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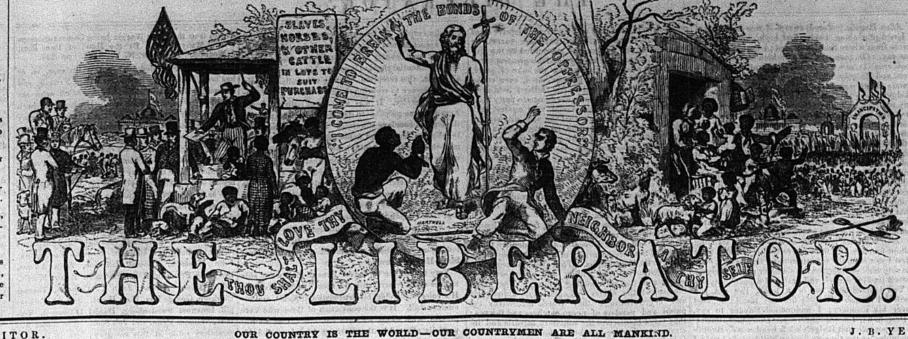
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T thertisements making less than a square inthree times for 75 ets .- one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agence of Anti-Slavery Societies are auand to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

financial Committee. - Francis Jackson, Ellis Gar Louiso, Edward Quincy, Samuel Philbrick, Wirett Pauliffs. [This Committee is responsible me for the financial economy of the paper—not for

WY: LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDERS

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

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 engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exacti n. fata to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the America, Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1115.

Selections.

VOL. XXII. NO., 22.

IQUAINTANCE WITH THE ANTI-SLA. VERY CAUSE IN THE U. STATES. terrets from a pamphlet recently published in Min, Ireland, from the pen of RICHARD D. WEBR,

ord 'The National Anti-Slavery Societies in Engmi and the United States. To show that my views are not the crude results

shight acquaintance with the anti-slavery cause, all give some particulars of my own experience ad epostunities for judging. Is the summer of the year 18:17, George Thomp-

he some of the year 1887, George Thomp-hard Dublin, and delivered a course of lectures request of our Anti-Slavery Committee. I be request of our Anti-Slavery Committee. I herr struggle which had been going on for some uses a the United States, and in which, but two seas before, he had been so prominent an actor, by interest was intensely engaged by the vastness of the enterprise, and the moral heroism evinced by less who had attempted it agains' odds so tremenders. Some numbers of the New York Emancipator of his my hands; I read them eagerly, and left no se ustured to improve my acquaintance with the essand measures of the abolitionists. About shee, I happened to meet with Miss Martineau's hand able essay, 'The Martyr Age of the Freeinster Review. Her vigorous sketches of ancter, and her generous sympathy with the selfof the abolitionists, strongly mag devotedness of the about oniste, wied much of that undiminished interest I have

nace felt in the anti-slavery cause.

The struggle was then going on, which resulted The stringle was then going on, which resulted as the aboliton of the negro apprenticeship, and of colonial slavery. In 1838, I attended a convention that was held in London for the promotion of this object; and in 1840, I was one of a numerous delegate from Dublin to the so-called 'World's Antiery Convention,' which was held in London in case, There I had the happiness of making the regammance of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Pallips, Lacretia Mott, and many other prominent American abolitionists; and of hearing from their was tips some details of the arduous struggle in thick they were engaged. It was then I ascertain-d what I had suspected before, that divisions had also place in the anti-slavery ranks. I had observthe Emancipator gave little information respect-ing the efforts of those New England abolitionists, a whom the enterprise originated. While in odon, I had frequent opportunities of enjoying in intercourse with abolitionists of all parties, ad was assiduous in my endeavors to obtain n. In the discussions that took place in the section, I was surprised by the ignorance of a puty of the British members, respecting the and achievements of the American abolitionats. Many of these gentlemen were ministers; hey appeared to be led by their professional preposseions. Another large class was composed of embers of the Society of Friends; they seemed orly on such of their body as had taken a promi-est part in the struggle against British slavery.

hey did not possess much information of their wn, nor did they feel sufficient interest in American anti-savery to induce them to seek for it.
As a result of these observations, I returned home faily assured that much as had been accomplished by the anti-slavery men and women of England, a rester field of labor remained for the American aboliery to induce them to seek for it. ace, larger sacrifices, and the power to nd more dangerous temptations, than had ever in demanded here. In England, slavery was taked at a distance; in the United States, the egie is fought hand to hand. In England, pubon was against slavery from the commence thion was against slavery from the commenceof the struggle, and the contest was waged
the slave-trading merchants and the West
proprietors—a powerful and influential class,
trae, as the forty years' contest made manifest
of exercising a feeble influence in England,
a compared with the owners of three millions of
a in the United States. These form the most
all interest in the Union, supported as they are
their after in the Union, supported as they are
their after in the Chinghos, and the Jeruslatures. railes in the churches and the legislatures, that cowardly public sentiment which upery in the free States-not so much from bedute love of the system, or insensibility to hose inconsistency with their proud profes-of liberty and religion, as from a dread of any of those compromises in favor of the , on the faith of which the slave States e States are held together. In the minds Americans, the preservation of the Union enance of their national existence are s. The slave State make it a condition on to the federal compact, that the shall assist them by civil process, and, if Yarmed force, in recovering and retaining and the free States, to secure Southern e to the Union, agree to the bargain. The policy, the civil liberties of the people, the of the religious organizations, the interests ent to 'the rights of the South,' which ignifies the maintenance of slavery. With on of the sect of the Covenanters, and a d of reformers, who condemn such a both wicked and impolitic, and who see the eyes the moral mildew this deliberate with a mean and loathsome system is nation,-all classes, sects, and the United States regard the preservation on as a sacred and patriotic duty. Hence

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the abolition of slavery, however much they parts of the world—provided the oppressed as. With black insurgents, they rarely or on, some of the most promine as American abolitionists were excluded ion as members, on the ground that, ben, it would be centrary to British eive them. As a result of this vote, and other deputies from the American on and other deputies from the gallery; resent their credentials to a bo ellow delegates showed that zeal and a cordial welcome to his devoted less place in their hearts than deference

grance evinced by most Americans to

ad less place in their hearts than deference to of usage and etiquette.

I succeeding autumn, Mr. Scoble visited to be a second to the British and Foreign Societampany with Messrs. James G. Birney and alton, two members of that New York execonnities which had lately second from the in Anti-Slavery Society, having previously ated the new spaper and book-stock of the slope confidential servants they were the itial servants they were. It ISEN, and had there become acquainted satisfies with whom he now travelled,

sympathised. Before this visit came round to us in Dublin, we heard that, under pretence of an anti-slavery tour for lecturing and explaining the position and claims of the anti-slavery cause in America, their actual object was accomplished in private social reunions of the friends of the cause, as they went from piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey insuch a way as to excite unfavorable impressions such a way as to excite unfavorable impressions respecting the American Abti-Slavery Society:

| Application of the State, 'seeks rest in the enjoyment of liberty.' Then it ought to have been changed, and read, 'This arm, once hostile to tyrants, confederate with them now, drives off her trends of the cause, as they went from piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place. This object was to convey inform piace to place at the manual meeting of the Garrison wing of the find adaptive can contemplate, but with loating and indignation. The time which had a daughter or sister, can contemplate, but with loating and indignation. The consignment of this 'accomplished and handsome girl' to eternal perdition, it must be borne in mind. It is an act deliberately perpetrated, probably by a professing Christian volume the find attention of respecting the American Anti-Slavery Society; Slave Act commissioners to execute the bill, with especially the Boston abolitionists; and, above all, such 'ruling' as we have known on the Slave Act

gained nothing by his private opportunity.

From that time to the present, now more than eleven years, my intercourse with the prominent members of the American Anti-Slavery Society has never relaxed. By correspondence, by private intercourse during their visits to Dublin; or, when this was impracticable, during visits paid to them in England, and undertaken for this object; I have endeavored to improve and extend my acquaintance with them. I have been a regular subscriber to the antischayery newspapers, and from their columns things for the measure in light: that must be not in the winter, but into the winter of Canada, which is to the African what our rude climate is to the goldinch and to the canary-bird.

Some of the colored people had acquired a little property; they got an honest living; had wives and children, and looked back upon the horrors of slavery, which it takes a woman's affectionate genius to paint, as you read her book; looked on them as antischayery newspapers, and from their columns. anti-slavery newspapers, and from their columns have had ample opportunities of canvassing the arguments adduced against them, and the accusations by which they have been assailed by their former friends, as well as by those who have always been their opponents. The grossest anonymous libels against the American Anti-Slavery Society, and especially Mr. Garrison, have been abundantly and gratuitously scattered from time to time. I have read every thing of this kind that came within my reach; and the result is, that the standered abolitionists have my hearty sympathy and respect, and making it; ay, as I would rather take Hancock's I trust that those who have tried to stab them than Huske's share of the history of the Stamp Act. in the dark will, when the truth is known, secure the estimation such conduct merits.

THE BOSTON KIDNAPPING.

Extract from a Discourse to commemorate the Rendition of Thomas Sims, delivered on the first anniver-ery, sent here to oppress, shoot down the citizens of sary thereof, April 12, 1852, before the Committee of Boston on the fifth of March, 1770. Then the blood sary thereof, April 12, 1852, before the Committee of Vigilance, at the Melodeon in Boston-by THEODORE PARKER.

It was a dark day for New England when the Stamp Act became a law; but it was a much darker day when the Fugitive Slave Bill passed the Congress of the United States. The Acts of Trade and the Stamp Act were the work of foreign hands, of the ministers of England, not America. A traitor of New Hampshire was thought to have originated the Stamp Act; but even he did not make a speech in its favor. The author of the Act was never within three thousand miles of Boston. But the Boston Massacre. Yet hear how John Hancock Fugitive Slave Bill was the work of Americans; it spoke on the fourth anniversary thereof, when pashad its great support from another native of New Hampshire; it got the vote of the member for Bos-ton, who faithfully represented the money which sent him there; though, God be thanked, not the

When the Stamp Act came to be executed in Boston, the ships hung their flags at half-mast; the shops were shut the hells were tolled; ship, shop, and church all joined in a solidarity of affliction, in one unanimous lament. But, when the Fugitive Slave Bill came to Boston, the merchants and politicians of the city fired a hundred guns at noon-day, in token of their joy! How times have changed!

Do not the injured shades of Maverick, Gray, Cald-In 1765, when Huske of New Hampshire favored the Stamp Act, and Oliver of Boston accepted the office of distributor of stamps, the people hung their busts in effigy on Liberty-tree; Oliver must ignoousts in emry on Liberty-tree; Oliver must igno-miniously forswear his office. After two of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress had voted for the Missouri Compromise in 1819, when they came back to Boston, they were hissed on 'Change, and were both of them abhorsed for the deed which spread slavery west of the great river. To this if the air you breathe is not commissioned to be the hour, their names are hateful all the way from Bos-minister of death; yet, hear it, and tremble! the eye ton to Lanesboro'. But their children are guiltless: let us not repeat the father's name. But what was the Stamp Act or the Missouri Compromise to the Fugitive Slave Bill? One was looking at a hedge, the other stealing the sheep behind it. Yet when the representative of the money of Boston, who voted for the bill, returned, he was flattered and thanked by two classes of men;—by those whom money makes 'respectable' and prominent; by those whom love of money makes servile and contemptible. When he resigned his place, Boston those whom love of money makes servile and contemptible. When he resigned his place, Boston to the work, but choosing their profession,—loving sent another, with the command, 'Go thou and do the wages of sin,—and conscious of the loathing likewise;' and he has just voted again for the Foginal the Slave Bill,—he alone of all the delegation of to their issue. They did it deliberately; it was a Massachusetts.

The Stamp Act levied a tax on us in money, and Boston would not pay a cent, hauled down the flags, shut up the sheps, tolled the church-bells, hung its authors in elligy, made the third officer of the crown take outh not to keep the law, cast his stamp-sho into the sea. The Slave Act levied a tax in men and Boston fired a hundred guns, and said, 'We are ready; we will catch fugitives for the South. It is a dirty work, too dirty for any but Northern hands, but it will bring us clean money.' Ship, shop, and church seemed to feel a solidarity of interest in the measure; the leading newspapers of the town were

The Fugitive Slave Bill became a law on the eighteenth of September, 1850. Eighty-five years before that date, there was a town-meeting in Boslon, at which the people instructed their representatives in the General Assembly of Massachusetts. It was just after the passage of the Stamp Act. Boslon told her servants, by no means to join in any when the above from the National Intelligent to the United States; that Capital being, in theory, subject to the legislative authority of Congress; was just after the passage of the Stamp Act. Boslon told her servants, by no means to join in any when the above from the National Intelligent. ton told her servants, 'by no means to join in any measures for countenancing and assisting in the execution of the same [the Stamp Act]; but to use your best endeavors in the General Assembly to have the inherent and unalienable rights of the people of this Province asserted, vindicated, and left upon the public record, that posterity may never have reason to charge the present times with the guilt of tamely giving them away.' guilt of tamely giving them away.

It was 'voted unanimously, that the same be ac-

It was 'voted unanimously, that the same be accepted.' This is the earliest use of the phrase 'inherent and unalienable rights of the people' which I have yet found. It has the savor of James Otis, who had 'a tongue of flame and the inspiration of a seer.' It dates from Boston, and the eighteenth day of September, eighty-five years before the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill. In 1850, where was the town-meeting of '65? James Otis died without a son; but a different man sought to 'fence in the Slave Act and fence men from their rights.

without a son; but a different man sought to 'fence in' the Slave Act, and fence men from their rights.

The passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill was a sad event to the colored citizens of the State. At that time, there were 8,975 persons of color in Massachusetts. In thirty-six hours after the passage of the bill was known here, five and thirty colored persons applied to a well-known philanthropist in this city for counsel. Before sixty hours passed by, more than forty had fied. The laws of Massachusetts could not be trusted to shelter her own children: they must fiee to Canada. 'This arm, hostile to

William Lloyd Garrison to whom the enterprise FOR IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL EMANCIPATION owes its existence. Safely relying on that prevalent ignorance and indifference to which allusion has been already made, this part of their mission, if we judge by existing prejudice and misconception, must have been generally accomplished to their satisfaction. In Dublin, being forewarned, we were forearmed; and Mr. Scoble gained nothing by his private opportunity.

From that colered man was safe? Men in peril have a keen instinct of their danger; the dark-browed mothers in Boston, they wept like Rachel for her first-born, refusing to be comforted. There was no comfort for them save in flight: that must be not in the win-

things for the memory, for the imagination, not as things to be suffered again. But the Fugitive Slave Bill said to every black mother, 'This may be your fate; the fate of your sons and your daughters.' It was possible to all; probable to many; certain to

some, unless they should flee.

It was a dark bill for them; but the blackness of the darkness fell on the white men. The colored men were only to bear the cross; the whites made it. I would take the black man's share in suffering the Slave Act, rather than the white man's sin in This wicked law has developed in the Africans some of the most heroic virtues; in the Yankee, it has brought out some of the most disgraceful examples of meanness that ever dishonored mankind.

The Boston Massacre, -you know what that was, and how the people felt when a hireling soldiof America flowed for the first time at the touch of British steel. But that deed was done by foreigners; thank God, they were not Americans born; done by hirelings, impressed into the army against their will, and sent here without their consent. It was done in hot blood; done partly in self-defence, after done in not blood; done partly in self-detence, after much insult and wrong. The men who fired the shot were brought to trial. The great soil of John Adams stood up to defend them, Josiah Quincy aiding the unpopular work. A Massachusetts jury set the soldiers free,—they only obeyed orders, the soldier is a tool of his commander. Such was the sions had had time to pass away :-

· Tell me, ye bloody butchers! ye villains high and low!, ye wretches who contrived, as well as you who executed, the inhumand deed! do you not feel the goads and stings of conscious guilt pierce through your savage bosoms? Though some of you may think yourselves exalted to a height that bids defiance to the arms of human justice, and others shroud yourselves beneath the mask of hypocrisy, and build your hopes of safety on the low arts of cunning, walks, arrest you even in the midst of your debauch-eries, and fill even your dreams with terror? 'Ye dark, designing knaves! ye murderers! parri-

cides! how dare you tread upon the earth which has drank in the blood of slaughtered innocents, shed by your wicked hands? How dare you breathe that air which watted to the ear of Heaven the groans of those who fell a sacrifice to your accursed ambition But if the laboring earth doth not expand her jaws; of Heaven penetrates the darkest chambers of the soul; traces the leading clue through all the laby-rinths which your industrious folly has devised; and you, however you may have screened yourselves from human eyes, must be arraigned, must lift your hands, red with the blood of those whose death you have procured, at the tremendous bar of God.

But the Boston kidnapping was done by Boston men. The worst of th the spot. It was done by volunteers, not impressed cold-blooded atrocity: they did it aggressively, not in self-defence, but in self-degradation. They did it for their pay: let them have it; verily, they shall have their reward.

THE COMPROMISE ILLUSTRATED.

'For Sale,—An accomplished and handsome lady's maid. She is just sixteen years of age, was raised in a genteel family in Maryland; and is now proposed to be sold, not for any fault, but simply because the owner has no further use for her. A note, directed to C. D. Gadsby's Hotel, will receive

We copy the above from the National Intelligen-

slavery, cannot be considered an unusual or remark-able case. But it is one well calculated to cause able case. But it is one well calculated to cause Northern fathers and brothers to consider the relations in which they stand to an institution which unblushingly parades such advertisements before high heaven, and the people of Christendom; and which so boldly confronts public decency, in the very inner temple of this nation's liberty.

The writer of this advertisement offers for sale an accomplished and handerers girl of sixteen signals.

accomplished and handsome girl of sixteen, simply because the owner has no further use for her. Now what does this plainly and unmistakeably mean? It means that an American, under the sanction of, and with the authority of the United States Government, with the authority of the United States dovernment, will consign a young and accomplished girl to prostitution, for a pecuniary consideration, to be agreed upon by him and her purchaser. She has been, hitherto, instructed in all the graces and accomplishments of a refined and cultivated woman, and doubtless the inborn modesty and purity of her maiden sensibilities have been quicken d and increased by her education, but now she is publicly doomed

Southern slaveholder, either, but it is an act deliberately consented to by every Northern man who recognizes the legality of slavery, in any shape or form.

