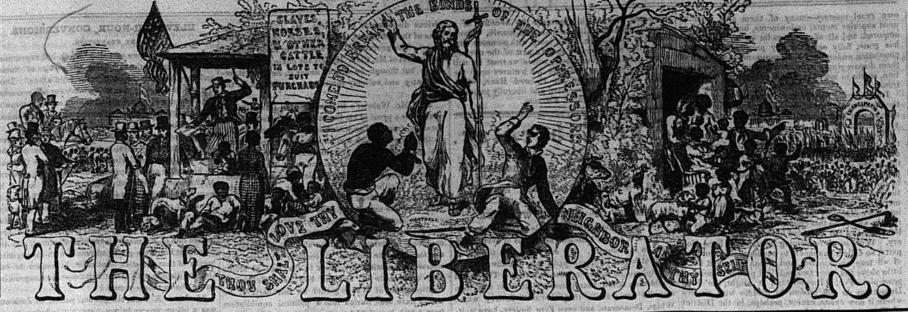
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The Areats of the American, Massachusetts, the Agents and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auseed to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Castelal Consider. - Prancis Jackson, Ellis Salt Johns, Edderd Quinor, Sanuel Philbrick, figure Pauliffs. [This Committee is responsible of or the maneial economy of the paper—not for



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

spirit, and will be read with interest:

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

TOL. XXII. NO. 44.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1136.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IN "A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL!

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an en-gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

lelivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. ... To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infertion 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 tree people, in the Am vivan Congress, and thereby

o make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Selections.

MR. GIDDINGS'S SPEECH. report of this speech-the one delivered by

er retrin Representative, at the public dinner late-ieren hou at Painesville—will not, we trust, have is to an readers, any of its interest, from the un-mable lateness of its appearance in the True leavest. It is not, we were told, the speech which is asther intended to make. But we fancy it is it if the hetter for that. The tide of joyous sym-ister rates by the occasion was found too strong to shr rased by the occasion was found too strong to eat the pronouncement of a prepared speech, sits, the war-word soldier, in a great cause, it reader to hear the fire of its enemy's cohorts, as the plandist of admiring, warm-hearted, earn-tradepreciative friends. And it had been passes armore, if Mr. Gidshing-'s experience should be feened an exception to that rule. Words are estant and to the base, in themselves escent only to-those who have, in themselves, which where with to make them so. In Mr. G.'s not less than in himself, there was that ching; and these plain, honest, simple words of soble old Congressman were filled with the eath if life, irspired by a common love of a combe case, on the part of both speaker and nearlies, betwee the channel of such a 'commungling of ma's as his not been opened up on this Reserve a mit a hong year, if ever, before. If we were at personally present on the occasion, it was not sense we would not glodly have taken more pains abe so, than we would willingly have incurre and any other meeting which we remember to meet held in Ohio. But, in the highest sense of the word presence, we were there. All there is the honors Devotion to these, that loves Liberty and above Oppression, could not have been elsewhere has will an occasion designed to honor Joshua R. Giddings. We have long regarded him as the nobear champion of the great rights of human insture show 'the nighty West' has yet produced. We like long both admired and loved the man, for 'his kie long both admired and loved the man, for met's sile, and never more so, than since the hands of the Hunker-press, and the office-seeking sampers for Scott, were let loose upon him. "Woo, was you, when all men shall speak well of you." But we are keeping our readers too long from the speech. Here it is:

THE SPEECH.

ON,

E,

HOUT IT

Once,

MENT

OX. an engraved raving. oc. arises, and mil by

EMALES.

TRIENT,

OCATION. CRILD-BIRTS

Physician.

ENT.

When the war-worn soldier is about to retire from eservice, from toils and dangers, to the peaceful aks of private life, he looks at his discharge, and he then finds a commendation of his fidelity, and the expression that his discharge is honorable, his text is filled with greatful emotions.

sen is med win greature emotions.

Sach is my position. Invited by your committee to attend here, to day, for the purpose of receiving the assurance from your own lips, that my humble efforts have been appreciated by an intelligent constituency, I now find myself in the midet of a scene send in the past history of my life. Friends surand me; kindness is marked on every countenance. have listened to the commendation of those who sand high in the affections of the people. These marked more than common respect have unmanued as, All can say is, that I am more than grateful.

