner, or a knife step behind them should seem to dog them to the

extremity. And is there one in my hearing, except the very few who adopt the extreme principle of nonresistance in all cases, who would not think it right to kill those whom they knew to be skulking in ambush to deprive them of life or liberty? And if these are the principles upon which you would act, why not avow and maintain them? Is it for fear that the behaved like a man? Did he presume it from the fact of her wearing male attire? Is the influence it might lead to the killing of a few bloodhounds, and possibly to the martyrdom of some hero who should thus vindicate his claim to manhood? Would such a sacrifice be too great a price to pay for the safety of probably 10,000 families from the terrible realities and the more terrible apprehensions of the Pugitive Slave Law? Let us not inculcate such notions of the value of human life as to make men willing to give up all that makes life valuable or honorable, for the paltry privilege of breathing a few months or years longer than duty might permit. I speak my serious convictions, and those of judicious, practical men whom I have consulted, when I say that a dozen brave, and cautious, but determined men, such as I know many to be among the colored people of Boston, might nullify the Slave Law here, with comparative safety to themselves. So in New York and every other city. The tools of tyrants are cowards, and the death of one would strike salutary terror into the rest. Let the brave in heart and strong in arm think of this. But let no timegrous ways and arm think of this. But let no timorous man, and no man whose conscience is not clear on this matter, think of it at all. And let none who think of it make any combinations by which one could betray another, -for there are traitors o every color. But you who are the right men, and know that to be the right way, act singly, indepen dently. Consecrate yourselves separately and secretly the champions, and, if need be, the martyrs, of you cause and your race, until you vindicate for yourselve

the inalienable right of liberty, the enjoyment of which has in all ages been won by the price of blood. Do this, and the God of Meses, who smote the Egyptian oppressor secretly, will be your God. But if you feel yourselves too feeble or too fearful to do this, your only alternative is to fly. I would say with the noble-hearted Birney, take even the wings which the heartless and cruel Colonization Society furnishes for escape. Take any means of escape from this secursed land of bondage. Expatristion is dreadful, but slavery, or the constant fear of it. sexes; there is not one single organ in structure, position and function alike in man and woman, and therefore there can be no equality between the sexes.

I ask the Hon. Teacher's pardon, but the schoolis worse. Your alternatives from a fate worse than death are, that you leave the land forever, or vindicate your right to remain in it forever.

In publishing the speech of Dr. Mann, at his request, our non-resistance views are so well known, that we scarcely need add, that, while we respect his

From the Boston Investigator. REVIEW OF HORACE MANN'S TWO LEC-TURES

Delivered in New York, February 17th and 29th.

Ma. Enron:—It may perhaps appear to some of your readers like treading on forbidden ground, to attempt to criticise one who is to some extent considered a Reformer, a friend to Education, and conseered a Reformer, a friend to Education, and consequently to Progression. But, as my motto is, that there is no ground too sacred for man to tread, no subject too sacred for him to investigate, and no one, not even a Member of Congress, so far above ordinary mortals as to forbid the idea of scrutinizing his public opinions and acts, I will comment on some of the views advanced by the Hon. Horace Many of the views advanced by the Hon. Horack, MANN in his two lectures delivered in the city of New York on the 17th and 29th of February, on the subject entitled 'Hints to a Young Woman,' and endeavor to see how much truth, justice, and common sense we can draw from them for her benefit. And if you place in the Investigator, ,
by giving them publicity.

Yours for Human Rights,

ERNESTINE L. ROSE.

LETTER TO MR. MANN. NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1852.