The case of this young girl is, in our opinion, only a living illustration of the word 'compronise,' which has been made the standing text of the politicians and rhetoricians, for two years past. It reveals what that word conceals, and what it is meant to conceal.

What does the 'Compromise and permetaity of measely for freedom. Let us size three cheers for

to the passage of the 'compromise' in the abstract. 'Compromise' is only a word, and to thousands of minds never seemed anything else but a sound. But when we draw it aside like a veil, and see below it the pretended 'abolition of the slave trade in the into an act of rebellion against beaven and humaniy, and a practical disgrace to our name as men and

How adroitly and speciously the politicians have discussed the legality and constitutionality of the plause.

Compromise' during the last two years! How But I must close. Let exiles contemplating viseloquently they have reviewed history, discoursed of its to America take the lesson. law, exhumed the opinions of great men departed, and demonstrated the logical relations between a Compromise and the Union. They have never been destitute of reasons with which to gild the poison of their treason to liberty, nor wanting in words with which to amuse and deceive their followers. But in the face of such a case as this, their brailing sits covered and their torsers its to America take the lesson.

It was nearly eleven before the nudience would allow Douglass to take his seat, and then, after some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned, sine words with which to amuse and deceive their followers. But in the face of such a case as this, their brailing sits covered and their logical relations between hardihood sits cowered, and their tongues are mute Here is a woman, a beautiful and accomplished woman, natively beautiful, and accomplished by culture, publicly offered for sale under the authority of an act included in the 'Compromise.' Did you endorse the compromise, Northern farner and brother? If you did, then you endorsed this sale, and it here.—Ed. Freeman.] the primary and ulterior purposes of it. You legit-imatized, as far as in you lay, the cupidity of the wretch who offers this maiden for prostitution, and the lust of the equally execrable monster who buys her. Think of this, as, on look upon your beautiful and innocent daughters and sisters; think of this as you contemplate what they are, and what they may be; think of it in connection with their next issue. joys and loves, and feel, if you can, when you

and which reveal their practical tendencies in such sales as that at Washington, to which we have re-ferred, would soon be blotted out forever.—Worces-

CINCINNATI A. S. CONVENTION. CLOSING SESSION.

For nearly an hour before the time of commend ment, every seat on the main floor and in the galle-ries was occupied, and before Douglass took the stand, every inch of standing room in the aisles, stage and passage-ways was occupied by n eager crowd.

Rev. Mr. Nevin occupied the first half hour. J. H. Langston, a black man, and a graduate of Oberlin College, addressed the audience on the features and strength of the prejudice against color in this country. He also argued against the preten-

sions and policy of the African Colonization ty, to which he gave no quarter. He was listened to

hought it a capital time to take up a collection The shrewd African hit the nail on the head. Beween \$30 and \$40 were 'taken up' for 'expenses,' and with a broad smile of peculiar satisfaction, 'the Douglass' commenced. would be asked, as it often had been, how that

once stout defender of the Garrison doctrine, that the Constitution was a pro-slavery instrument, he that had declared at Syracuse, that he would welslavery, he was rather green; perhaps his Garrison friends thought him green now. (Laughter.) He then knew nothing of law and Constitutions, had never had an hour's schooling in his life, and only learned to read from Jim Jones and Bill Johnson, and the other street boys that played on our cellar door.'
(Applause.) He went to Boston, and there, among the noble—he must call them so—abolitionists, lie then learned that white men could treat colored men as men. Among the wealthiest and the most arisas men. Among the wealthiest and the most aristocratic, he was warmly received, and must say, that
in their elegant parlors and drawing rooms, he
at first suffered, from awkwardness, almost more than
in slavery. (Laughter.) But he got used to it—
perhaps some would think no charge of over diffidence would now lie against him. (Laughter.)
He hoped they would do with him as he preged in
regard to the Constitution, 'put the most favorable
construction thereon.'

ruction thereon. Well, he accepted their plausible views of th Well, he accepted their plausible views of the pro-slavery character of the national compact, and proclaimed it through England, Ireland and Wales. But, returning to New York, he came in contact with the Goodella, and Wards, and Gerritt Sniths, whose iron-linked arguments in support of the position that the Constitution is, legally construed, an antislave vinstrument, he was unable to answer, though the debated with them throughout the State. He

States government. It is not the mere act of a right in reason or conscience. He would give the Southern slaveholder, either, but it is an act delibe- Shylocks of the South the letter of the bond—the

meant to conceal.

What does the 'Compromise and perpetuity of the Compromise' signify, in connection with this particular illustration of slavery in the District of Columbia? Does it not signify the perpetuity of the assumed right to sell innocent girls for purposes denonced in the law God, completely subversive of the sanctities of social life, and met with utter reprobation by even the most savage tribes of men? It may appear a harsh conclusion to some, but according to our views, it is an inevitable one,—that every clergyman who has preached in favor of the 'Compromise,' and every citizen who has consented to record the single fatter this Republic, while within the sound of his 'Compromise,' and every citizen who has consented to record the substitute of to it, as a legal and constitutional basis of law, has consented to ignore the seventh commandment, and to consign this innocent young woman, and thousands like her, to the clutches of the cold-blooded libertines who sell and buy them.

It was no doubt ears in the cold-blooded libertines who sell and buy them.

He honored the characteristic traits of bold bad men. Let a man be for freedom universal, or come out boldly, like John C. Calbean, who declared, under all the responsibilities of his high station, that human slavery was the veritable New Jerusalem that human slavery was the veritable New Jerusalem that District of Columbia' resolved into the sale of handsome and accomplished' young women.—and when we see the 'Fugitive Slave Law' become authority for kidnappers to murder the citizens of what are called, by courtesy, the free States, we find the word become a sword, and the abstraction turned the word become a sword, and the abstraction turned to suppose a set of rebellion against the same time. (Applause.) No Kossuth preaching the principles of universal liberty in Europe, and then, across your river in Covington, uttering the significant rea 'No man dares take a Kentuckian's property?' An! the miraculously shrewd Kossuth knew how the slaveholders would construe the word property. [Ap-

Editor of the Pennsulvania Freeman :

In your paper of Thursday, the 19th inst., I find

[See notice of Dr. Delany's work on the colored That there are a number of palpable errors in

this book, is true; which occurred by a neglect to furnish me with a revision proof-sheet—the whole of the present edition being struck off, before I got

But the object of your remarks evidently has but the cbject of your remarks evidently has do think so, that your allegiance to a political party demands the eternal sacrifice of such beings, and all donestic joy that God and love have promised them.

If the men of the North, who have been accustomed to look at this slavery question with the eyes of politicians, would look at it with the eyes of humanity and affection, such acts as now diagrace our statute book under the name of "Compromise," country—except the most miserable servile and tool with will indignately repelled by your position—which but furnishes a striking proof of your remarks evidently has been, to disparage me, and endeavor to injure the been, to disparage me, to disparage me, and endeavor to injure the been, to disparage me, and endeavor to injure the been, to disparage me, and endeavor to injure the been and endeav -but will indignantly repel this barefaced insult.

You also charge me with egotism, which is but a prejudicial sneer at a black man, for during to de anything upon his own responsibility; and is in keeping with Mrs. Stowe's ridicule of Hayti, which you very adroitly avoid in your spology for the many note of that fearless advocate of Robert Purvis. There is not one word, which, to ar unprejudiced mind, will be tortured into egotism.

As to your judgment upon my style and taste in mposition, Lutterly disregard; stances, the attack was cowardly. I therefore despise your sneers and defy your influence. M. R. DELANY

Philadelphia, April 30th, 1852. Reply.-We can have no controversy with Dr.

Delany respecting his book; still less shall we stoop to defend ourselves from his ill-natured imputations ith marked attention.

Frederick Douglass now came forward. His first smark took his expectant andience all aback. He nought it a capital time to take up a collection! he shrewd African hit the nail on the head. Beat marked to abuse us therefor, he is welcome to all he can make by so doing. His talk of 'revision proof-sheets' is neither here nor there, since the faults to which we alloded are inherent in the whole scope and substance of the work, and must defy the scope and substance of the work, and must defy the healing touch of any number of proof readers, how-ever skilful. Our respect for the people of color and our faith in their capabilities alike forbid that that had declared at Syracuse, that he would welcome the bolt, whether from the North or South,
from Hencen or Hell, that would shatter the Constitation and the Union, that lived but to perpetuate oppression, how be came to change. That would be
a long explanation. But when he first escaped from
slavery, he was rather green; perhaps his Garrison
friends thought him green now. (Laughter.) He seem to regard their color as so much stock in trade, to be used without scruple as a means of extorting from the community that which would never be yielded to them on the score of merit. We cannot well earn the respect of the former, or of intelligent colored people generally, without incurring the hostillity of the latter; but we are quite willing to endure the penalty of our plain-speaking, whenever a sense of daty constrains us to impale a pretender or distribute a sham seem to regard their color as so much stock in trade

or disrobe a sham.

Dr. Delany's allusion to 'that fearless advocate of his race, Robert Purvis,' is entirely gratuitous, if not impertinent. Whatever Mr. Purvis may think of the Dr's work, he will at least respect our right to speak of it as we think it deserves. Nor do we fear that he will suspect us of 'adroitly' evading anything contained in his recent letter. It is not in the power of Dr. Delany, by complimentary flourishes or otherwise, to shake the confidence of Mr. P. in our impartiality as an editor, or in our freedom form

CALIFORNIA AND SLAVERY.

CALIFORNIA.—It is now confidently believed that this new State will alter or construe away that por-ion of her Constitution which prohibits slavery.— Columbus (Ga.) Times.

We said, three years ago in a public journal, that California would be sure to remove every restriction that could be placed upon her by the General Government, and that she would be the largest slaveernment, and that she would be the largest slave-holder of all the States. The thing appeared to us to be so palpable, that we could not see how any man could doubt it. What makes Louisiana and Texas such large slaveholders? Why, the remuneration received for slave labor. What makes any country a slaveholding country? The prospect of gain. And where can slave labor be so profitably employed, as in the gold mines of California?

As things are now, no man can obtain more gold.

As things are now, no man can obtain more gold han can be accumulated by his own personal indusry. If he form an association, the proceeds are equally livided, so that he gets no more than one man's thare. If he hire hands in the Atlantic States, they will leave him as soon as they get to the mines; for they will not work for ten dollars a week or a month, when they can make ten dollars a day. If he bind them up in penalties, he cannot exact them; or if they do not wish to work for him, they can on gather gold enough to pay them off.

The only way to have a regular corps of work-ien, and to keep them together—the only way o develope the resources of a piece of gold propery belonging to an individual—is to employ slaves. They, and they slone, can be kept together; and this the owners of estates in California will be sure o do. The way was paved by the last Legislature, when they authorised the system of Chinese peonage. peonage. The next step will be African slavery; and as here in Virginia are overrun with slaves, we hope to see it draw off about half. Virginia does not need more than 250,000 slaves, according to Mr. James C. Bruce, who, it is to be supposed, understands a subject in which he is so deeply interested.

We have heard it said that California will never

be a slave State, because the majority of its popula-tion is from the North. Bah! Our Northern friends tion is from the North. Bah! Our Northern friends cannot bear to see others employ slave labor; but if they found it to their advantage, they would employ it with as little remorse as they manifested when they engaged in the slave-trade upon such a gigantic scale. They are only opposed to slavery, because slave labor does not pay in their part of the world. That is all!—Richmond(Va.) Dispatch, May 12.

From the New York Herald.

GOV. HUNT AND THE PUGITIVE SLAVE NICHOLAS DUDLEY.

Allen Thomas Jr., of Maryland, publishes in the Herald the following statement of facts relating to the pardon and release of the fugitive slave Nicholas Dudley, alias James Snowden, from the State Prison, two days before the expiration of his sentence, apparently that he might be enabled to escape from his owner. We are glad to see that Mr. Thomas intends to prosecute the parties who are supposed to have been instrumental in depriving him of his property. Says Mr. Thomas:-

On or about the first Sunday after Easter, A. D. 1849, a negro slave, named Nicholas Dudley, the property of Dr. Allen Thomas, of Ellicott's Mills, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, escaped from his owner, and came to the city of New York.

In April, 1850, this slave Dudley was arrested in the city of New York, charged with the robbery of a Capt. Rowland. He assumed the name of James awden. He communicated with his master in forming him of his situation. A son of Dr. Thomas thereupon came to this city, and found Dudley in the

Mr. John Jay, a lawyer in this city, somewhat olitionist, became the counsel of the negro, and advised him not to return to his master, negro, and advised him not to return to his master, but to plead guilty of the offence of which he was charged, and temporarily remain in the State Prison. The negro took his advice, plead guilty, and was sentenced, on the 13th day of May, 1050, to the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of two years, by the name of James Snowden. About the 1st of April 1st. Dr. Thomas, the owner of this negro, wrote a letter to his Excellency, Washington Hunt, stating the above facts, asking whether the negro had been pardoned, and expressing his intention to reclaim him at the expiration of his sentence, viz. May 13th inst To this letter Dr. Thomas received the following reply, in the hand of Gov. Hunt, in

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPART- ? MENT, Albany, April 20, 1852. Six-On examining my records, I find that no pardon has been granted to James Snowden, nor is there any application before me in behalf of such a

Very respectfully yours, WASHINGTON HUNT.

Upon receiving this letter, Dr. Thomas made all necessary preparations to reclaim his slave at the expiration of his sentence. The second proof under the tenth section of the Fagitive Slave Act, was perfected, and Alien Thomas, Jr., with a witness as to identity, came to this city on the 8th of May instant. He found the United States Marshal and his Deputies courteous and desirous to fulfil their duties in the premises. Charles S. Spencer, Esq., was emthe premises. Charles S. Spencer, Esq., was employed as attorney. The necessary papers were prepared; the proper warrant promptly issued by George W. Morton, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, and on the 11th of May instant, two days before the expiration of the sintence, Deputies Marslais Talinage and L. D'Angelis, with the warrant, accompanied Mr. Thomas to Sing Sing. They arrived there about 2 o'clock, P. M., and immediately proceeded Mr. Thomas to Sing Sing. They arrived there about 2 o'clock, P. M., and immediately proceeded to the prison. On going through the same, and examing the works, the boy was found to be missing, and information was given to Gen. Lockwood, the agent, of the object of the visit. The keeper, Mr. Robinson, was reported to be unwell, and lying down. Gen. Lockwood expressed himself willing to render all assistance in his power, and said that the negro was still, as far as he had knowledge, in the prison. Robinson soon made his appearance, took Gen. Lockwood aside, and made to him some communication. Soon after, Gen. L. stated to Deputy Marshals. Talmadge and L. D'Angelis, and Mr. Thomas, Jr., that he had been informed that the negro had been pardened and released that morning, and at the same time produced the pardon of Governor Hunt. Upon examination, the pardon was foend to have been given on the 11th, the same day of the discharge, by his Excellency, Washington Hunt, without any publication in the State paper or any paper in this city, en on the 11th, the same day of the discharge, by his Excellency, Washington Hunt, without any publication in the State paper or any paper in this city, and without notice to the District Attorney of the city and county of New York, where the conviction was had—with, of necessity, a full knowledge of the facts, and with, beyond doubt, the express purpose of defeating the reclamation of the slave. The Marshals and Mr. Thomas returned to the city on Friday, the 14th. In the proceedings of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, convened in the Tabernacle, in the city of New York, the following—as

Isane Post, the 'Medium' in this instance, is,

DANIEL WEBSTER AT PLYMOUTE

FRIEND GARRISON: - Daniel Webster's Aliena Phymouth, Dec. 22, 1820, contains at much data Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820, contains at much data appropriate to the sufferings of thousands of fain slaves now in Canada, that I should be analyzed. as been, connected with the Society of Friends, and commands the esteem and confidence of all who are alayes now in Canada, that a same as a same and a same ntimately acquainted with him. He has long been on our list of personal friends; and, whatever may and deliver that morres to the manner in visit as be said or thought of the volume he has given to the public, we readily declare that he would be among Pilgrim Fathers were persecuted; and win by the last persons on earth we should suspect of collu Pilgrim Faster were pursued by their models escaped, how they were pursued by sauraness horseback, armed as the slave hunters of the programme. sion or imposture. Of himself he says, in the Preface - Since I have found my pen moved by some power day are, when pursuing the runaway-(blood eyond my own, either physical or mental, and believing excepted.) He says ;it to be by the spirits of those who have inherited bodies

At length, the wished for boat aleasy as for At length, the wished for boat silent ration folly approached the shore, and men and some a children, shaking with fear and without any gerous sea. I samediately the advance of stea heard behind, armed men appear, and these size embarked are seized, and taken into cost, in the hurry of the moment, there had be at men to the keeping together of families, in the same barkstion, and on account of the appeared in horsemen, the bost never returned for the size barkstion, and on account of the appeared in horsemen, the bost never returned for the size were in equal distress. A storm of great mass and long sturation arose at sea, which a say put tracted the voyage, rendered distress is in the warn of all those accommodations which is made to the cost, and sear immediate shipwreck; while those on shore the they were dismissed from the officers of pairs, the ting no Longer homes or houses to reme is up there friends and protectors being already fee leave objects of charity, as well as of deep conserves.

As this scene passes before no sea can be a sea a sking, when it is a start in the contract of the conserves. and passed from sight, I feel it best to allow those, who desire to read the words of many individuals as they have written with my hand, the privilege of doing so. Among the . Many Spirits who have thus purported to use his hand are those of George Washington, John Hancock, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert Morris, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Thomas Clarkson, George Fox, Blias Hicks, Samuel Fother gill, Emanuel Swedenborg, Daniel O'Connell, Voltaire, William Penn, and Job Scott. The reader will essier to smile than to explain the phenomena attending the production of a work like this-seeing that

friends and protectors being already for, least objects of charity, as well as of deep comments.