No large ye can give interance to my feelings.

It was from this village that I was first cheered on to the discharge of public duty. I presume no other person will recoilect the circumstances. In less than inery days after I took my seat in Congress, I spoke against that infamous slave trade in the District of morning, I was denounced by the papers in Washmeans, I was denounced by the papers in Wash-ington city as an abolitomist. I expected the denounceations of my constituents. I did not then have their hatred of oppression, their independence of though, their attachment to principle. The first reposes was through the paper published here. It was edited by my friend, Judge Rosa. He was cau-tion, but denounced the , but denounced the slave trade, and, in a pru-manner, justified what I had said. He has undeshtedly forgotten it. But it is yet fresh in my pen recoilection, and now, after the lapse of fourteen Jean, I thank him, and I thank every man, and somen, who has lent me the encouragement of their line approval, when I have been assailed for the dis-

there of duty.

But I am called here to receive a more general exresists from those whom I have so long represented.
I will express my sentiments without disguise. It
is, see one, the happiest period of my life. You all pardon this frankness. The feeling of your baris, expressed in the language which I have

tend and which I read in every countenance, have reached the very depths of my affections.

Ton Committee, in their letter of invitation, were placed to allude to my expitision from the body of viscal to allude to my expitision from the body of persed to slinde to my expilision from the body of which I was a member, for asserting your right to be free from the crimes of slavery. I well recollect the line when I then addressed you, in yonder church; the worn, enterbled in health, and anxious for the tone which I had espoused, I appeared before you. You intranch to me with a kindness which reached by bear. You approved tr best. You approved my independence, and en-caused me in the course I had adopted. You a me return, and maintain, to the extent of my of Representatives, and at the alter of my cousswore to maintain our Constitution as iders and serviles were looking at me with tury, butred, and malice, I can truly say it was the prodest moment of my existence. I then lived an

anest moment of my existence.

At first, it is not the hot-blooded Southerner in howe-knife and pistols that causes Northerners in this from duty. I am aware that many award the first from duty. I am aware that many award the first from duty. omehonor for meeting those weapons. It is true, I are seen them, apparently drawn for my assassithoa, but they have awakened little concern when conpred with the slanders, the falsehoods, with which service papers of the North do the dirty work of Setracion, which slaveholders despise. Southment of setracion, which slaveholders despise. Southment of setracion, which slaveholders despise, so the man set surround a young member, will use all the seductive arts in their power, to win him to their laterats. They will also him, with attention with ce exactive arts in their power, to win him to their interests. They will ply him with attention, with diners, with wine, and all that sort of thing. Failing in such appliances, they will try their hand at immidation, and if all their means prove unequal to the task, they will then call on Northern service sources, and other minsons, to attack his reputation, to do up the work of slander of calmany. Yes, all is do up the work of slander, of calminy. You all fivolect a remarkable instruce of this character. The years since, I found myself charged, through the Whig press of Boston, New York, and Philideless. the Whig press of Boston, New York, and Philidelpha, with abstracting papers from the Post Office Reputment a crune for which, if guitry, I ought to be in the pentientivy, instead of receiving your poble approbation. The slander was then copied may every Whig paper of the Reserve. The story was get up with much care. Circumstances were asked which appeared conclusive against me. My fireds were alsended, and anxiously inquired how I could defend myself against men who, they assured me, would testify to any falsehood likely to affect me injuriously. All I could say was, that God and

took over my whole country, and to consult its history and examine the great evils which afflicted it.

Those evils I found to be the spirit of war and opBut not to tire you, let me exhort you abstrairy needs, here, no argument to expose it.