HON. HORACE MANN:

DEAR SIR:—Pardon the liberty of a woman, from

discourse entitled 'Hints to a Young Woman.' of Tom Walker and the Devil. Tom sold his soul for some bags of gold. Perhaps the Devil did not deal in Naval Chaplaincies then. After Tom had spent his gold, he tried to cheat the Devil out of his bargain. It was one of Tom's meanest tricks, and it did not succeed. Let Dr. Dewey avoid Tom's weakness, and meet the contract fairly. But enough of Dr. Dewey. I have a few words to address to our colored friends, which I have a weighed with the purpost deliberation. importance of the subject, the nar the reasons and arguments that can be brought against that just cause would only benefit it; for as gold comes out finer and purer from the fiery furnace, so truth shines brighter and more beautiful after the and tested by reason and justice, but let it be done in the earnest spirit of enquiry for the instruction of the n your power to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, and thoughtful, and not in a way of burlesque to amuse the thoughtless. And though we cannot expect this fair dealing from the ignorant, uncivil mass, we may I think, justly expect it from a National Legislato a Reformer, a well-known friend of Education, and necessarily of human happiness and improvement. But, while listening to your lecture, I was almost

forced to exclaim with one of old, 'Can any good come out of Nazareth?' Can a politician be true to any subject that is not popular, when the Honorable any subject that is not popular, when the Honorable gentleman before me can so easily stoop to pamper the vitiated taste of an already prejudiced public opinion, by giving the unthinking multitude the slang and ridicule they admire, instead of the arguments truth and appropriately. ments, truth, and common sense they so much need Should, however, the mere fact of the slight diffe in your estimation against the rights of woman, you will please remember that human rights and justice do not depend on the size or structure of the but on the simple, yet all-sufficient authority of a human being, male or female; and while woman has no desire whatever to claim the size, weight, or dimension of the other sex, she feels herself entitled to the same rights, privileges and opportunities, not only to cultivate but to use all the powers nature has given her, for the benefit of herself and the race,— And I have yet to learn that the promulgation of truth, or the performance of a duty, even on the forum, 'unsexes woman,' any more than man, as stooping to falsehood can only dehumanize man or woman. Nor do I think that even 'Miss Weber, Esq., though her taste and vocation induced her to adopt the male attire, has lost any of the real refine be right, even for the sake of popularity-a refine ment that 'shiny buttons' cannot outshine.

Hoping that you will not attribute the sins of cor mission or of omission in this letter to my sex, but to me, who feel keenly woman's wrongs and carnbut for the benefit of all, I subscribe myself, very respectfully,

ERNESTINE L. ROSE.

COMMENTS ON MR. MANN'S FIRST LEC-TURE. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. M. said that equality with man." or club in every retired lane or solitary spot. Every and unmanliness of thus introducing the name of a not known probably to ten persons in the whole au-dience, must be evident to every one of the least death. Every sound should seem the signal of the slayer. Such would be my voice among my white courtesy; for, did he know Miss Weber, did h brethren, if reduced to such a condition; for I believe in man's duty to defend himself, his family and neighbors, to the last extremity, if reduced to the last who, although yet young, has for years managed large estate in a successful and excellent manner. If he knew this, why did he not inform the audience of these important facts, and candidly acknowledge of 'biped continuations' so powerful as to chang her acts? Then it would be very desirable to sen a few dozen of honest, intelligent men's coats and hats to Washington for the use of Congress and the

benefit of the people.

But what means it to act like man? Does it mea But what means it to act like man? Does it mean reflecting deeper, reasoning clearer, judging better, acting wiser? Then I trust that we may all, the Hon. Lecturer included, soon act like man. But 'Miss Weber, Esq.' committed the unpardonable sin of claiming equality with man—and why not? If she acts like a man, should she not have the same sin of claiming equality with man—and why not?
If she acts like a man, should she not have the same rights? But here comes the reason :— The design and works of God have forbidden this commingling. palpable to require any refutation. They have substance to take hold of—they are mere phantor that disappear with the least glimmer even of the rush-light of reason. But here comes the big gun: The human soul and feelings were created and female as much as their bodies.' Indeed!