As this scene passes before as we can lark to bear asking, whether this be a band of middless and felons flying from justice? What as her crimes, that they hide themselves in darkers? To what punishment are they exposed, but, to mid; men, and women, and children, the constrike surf of the North Sea, and the terms of a spit storm? What induces this armed passet, as the storm? What induces this armed pureau, as the arrest of fugitives, of all ages and both sen-Truth does not allow as to answer these indicate in a manner that does credit to the wisdon as jein a manner trift noes creat to the manner to tice of the times. This was not the fight of pat but of vi. tue. It was an humble and passed but of vi.tue. It was an numble and pracedors ligion flying from causeless appression. It was a science, attempting to escape from the antas-rule of the Stuarts. It was Robinson and Bresst leading off their little band from their name solve. feating on their little of a from from their sales first to find shelter on the shores of the neighbors continent, but ultimately to come higher, sales continent, but utilisately in come apper, and he ing surmounted all difficulties, and british the sand dangers, to find here a place of refere as d rest. Thanks be to God, that this place was be rest. Thanks be to trod, that this place we be ored as the asylum of religious libers! Mit a standard, reared here, remain forever. May a me up as high as heaven, till its banner shall fasters of both continents, and wave as a glorous cained therefore its circulation cannot fail to do good. An peace and security to the nations

Thus spake the Daniel Webster of 1828. Howns like him who bears the name of the Fether of the Fugitive Slave Law! Such an erstion is calculed to remind us of the sufferings and death of a Torey, and the doom of several others who are now prison for righteousness' sake.

But I wish to call your attention to mother point of Daniel Webster's address. He says :-

'As far as experience may show errors in on As far as experience may soon from none tablishments, we are bound to correct them; and any practices exist, contary to the principles of a tice and humanity, within the reach of on ten our influence, we are inexcusable if we do not see ourselves to restrain and abolish them

What abolitionist is there, that does not sink ! truth herein contained? And who that does know, that the Fugitive Slave Law, and the sh system of Slavery, are contrary to the pracise justice and humanity,' and that 'we are boost us strain and abolish them,' though at the expen six months' imprisonment, or a fine of one thous dollars, or being hung as traiters?

ster's address remains to be noticed. It missis 'I deem it my duty, on this occasion to segre that the land is not yet wholly free from her tamination of a traffic, at which every feeling the manity must forever revolt-I mean the Mars slave trade. Neither public sentiment, and the has hitherto been able entirely to put an end a odious and abominable trade. At the monet to with an universal peace, there is reason to feet to the disgrace of the Christian name and the ter, new efforts are making for the extension of trade, by subjects and citizens of Christian Sa in whose hearts no sentimen of homanitys in inhabits, and over whom neither the fear of Gal

which they have escaped barely with their livespain, because it reminds us of our national shame an infamy, especially in the operations of the Fugitive The following are the office-bearers of this Associa tion :- President, Mrs. Arnold; Treasurer, Mrs. Dr.

Willis: Secretaries, Mrs. Esson, Mrs. Henning, Miss sonally with a highly respectable Committee. During the year, one hundred families have been risited, and more or less aided. Several affecting cases are copied from the Visitors' Book. The his tory of Mrs. P-- 's escape with her sister, (Mrs ,) is most interesting, being pursued by the man-catchers. In one place, only one individual was found bold enough to help them on their way, and that one a weakly woman, who, in spite of danger, put them into a wagon, laying one of them in the bottom of it, covered with a buffalo skin, and drove them

letter purporting to come from the late Nathaniel P

The author of this pamphlet says that his object in

presenting it to the public is, that a more general un-

sociations, which, originating with a Scottish noble

Four years ago, it is stated, the first Association was

established in New York; and now there are upwards

of fifty in that city alone. 'Through their opera-

tions, the improvident and thoughtless have been

taught economy; and their beneficial results have

been enjoyed by many thousands.' This pamphlet is

well deserving the attention of the working classes

THE PUGITIVES IN CANADA.

We have received, and read, with conflicting em-

ions of pleasure and pain, the First Annual Report

in pamphlet form) of the Toronto Ladies' Associa-

and of those who are laboring for their elevation.

Street. 1852.

herself thirty miles on the road. CONDITION OF THE COLORED PROPLE.-Looking he general merits of the recent work on this subject, by Dr. Delany, and overlooking what in its pages seemed like a querulous and censorious spirit, we gave it a friendly notice in a recent number of our paper. Our estimable condittor, the Editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman, not being so favorably impressed by a perusal of it, expressed himself accordingly. This has elicited a letter from Dr. Delany, (see our first page,) written in bad taste and an irritated state of mind, which we are sorry to see from his pen. The Freeman and its editor have been too long in the antislavery field to be suspected of being inimical to any one wearing a sable complexion. Dr. D. should remember the proverb, 'Faithful are the wounds of friend'; and if he has been wounded by the criticism of the Freeman, let him not attribute it to ar enemy, but endeavor to profit by the blow, as one not given in a spirit of unkindness, but rather from sense of duty and with an honest fidelity, though

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-

VENTION. This body, which has so long shared the besympathies of the tried and true friends of the cause onvened at the Melodeon on Tuesday morning The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, by Francis Jackson.

A Committee to nominate officers of the Conver tion was named by the Chairman pro tem., who sub

equently reported the following list:-For President-EDMUND QUINCY.

Vice Presidents-Francis Jackson, Effingham Capron, Samuel Noyes, James N. Bufforn, Peter Libby of Maine, N. Allen of Vermont, S. S. Gris wold of Connecticut, and Pliny Sexton of New York Secretaries-Samuel May, Jr., Eliza J. Kenny, an

A large Business Committee, of which Wm. Lloyd Garrison was Chairman, was raised, and a Commit-

Up to the time of our paper going to press he meetings of the Convention have been extreme ly interesting and well attended-many able speak ers having occupied the platform, in the discussion men and parties, to the Church and State. Next week we shall give, of course, the official report of

negro-drivers, that they may come and deprive us of all the rights and privileges that were carned by the blood of our fathers, and guarantied by the fundamental laws. It is another, and the greatest sacrifice on the altar of Slavery, for the sake of party. The negro-drivers must be conciliated, even at the hazard and loss of all that our fathers held dear. We say that it is done in obedience to party; for if there was one man who would vote against such a measure on conviction that he was discharging his duty, such a man can be no other than a low-Allen Boiesin, (co'ored) sworn—I was on the top of a board-pile about twelve feet high, about fifteen yards from where Smith was shot; I heard some person say, 'Oh, men, oh men,' which caused me to look's around; saw Snyder have hold of Smith's left arm, and Ridgely holding his right, with his left hand; Smith was pulling towards the fence; saw Ridgely raise his hand with a pixtol in it; heard him respectations, but could not understand what it a measure on conviction that he was discharging his duty, such a man can be no other than a low-browed and abject serf, born with all the grawling and craven disposition of a slave. If such a wretch can have been created for any of the inscrutable purposes of the Almighty, and we could believe that the negroes on the plantations were as servile and as fond of degradation as he, then we might believe in the divine origin of Slavery, and readily understand that a race had been created worthy only of the fetter and the lash. his pistol in his cost pocket, and both officers started off and walked out the alley; I asked what the man shot Billy for, when Ridgely turned and looked at me, and walked on; I followed them up, and came in sight of them at Grove's shoe-store, about two squares from the place; I followed on until they reached Parson's tavern, where they both entered; John Williams and myself were the only two persons that came up after them from the yard; I told different persons what had taken place, and afterwards went back to the yard where Smith was shot.

John Williams, (colored) sworn—I was standing about fourteen feet from where Smith was shot; the first I saw were the officers coming up the ally, each having hold of Smith on the shoulder; I saw Ridgely reach into his pocket, and draw out a pistol, saying,

say something, but could not understand what it was, and instantly he fired; Smith fell forward on his face, then rolled over on his back; Ridgely put his pistol in his cost pocket, and both officers started off and walked out the alley; I asked what the way

rom them; I saw nothing like a mob.

Surah Harris affirmed—I was sitting in the room

of the white men; I did not notice that the colore

mouta; think I could have seen, if he had; the

window was up; I did not see any persons about but the three, at the time; both white men had hold of

gling to get away.

the colored man, one on each side; I saw no strug-

PREEDOM MONUMENT.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings proposes, in a letter to

the Pennsylvania Freeman, that a monume, t be erected in Columbia, Pa., to the memory of William Smith, the murdered fugitive. The Freeman ap-

proves the suggestion. The letter is as follows:-

To the Editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman :

Six,—Honor to the memory of those who die in defence of freedom, has long been practised by all

civilized people. We Americans approve this time-

honored custom. The splendid monument which rears its lofty spire on 'Bunker Hill' was erected in honor of those who fell in defence of liberty,

contending against unjust law . I propose that this

example be followed: Let a suitable mausoleum be reared to the memory of WILLIAM SMITH, who was

slain on Thorsday last, at Columbia, while defend-ing his inalienable right to freedom, against a gang

of piratical men-stealers who dared pollute the soil of Pennsylvania, protected in their fiendish pur-

pose by an act of Congress which coming genera-tions will pronounce inhuman and INFAMOUS. Let

a brief history of this sacrifice of human life to

the fell spirit of oppression be deeply engraven

upon the enduring granite, that the execuations of

posterity may rest upon the memory of those who have perverted the powers of this government to

brutalizing our fellow men. To such an object. I

shall deem it a privilege to contribute according

A COMPLIMENT 'OVER THE LEFT.'

The Baltimore Clipper thus discourses of SENA-

'Mr. SUMNER is a pure philanthropist and a pro-found statesman, who will leave a broad and bene-ficial mark upon the legislation of the Senate. His career, thus far, has been illustrated by eloquence,

'Pure 'philanthropy,' 'wisdom' and 'patriotism' in the Clipper's vocabulary, are but synonyms for slavery and compromise. To have merited this

commendation is but a poor realization of the hopes and expectations of the anti-slavery men whose re-

joicings were boisterous and long over his election.

For five months he has been in Congress. The

question of slavery, in its various aspects, has been up repeatedly for discussion. The fugitive law has been executed with atrocities equal to anything that its bloodiest advocates could have anticipated or

desired. The North has been insulted and outraged.

wise and patriotic man! Alas! that he should so

well have merited the deep damnation of such praise.

THE ALLEGED SELLING OF MASSACHUSETTS

CITIZENS INTO SLAVERY.—In the Senate, May 14, the report of the Special Committee asking to be

discharged from the consideration of the subject of

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, by

and with the advice and consent of the Council, be and hereby is authorized to procure the release from

slavery of the four inhabitants of Massachusetts re

Mr. Warren, of Suffolk, spoke in favor of the

adoption of the report of the Committee. It was impossible to say whether or not they were inhabi-

tants of this State; they may have only presed through it in pursuit of their colling. Mr. Bassett said that the fact of their being citizens could be proved in twenty minutes by the shipping master,

who shipped them as citizens of this State,

Mr. Keyes followed in an able and characteristic

speech. He was opposed to the resolution in one respect, and that was, that it looked like making the

confession that Massachusetts is not a power among the States. It says we will not ask redress from the

Resolved, That the Governor of the Commonwealth

and laws of the United States; and after due inquiry,

is hereby authorized to procure, if possible, their re-lease either by purchase or otherwise, and to draw on the treasury for such means, as may be necessary to

Several amendments were offered and rejected.

The resolve of Mr. Walker was accepted by Mr. Hazewell, after the words 'either by purchase or otherwise' had been stricken out, and was then or-

dered to a third reading by a vote of 30 to 5-Messrs Beard, Brinley, Fisher, Cary and Warren

ame, warrants be drawn accordingly.

and its citizens kidnapped and mordered, and

ase purpose

to my humble means.

wisdom and patriotism."

oppressing degrading and

J. R. GIDDINGS.

Very respectfully,

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES. U.S., ?

stand that a race had been created worthy only the fetter and the lash.

Every Whig present and voting, from the County of Norfolk—the representations from Roxbury, Dorchester, and even Dover—voted to deprive themselves of the very securities of personal liberty provided in the Constitution. They voted themselves and constituents the willing and abject seris and subjects of the slaveholding tyranny. They voted themselves the aiders and abettors of kidnapping themselves the aiders are the aide having hold of Smith on the shoulder; I saw Ridgely reach into his pocket, and draw out a pistol, saying, 'You damned black son of a bitch, I've got you now;' I then saw Ridgely fire the pistol; he shot over his shoulder; I understood Sayder to say, 'Drop him;' I heard Smith say, 'Don't men, don't;' I am positive that Ridgely's left hand was on Smith's shoulder, at the time he fired with his right hand; I did not see the officers first take hold of Smith; I stroments of slave-breeders, who raise human besides the officers first take hold of Smith; I filter are on the Southern plantations beings so the sign foll Sayder and Ridgely's turned round fond of subjection, degradation and service used. shoulder, at the time he fired with his right hand; I did not see the officers first take hold of Smith; after Smith fell, Snyder and Ridgely turned round and walked away towards the Railroad; I started dience, as these men, they are in their proper stafter them, and followed them to Parson's tayern; I tions, and no further efforts should henceforth be after them, and followed them to Parson's tavern; I was in company with Allen Bowsin and James made to relieve them from the bondage to which Boggs, part of the way; I was about a square off they are so well adapted. It would be no hardship made to relieve them from the bondage to which to the voters against the bill we are considering, in they were all reduced—if it is possible to reduce them—to the condition of slaves, and condemn them to the rice fields of the Carolinas, to drag out the of my house at the time; I first noticed three men one colored and two white men; I then heard the report of a pietol, when the colored man fell; when I first saw them, I did not see a pistol in the hands remainder of their lives. They might, to be sure recoil before the hard labor and coarse fare, but they are ulterly incompetent to experience the pangs of personal degradation. To be at the feet of a negro driver appears to be their supreme delight and am man was endeavoring to escape; the white men stood four or five minutes afterwards, when they would go. I did not see Smith have Ridgely's finger in his

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, MAY 28, 1852.

THE SLAVE-HUNTER IN PANEUIL HALL On Saturday afternoon, Fancuil Hall was denselfilled with a curious multitude, drawn together by housand diverse motives, to listen to what migh fall from the lips of DANIEL WEBSTER, the great slav hunter and brazen advocate of slave-catching, wh and been announced as the orator of the occasion One of the galleries was occupied by the ladiesthe other, by the members of the Methodist General Conference, now in session in this city. Previous to Mr. W's appearance, 'Father Taylor' was loud! called for, who came forward, and among other thing said. ' Daniel Webster has been my candidate for the Presidency for seventeen years, and will continue t be until he goes to heaven! As for the Presidency Mr. Webster will never attain to it, in spite of th pertinacious support; and as for getting to heaver his chance seems equally hopeless, during the bound less ages of eternity, i. e. if the doctrine of eternal damnation is true.

· Facilis descensus Averni, Sed revocare gradum — Hoc opus, hic labor est.

It would be interesting to know how much debauery and intoxication, and to what extent slave-hunt ing is allowed in the heaven which ' Father Taylor had in his mind's eye for the distinguished object o his idolatry; whether he 'thinks to bear him company thither, as the 'faithful dog' follows the Indian : and whether he is prepared to shout,

With such as he, where'er he be, May I be saved or damned.

In all charity, we trust hot.

Seriously-what can be more censurable, or more ar with all just ideas of heavenly purity and grace than such language from one claiming to be a minister of Louis Christ as applied to the champion of the hel-

lish Fugitive Slave Law ? Some allowance must be made for the highly impressible and strongly impulsive character of Father Taylor; still, the act admits of no justification, bu

calls for shame and confusion of face. Mayor Seaver presided, and opened the meeti by a short address, in which he said, . We have as sembled in this Cradle of American Liberty to mee Mr. an honored fellow-citizen, one whom we always de-Summer by his silence has carned from the slave- light to see and hear.' Now, what can be more incongruous or insulting than the occupancy of such hall by the Great Slave-Hunter and his 'retainers'they to 'honor' him, and to be delighted at his hideous presence, and he to play the flatterer, parasite, and hypocritical pretender to the love of justice, lib erty and religion? Yet the Mayor had the audacity to declare, as though in absolute mockery of the hu man understanding, 'This is the appropriate place to selling subjects of Massachusetts into slavery in Texas, coming up, Mr. Hazewell offered the follow-ing resolve as a substitute for the report: meet him' !!!-- bim who has done more to debauch the noral sentiment of the whole country, since the 7th of March, 1850, than any other public man who has ever held office under the national government !him who glories in crushing the weak, plundering the poor, seeing the fugitive hunted like a partridge upon cently sold in Texas on the charge of attempting to aid in the escape of a slave, provided such relief is practicable; and that for the expenses attending the the mountains, and giving eternal guaranties to keep millions of his countrymen (as white as himself) in chattel servitude ! 'The appropriate place'-the place consecrated to liberty as the birthright of every human being, and made famous by revolutionary appeals in consequence of a three-penny tax on tea! He comes hither,' continued the Mayor, 'by the manimous invitation of both branches of the City Government, without distinction of party, to exchange with us the kind congratulations and warm sympathies of the heart.' Let this be rememberedt will be remembered, hereafter, with shame and confusion of face by posterity. 'Unanimous invitation'! Not a single man on the Board of Aldermen or Common Council to stand in the gap, or record a virtu-General Government, for we do not expect it; but you may make slaves of our citizens, and we will be content to purchase them, and restore them to freedom. If Massachusetts was an independent graded, and dead to every emotion of humanity, lost power, he would be in favor of declaring war against to every feeling of self-respect ! 'No more agreeable Texas for this act, and would be one of the first who date can ever devolve on me,' said the Mayor, adduty can ever devolve on me, said the Mayor, adwould volunteer in its prosecution.