God has put us here to aid and assist each other, to confer happiness upon our fellow men, and to elevate their enjoyments. But for man to engage in the work of devastation and bloodshed, by which properunder all circumstances. work of devastation and bloodshed, by which proper-ty is destroyed, lives sacrificed, and mourning and auguish inflicted upon the survivors, is repugnant success, Lremain, yours, respectfully, to the feelings of every humane person. It is with great satisfaction, that I look back upon my votes and official acts, and say that in neither have I at any time encouraged war or bloodshed; and even when a vote of thanks was proposed by Congress to our officers and men who had devastated Mexico, slain her women and children, I alone voted against when a vote of thanks was proposed by Congress to our officers and men who had devastated Mexico, slain her women and children, I alone voted against the measure. It was, perhaps, the only instance in which a member of the House ever voted against for the faithful manner in which he has watched

or of what has been done for freedom, for humanty, in this Di-trict. For whatever reputation I possess, for whatever standing I have attained, I am indebted to you. And when I reflect upon the obligations which your kindness and confidence have imposed on me, I feel overwhelmed with gratitude. I feel more deeply than I have language to express. I had intended to say more. I had marked out a train of thought which I purposed to have pursued, but my feelings have dissipated all thoughts of a formal address. And I will only add, that in taking leave of you, I find pleasure and consolation in the belief, that you will hereafter be represented by one. The mælstrom that at times threatened to engulph.

that you may, one and all, continue to be games by
the principles you have hitherto manifested; that
you may enjoy the richest of Heaven's blessings;
you may enjoy the richest of Heaven's blessings;
and that we may all meet in that world where oppression and war are unknown, where peace, harmony and friendship shall be enjoyed in perfecinn; with these grateful feelings, and with this earnest desire, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13, 1852. GENTS:—Your letter on the 6th, inviting me to attend at Painesville on the 18th, to participate in doing honor to your noble Giddings, is before me. On my return from attending a tour of Western Conventions on the 10th, I found my family in deep affliction, which detains me from our State Convention, and I fear will prevent my joining you on the 18th; and that you may not suppose me insensible of your favor in the invitation, or of the high worth of the man you delight to honor, I beg to forward this paste to orward this note.

Political integrity is so rare in the hitherto prom-

ment parties, that it well becomes Ohio, and especially your portion of it, to do honor to Joshua R. Giddings. I have observed his course critically; long did he defend the Whig party, and labor to make it redeem its oft-repeated piedges in favor of Liberty and Justice; nor did he leave it so long as there remained any hope of its reformation; nor did he, when acting with that party, ever betray the cause so dear to his noble-hearted constituents—he bore with equal courage the abuse of slaveholders and with equal courage the abuse of staveholders and the scorn of traitors, whether from the Democratic or Whig parties; and there are few men who would have vindicated truth so fully and ably as he did, against such fearful odds, for sometimes he stood alone; but now, thank Heaven, he is receiving a ortion of his reward.

portion of his reward.

It is well to contemplate the difference between J. R. Giddings, on the 18th inst., and any of those who aspired to the first offices of the nation, and sacrificed their sense of justice to slaveholders' demands:—who would not prefer the reflections of a Giddings, hosored and loved by his constituents, and respected even by his opponents, and above all, with the approbation of his heart and of his God, rather han the doleful lament of any of the great defeated

You do well to confer this distinguished honor, as an encouragement to the young men in our land, that they may behold the reward of the righteous on the one hand, and that of those who could conquer heir free principles, (and call them prejudices,) on

he other.

But you are also to confer together in reference But you are also to confer together in reference to the future labors, promotive of freedom. In this conference, you have able advisers; you no doubt take measures to circulate information, as given in various speeches of friends of freedom; also, pressible importance of eirenlating our various local State and county papers; papers from abroad are entertaining and often useful, but for securing efficient taining and otten useful, but for securing eincient organization and effective action, nothing can take the place of the paper of our own State and County—every man should be an agent to secure subscribers, and promote the circulation of such papers.

Again, we should maintain and extend the organ-

principles, and respive to secure the success of the Free Democratic ticket, in 1856; but, to do this, we must not turn to the right hand or the left, or J. F. Morse, and others, Com. of Arrangements.

myself knew the charge to be false, that wicked men nor devils, no, not even doughfaced slanderers. Could change truth into falsehood, or verify facts which never existed. The result of the official investigation you know. The whole plot was conceed and put forth by men of political standing in a city some thirty miles from us, and within our own District. And I refer to these facts, merely to say, that Northern slanderers are more to be looked to than Southern slaveholders. The former are more dangerous to Freedom.