As the Hon, speaker made free use of the terms, gospel, salvation, heaven, and all such expressions, belonging to the unknown tongue, which he no doubt understands, he, of course, believes Revelation necessary to save the soul; but as only one Revelation was given and that to man to save man's soul, on was given, and that to man, to save man's soul, follows that there is no Revelation to save the female soul at all! What is he going to do with the canale soul? For, if the Creator is defied by wofemale soul? For, if the Creator is dened by acman's claiming social equality here, how can she intrude herself into heaven, and claim equality with
man there? And she certainly could not be
saved by male Revelstion, seeing that 'all things are
male and female.' I fear that we will have to leave
this important decision for some further 'hints to a young woman, and so we will endeavor to face a re formidable argument against woman's
The structure is entirely different in the

lessons in physiology, or, as habit is powerful, he may have thought he was still teaching 'the young iden to shoot,' when he made so gross, so absurd an assertion, which any boy or girl of fifteen would be shamed to make, and needs no argument to confute, as it does that itself; but, for argument's sake, I will

meet him on his own ground. Suppose, the set the structure of the sexes is different—that the length lungs, liver, stomach, or any other of the sexes in the human economy, are larger substituted sixteenth of an inch higher, lover, and situated sixteenth of an inch higher, lover, and situated sixteenth of an inch higher, lower, was the right or the left, in man or woman whither the right of the left, in man or woman whither Doesit follow that woman cannot or most ask a cially, civilly and politically his equal? has a female organization, such as it is, require following the resulting and shelter to sustain life? he is ment and shelter to sustain life? he is man ther faculties, and powers, require cultivate attack velopment to promote her healt and involved it, is she not entitled to all the rights and private society can bestow, to enable her to provide the terest, health and happiness in accordance with powers, tastes and feelings, irrespective of an accordance with same as man. me as man.
But to make his argument more concluse.

rather more ridiculous, he exclaimed the entire might knives and forks, hooks and eye, bellease might knives and forks, hooks and eye, business button-holes claim equality, as man and want's will not presume to comment on this because simile, it being the product of the shade make of the sterner sex, but proceed, 'h is the less he) woman has been oppressed and degraded by an and it is not to be wondered at; when we see he can be to the extravagance of calling Contentions as and it is not to be wondered at a men we see he run to the extravagance of calling Contention to under the banner of Woman's Rights appearant under the banner of woman's Rights appearant under the banner of woman's Rights appearant under speeches, she maken looks under the banner of Woman's Rights appears to forum and make speeches, she mays bend and loses the grace and delicacy of her and and loses the grace and delicacy of her and grains none of the superior powers of the she That is as modest as it is consided. He sha woman is oppressed and degraded by an her claim and vindicate her rights, to cal correction and appear on the forum where she would have chance to be heard, then 'she unsure here's a Probably she might do better to leare the pains of her cause to the Hon. Lecture, who would have of her cause to the Hon. Lecturer, who word be with it very honorably, no doubt, but in the brane of labor,' that trifling occupation was accepted to the male sex, so she has to do it, and this lie. to the male sex, so she has to do it, and this is said consequences of 'unexing herself' be vis does the Hon. Lawgiver really mean by thit isn't fear we will have to send it to Wasanjea in Congressional deliberation.

To carry out still farther the distinctive distance.

between the sexes, he instruced a consessal, tween Edward VIII. and his daugster Ended Queen of England. 'Edward the VIII, va use Queen of England. 'Edward the Vill. vis may of ten thousand' bears, but Elizabeth was use of ten thousand cats; do all these facts not present there is no equality between the sense?' Virus clusively! so I will leave it for his benefit, make what he has to say on the perfect nethannal woman. What have been the rank and inflam of woman for 6000 years? Man his more degraded her; she has been little nore than h mother of a race—such a race! that it might doubted if its increase would be a benefit a to doubted if its increase would be a beset in a world. What clsc, Mr. Lecture, could like he the rank and influence of woma, that is he is mother of just such a race, but as this mat judging from some specimens, when she he has · immensely oppressed and degraded by ma? Me did you, as one of that very race, not do you be to degrade her, when you endeavored to prout false and absord assertions regarding her mineral destiny, and still more false and ridealors that the design of the Creator, that she was unfit to be cosidered the equal of man, and therefore under of the same rights as he enjoys? And that to be down these unjust barriers that have kept ber mu inferior state, and set her free to cultivate and can out the powers and bent of her mind in store with the laws (design, if you will) of her num 'was to defy the Creator himself?' And will a not remain in this degraded state as long as an arrogates to himself the right to command and in to obey?—nake laws, and compel her to sher the And if she revolts against that tyrancy and depair tion, and claims her rights as a human being to whatever the difference in her organic strictment the same aims and objects in life a man has in she not 'unsex herself?' Think of these custa and answer them, not according to popular ans on the subject, but according to reason saint before you give the next 'hints' to man or som