Mr. Walker offered the following as an amenddressing Mr. Webster, than that of now welcoming you, in behalf of the City Government, and of the Citizens of Boston, within these hallowed walls' Will Mayor Seaver tell us how that Colossal Traitor be directed to inquire into the arrest of four men sup-posed to be citizens of Massachusetts in the State of Texas, and under the laws of that State sold into sla-hearkened to the divine command, 'Remember them rexas, and under the law of that State sold into slavery; to ascertain for what crime they have been thus punished; whether they were fairly tried, had the adv_tage of counsel, and whether their arrest and punishment were authorized by the Constitution that are in bonds as bound with them, and imagined himself and his family endeavoring to escape from the hell of Southern slavery, with Webster on their trail. at the head of a gang of ruffians seeking their destrucif the Governor, with the advice of the Council, shall deem it right and proper for the Commonwealth to interfere for the release of said citizens, the Governor tion? Circumstances affect the judgment, as well a alter cases. In declaring how agreeable it was welcome the Scourger of the Defenceless and Hunter

> perfectly. Affinities blend. · Devil with devil damned,

of the Outcast, the Mayor defined his own position

As the climax of effrontery, Mr. Webster was assured by the Mayor- We welcome you as a friend whom we value, as a fellow-citizen whom we honor, and who has done honor to us, [1] as the F con champion of constitutional liberty and the RIGHTS OF MAN'! Think of Judas Iscariot, after his betrayal of Christ, receiving a welcome on account of

tions of our country'! That tells the whole story The Presidential election is approaching; and, beyor all doubt, this reception meeting was called mainly with reference to securing the good will of this form idable fraternity. It was a stroke of political demagogueism, too palpable to decrive the most stupid of the clerical conclave aforesaid. If they had not been in religious league and fellowship with the Southern man-thieves, they would have spurned the compliments showered upon them on that occasion; and when Mayor Scaver 'assured them that there is n community which holds more firmly than ours to the conviction, that religious faith is the only foundation of civil l'berty,' they should promptly have illustrated that faith by pointing to the Court-House in chains, the Sims brigade, and the abducting of the victim by the city authorities,-and also by referring to the laudations and honors bestowed upon the Great Slave Hunter himself! Very few of the throng in Fancuil Hall were able

His voice was feeble, his articulation difficult, and his manner dull. It is the conviction of those who were present, with whom we have conversed, that he was partially affected by that 'strong drink,' to the de- doubtless smile at this category; but it is much basing influence of which he has so often yielded; so that when he said, in the course of his harangue, Ye men of Boston, drink no strong potations, t seemed like a homily on honesty by one who had

just been detected in some act of petty larceny. The speech, as revised by himself, duly appeared in the daily papers of Monday; administering to the selfconceit and vanity of a people whose love of flattery is inordinate, dealing in empty generalities about virtue, liberty, religion, Divine Providence, and the like, and winding up with a culogy upon the unparalleled beneficence of Boston, and the superlative excellence

It is not difficult to imagine the jubilant roar that must have passed through Pandemonium, in spite of adamentine chains and penal fires,' when, addressing the elerical brotherhood, Mr. Webster, in his usu al devout and disinterested strain, said- We see here, to-day, delegate members from one of the and others, should date their pieces, not after the greatest Christian denominations [and therefore to be Quaker method, but just as the world's people' do ;specially flattered] in the United States, coming from thus, 'September 15,' instead of '8th month, 15th'the North probably, [quite probable !] certainly from the South and West, [ay, the South-that gives the wine its flavor.] And who is not glad to see them [Ay, who that is aspiring to the Presidential chair, and needs their aid to come within sight of it !- who that strengthening, purifying and elevating character; and goes for slave-catching, and has no occasion to feel rebuked by their presence !] As for myself, gentle- extract from it may be found on our last page, in men, I bid you welcome, IThe Methodist Conference now rose in a body, not a blush being seen on Rogers, the friendly spirit of which, whether emanat any cheek. What must be the real character and position of that Conference, when such a profligate an | extracts we may give as we shall find room hereafter traitor can proffer them a welcome? Would its mem bers have allowed themselves to appear in Fancuil Hall, if the speaker had been Joshua R. Giddings, Horace Mann, or John G. Palfrey? Not they!] I bid you welcome to Fancuil Hall, the birth-place of American liberty-[which liberty means the right to own as many slaves as one can steal or purchase, and to hold in one hand the Declaration of Independence, derstanding may be had in relation to Building Asand in the other the slave-driver's lash !! Welcome to Boston-Iforever rendered illustrious by its sacrifice of Thomas Sims, and for having conquered the prejudices arising from humanity and a sense of eternal justice ! We welcome you for your many Christian virtues, and for the good you have accomplished in this country and abroad.' [What is the exact moral difference between the Methodist Conference and Daniel Webster? Do not the parties understand each other? I know something of Charles Wesley. Deine at a great age, shortly after our independence was secured, these were his last words: 'The workmen die, but the work goes on.' [Surely, Charles

Though Mr. Webster promised to avoid political topics in his address, he contrived to signify, and to say, that he had not a repentant thought in regard to

A SUDDEN EJECTMENT.

On Monday morning, the editor of the Com seealth, Elizur Wright, appears to have been unceremoniously ejected from his post, and his place occupied by Charles List; but for what reason, no one could surmise, as nothing appeared in the columns of that sheet, either from Mr. Wright or Mr. List, to enlighten the patrons thereof, on that score. by Mr. Wright, which, he says, Mr. List refused to publish in the Commonwealth, though the latter had promised to print any thing he would indite. He says he has been obliged to relinquish his position, simply because one of his two partners, Mr. List, professes to think he can make a more readible and profitable paper than Mr. W. can. To be compelled to walk the plank in this summary manner, he thinks is very unjust; and we confess it looks, upon the face of it, despotic and sanguinary. Certainly, not to allow him to bid adicu to the readers of the Commonwealth savors of meanness seldom paralleled. On the whole, this is very cool piece of management, and cannot fail to

he collective understanding and mind of the nation ! The fate of Mr. Wright, since he started the Chronotype, has been singularly diversified -now in and now out, now up and now down-with almost mechanical adroitness. And yet, no one has been more assiduous to please and propitiate than himself. With principle long since thrown to the winds-dabbling the various reforms of the day just enough to make them the hooks whereby to fish out a living-smiling upon bargains, compromises and coalitions—lauding a Father Mathew and a Louis Kossuth just inproportion to their cowardly recreancy to their own principlesand ignoring the only radical movement in the country for the abolition of slavery-he again finds himself thrown from the saddle, not for any of these specifications, but because others more adroit have esired to display their horsemanship in his place and so have effected his overthrow. Verily, he has his reward. Still, we think that, in the present in-

wealth has published Mr. Wright's valediction, with Mr. List's explanation and defence. Mr. L. denies the accuracy of some of Mr. W's statements; but we see no sufficient justification for his having refused, in the first instance, the small privilege to Mr. W. to be seard by the readers of the Commonwealth. Nothing s lost by a magnanimous course.

as applied to the Supreme Court of that State for a of resolutions of a radical character, pertaining t tritish seamsn imprisoned for his color. The court is the proceedings, are postponed the hearing of the case till next January. The proceedings,

to hear at all connectedly the speech of Mr. Webster.

Wesley did not mean slave-breeding or slave-catching; and yet that is the work going on, by day and by night, in this country, in the prosecution of which

no one seems more interested than Daniel Webster. his slave-catching villany and other deeds of dark-

The valediction of Mr. Wright is a curious of historical, lachrymal, complacent, jubilant, critical expository, with a dissertation on slave-catching, and defence of the U. S. Constitution from the charge of sanctioning that pursuit-Mr. Wright having ascertained, (most, satisfactorily to himself,) both from English Grammar (!) and American History, (!!) that there is not a stain or shadow of any such scoundrel obligation in that instrument -a discovery which Washington, Marshall, Jefferson, Adams, were too blind to make, and which, from the time of the adoption of the Constitution to the present hour has been scouted by all the Congresses, all the Courts, all the Legislative assemblies, and all the people, -excepting Mr. Wright and a few others, whose knowledge English Grammar and American History transcends

stance, he has been treated very shabbily. N. B. Since the above was in type, the Com

Mr. Mathew, British Consul in South Caroling,

the 'Medium' has no literary-taste or inclination and is beyond suspicion. If, however, we are asked whether we are satisfied that these lucubrations are from the 'spirits' indicated by name, we candidly reply, that we are not, inasmuch as (aside from many other difficulties) they bear none of the marks of the writings of those 'spirits' while they sojourned here below; the style of each so closely resembling tha of the others as to destroy personal identity, and to seem the product of one mind. Now, there seems t be no sound reason why, if he can communicate his thoughts at all, John C. Calhoun should not be able to express himself with characteristic terseness and strength; and so of the others, each in his own way. But this is not the case. It strikes us, too, as som what singular, that those sturdy spirits, Fox, Penn, which is not even as our friend Post would write Of the sentimen's embodied in this volume, we need only say, that, if they are not marked by any peculiar force or originality, they are of a consolatory

ing from him or not, we heartily reciprocate. Other Building and Loan Associations: their Character, Operations and Advantages. By W. P. Smith. Boston: Moore & Crosby, Printers, No. 1 Water

man, the Earl of Selkirk, and conceived in the spirit of true philanthropy, have taken root, even in the unfruitful soil of England; so that now, upwards of two thousand Societies, with an annual income of four million sterling, are in full and active operation there

But a still more important portion of David Wes

ion for the Relief of Destitute Colored Fugitives :pleasure, because it shows that an active philanthropy has been at work in Canada to relieve the necessities of a class, 'meted out and trodden under foot by a bloody tyranny in this horribly cruel land, from the fear of man exercises a control. In the sponr law, the African slave trader is a print in felon; and in the sight of Heaven, an effective beyond the ordinary depth of human guit, is no brighter past of our history, than that records the measures which have been about the government, at an early day, and at a times since, for the suppression of this traffic would call on all the true sons of New Early co-operate with the laws of man, and the law Heaveni If there he, within the extra the care in the car knowledge or influence, any participates traffic, let us pledge ourselves here, upon his of Plymouth, to extirpate and destrop a fit that the land of the Palgrims should be shame lorger. I hear the sound of the hams see the smoke of the furnaces, where he and fetters are still forged for human limb. In the visages of those, who, by steathand sintle labor in this work of hell, foul and cark a celabor in this work of hell, foul and car's and come the artificers of such instruments from and torture. Let that spot be purified, or cease to be of New England. Let it be perfectly the purified of the purified of the purified of the circle of human symphisms human regards, and let civilized and send have no communion with it. I would include have no communion with it. I would include her altar, that they execute the wholesom the railtar, that they execute the wholesom the ceasury seventy of the law. I moke the misse of our religion, that they proclaim its demonstration of these crimes, and add its solemn sunfaces of these crimes, and add its solemn sunfaces of these crimes, and add its solemn sunfaces whenever or wherever there may be a something whenever or wherever there may be a something whenever or wherever there may be a something the purifical terms.

pulpit is false to its frust. I call upon the se-chant, who has reaped his harvest upon the se-that he assist in scouring from those sess the war pirates that ever infested them. Thus reads a part of Daniel Webster's Plymouth, in 1820. Now let us notice see the which have been taking place within a leg !! Look at Daniel Webster, lending his powerful ence to create and sustain the Fagilire Sare Larlaw which none can obey, while they lore thereby bor as themselves, and do unto other as the have others do unto them. The larguage of Brid. the death of Saul and Jonston, seems appropriate view of the picture here presented :- The len Israel is slain upon thy high places; has at mighty fallen! Tell it not in Gath, publik in the streets of Askelon; lest the daughter of Philistines rejoice, lest the daughter of the streets of the streets of the streets of the streets. cumcised triumph. Ye mountains of Gibes, was be no dew, neither let there be rain upon . fields of offerings: for there the shield of the site of the shield of Sauly as the shield fallen, and the weapons of war perished.

with this guilt, within the hearing of its ruck pulpit is false to its trust. I call upon the fire

Plymouth, May 17, 1852.

MR. PHILLIPS IN STRACTSE. The following and the Syracuse League :-

Mn. PHILLIPS IN STARS.

the Syracuse League:

To Wendell Phillips, Esq. of, Boren, in Sunday evening in the Carl Hall, in the an immense an incree, the Carl Hall, in the an immense an incree. In the Molitable could not get into the was a great rush. He held the audience by his cloquence for an hour and a hall, in beautiful and able development of the resulting and alle development of the place of siavery on this continent. In the property of the country of the property of the resulting and the development of the place of the resulting of the property of the property of the place of t

appears by the report in the New York Herald-it was said by-

NO DWION WITH STAYOU

was said by—

Rev. Mr. Ray, (a colored brother)—Do not go away; I have something very interesting to tell you. Two years ago, a poor, panting colored man came to this city from Maryland. He became a cook in a vessel between this port and Provide ce. He was discovered, and a man went to him and said he should go to Maryland with him. He refused to do so, and then a charge of stealing was got up against him. He was put in prison, and his master came to his cell, and demanded the boy as his property. John McKecown would not consent. He said the boy must be tried on the charge of stealing. His lawyer and friends advised him to plead guilty. He did so, and was sent to prison. Steps were taken to get him out; but the idea was abandoned, as it was feared it would be known by his master. However, as the time drewnigh that his period of imprisonment had expired, the brothren felt very uneasy, and Dr. Pennington went to Albany, and succeeded in getting Gov. Hunt to release him. His time is not out until to morrow; but he is flying to-day beyond the reach of his enemics. (Applause.)

(Applause.)
A Brother here stated that the owner wrote to keeper of one of the prisons, asking him where the imprisonment expired, but his lotter was never an

Mr. Ray-Oh! yes. I forgot to mention that.

The modus operandi of the defeat of the reclama tion is, by the above extract, quite satisfactorily ex-plained. These facts, without comment, are submit-ted to the public. By the act of the Governor of New York, committed with a full knowledge of the position of matters and its results, the owner of the slave Dudley, alias Snowden, has been deprived of his property, and a convicted felon once more ed to prey upon the property of the citizens of the North. Whatever remedies in the premises the claimant has, civil or otherwise, against any of the

New York, May 17, 1852.

From the Columbia (Pa.) Spy, May 8. THE KILLING OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE AT COLUMBIA.

In the last number of our paper, we published what we believed to be—and what has since proved to be, so far as it went—a correct account of the attempt of officers Snyder and Ridgely to arrest fugitive slave, named WILLIAM SMITH, in which the latter officer shot the slave, while in their custody. A contemporary, in speaking of the affair, says ou article was 'very guarded.' So it was. Written few hours after the occurrence, when great excite-ment prevailed among all classes of our citizens, and when the facts were not fully known, we were care ful to furnish a fair and impartial account of what we now believe-after the excitement has subsided, and the public have been able to form an opinion from what they have heard of the testimony—to have been a most unjustifiable murder, committed without any provocation whatever-by a man, too, who had the reputation of being a fearless and good officer. Facts sustain us in this opinion. In broad daylight, two officers—one a large, heavy-built man, the other a man of medium size, with only one hand—arrest a fugitive slave. The slave struggles to get away and whilst endeavoring to do so, the larger officer draws a pistol and shoots him down. The officers then walked off-to the great discredit of our citi-

zens—and were permitted to pursue the course whither they would go.

On Thursday night, immediately after an inquest was held over the body of Smith, J. W. Fisher, Esq., sent a telegraphic dispatch of the murder to John L. Thompson, Esq., the efficient Prosecuting Attorney for this county. Mr. T. came up on Friday, and after hearing the facts in the case, directed Esquire Fisher to summon all the witnesses to appear at office on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at which time he office on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at which time he would attend and take the testimony, to forward to Governor Bigler, in order that he may judge of the nature of the affair, and of the propriety of granting a requisition on Governor Lowe, of Maryland, for the delivery of Ridgely. Mr. Thompson appeared at the time appointed, and conducted the examination of the witnesses with overhands. amination of the witnesses with much ability. The

result of that examination we give below :-John Williams (colored) sworn-On Thursday, the John Wattams (colored stoors—On Thursday, the 29th ult., in the lower part of Columbia, where I was at work, in the afternoon, I saw two men arrest William Smith; didn't see any paper in their hands. Before they placed their hands on him, heard Snyder say to the other man, 'Catch him;' they then laid hold of him-one on each side; didn't hear them say anything to Smith; he struggled and tried to pull away from them; was in a stooped position all the while; think he did not at any time get his arm away from their hands; from the time they seized Smith until he was shot, could not have been more than two minutes; at the end of the two minutes, the man they call Ridgely fired and shot; Ridgely had a pistol; I did not see Snyder have any instrument; heard the report of the pistol; did not see the pistol at the time Ridgely shot; saw it before; saw Emith fall and turn over on his back; what I mean by struggling is, Smith tried to pull away from the officers; the backs of all were toward me; I was standing about about thirty yards from where Smith was shot, at the time of the occurrence; Smith was lumber: Smith fell. Snyder said to Ridgely, 'Come, give yourself up;' they then Front street, towards the centre of Colum bia ; when the officers first arrested Smith, I heard Snyder tell Ridgely to knock him down; this was when Smith had fallen in the struggle, and had Snyder tell Ridgely to knock that down the struggle, and had when Smith had fallen in the struggle, and had ruised again; did not hear Ridgely make any reply: there were no persons present when the affair hap-pened, except some colore, men on the top of the hoard pile; no effort was made after the affair to de violence to the officers; they were not followed by the crowd; Smith did not live more than two minute after the pistol was fired; from all I saw of the struggle, I think the pistol was fired by design; at struggle, I think the pistor was afree by design, on time had Smith any advantage over the two officers; they had hold of him all the time; suppose officers; they had hold of him all the time; suppose of the hold of him all the time; suppose of the hold of t Ridgely is about six feet, well proportioned; Snyder about as large as Smith; Snyder has but one hand; when Snyder told Ridgely to give hinself up. Ridgely said he would; Smith was working for me; had a wife but no children that I know of.

Henry K. Minnich, sworn—First I heard of the affair was the report of the pistol; at that time was in my house; I ran out im mediately and I went to the place where Smith was lying; there, there was no person present; the officers were then going away around the board-pile; in a persons at work in the yard gather ed; no persons that I saw followed Ridgely and Snyder; from my house, to where Snith was shot is about twenty yards; there was no crowd, mob, or

riotous disturbance on the part of those wh gathered. Levi Tittle, sworn-I was in the alley the tim Ridgely took hold of Snith; was between four and five steps from them; I heard a report of a pistol: I turned round and saw Smith falling; I stopped about a minute before I went to them; I found Smith bleeding very much; did not see any warrant or paper in the hands of Ridgely when he took hold of Smith.

of Smith.