When I entered Congress, it became my duty to dangerous to Freedom. | legislation. It took all the better part of both wings
When I entered Congress, it became my duty to | nided by Free Democrats, to secure for the improve rivers and harbors, an amount about equal

tory and examine the great evils which afflicted it.

Those evils I found to be the spirit of tear and oppression. The too pouplar idea, that it is an honorable and a glorious employment for man to engage alike incapable of good, or reformation; and while in the work of butchering his fellow-man, had its source in an ignorant and a barbarous age. Its absurdity needs, here, no argument to expose it.

Hon. J. F. Morse, and others.

AKRON, Sept. 13, 1852. the united voice of all the States. Yet I look upon over the interests committed to his care. It would that vote with as much pleasure as any which I ever afford me great pleasure to be present on that occasion-not only to afford 'a testimonial of my apgave.

As to Slavery, I will say nothing. My whole probation? for the faithful manner in which he had been de-As to Slavery, I will say nothing. My whole course is known to you. I have kept nothing hidden from the people, on that or on any other political subject.

In short, I desire to say, that whatever talent God has bestowed upon me, has been honestly exerted.

I rejoice to see the friends of Freedom preparing that I might renew acquaintances long since formed, and still highly prized.

I rejoice to see the friends of Freedom preparing that I might renew acquaintances long since formed, and still highly prized.

In short, I desire to say, that whatever talent God has best owed upon me, has been honestly exerted for the support of your rights, your interests and your honor. I could have done no more; I could have done no less. You had taken me from the employments of professional hile, and placed me upon the watch-tower of freedom. Had I neglected to give notice of approaching danger, I should have proven a traitor to the confidence you reposed in me, and a traitor to my country. I repeat, that I have faithfully served you, according to the humble talents I possessed.

For so doing, I claim no merit, no applause. I have done no more than it was my duty to do. But it was you, the people of our District, that placed me in a situation to act. It was you who sustained me; and to you, and not to myself, belongs the honor of what has been done for freedom, for human-Freedom, have made acquiescence in slavery a test ing is sinful) is anti-scriptural, and therefore irreli-

who will hereafter be represented by one who will show himself worthy of this people, as his bark has been stilled at his command, and the they are worthy of his best efforts.

Ladies and gentlemen, I may never have the pleasure of appearing before you again. With feelings of the deepest gratitude, and with the ardent desire, not permit.

Please accept my excuse, and believe me, most

NORTH BROOKFIELD, (Mass.,)

Sept. 12, 1852. GENTLEMEN :- Yours of the 6th inst., inviting me to a Dinner to be given to Hon, Joshua R. Gidd

The following letters were read at the Giddings your long-tried and faithful Representative in Congress, is before me. I much regret my inability. wing to other engagements, to be present on the Amongst all the distinguished men of our coun-

try, there is none whom I regard with deeper veneration—no one to whom, as a friend of human freedom, I feel under greater obligation than to Mr. Giddings. No man has contended with the Slave Power more earnestly or successfully; more fear-lessly and perseveringly; and no one, in my opinion, is entitled to higher honor, or more profound respect and gratifude. Such are my feelings, and such, I am confident, are the feelings of every true son o New England.

I should be pleased to meet the numerous friends of

freedom, who will assemble at Painesville on the 18th inst., and should be happy to confer with them on the great interests of our cause. That there will be a great gathering, and that the occasion will be one of deep interest, I cannot doubt, one that will do hone to the conference of the conferenc to your Representative, and advance the interests of that great movement to which he has devoted his

life.

Referring you to the annexed sentiment, with many thanks for your kind invitation, I subscribe myself, with great respect,

New obedient servant Your obedient servant,

AMASA WALKER. J. F. Morse, and others.

'Hon. Joshia R. Giddings, Representative of the 20th Congressional District, Ohio—No Constituency ever had a more fearless and faithful Representative; no Representative a more constant and grateful Constituence.

CENTREVILLE, (Ind.,) Sept. 11, 1852. GENTLEMEN :-- Your letter of the 6th inst., honoring me with an invitation to attend a Public Dinner, to be given to Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, at Painesville, on the 18th of this month, is just received. I am very sorry to say, that owing to positive outstanding engagements to be in the Western part of this State about that time, it will be impossible for me to accept you invitation. Nothing could afford me more heartfelt gratification than to unite with your people in publicly honoring that man among men— that glorious old patriarch of freedom in the West, Joshua R. Giddings.