But after telling us that the race was so con that the (deluge?) 'Hydropathy would be the scure for such a planet,' he said, 'For four them years, the Jewish women did nothing but good to a race of unmerciful, stiff-necked and h Hon. Lecturer was evidently partial to the lens excluding them from that corrupt race who come have a ducking for the benefit of the world his perlians that partiality arises from the fact, has merciful and stiff-necked as the Jews are, forth are the authors and originators of his release a Jewish woman was the mother of his Release Well, gratitude is a virtue; and seeing hor on the race is, it is quite refreshing to find one mile son possessing the amiable virtue of crabs God's (his God's) chosen people. Be set Protestantism and civil liberty rose in the ses Protestantism and civil liberty rose many sea and man and woman assumed a better salme propriate station. Did they? Were their an before that time different? Oh! yes! Priss ison, or Christianity, under any of its ust, led much for woman, when we see a Protestas, a lican Legislator, Teacher, and Referent subject of such vital importance into a size and use every slur and slang phrase that has gove of volgar language can farmish him, hips an already vitiated taste!

But he made it all up by flattering her that religious sentiments. The breath of 166 religious sentiments. The breath of left is woman was superior and nobler than heads man '—so God must have fad a make at breath. 'Woman was created a respect destined to lead man to heaven; mas wand sterner muscles, fit to be abroad and comman's place is at home to cdoaste for district the great besetting sin of woman, or not principal weakness, namely, creduling, of superior the comman, or not be superior to the comman, or not principal weakness, namely, creduling, of superior than the comman, or not command the command that t mind with superstition, which gire is control over her, and is the main case is her in an inferior condition, is the a trait of character Mr. Mann sees in se

to cook a good dim.er, sew on betton, et But I would like to ask him, if the created male and female, how wa the children? Not all the children, can a 'female mind or soul' take care mind or soul'? You might as well set educate a bear. Perhaps he thought mind was not required for that every probably only meant the feeding using ing process, which out of gallany hes tion. Perhaps in his next 'hinta' he sa the modus operandi. But here again created with a male soul or mind and ns female souls, minds, and feeling accounts for the little use, I feet, able to make of the 'hints to a young won

able to make of the 'hints to a young went able to make of the 'hints to a young went the Lecturer acknowledged that's last of commanded an army, but she brond her back pure without a blood-stain, still the for woman is at home with her family, for at take care of children would be like at the hatching chickens. Perlang, if woman the command, fewer swords would be make the command, fewer swords would be make human blood, until it-finally might be make plough-share. Mr. Man wondered the fact plough-share. Mr. Man wone women there were. It is true, the ville, Miss Dix, and Mrs. Patnan. Europe were nothing; there we women in New England than in of Europe. There is a lady is is so talented that students go is and while she is kneading to them the sciences, and Greek.' Well, small favor I am quite glad there are some matter where; but I fear women of Europe is confine than a nut-shell, or he won But, fearing lest the abo about them.

woman may be so learned as to students, at the same have a bad influence still, in vigor of power to command feminine (soft?) qual (at the cradle,) she is cknowledged Oberlin, were close ha

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HOW here is not a single d. a sing