Christmas Johnson, (colored) sworn—I was present on the afternoon Smith was shot; did not see the efficiers until they got to where the affair happened. When I saw them, one was each side of him; had hold of his arm; Smith was in a stooping position at the stooping position at the same of the same is an end of the same in the sam hold of his arm; Saido was in a stooping position a the time I saw them. I saw Ridgely put his hand it his pucket, and draw out a pistol; saw him throw his arm back as if he was going to strike. Snyde said to him, 'Don't shoot him;' did not hear Ridge ly say anything, but he shot immediately afterwards. They both had hold of Smith, with their backs towards me; I saw both officers have hold of Smith; Ridgely had hold with one arm, while he put the other in his pocket, and drew out his pistol. Smith other in his pocket, and drew out his pistol. Smith was in a stooping position at the time Ridgely shot, t was on top of a board-pile at the time; no person interfered with the officers to rescue Smith; during the time I saw then, Smith had not yet succeeded in getting loose; after Smith fell. Snyder said to Ridgely, you will have to give yourself up; Ridgely said he would, and they staited off; no person followed them that I saw; Smith lived about two minutes after he was shot.

minutes after he was shot.

James Boggs, (colored) sworn—I saw Smith when Snyder and Ridgely arrested him; they caught him by the breast of the jacket; Smith said, 'Men, what do you mean?' Ridgely put his hand in his pocket, drew out his pistol and cocked it, and said to Smith, 'Now I've got you, you black son of a bitch;' Smith tried to get away; I went down the alley, and got about thirty steps, when I heard the report of a pistol; I then went back, and saw Smith lying on the ground, gasping; I did not see any persons interfere with the officers.

From the Dedham Gazette.

voting in the negative.

THE BILL to secure to the people of Massachuser that the right of Trial by Jury, and the benefit of Habeas Corpus, as guarantied by the Constitution, was defeated in the House of Representatives on Saturday last. Most of the Democrats and Free Soiters voted for it, and nearly, if not quite all the of many distinguished strangers from distant parts of Whigs voted against it. It is simply saying to the

and fear, onnen and sax many on a char horses on the ce of the ce of the ce only property of the interest, but also only property of a memoral form and thereby for a lefactory of a night of

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e ef Devis, in appropriate in The boauty of how one the publish it out aghters of the uneishoon, let there pon you, not af the unjuly as though he are the mighty. 2. 3.

Interest subjects, from Rev. Daniel Foster, o ord, one of the most efficient agents the Anti-Coord one of the most carried agents the Anti-Series Secrety has every sent forest to processim the series of impartial liberty. Earnest and eloquent, series in the auti-slavery cause, clear and easy in to mener of pre-enting his subject, and, above all. he manner of preceding his sandject, and, above all the imperial and nign-toned scandard whereby he made conduct of men, the measures of government, per de conquet of mes, and the pretensions, the pie penalty of the corgs, and the precentions, the pieof the reagan of the Church, he commanded the noris to teach. These lectures were a faithful prestation of the principles and doctrines of the Masartistics of the principles and uncertines of the Maswheelts And caseer, ourdery. Of course, to our great was rank manner of the most enlighten designates, with the exceptions, know no other present to the word hand the priests, whatever did not ments with, or has not been adopted by the Church, substity. In these lectures, Mr. Foster did not a lite priests infidels, until he had proved them to be rebly entitled to the name; and the Church a is to nearly change only when he had proved she was usered of deals. Our clergy will, in future, 1 oisk be a little chary how they apply the term infi his be a little charge in the charge of falchood be days in their consecrated faces. I may, however, hastaken. Hast who had never read the Liberator, or any

Mr. Garrison's writings, believing the statements thee who lie for the glory of God, and dissimpart for the good of the State, were amazed at the asshoods that have so long been put in circulation, a frestill the prejudices of men more honest-heart of hen these missionaries of falsehood and dissimuhon. Any thing to prevent people from hearing mi conversing on anti-slavery subjects is acceptable payr and praise' to all those who sit in the valley middlew of a pro-slavery church.

list in the late labors of Mr. Poster, the work as und a new phase, and surely a most favorable one. armed his message from house to house, from sop to shop, not allowing himself any considerabe pertion of his time for rest by day, and as lit

Our conservative, pro-slavery politicians, in Church State, have always succeeded in keeping the ant of the people away from anti-slavery meeties. They did the same, to a great extent, in the one we are reviewing. But they were caught in per own craftiness. Mr. Foster did not depend upon is adjence as the only medium to reach the gencosscience; but, like the faithful and successfu laborer in any cause, he carried his word of mercy, eilertation and reproof, to individual hearts, wheth er ther would bear or forbear. This may properly be alled the first anti-slavery work performed in this torn. A single lecture, heard by a few, could easily lied down by many, and as soon be forgotten. All the old appliances, usually resorted to, were much tinto requisition. Garrison and his infidelity were heard louder and further than the parish bell that sensuaced the lecture hour; at least, it had mir effet, for there are those who had rather die

The eld story, that Garrison was a mere pretender

faling 'abolition the pretence to hid his erest allerer aim, i. c. the 'overthrow of the church and thrzy and all law,' was as gravely repeated for the seandth time, as the great commandment given Sinai, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness agains thy neighbor -yet, with all this, no there than the reads expect, we had increasing audiences from first blat; and whatever else may become of this effect. we have two way-marks established beyond cavil. lst. Mr. Foster invited, challenged the elergy or laity to take the platform, and rebut him if they could, or defend themselves; and no one accepted. 2d. It cannot be denied, that the very best men in the shurch, bearing the most spotless. Christian characters, attended all Mr. Foster's lectures, inviting him to their houses, and ununimously approving the hightoned Christian standard by which he had tried the Church, the State, and Government. Neither the ministers, nor deacons, nor politicians, can deny this statement; yet they took good care not to be present; ar having by their own labor made our cause unopular, they were restrained by fear of the works of heir own hands. But they are ill at ease-they are troubled. They can not say, Great peace have they who love the righteous law, and nothing shall "They feel guilty before God, but more guilty eferemen; but they fear men more than God. In his awful presence, they are all anti-slavery men; they dread the presence of anti-slavery men more m they do God, for God is not always at their side, andably admir.istering keen rebuke, as we aboli-

I speak more particularly of our religious teachers ad professors. We do not expect our traders and meises to embrace any cause until it will pay,est in the sweet peace of conscious rec itude, but in follows and dimes. We look, and we have a right to look, to the minister of Christ for aid and co-operaion in every philanthropic work, And be it known a the four clergymen of this town, that we never did onk to the real minister of Christ, without receivby faithful support.

It is in the power of our four clergymen to create, a this town, a healthy anti-slavery sentiment, that all soon render unnecessary any foreign aid; besides family a safe retreat to any fugitive slave. But that is their vocation? Whining at the low state of migan - the inefficacy of the preached word. table ten days, I heard the Orthodox minister deploring the cold indifference of his people; telling then that he was tempted to believe his words were a water spilt upon the ground—that their hearts Pre callage to the great concerns of death and eterni--that Israel did not know his people-did not conthe the things that make for their peace; but then, he had good care to tell them it was 'the devil, he her it was the devil, that tempted him to believe From such a priesthood and church, what has world to expect? Preperell, May 20, 1352. A. H. W.

VISIT TO PALL RIVER. PRIEND GARRISON :

Is the letter, giving an account of my labors as tabatiport, there are several mistakes, attributa-I suppose, to the illegibility of my chirography. ould like in correct one of them, where the mistake is not quite obvious to the reader. In the senbase, to make the brotherhood of man such my on earth as is the perfect and holy union of the last word should have been 'Acaren.' Beather mistakes will be corrected, at once, by the inglight reader, and, therefore, I will not notice

in accordance with previous announcements, I vento Fell River last Monday. I had an experience then, which will interest, I think, your readers. We and not get a hall for less than five dollars per evesail to it was thought best to speak in the oper Dis experiment was tried on Wednesday evefrom the ste a of the market, on Main street a radience of some four hundred gathered, and tard attentively for an hour. Notice was given the fourth lecture of the course would be delivand in the same place, the next evening. A still sumber assembled there, and they gave good on for an hour and a half. The friends of

their funds, wherever hall-hire is extravagantly high, by holding their meetings in the free temple of Na ture, if the weather is such as to make it safe, and the speaker willing to talk outside the house.

I spent the days in earnest effort to get subscriber for the Liberator, and offering for sale 'Selections from the Writings of William Lloyd Gurrison,' I obfrom the Writings of William Lloyd Garrison.' I obtained one subscriber, and disposed of twenty-three copies of your book. Some dozen copies had been sold there before I went to Fall River. I was kindly sided in this werk by the ab litionists. Copies of your book are now in the hands of your book are now in the hands of yours book are now in the hands of your book are now in the hands of yours book your book are now in the hands of young men, who never would have read it but for this personal solicitation by the agent. By reading it, I trust they will be converted to the anti-slavery faith.

In making my daily and numerous calls, I had opportunities to give many an anti-slavery lecture to one or half a dozen hearers; and I am persuaded that some of the seed thus sown will bring forth good ty for the future '-namely, against the appointme fruit. I called into all sorts of shops and places of business, and offered the Gospel of Humanity. The the next question. experience thus acquired is sometimes truly rich. For believe a man must get religion, or be lost forever; lative Caucus is a sufficient proof of this.

and he can't get that any where but in the Church.'

But the case is worse than this. Gen. Cushing he and he can't get that any where but in the Church." Well, I thought, this is significant, truly! A rumsame words of pharisaic cant which the corrupt priesthood of this day employ as the shibboleth of their craft! The rum-seller and the slaveholder are the defenders of the American Church. No fact more truly shows the character of the Churches of our land, which worship Mummon, and daily crucify Christ, than this.

It may be interesting to your readers to remark agent of the American Colonization Society, lectured in the vestry of the Unitarian Church, on Sunday evening, urging the people of Concord to give money this country, and in driving them into exile from interesting fact, that there are, to-day, five hundred the American Church, who are only waiting your aid to go out as missionaries to Christianize Africa.' The pastor of the Unitarian Church, and the pastor of the Congregational Church, were present, and approved the scheme of cruelty which Mr. Pratt advocated. jorney of Free Soilers! Well, angels and men! do look at this! The Christianity of America holds half a million of Christ's each one of them to such a fate as fell upon . Uncle Tom, on the plantation of Legree ! Tell, me, then, is G. Abbott, of Lowell, this the Church of Christ, or is it the synagogue of conversion to the religion of the United States Church, is the prayer of
Your brother,
DANIEL FOSTER.

CALAMITOUS DEATH.

Departed this life, in New York city, on the 4th of May, Mr. SIMON BOLIVAR CRANE, of Pepperell, Mass., aged 27 years.

The many noble qualities which were enshrined in tribute to his memory. My personal acquaintance facts in his history I have gathered from unquestionable sources.

From early boyhood, Mr. Crane has labored and struggled like a true Christian hero to promote the welfare of others. Being the eldest son of a widowed mother, and placed in circumstances that called for men known. They have been for three years buying constant industry, he has undauntedly put his shoul- the Hunker vote, annually, and never got it. The der to the wheel, and unshrinkingly kept it there. He Hunkers cheated them in 1849, on Senatorial nominahas for many years given every dollar that a good tion; they cheated them in 1850; they cheated them trade, (paper making.) actively and skilfully purin 1851. Last autumn, the Free Soil County Caucus sued, could command, toward relieving the wants of made concessions they were almost ashamed of those who were dear to him, the suffering that came They nominated two Free Soilers, one liberal Demounder his observation, and promoting the various reforms of the age. Never have I met with a person of right to three Senators, and the Hunkers to none. more generous, unselfish, philanthropic feelings-and What resulted? Of course, the Hunkers bolted just these feelings did not exhale in finely turned senti- as usual, and would have elected three Whigs, but ments, but were promptly put into acts. He abhorred for a happy counter-bolting in the north part of the meanness and tyranny, under whatever disguise and county. however strongly entrenched; and he has, therefore, Ponto, said the boy to his dog, 'jump for this been the steadfast foe of the Northern cotton-lords and Southern man-thieves, and of the atrocious measures dog jumped. 'Again.' Again he jumped. Boy they have concocted and crowded on the nation during a period of unboly alliance. He has been for jump another time. seven years a subscriber to the Liberator, and has illustrated in his daily walk and conversation the exalt- ocrat in Essex county-with that same old biscuit. ed principles of humanity and absolute religion which that journal disseminates,

Mr. Crase was gifted with a mind of more than certain wit and brilliancy of language, and an off-hand frankness and charm of manner, that made him a great favorite in society; though, from his modest and unassuming disposition, he preferred not to be spoken in behalf of unpopular truths, will long exerrise weight in previously dormant circles; and, better still, the good deeds he has done will ever keep his memory green in kindred hearts. The manner of Mr. Crane's death ought to be stated.

But I can hardly summon fortitude to write on this point, in view of the deep and bitter anguish suffered by his feeble mother, by a large family of brothers needless, and would be unpleasant. Suffice it to state, that a very hard winter's work ; a change from a nice and nest to a dirty and disagrecable mill, (he being precise and orderly in his calling, to an unusual degree :) a separation from dear friends with whom he had boarded and taken great enjoyment for some months; a harsh if not unjust letter from one of his late employers, reprimanding him in terms which he considered wholly undeserved-all these, with several lesser annoyances, so wrought on his minus organ of Hone and ardent nature as to dethrone his reason, disgust him with the world, and implant the determination of ending his troubles by viclence. He went to New York, via Worcester and Norwich, on the night of May 3d, and the next forenoon drank laudanum and strangled himself with a pocket-handkerchief in Bixby's hotel. His body could not be obtained by the most strenuous efforts; the vampyre

strange white man just as eagerly and fatally as they do at the corporeity of a strange black man.

The last act in Mr. Crane's career is almost the only act which cannot be regarded by his friends with feelings of gratification and pride. And even in that act, though a ' leap in the dark.' I am sure he must com out right, both from his blameless character, and the infinite justice and tenderness of God, which takes every position, trial, and temptation into account. and deals lovingly with those who stumble or stray.

authorities of that city clutching at the corpse of a

W. S. GEORGE. P. S. The New York Tribune says Mr. Crane was poorly dressed, and had but a few shillings in his pocket.' The first statement I doubt, never having seen him when his apparel was not vastly better than Horace Greeley's. The last statement may go for what it is worth, after I make known the facts the Mr. C., notwithstanding his warm benevolence, has, in conjunction with the brother next himself in years, pointment of Fourth of July orator for Boston.

reform were much gratified with this experiment purchased and paid for a cottage and lot occupied by of field, or rather street preaching. And I would their mother, worth \$1400, and that he leaves no like to suggest to abolitionists the propriety of saving debts of magnitude.

W. S. G. Charlestown, Mass., May 23d, 1852.

VETOES AND APPOINTMENTS.

No man in the State ever lost so many friends in week as Gov. Boutwell within the week just pas His first message on the Liquor Bill lost him all the was trusted as a shrewd manœuvrer; and this reputs tion he cannot spare. As Napoleon said, 'it is wor than a crime, it is a blunder."

But we are not the keepers of his reputation, and may pass to something more important. There is another danger before us. We have 'indemnity for the past '-namely, the Veto, -now, have we secu of General Cushing to the Supreme Court ? This

It is not necessary to say much upon the fitness instance, I went into a large rum saloon, and offered unfitness of this appointment. It speaks for itself, the Liberator and Garrison's book. 'No, sir! I It is not overrating the office to say, that it is the wouldn't read the Liberator, if I could have it for most important appointment since Mr. Sumner's. nothing. Why, Garrison is an infidel, and opposes And it is not overrating either Mr. Cushing's ability the Church. He does a great deal of harm, and or his ill-will to say, that he is, of all men who could makes young men infidels, Sabbath-breakers, Bible- be appointed to that office, the most objectionable to despisers, and agrarians. I go in for the Church. I Free Soilers. The unanimous protest of their Legis

been regarded by the majority of men in Massa seller culogizing the American Church, and using the chusetts, as a disgraced man. Disgraced by his very first entrance on political life, and all its degradir circumstances; disgraced by his treachery, while in Congress, to the anti-slavery men who elected him; disgraced by his whole connection with the Mexican war, (let those who doubt this, ask his own soldiers); disgraced, finally, by his direct violation of his pledge to support the two-thirds nomince of his own party for Senator, a year ago ;-what could ten times h here on a fact of some importance, which came to administrative talents avail to screen such dishenous light two weeks since, in Concord. Mr. Pratt, an as this—or to shields the party which shall appoint as this -or to shield the party which shall appoin him to the Supreme Bench ?

Worse or all, finally, when the subject of the a pointment has not for twenty years been a practising to aid in crushing the spirits of the colored men of lawyer, and shows, in all his actions, no professiona aims or aspirations, but only political ones. Ther their homes and native land. He said, 'It is a most may have been selfish or corrupt men on that bene before, but they have, at worst, been lawyers, wit thousand of the slaves of this country members of some professional reputation to sustain. Have we

ever had a mere politician? What, moreover, shall we say when this very ma has been the bitterest foe of the very party which confirms his nomination; for the Council has a ma

There are men of distinguished professional abilit and unsullied character, who have been named by redeemed and new born children in slavery, exposing rumor to fill this office. To mention none nearer this city, there are Judge Hoar, of Concord, and Hon. J.

On inquiry at Boston, what the objection could Satan? God save the perishing heathen of Africa from to these men, it has been hinted that they were not sufficiently faithful to the Coalition! Has Mr. Cush ing then been so ardent in that duty ?- or is it un pardonable in a Free Soiler to do honorably, wha a Democrat is made a Supreme Judge for doing dis-

If reports be true, it is time that the eyes of the Free Soil party should be fixed upon their Councilmen. Let them be warned in time, that the nomination of Gen. Cushing is too high a price for them to pay for any favor from Gov. Bontwell. If they have bought the Liquor Bill at this price, they have insultthis young man's soul induce me to pay a passing ed the temperance men of the State, who authorized no such transaction. If they expect to buy off hunwith him has been rather slight, but the leading ker opposition to Mr. Rantoul at this price, they will insult the Coalitionists of Essex County, besides making a very poor bargain.

A word more on this last point. Certainly, the

Essex Free Soilers are a long suffering race. They have paid higher and got less than any other set of

Where is that boy? He must be a Hunker Dem-

Really, Mr. Rantoul may cry- Save me from my friends !"-or, can it be that his enemies have suggested the report, that he is to be elected next ordinary force and clearness, united to a very high- nutumn, by this means ?- For it will be hard enough, wrought, susceptible temperament. He possessed a at any rate, for the Free Soilers of his new district to support a Cass or Douglass man, even if that man be Rantoul ;- and to throw in this valuable transaction, in addition, will break up the Free Soil side of the Coalition in that region pretty effectually. This is known in public. The good words he has privately of no consequence to Gov. Boutwell, or Mr. Cushing; to the latter, indeed, it is clear gain ; but it is of some consequence to Mr. Rantoul. He will find it much easier to lose Free Soil votes than to gain Hunker ones, and he must be wise enough to know it. He will find the latter 'indomitable' enough,-especial-

ly after their price has been paid. Let our friends in the Council be careful. It is feared that they are loving their enemies a little too and sisters, and by intimate friends. Details are fast. They have had a specimen of Governor Boutwell's management on the Liquor Bill question; le them not follow too implicitly. It is hardly worth while to propitinte him and his friends by wrecking Mr. Rantoul and the coalition. It cannot be but that the Essex Councillor, at least, will be true to his constituents. How is it with the others ?

One thing is certain. If this thing is done on this pretext, we must get a new stock of metaphors. We have heard of a 'Roland for an Oliver.' We have also heard of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Henceforth those proverbs will be abandoned; and when men wish to describe the climax of all possible bad bargains, they will call it, swallowing a Cushing to pay for a Rantoul. ESSEX COUNTY.

Excursion in the Harbor .- On Tuesday, last week Exercion in the Harbor.—On Tuesday, last week, the city authorities, having as guests the members of the Methodist Conference, now in assision in this city, made an excursion in the harbor. About 590 persons participated in the excursion, and the steamer stopped at Fort Warren and Deer Island. A fine collation was provided at the island, for the whole party, at which the Mayor presided. Speeches were made by several members of the Conference, and by Dr. Beecher of our city. The Daily Zion's Herald thus speaks of the affair:—'Never has such a signal courtees been extended to our General Conference. courtesy been extended to our General Conference before; it is, in fact, the first instance of the kind in the history of our own city. It is appreciated most heartily by the Conference, and will be by the entire Church.'

This is not only an unprecedented, but we think it is a very questionable act, on the part of the city authorities; and, as a tax payer, we register our testimony against it. That it was given with an eve to the Presidental election, as well as their invitation to Webster's Faneuil Hall meeting, we entertain no doubt.

Rev. Thomas S. King has accepted the ap

Kossum at Fansun Hall.—On Friday 18th inst., Kossuth delivered his farewell a the citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall. was filled by the holders of Hungarian the galleries being almost exclusively occ

ladies.

Hon. Myron Lawrence, previous to the arrival of Kossuth, addressed the meeting in commendation of the great Hungarian's cause and mission; and was followed by the Rev. John Pierpont, who argued in favor of the doctrine of intervention. Dr. Kittredge and W. A. White apoke severally a few words, and were followed by the Rev. Mr. Slicer of Baltimore. Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, whose speech was interrupted by the entrance into the hall of Gov. Louis Kossuth.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Henry Wilson, President of the Massachusetts Senate,

ry Wilson, President of the Massachusetts Senate and N. P. Banks, Speaker of the House of Represen

and N. P. Banks, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was chosen to preside.

Mr. Banks in a short, elequent, and most appropriate speech, introduced the illustrious Magyar to the meeting, who, in a speech of two hours in duration, held the sudience in breathless interest.

Kossuth declared that a struggle in Burope was not a chimerical idea—a dream of the republicana;—but a thing resolved upon, and inevitable. He painted the position of France, and the consequences that must issue from it. The revolutionary organization, he said, was complete in Italy, and it was only Austria and Russia that kept the petty sovereigns on their thrones. He spoke of the intense hattred that existed in Hungary against Austria, and urged the American people to express their sympathy for his cause, which was that of liberty for the world.

world.

Kossuth cordially shook hands with many persons, and retired amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers.

DEPARTURE OF Kossurik.—Kossuth and suite took their departure on Tuesday for Albany via Western Railroad. The car set apart for Kossuth was elegantly decorated, by Mr. Wm. Beals, who is as fair in matters of this kind. It was labelled on each side, in large letters, 'The Crafle of Liberty,' and underneath, on one side, were placed the arms of the Commonwealth, and on the other a large star of Columbia. At either end were placed a spread eagle, and underneath, the inscription 'Kossuth.' The four corners were ornamented with four immense pyramidal bouquets. The interior of the car was elegantity testooned and draped with the Stars and Stripes and the Hungarian flag of liberty. These inscriptions were displayed—Magna Charta, Declaration of Independence, Plymouth, Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill.' The engine was also handsomely decorated. The arrangement of the car displayed the good taste of Mr. Twychell, the Superintendent of the road, to great advantage. DEPARTURE OF KOSSUTH .- Kossuth and suite took

road, to great advantage,
About two hundred ladies and gentlemen had ga thered to give the Magyar a farewell greeting. At 8 o clock the cars started, three cheers were given for Kossuth, which he acknowledged by bowing, and in a few moments he was lost to sight. So ended the visit of Kossuth to the Cradle of Liberty.

Kossuth visited Fall River. May 13th, where h was received by a committee of arrangements, two military and several fire companies, and a crowd of cicizens. He spoke in the Town Hall, \$1 admittance being charged. The audience was quite large, notwithstanding the prevalence of a storm.

ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH IN ALBANY .- Albany, May 18 -Kossuth reached our city this alternoon at 4 o'clock, and was met at the terry landing by the Secretary of State, the Mayor of the City, and other State and City dignitaries, and an immense crowd of citi-zens, who welcomed his arrival with hearty cheers. A. Kossuth stepped upon the platform, the Mayor took him by the hand, and addressed him briefly, to which Kossuth made a short reply, thanking him for his warm and kindly welcome, and expressing his gratification at reaching once more the soil of the great State that first received and welcomed him to a

A Kossuth was then escorted to the Capitol, where he was addressed by Gov. Hunt, and welcomed in the name of the State.

MATERIAL AID TO KOSSUIH IN NEW ENGLAND.

The following are the sums, so far as we can asce tain them, received by Governor Kossuth, either by donation or sale of Hungarian bonds, during his visit to New England : IN CONNECTICUT.

JPS Volvertiges o

At Stamford,	\$500
New Haven,	380
Meriden,	45-\$420
IN MASSACHUSETT	ns. gall foliate folia
Meeting in Springfield,	152
Mr. George Merriam,	452-8504
Meeting in Northampton,	546
Mr. J. Clark,	100-\$545
Brookfield,	MB-00 M 1510
Nantucket,	178
Worcester,	635
Westboro'.	100
Natick,	37
East Abington-Abner Curti-	
Charlestown,	424
Mr. Jacob Foss,	350-\$774
Lowell Meeting,	1203
Mr. Livingston,	100
Factory Girls,	60-\$1363
Framingham,	62
Roxbury,	361
Pawtucket,	200
Lynn, with the interesting the	500
New Bedford-Rodney French	1, 100
Plymouth,	372
Concord.	400
Lexington,	100
West Cambridge,	100
Salem.	812
Fall River,	502
Chelses,	
Sundry donations,	117 var 1000
First meeting in Faneuil Hall,	2447 119
Second " " "	1131
From the Gallery at Banquet,	331
German meeting.	440
Dr. Beek, at Cambridge,	100
Other donations,	The Control of the Co
	641-\$6073
From Bangor, Me.,	200
1001,	015 000
	\$15,099

Jacob Foss, of Charlestown, has po Kossuth a purse containing \$350 in gold; also \$100 the Charlestown Committee who received him.

Particulars of the Klamath Indian Massacre.—At Happy Camp, which is situated twenty miles below Sciad Valley, the miners passed a law amongst themselves, that no Indians should be allowed to come to this place: if they did, they were to be shot instantly. When the Indians agent, McKee, passed up the river and formed a treaty with these Indians, the miners informed him of the law which they had made for their protection against Indian depredations. Mr. McKee communicated this to the Indians. Last Janusry, an Indian from Sciad Valley said he was not alraid to go down to Happy Camp, and down he started, and no sooner had he arrived there, than he was shot dead whilst crossing the creek, near the camp. Last week the Indians made preparations to fight the miners. The squaws started for Scott Valley, and the Indians sent word down to the Happy Camp miners that they were going to kill three of their men, for the one they had killed. The Happy Camp miners, on hearing this, came up to Long Barr, within four miles of the Indian Ranch. Here they were joined by another party, and marched up in the night, and at early dawn surrounded the Indian Ranchera. A number of the Indians stepped out of their houses and were shot.

They set fire to the ranch, and smothered out the

They set fire to the ranch, and smothered out the They set fire to the ranch, and smothered out the Indians. When an Indian would break from the ranch, they would shoot him down. In this way they shot forty Indians, and not one escaped from the rancheria. One of these Indians had eight balls shot through his body before he fell to the ground.—Amongst all of the dead, there was only one squaw found, and she was the Indian chief's daughter.

During the battle, two white men were shot with arrows; one of whom was shot in the thigh, and the other in the breast; the arrow passed between two ohis ribs. Their wounds are not considered mortal. The men are now improving, and in a short time will be able to resume their labor. What this will end in, time will determine.

Receipts of Benevolent Societies.—The receipts of our leading Benevolent Societies, during the past year, as appears from their annual reports, are as follows, viz: Am. Home Missionary Society, total, \$160 062 25 Am. S. S. Union, donations, \$45,836 54; total, Am. Tract Society, donations, \$116,404 41; Am. Bible Society, donations not given; A. B. C. F. M., receipts for the last nine

n Post of the 14th inst, p The Boston Post of the 14th inst. published in pipelment, which was almost wholly occupied by tree letters from B. F. Hallett. They are extremely ing, prosy, dirt-eating fetters. The whole scope an character of them are admirably described in the fol-owing laconic review from the Boston Times of the

'The Past of vesterday contained a long defence by Mr. Hallett, of himself, against the imputation of having heretofore been in favor of Free-Soilism. His course of proceeding is as follows: 1st. He opens his defence. 2d. He then takes the stand, and puts in his own testimony. 3d. He next goes into the bar, and makes his own argument. 4th. Next, he steps up and seats himself upon the bench, and acts the part of the judge. 5th. He then sits down in the jury box, and makes up a verdict of not guilty. And thus the whole matter is judicially disposed of to his entire satisfaction.'

Benj. F. Hallett occupies seven columns of the Boston Post to prove that his set in Massachusetts have been pro-slavery since 1840, and especially so since 1848. Mr. Hallett appears anxious to establish, thus early, a claim to southern favor, towards securing patronage, under the next administration, but he does not publish extracts from his previous writings, when he was an abolition editor. He ought to give the gentlemen of the South' the whole record.—N. Y. Post.

Death of Mrs. Adams.—Mrs. Adams, the venerable reliet of the late John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, died at her residence, on F-st., Washington, on Saturday, the 15th inst.

WASHINGTON, May 18. The funeral of Mrs. Louis Adams took place at 11 o'clock, this morning. The Pre-ident and all the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Webster, were present, also, Gen. Scott, Gen. Wool, a large assemblage of Congressmen and others.

The Episcopal burial service was read by Rev. Dr.

Payne, when the body was removed for interment in the Congressional Cemetery, from whence it will be taken to Quincy, Mass.

Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Newburyport, has re-olum-ceived a call to settle over the new anti-sectarian on free church, in Worcester. The 'py justly compli-tour ments Mr. Higginson for his ability and high charac-

Individual Wealth in Boston.-The Boston Tra Individual Wealth in Boston.—The Boston Transcript publishes a list comprising the names of these citizens or firms in Boston, paying a tax of one them sand dollars and upwards for the year 1851, from which it appears that 134 pay \$1000 and over, of which 34 pay over \$2000, 10 over \$3003, 8 over \$4000, and 4 over \$5000.

The Slave Trade. The town of Whydah, on th coast of Africa, was recently destroyed by fire, with one hundred and fifty slaves, who were chained to-

A wag was standing at the corner of Olive and Cherry streets, opposite to one of the 'Catskill ice carts; he drew a piece of chalk from his pocket, and marked the letter M before the word 'ice,' which of course made it rend . Cats kill mice."

No street in Constantinople has a name, nor is there a lamp in it, yet there are 500,000 inhabitants, There is not a post office nor mail route in Turkey, nor church bell. A letter from Washington to the N. Y. Hero

states that the Hon. John Barney, of Baltimore, re-cently challenged the French Minister at Washing-ton. The challenge was not accepted, and Barney subsequently posted the Minister. Emigration .- From a document just laid before

Emigration.—From a document just land or congress, we learn that the whole number of passen gers arriving at the port of New York in the year 1851, was 294,445, of whom 119,581 were Irish. The number of passengers arriving at ports in Massachu-setts was 25,697; Maine, 5,354; Pennsylvania, 18,566 and Virginia only 29. Emancipation of Slaves in Louisiana .- A law ha

Emancipation of Slaves in Louisiana.—A law has been passed by the Louisiana Legislature, to take effect in six months from its passage, which prohibits the emancipation of slaves in that State, except upon the express condition that they shall be sent out of the U. States within twelve months, and requiring the payment of \$150 to be deposited in the treasury for each slave, to be applied in payment of passage to Africa, and support after arrival. Enormous .- The salary of Louis Napoleon

twelve million francs a year, equivalent to \$2,310,000. This is \$3,356 per diem, or \$263 each hour, \$4 39 a minute, and seven and a half cents a second! That is, at each hreath from his nostrils, he draws into his pocket about a York shilling, or half of the daily wages of nine-tenths of the laborers of France. American and Foreign Anti Slavery Society .- At the

annual meeting in New York on Wednesday, Arthur Tappan presided, and Lewis Tappan read the annual report. The speakers were, Hon. E. D. Culver, Rev. J. P. Raymond, (colored,) and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Messrs. Culver and Beecher took up the Pugitive Slave Law, one in a political and the other in a religious view, and riddled it thoroughly. A letter was received from Gerrit Smith in favor of reconciliation between the abolitionists and Liberty Party.

Philadelphia, May 21.

Philadelphia, May 21.

In the Episcopal Convention, the resolution for admitting delegates from the colored church was lost by a vote of 39 clergy and 23 laity—nays 3. The Convention then adjourned sine die. Custard without Eggs.—One quart of sweet new nilk; four table-spoonsful of flour, and two of sugar.

Season it with nutmeg, or cinnamon if you prefer it, and salt to your taste. The milk should be put in a pot over a brisk fire, and, when boiling, the flaur should be stirred in, after having been mixed with cold milk, to prevent its lumping. As soon as thoroughly scalded, add the sugar; salt and spice. It may be baked either in crust or cups. This is a fine custard, and by many preferred to that made with eggs.

Baltimore, May 11th.—The Government of Mary-land has appointed James M. Buchanan and Richard Carmichael as Commissioners to confer with Penn-sylvania about the fugitive slave killing case.

Accident and Loss of Life .- As the workmen were Accident and Loss of Life.—As the workmen were engaged yesterday noon, in repairing the dam at MeQuesten's mids, a portion of the dam gave way, by which Mr. Berzillai Hamilton and Mr. George Bishop were thrown into the stream. Mr. Hamilton escaped, but Mr. Bishop, after sustaining himself for some time, suddenly sunk and was drowned. His body was recovered in about an hour. He has left a wife and one child, living in this city.—Bangor Whig,

Death of a Prominent Comunist .- M. Piquenar one of the principal members of the Icarian commun-Cabot's absence in France, was drowned in the Mississippi last week.—Louisville Courier.

The emigration from Germany is very much on the increase. On the 18th ult., 5000 persons sailed from Bern.

The emigration mania still continues in Ireland and in one week six vessels laden with emigrants, left Queenston for America.

A Boy Drowned in Faxboro'.—John Francis Howes, youngest son of Mr. Ruius M. Hewes, 13 years, was drowned on Monday, the 10th inst., about 1 o'clock, in a mill pond, where he and two other boys went to bathe. He remained in the water about half an hour, before help was found to take him out. All the means made use of to restore him proved una-

Mrs. Farnham married .- We have seen a private letter from a gentleman in San Francisco, stating that Mrs. ELIZA W. FARNHAN, formerly Matron of the Female Prison at Sing Sing, the author of 'Prairie Land, &c., is married and settled in that city. The name of her husband is not mentioned.—Tribune.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAMSHIP.-The huge iron Alf Great Britain Stranshir.—The huge iron steamer, famous for having been run aground in Dundrum Bay, on her second voyage from Liverpool to New York, in September, '46—and, which recently appeared in New York—served her way across the water in thirteen days and four hours—the shortest passage ever made by a screw-propelled vessel. She was once thought to be the monster of the deep, but in bulk is now equalled by the Collins' steamers.

Ly By the last letter from our correspondent in Dublin, we learn that the 'Irish Church Mission, engaged chiefly in efforts among the Romanists, reports 20,000 persons as having abandaned the church of Rome; and the spirit of inquiry abroad is looked upon as indicating even greater things.—N. Y. Observer.

193,848 22
FROM THE WEST INDIES.—Previous to the 4th inst. seven vessels had salled from Bermuda for the United States, loaded with potatoes and tomatoes.
The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal says there will be a great falling off in the sugar crop. At the cast end of the Island it will be without parallel. The small pox continues its ravages on the borth side of the Island.

At Damarars, the yellow fever is committing seriou

Death of Mathew St. Clair Clarke.—The Washington papers record the death of Matthew St. Clair Clarke, on the 5th inst, after a protracted illness. He was Clerk of the House of Representatives during the Ad-ministration of John Quincy Adams, and for some

time subsequent. The Denton (Md.) Journal sars:—The warm weather of the present week has had a good effect upon the growing wheat in this section. We have seidom seen it look better at this time.

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy mays the prospects of an abundant fruit crop were never fairer than at this time. Trees of all descriptions have 'wintered' unusually well, and as the present is the bearing year, we may indulge the hope of a bountiful harvest.

The wheat and rye crops in Washington coun-

y. Md., are said to have improved wonderfully within week or two. Killed.—Archibald Steward, aged 16, a pupil in the Amsterdam (Montgomery Co.) Seminary, was instantly killed on Fiday last, by the kick of a horse belonging to his uncle, at whose house he was staying. He was an amiable boy.

Hydrophobia.—We are pained to hear that Mr. John Noyes, who resides in the Northern part of this town, is suffering with the horrifle spasms which accompany this dreadful malady. He was bitten by a mad dog about ten days since.—Norwich (Q.) Tribune.

The Savannah Georgian states that the bridge built at Darien, Ga., for the Panama Railroad, to span the Chagres River, has been completed, and will shortly be shipped to Aspinwall City.

A Handsome Legacy.—It is stated that the late Miss Mary Saum, of Carroll county, in this State, has left a legacy of about \$20,000 to the Superannuated Fund Society of the Maryland Conference.—Balt. Sun.

Shocking Railroad Accident.—On Monday evening last, as a two-horse carriage, containing several persons, attempted to cross the Fitchburg rail-road track in Watertown, it was struck by the locomotive, and shivered to piecos, killing and wounding several of the inmates. We learn that the driver of the carriage was Mr. John Gibbs, brother-in-law of Mr. Sawyer, (who was also on board the vehicle,) both of whom were killed. Two young children were thrown a considerable distance from the track, and escaped without serious injury. An infant was in its mother's arms at the time of the collision, and was retained in her embrace, while she was carried a distance of seventy or eighty rods on the front of the engine, before the powerful instrument of destruction could be stopped. When picked up, Mrs. Sawyer was senseless. She is now doing well, and is likely to recover. The infant escaped unharmed. Mr. Sawyer appeared to have been struck on the left side of the head and body, and was not bruised. Mr. Gibbs was so bally mulliated as to scarcely bear the resemblance of a human being, his head being crushed to a jelly, his intestines protruding from his body, and limbs mangled most shockingly. The horses just escaped instant death. Mr. Sawyer's daughter, Susan Elien, aged 15, was also killed. He belonged to Wattham, and Mr. Gibbs to Charlestown. The latter leaves a wife and six children. Shocking Railroad Accident .- On Monday evening children.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION

To be held in the Horticultural Hall, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d of June, 1852.

The friends of Justice and Equal Rights are earnestly invited to assemble in Convention, to consider and discuss the Present Position of Woman in Society, her Natural Rights and Relative Duties.

The reasons for such a Convention are obvious. With few exceptions, both the radical and conservative portions of the community agree, that Woman, even in this progressive age and country, suffers under legal, educational and vocational disabilities which ought to be removed. To examine the nature of these disabilities, to inquire into their extent, and to consider the most feasible and proper mode of relieving them, will be the aim of the Convention which it is proposed to hold.

them, will be the aim of the Convention which it is proposed to hold.

If it shall promote, in any degree, Freedom of Thought and Action among Women; if it shall assist in opening to them any avenues to honorable employment (now unjustly and unwisely closed;) if it shall aid in securing to them more thorough Intellectual and Moral Culture; if it shall excite nigher aspirations; if it shall advance, by a few steps, just and wise public sentiment, it will not have been held in vain. in vain.

The Elevation of Woman is the Elevation of the

The Elevation of Woman is the Elevation of the Human Race. Her interests cannot be promoted or injured, without advantage or injury to the whole race. The call for such a Convention is therefore addressed to those who desire the Physical, Intellectual and Moral Improvement of Mankind. All persons interested in its objects are respectfully requested to be present at its sessions and participate in its delib-

MILLVILLE.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will speak at DARLING'S HALL in Millville on Sunday next, May 30th, at the usual

ESSEX, (ESSEX CO.)

Daniel Foster, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will give his Course of Lectures in ESSEX, on the evenings of Monday to Thursday in-clusive of next week, May 31-t to June 3d.

DIED-At Hong Kong, on the 27th of February, by the bursting of a blood vessel, Capt. Joseph Bailey, of New Bedford, aged 32.

PATENT ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.

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

at the same time.

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 Æolian attachment is the property of the part of the property of the property of the part of the part of the property of the part o and others in their interest have said the Albian attachment injured the Piano Forte, and will not keep in tune with it, we hereby notify all persons, that in future we shall apply the attachment to our own instruments made expressiy for the attachment, and no others. These we can with confidence warrant 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 applied over five very since have been tunwe have known to without tuning; and but very few of the attachments, even those applied over five years since, have been tuned at all. We have applied upwards of 1100 of these attachments, and will give the names of the purchasers to those who desire information, in almost every section of the country.

T. GILBERT & CO.

No. 400 Washington St., Boston

BOOKS

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, or Life among the Lowly:
Uncle TOM'S CABIN, or Life among the Lowly:
in cloth \$1.50. A Defence for Fugitive Slaves, against 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. Narratice of the Life of Frederick Douglass, 25 cents. The Branded Hand: or Trial and Imprisonment of Jonathan Walker, at Pensareja. Forda, for 50 cents. Narratice of the Life of Frederick Douglass.
25 cents. The Branded Hand: or Trial and Imprisonment of Jonathan Walker, at Pensacola, Florida, forsiding Slaves to escape from Bondage, 25 cts. The
Anti-Navery Harp, 12 cts. Narrative of Henry Watson, affugitive Slave, 12 1-2 cts. Walker's Picture of
Slavery, for Youth, 6 cts. Walker's Brief View of
American Chattelized Hymanity, 6 cts. Auto-Biography
of Henry C. Wright, \$1. The Proceedings of the
Woman's Rights Concention, 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
Juel Shew, M. D., \$1. The Hydropathic Eucyclopedia,
by Dr. Trall, in two volumes, \$2.50. Speeches, Addresses, and Occasional Sermons, in two volumes, by
Theodore Parker, \$2.50. For Sale by Bela Marsh,
25, Cornhill.

May 7

3 mos.

WORCESTER Water Cure Institution

No. 1, GLEN STREET.

No. 1, GLEN STREET.

THIS Institution is well arranged for the treatment of individuals at all seasons of the year.

Tenes, &c.—For full board and treatment, from \$4 to \$10 per week. Treatment without board, from \$2 to \$4 per week.

Each patient should furnish one linen and two heavy cotton sheets; two woollen blankets; one comfortable, and old linen for bandages.

Out door practice attended to as usual.

Office hours from 2 to 4 P. M.

1 y may 7 8. ROGERS, M. D.

"I Shorpstick

ORIGINAL HYMN. BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

(Sung at the Dedication of the Allen Street Church in Cambridge, on Wednesday, May 19, 1852.] O Holy Spirit, who alone

Inhabitest eternity, We bow before thy glorious throne, And this new temple give to thee. On thee our waiting spirit calls!

May our communion, now begun Within these consecrated walls, Be with the Pather and the Son Here let thy gospel's herald stand.

And, breasting sin's wide-sweeping storm, Preach to our great and guilty land, Thy stern old Baptist's cry- Reform !-· Reform your ways, however old,

That in the gospel's light are wrong! Let man no more be given for gold, Nor weak ones mastered by the strong.

At God's house lot reform begin! Of all th' oppressed maintain the cause! And, if your laws uphold a sin, In God's great name, reform your laws!'

So shall the Savior's God be ours! And they, who in this temple stand, Ere long shall shout, with all their powers, · Behold, God's kingdom is at hand!

MY CHILDREN.

I have two little darlings, With eyes of deepest blue, There's just a year between them, And the younger is not two. I watch their minds expanding, With fond and carnest hone. Like fragrant little blossoms, Whose petals daily ope.

Frank says he's mother's rosebad, And little brother Willy, With skin like alphaster. Is my budding water-lily. I call them both my mock-birds, For, like music to my ear, Are their merry little voices, So silvery and clear.

What dew is to the flowers, The rainbow to the sky. Are these children to my pathway, Which they cheer and beautify. They fill my heart with giadness, With thankfulness and praise; They chase away my sadness, And leave no gloomy days.

Though many other blessings Around my footsteps fall, My children and their father Are chief among them all. My life seems crowned with joys Whene'er I look on them. And they the brightest jewels Within the diadem.

Then blessings on my darlings, Bright blessings from above; God grant their tender boyhood Miss not a mother's love! Oh, may my days be lengthened Throughout their early youth, To lead them in the pathway Of honor and of truth !

God grant to me his spirit, To guide their souls aright. To teach them by example, To walk 'as in his sight.' And when this life is ended. May all whom he has given, United, form a family, Within the courts of heaven.

MY BABY.

She is not a beauty, my sweet little pet, Her mouth's not a rose-bud, her eyes not like jet, Her nose far from Grecian, her skin not like snow, She is not a beauty, dear me! no, no, no! But then she is winsome, this bird of my bower.

And she grows on my heart every minute and hour. She is not a beauty, my sweet little pet; On dimples more witching my eyes have been set; He rmouth, I must tell you, is large like mama's, While her chin, to be sure, is just like her papa's ! But when she smiles trustingly, what can compare With this gem of my casket, bright, sparkling and

She is not a beauty, my sweet little pet, Far handsomer babies each day can be met ; Her brows are not arching-indeed, they're Yet time will work wonders-with patience I'll wait

But if she's not handsome, it matters not-no! This bud of my bosom is pure as the snow.

She is not a beauty, my sweet little pet, That her forehead's too low, I cannot forget : No, no, she's not beautiful, I must confess, (Between you and I, would her mouth had been

But she loves me so dearly, oh! how could I part With this light of my pilgrimage, joy of my heart

From the Home Journal. LITTLE ARIE.

Hush ! cricket, hush ! upon the hearth thy singing, A sorrowing mother sits beside the stone, Within her heart a gentle voice is ringing ; How full of love and music is its tone!

Cluster, ye little band, in pity cluster!

Around your mother's knee yet vainly seek To light her dark eye with its wonted lustre, Or win the scattered roses to her cheek.

Sigh, gentle winds ! around that lonely dwelling, ere sorrow's pearls are falling for the dead; Add not a whisper, to her bosom telling It never more may pillow his fair head.

A step is on the stair !- so changed, so saddened ; It is a father's !-oh! in all the land There is no touch that could have thrilled or gladdened

Like the warm clasping of that dimpled hand. Wave, wave, wild flowers! above his little bosom, So cold ! so still ! the kindre ! form beneath, Gathered by angels, in the snowy blossom, The purest, brightest, in the dear home-wreath.

Sleep, mourners, sleep! a hand is strewing roses Of hope, and peace, and love around your bed He folds his radiant wings-smiles, and reposes, Clasped in your loving arms-asleer, NOT DEAD

SMILES.

Smiles melt the hate of formen into love, Smiles banish anguish from the sorrow-smitten; Among the millions of the blest above, .

Perennial smiles on every brow are written.

In this our world, where care and grief are rife. How sweetly beams the smile of tender kindness; Without its light how darksome oft were life, Thro' which to grope our weary way in blindness

The Liberator.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: In an article copied into a late number of the Liberator, from the Free Presbyterian, the degeneracy and growing corruption of the Christian Church are very leuriestly and truthfully set forth. The writer has evidently got nearly 'out of the woods,' yet he fails to see that the truly 'pious and benevolent,' finding no strong moral attractions' in the Church, in consequence of its 'time-serving policy, its defence of popular outrageous crimes, its timid fear of investigations into the phenomena of matter and mind, lest discoveries should be made to throw discredit on the truth of the Bible, and its violent opposition to the most important practical reforms,' have not only sought, but found, in every sense, a higher moral position than they could possibly have occupied while in the Church, or in the infallibility of the Bible. The writer thinks that the low standard of character of professing Christians has not only failed to excite the admiration and sympathy of the world, but has driven it nowward to infidelity. His words are: Now, Christianity is as grosly misrepresented by the popular Churches of the day, as it was by the Catholic Church in the days of Luther, but on other points. It has been made the minister of popular sin, It has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has been made the minister of popular sin, it has dependent In an article copied into a late number of the Libe In an article copied into a late that the degeneracy and growing corruption of the Christian Church are very feurlessly and truthfully set forth. The writer has gave birth to Christianity. Christianity has given birth to a still higher and more beautiful theologyor, rather, moral philosophy. Every new system of theology that has been naturally evolved, in the progress of the ages, has been an improvement on the preceding system, as unquestionably as that the geological changes in the earth's crust have been progressive. Christianity, to say nothing about the character of its representatives, is local, sectarian, crude, imperfect, and indefinite, and, in my estimation, it has not one honest, intelligent votary but will and does admit to himself, or herself, that this is the case; and it is high time that the virtuous and good should think their thoughts out loud on this matter. I have the means of knowing that many, who are reputed wise and pious men, in the Church, do not and dare not speak out half their minds in regard to the Bible, and this whole system of fraud and usurped authority, called Divine Revelation, &c. &c. They give as an excuse, for not speaking out, that they think that the religious superstitions and canonized errors that serve to overawe and subjugate the ignorant masses of mankind are restraints that could not be safely removed The 'ignorant masses' may judge whether these men think more of their welfare or their own fat livings. One man, who stands as the acknowledged head o an influential sect in this country, said, when questioned on this subject, that he had been a believer in the rationalistic philosophy for forty years, but did not think it best to say so, lest the confiding people who had so long followed his lead, ' should lose their confidence in human nature.' If he had said he believe ed a certain ism would not flourish, he would probably have nearer expressed his thought. I wish the masses of religionists could know what passes behind the curtain-what their great ministers and D. D's say, when they talk with each other 'confidentially' o this subject. The unsophisticated and thoughtless, yet confiding, among them, would be thunderstruck with the sentiments and confessions that would be heard. And among those who claim to be reformers, a great many are actually afraid to give public and ga free utterance to their highest thought. This is un-

freedom; and, in the order of nature, mental freedom should follow. The former is an analogue and prophecy of the latter. Let 'the foremost watchman on the peak announce his news,' and trust his God for the consequences. He has done so, fearlessly, nobly! I refer, of course, to Joseph Banken; and I took my pen merely to say Amen! to his admirable argument on theology, and hear it echoed from many pulpits in the Liberator of week before last, I think he has rightly interpreted thousands and thousands, and given expression to what they have 'seen as through a glass darkly. He has had faith to abandon himself to the rising inspiration of the age. He commands to the rising inspiration of the age. He commands to the rising inspiration of the age. He commands to the rising inspiration of the age. He commands to the rising inspiration of the age. He commands the risk as heroic utterance, and our to the rising inspiration of the age. He commands our admiration by such an heroic atterance, and our gratitude for the light which he has thrown upon our path, and the noble example he has set us. Let the following experience sink deep into the hearts and control the future actions of every reformer :- 'The in Europe nor America, that neither on political nor theological subjects, have I withheld from the world what I believed to be the truth, is an infinite comfort truth to my soul. A. J. G.

J QUESTIONS!

Who knows that the Bible is from God, unless by the character of its contents? Is there any living man who can judge of its origin and character by any other method? . We know, by history, that the Bible is the word of God, some say. Is history, then, infallible? Are we not to judge of history by its own character, and what we know of the nature of things? If so, then are not the divine authority and infallibility of the Bible strictly matters of individual opinion? If so, is not one person as justifiable, using the understanding and the facts he is in possession of, in concluding that it is a mere human work, as another person is in believing that it is of divine origin? Can the latter more properly proscrible the former, for his opinion, than the former can the latter? If so, why? Is it not the height of absurdity to assume infallibility of belief, when belief is as transient and diversified as states of the human mind? What harm could result from the utmost freedom of thought and utterance, on every possible subject, if truth is immuta-

COMMON SENSE.

Liquor Seizure and Desperate Resistance.—Four barrels and two kegs of liquor were seized at a store on Congress, above Washington street, kept by an Irishman named George McKeon, yesterday alternoon. While Deputy Marshal Hall was reading the warrant for the seizure, McKeon's wife incited him to resist, and he seized a butcher knife, some two feet in length, and after making several passes at officer Hall, struck at policeman Francis G. Loring, and cut him from the top of his forehead to the bridge of his nose.

The policemen then made at him with their billies, and in the scuffle McKeon received several severe wounds on the head, which finally felled him to the floor. He was then taken to the watch house, where Drs. Sweat and Tukesbury were soon in attendance and dressed his and officer Loring's wounds.

All the liquor that could be found in the store was seized. A keg of liquor was also seized at the store of one Ward, the next building below.—Portland Advertiser, 12th.

rtiser, 12th.

SPIRITUAL MANIPESTATIONS.

Extracts from a pamphlet, just published by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston, entitled, Familiar Spirits and Spiritual Manifestations: being a Series of Articles, by E. P. (supposed) Dr. Ecoch Pond, Professor in the Bangor Theological Seminary, together with a Reply, by Veriphilos Credens:—

those, who, a few years since, perhaps up to the ap pearance of spirit rappings in our midst, denounced animal magnetism as the greatest of all conceivable humbugs? How universal was the cry of imposihumbugs? How universal was the cry of impost-tion, collusion and humbug against that subject, in the time of Dr. Collyer! And since, how well con-tinued! And how few, acquainted with our sup-posed author, but would look upon him as one who posed actior, but would look upon him as one who would be most ready to keep up that cry! A mind that would evince so much bigotry and dogmatism in treating the present subject, would not be backward in hooting at any other, that might seem to controvert or interfere with any of his established theories and doctrines. But what availed all these tirades of opposition? How stands the subject of magnetism now? In spite of all denunciation, (and this, too, by some, was denounced as the work of the devil.) it has advanced, and become an important branch of therapeutics, while to me and many others, it has become an important fact in theology More than any thing else, it has served to convince us of the truth and certainty of another existence and this I consider as the direct tendency of many experiments in magnetism. They show most con-clusively, the ability of the soul or spirit to act, and to exist, independently of this corporea

organization.
I would here refer those who are still so much behind the times, so little posted up, as the saying is, as still to class this subject among the humbugs of the day, and all others who wish to know the importance attached to it, by those who are best portance attached to it, by those who are best able to decide upon its merits, to an article evidently from the pen of Dr. John Ware, of Boston, in a late number of the Christian Examiner, and to 'Letters on Animal Magnetism, by William Gregory, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh,' It will be well to notice the view those ntlemen take of the subject, which another class have so utterly denounced as a worthless hombug.

I have heard men, of great discernment and discretion, observe, that clairvoyance, one of the manifestations in magnetism, was as great and inexpli-cable a mystery, as any of the alleged spiritual facts;—and now, many admit the truth of the form-er, in order to explain away the mystery of the lat-ter, while none but blinded bigots will undertake to ainsay the fact of clairvoyance.

It has often been said, and with propriety, I think

It has often been said, and with propriety, I think that Animal Magnetisms should be regarded as a kind the power of truth, and should not be indulged for any consideration of fancied good. How one who believes in a God can suppress a truth for fear of the result of speaking it, without virtually declaring himself an atheist, I cannot understand.

A Declaration of Mental Independence should be made. A part of the race has attained to physical freedom; and, in the order of nature, mental freedom and future states are those of progression, and no one can tell to what spiritual perfection we many eventually attain, even in this our mortal state, While the world has advanced rapidly in all phy-

we see it expressed in all This to me is a strong indication of the and probability of a change, -of a crisis; and I can not but regard these late mysteries as its commencement. This, however, is digressing from my avon why are not all persons alike, mediums?

I confess my inability to answer that question reven to tell why any medium at all is required But I know it is possible to be perfectly convinced of a spiritual agency in these things, and still be control the future actions of every reformer.— of a spiritual agency in fine that agency is species that neither on political nor plied; and I believe we shall never be better in formed how spirits, produce these manifestations than we shall, how the evil or infernal ones, as the what I believed to be the truth, is an infinite comfort to me. On the other hand, the most painful recollection that haunts me is, that I was once too weak, too timid, too prudent, too regardful of the feelings of my friends, too apprehensive of the interests of the Church, too much concerned for my own influence, to publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the prison? Or the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the prison? Or the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the prison? Or the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the prison? Or the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the publish with freedom the first faint whisperings of the first faint whisperings of

chie, or moved the doors and bolts of the prison? Or will be say why those in the house entertained the supposition, that it was the angel (spirit) of Peter that knocked at the gate? See Acts 12: 15.

To show that angels and spirits are probably identical, I refer to Ps. 104: 4, where it reads: 'He maketh his angels spirits.' This, if it has any meaning, must mean that he uses spirits as angels or messengers. Now a spirit, sent on a message, at once becomes an angel, for the word angel means once becomes an angel, for the word angel means simply one that is sent. If my supposition be true, or if I have proved that angels and spirits are symonymous, (and we certainly have no account of the creation of any distinct existences, called angels, either with or without wings.)—then how absurd it is, for those who believe in the Bible, to say of spirits, they cannot do this or that thing; for in that book, all kinds of powers are ascribed to angels;—they figure indeed, in the most conspicious and important light throughout the whole.

Though it may be impossible to tell how angels or spirits can perform the acts ascribed to them, yet our author, at least, will not deny that they actually accomplish manywonderful things. So, though neither the nor I can tell why all are not alike mediums,

or I can tell why all are not alike med still we may believe that some are so, and oth

The next objection urged against the spiritus The next objection urged against the spiritual theory is the inconsistency and contradictions of the communications. Here, too, we feel pretty well prepared to meet him. But this subject opens a wide field for discussion and theorising,—and will be treated by each one in accordance with his peculiar opinions as to the nature of the inhabitants of the spirit world. We assume it as granted, that there is a world of spirits. Now my belief is, that the inhabitants of that world were all once human beings, many of whom are but little changed in their propensities, dispositions, or intellectual faculties, since they entered there,—that their development there is accurately proportioned to their development on earth, being more or less rapid, as they inhibe a love of wisdom, goodness and truth; but always tending onwards and upwards, progressing, but with uneven steps, towards the immediate presence of their Father, and our Father,—their God, and our God.

Our writer often speaks of two varieties of spirits,—one, very low in grade, called the minter of the interest.

rits,—one, very low in grade, called 'the infer-nals,' the other, quite exalted, called the spirits of just men made periect. These are the two extremes.

But is there no midcle grade? Is there no blending of these opposites? No shades,—no softening and deepening tints,—no twilight hues to mellow the scene? Without some of these, the picture would be too harsh for pleasurable inspection, Then is it not more probable, that the same variety, the same diversity of character exists there, that is displayed here? If it be otherwise, how abrupt, precipitous, and lengthened must be the leap of those, who, starting from a middle ground, with one fell swoop must find themselves at one extreme? But let us conceive the converse of this to be true, that there are all shades of character among spirits as among mortals, and webave at once a solution for all the acknowledged inconsistencies and contradictions they exhibit in these elementary efforts at intercourse with us. Spirits would then be allowed to differ in knowledge, in opinion, in all respects, as we differ, nor could they be supposed to be more considerate and circumspect in their intercourse with us, than we are with each other. Then would some 'acknowledge the truth of the Bible, and others condemn it. Some would be in favor of virtue, and others concerned the grossest crimes.' Thus do we answer the objection on account of the inconsistencies of spirits. Who has taught us that spirits cannot be inconsistent,—and what a uthority is there for that supposition, sny more than for mine?

VOICES FROM THE SPIRIT WORLD. A volume of 256 pages has recently been published in Rochester, N. Y., and is for sale by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston, entitled 'Voices from the Spirit World: being Communications from Many Spirits By the Hand of Isaac Post, Medium. The following

COMMUNICATION FROM N. P. ROGERS. AUGUST, 1851.

MY DEAR FRIEND ISAAC:

I have seen much since I left my poor body: it was not well fitted for the real me that dwelt within it, and then it was great gain for me to occupy a new one. I found I was tolerably fitted for enjoyment, but not by any means for the highest mansion in the Father's house; but I was in a progressive state, therefore lost no time, but after examining my new home, and finding as well as I was able the laws that governed is an account home.

new home, and finding as well as I was able the laws that governed in my present home, I set about adapting myself to them; and I found with tell purpose of heart, that it was easy to make progress.

It was astonishing to myself to see what progress I could make. I now obtained a new and loving spirit, which, as you know, had become somewhat troublesome; rather disposed to find fault with old, long tried friends. This was very much owing to my rekety frame, that was not suited to my spiritual man. As I observed, when I found my soundings, I set to, to accommodate myself to circumstances. I was in a capacity to look back on my former ings, I set to, to accommodate myself to circumstances. I was in a capacity to look back on my former life, at my many self-denyings; and, oh! how glorious that part of my life seemed, that had been devoted to those not having 'ability to speak for them-

He who gives his life for the benefit of others is He who gives his life for the benefit of others is in a position acceptable to God and all good Spirits. I very soon found a balm for all my wounds. Instead of contending with my former friends, I found they deserved all the encouragement in my power to give. I very soon became as closely united to my old friend, W. L. Garrison, as ever I had been; yes, far more. I do not wish to say he has always been faultless; but I do wish to bear my testimony, that his great desire is to do his duty to God and man. My opposition, therefore, vanished like the

morning dew.

I have longed for the privilege of making him sensible of the change, and that it is I who have of-ten whispered in his mental ear: Go on, my friend, for there is more with us than against us—if not bodily, surely there is spiritually, for God and all the good are with us. In my doing this, I go on my way rejoicing in the God that I understood not, while occupying my earthly body, but whom I while occupying my earthly body, but whom I served much better than many who cried, Lord, Lord, and yet did not the works that were pleasing

My dear friend, I rejoice that this com is opening between the two spheres. I find it quite easy to give you my views in this way, and I percasy to give you my views in this way, and I perceive you converse with your Monitor apparently as freely as you could have done when embodied together. Only think of it! What a difference since we last saw each other in Philadelphia! Then we were ready to doubt every thing beyond our earthly condition. What darkness there was before us! All was uncertainty and doubt; and now, behold! the clouds all cleared away, and we conversing more freely than when I was embodied. My doubts harassed me as long as I remained in the body. Yours have vanished, for certainty has taken the place of uncertainty; here, then, you have greatly have vanished, for certainty has taken the place of uncertainty; here, then, you have greatly the advantage. You may, if you hold on your way, lay your body by with the same quiet assurance as you now lay your head on your pillow for a night's rest. What can you desire more? To me there seems nothing lacking. God has done all that methinks he can do to make you happy in both

My love to you and yours. N. P. Rogers.

WILL OF MARTIN LUTHER.

'I, Martin Luther, Doctor, acknowledge by this my own handwriting, that I have given to my dear and faithful housewife, Cathatine, for her own (or whatever the legal phrase may be) during her life, that she may use it for her own welfare and pleasure; and by the authority of this present writing, this day, I grant unto her what followeth, namely, first, day, I grant unto her what followeth, namely, first, the little property at Zulsdorf, as I have fitted it up and owned it hitherto; secondly, the house by the well, for her residence, which I purchased in the name of my servant, Wolf; thirdly, the gifts, such as cups, jewelry, rings, chains, medals, gold and silver, which, perhaps, in all, may be worth something like a thousand guldens.

'This is all I am worth, and I give it all to my wife for the following reasons:

wife for the following reasons:

1. Because she has always conducted herself to-

ward me, lovingly, worthily, and beautifully, like a pious, faithful, and noble wife; and by the rich blessings of God, she has borne and brought up for me five living children, who yet live, and God grant

me five living children, who yet live, and God grant they may long live.

*2. Because she will take upon herself and pay the debts which I owe, and may not be able to pay during my life—which, so far as I can estimate, may amount to about 450 florins, or peraps a little more.

*3. But most of all, because I will not have her dependent on the children, but the children on her; that they may hold her in honor, and submit themselves to her as God has commanded. For I see well and observe, how the devil, by wicked and envious mouths, hests and excites children, even though they be pious, against this command; especially when the mothers are widows, and the sons get wives, and the daughters get husbands, and sons get wives, and the daughters get husbands, and again soccus murum, nurus socrum. For I bold that the mother will be the best guardian for her own children, and will use what little property and goods she may have, not for their disadvantage and injury,

under her heart, And if, after my death, she should find it neces.

'And if, after my death, she should find it necessary or desirable to marry again. (for I cannot pretend to set limits to the will or providence of God) yet I trust and herewith express my confidence that she will conduct herself toward our mutual children as becometh a mother, and will faithfully impart to them property, and do whatever else is right.

'And herewith I humbly pray my most gracious lord, his grace, Duke John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, graciously to guard and protect the abovenamed girls and property.

'I also entreat all my good friends to be witnesses for my dear Catey, and help to defend her should any good for-nothing mouth reprove and slamper of the same property, of which she would defraud the poor children. For I testify that there is no personal property, yexcept the plate and jewelry enumerated above. And indeed any one publicly can make the calculation, for every body knows how much income I have had from my gracious lord, and besides that I have never had a penny, or a pepper-cora, from any one, except in the way of presents, which are mentioned above among the jewelry, and in part are pledged for debt; and when it is seen how much I have built and bought, and what great expense of house-teeping and charity I have maintained with this income interspersed the occasion, and the audience separated at a late hour, highly gratified at their afternoon entertainment.

At the close of the exercises, Dr. Goodrich, of Brooklyn, offered a resolution, expressive of the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Harding, the lessee of the Hall, for his liberality in tendering its free use for this exhibition. This resolution received thy this exhibition. This resolution received the hearty co-operation of the assemblage.

Most Astounding Freak of Nature.—On Friday, the 7th inst., a post mortem examination was held by Dr. Parkhurst, on the body of the widow of Ames Eddy, in the town of Frankfort, Herkimer county, aged 77 years, and to the utter astonishment of all present, a bony or carrillaginous structure, e

that there is no more ready money, but that there are so few debts.

'I beg this may be considered, because the devil, when he can no longer plague me, would be glad to plague my Catey in every possible way, for no other reason than because she has been the married housewife of that man, Dr. Martin, and is yet, blessed he to God.

'Finally, I beg, since in this will or testament I have not used legal forms or words, (and thereto I have my reasons,) that every one will let me be the person that I am in truth, namely, openly and know, both in heaven, ou earth and in hell, and let me have respect and authority enough, so that I may be trusted and believed more than any lawyer. For so God, the Father of all mercies, hath entrusted to me, a poor miserable, condemned sinner, the Gospel of His dear Son, and therein thus far I have behaved and conducted myself truly and faithfully, and it has made much progress in the world through me, and I am honored as a teacher of the truth, notwithstanding the curse of the Pope and the wrath of emperors, kings, princes, priests, and all kinds of devils; much rather than let me be believed in this little matter, especially as here in my hand, which is very well known; and I hope it may be enough, when it can be said and proved, that this is the serious and deliberate desire of Dr. Martin Luther (who is God's lawyer and witness of his Gospel.) to be proved by his own hand and seal. ous and denocrate desire of Dr. Martin Luther (who is God's lawyer and witness of his Gospel.) to be proved by his own hand and seal.

Done and given in the day of Eophemia, (Sept. 16,) 1542.

'MARTIN LUTHER.'

MARRYING KINDRED.

We find the following in the New York Express The subject is one of vital importance, and in calling attention to it, we would suggest to the reader that much valuable information may be gained on the laws of hereditary descent, by attending Mr. O. S. Fowler's lectures at Westminster Hall:

Ought not persons to thoroughly instill into the minds of their children, the great sin of the intermarriage of relatives? It certainly is a sin, else why is it followed by evil results? Young ladies often thoughtlessly encourage their male cousins, by receiving attentions from them in something more than a cousinly way; love of conquest sometimes leads to sad results—and there is nothing sadder to the mind, than the spectacle of a marriage ceremony, where cousins are to be wedded. We have known several such unions to terminate unhappily, or where hearts were in unison, blighting disease, or terrible deformity, have marked either parents or children.

children.
The editor of the Fredericksburg News says about the matter—'In the county in which we were raised, for twenty generations back, a certain family of wealth and respectability, have intermarried until there cannot be found, in three of the n, n sound man or woman. One has sore eyer, another scrofula, a third is idiotic, a fourth blind, a fifth bandy legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number exempt from physical or mental defects of some kind. Yet this family perseveres to intermarry with each other, with those living monuments of their folly constantly before them.

It is often done ignorantly by the best people

Young people never reflect upon consequences, and old people are too avaricious to forbid a match here money is gotten. Let the law reach it, and it will be stopped.'

We may add, that the best medical authorities give assurance of the deteriorating effects of sucl marriages, physically and mentally.

From the Journal of Commerce. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

Metropolitan Hall was crowded to repletion Thursday afternoon, to witness the annual exhibition of this truly philanthropic institution. As usual, the greater part of the audience consisted of ladies. The exercises were opened by prayer from the Rev. Mr. Goodell, of Constantinople. Dr. Harvey P. Peet, President of the Institution, then came forward and delivered a short address, explanatory of the objects of the Institution, the manner in which it was conducted, and its present condition. He said:—'It is as beautiful as it is consolatory, that the helpless and the unfortunate are, in more than one sense the on, to witness the annual exhibition of this ducted, and its present condition. He said:—'It is as beautiful as it is consolatory, that the helpless and the unfortunate are, in more than one sense, the especial objects of Providential care and beneficence. The cry of the young ravens is heard, and the bruised reed is not broken; the mourners are blessed, because they shall be comforted. Whether we regard such institutions as special interpositions of Divine Providence, or as the effect of general laws, there are few whose better feelings are not strengthened by presenting God's mercies to the unfortunate. Unfortunate as are the Deaf and Dum's, the benevolence of Him who doeth all things well,' and the sympathy they receive from those around them, is a source of continual comfort to them. It is to these better feelings of our nature that the Deaf and Dumb are indebted for the first efforts made in their behalf, and are still indebted for the progress their cause is now making. It is upon these feelings of benevolence that they are dependent for their life. They can never, in some respects, be placed on an equality with those who can hear and speak. The Deaf and Dumb dependence is a moral dependence. In the hurry and competition of business, they would be jostled aside, were it not for the humanity which prompts chairs their Bro. Burn:—Will you please insert in the Star the curious yet valuable will of the great Reformer, Martin Luther, as translated by Prof. Stowe, and oblige your correspondent, A. R. Bradburg.

Bro. Burn:—Will you please insert in the Star means of conversation, society would be for them a soliculate, and their lives a blank. From small and feeble beginning, the institution has grown steadily in usefulness, and in the confidence of the public and now stands among the foremost ranks of benevo-

This address was followed by specimens of spelling by hand; and the young ladies writing short compa-sitions upon blackboards. Some of these produ-tions were of great merit, exhibiting a thorough a quaintance with the laws of language and composition As a specimen, we give the following, written on the spur of the moment, by Miss Mary Toles, one of the pupils who entered the Institution six years ago:— We are to-day assembled in this Hall of the

American Metropolis, before representatives from saries, and put forth their endeavors to promote Christianity. Our last exhibition was held in the Broadway Tabernaele, but our President having ac-

Broadway Tabernacle, but our President having accepted the generous invitation of the Mayor, we are here in this place associated by the public with so many pleasing associations.

'It has re-echoed the soft warblings of Jenny Lind, and resounded with the thunderings of Kossuth. It has been filled with the soft notes of harmonious music, and reverberated the words of burning cloquence that have fallen in thunder tones from the lips of the exiled orator—the Washington of Hungary.

'But to-day, by a strange metamorphosis, it will be filled with naught to charm the ear of this immense assembly. Their pleasure will be experienced through the eve alone, if the simple exhibition of the deaf and dumb can call forth that pleasure.

'We have never listened to the bewitching strains

We have never listened to the bewitching strains of music, or been thrilled by the lofty, heart stirring sentiments which have been issued by the gifted ones of earth. But we have seen their effusions in print, children, and will use what little property and goods she may have, not for their disadvantage and injury, but for their good and improvement, since they are her own flesh and blood, and she has carried them under her heart.

One and will use what little property and goods we have read the productions of their genius, and we have read the productions of their genius, and we have read the productions of their genius, and we have read the productions of their genius, and we have tasted the inexhaustible benefits of a free press their clustons in principles.

Some and daughters of Republican America I we only ask of you an impartial decision, and then say if the Deaf Mute has no claim to your exertions.

The reading of this composition was received by

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GREAT CURE!

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Dr. PORTER,—Dear Sir :—I feel in dury load be tender you my grateful acknowledgements for the benefit I have received from the use of your men. I have been afflicted for sixteen years with a sense lous humor, principally affecting my eyes and bad. My eyes were much inflamed and very pasfal, thought sometimes I should lose my sight humor affected my head so much that my humor affected my head so much that my humor was a bad one. I deepaired of ever getting bette, tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of thele my signing, but all without any relief. My exapts physicians, but all without any relied. My exapsician finally advised me to try your Panses. It gave me a bottle; I grew better, to my astonishmen. I tried another bottle, and found great help, My and it may fully restored, then hair began to gove and am entirely curd of a humor. I can recommend it to the public as no able medicine. I believe your Panaces for supporter your Panaces of supporter your Panaces. MAHALA ROBRISS.

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