To me, as to multitudes of younger men through-

To me, as to multitudes of younger men through-out the country, he has indeed been a political father. To him, more than to any other man, am I indebted for all that I am or hope to be, among those who are fighting the great battle of freedom in this Republic; and no man knows better than Mr. Giddings himself has reason to do, how glad I should be to mingle with his friends, in their fitting and far-well testimomal of their approbation, for the faithful manner in which he has watched over the interests committed to his care. committed to his care.'
I am, very respectfully,

GENTLEMEN: - I have the honor of your polite in-vitation to a Public Dinner in honor of the Hon. J. R. Giddings, at Painesville, on the 18th inst., which A previous engagement for the same day will prevent my appearance among you on that occasion, much as I might desire to witness the outpouring ap-

much as I might desire to witness the outpouring approbation of a confiding constituency upon a good and truly great man and a faithful public servant.

Although I am denied by circumstances, the great joy I should experience in being with you on that occasion, permit me to say, that, in my opinion, you could not confer honor upon a more worthy human being. With an intellect of no ordinary cast—bright, strong, and sharpened by powerful and vindictive opposition in and out of Congress, he stands pre-eminently great. His talents are of a high order, enriched by a most refined and elevated morality—sweetened with generosity and kindness, even to a fault, he is an honor to his race. As a stateman, he is excelled by few, and by as few equalled; the ever tast friend and safe counsellor—entirely free from calculating selfishness—and whose whole aspirations run out in favor of Godloving Freedom, with strong sympathy for the fallen and oppressed. I speak of my own knowledge, from a close and intimate acquaintance during the entire term of the last and so far of the present Congress. To do bonor and studies to such a mand out of the present Congress.

To do bonor and studies to extent, influence, and operation of slavery, in line country, should be widely diffused amongst us.

1 the tornation of our Society, we subjoin those which were drawn up at its commenced in the with practical Christianity, and with the countries where it prevails.

2 d. That, notwithstanding upwards of sixty years of anti-elavery effort, the slavery and existence of civil, religious, or intellectual liberty in the countries where it prevails.

2 d. That notwithstanding upwards of sixty years of anti-elavery effort, the slavery and existence of civil, religious, or intellectual liberty in the countries where it prevails.

2 d. That up at its countries where it prevails there say a prodigious extent in the United States of America, by similarity of language, social institutions, and commercial interests; and as the intercourse between us is rapidly entire term of the last and so far of the present Conhe separation of his former District, are objects worthy the man and the constituency whose inter worny the man and to conserve the conserver the conserver

JOSEPH CABLE.
Messrs. Morse and others, Com.

FRANKLIN, (Pa.,) Sept.#14, 1852. GENTS :- I have just received you letter inviting ing me to be present, at Painesville, on the 18th inst., to participate in the distinction of a Public Dinner, then and there to be given to that 'Terrible' Son or THUNDER, Hon. J. R. Giddings—the welltried friend of HUMAN FREEDOM.

tried friend of HUMAN FREEDOM.

Feed and water him well; he has come up through tribulation, and many sore trials yet await the anti-slavery action of the religious bodies is in him. His labors have been more abundant than any man's. Give him his hire. Although now about to be separated from you by geographical lines; make merty!—he is not dead nor naleep; and your political loss is another's gain. Hand him round! It is not material where he is domiciled—he will work for God and our common HUMANITY, whenever, wherever and however. I am afraid to 'agitate,' and will bring my remarks to a 'finality' by saying: I cannot be present in the flesh; but my sympathies are always with you and the free institutions of my I am, Gentlemen.

JOHN W. HOWE.
To J. F. Morse, and others, Com. of Arrangements,

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17, 1852. HON. BENJ. BISSEL: Dear Sir. I cannot be munication of information.

how much I regret it.

John P. Hale .- It was the earnest and oft repeated request of his wife and children, that he would decline the nomination for the Presidency-Many uccine the nomination for the Presidency—Many thousands of wives and children are raising their cries to God for blessings on that family circle, while the husband and father nobly vindicates the cause of Freedom, 'wounded in the house of its friends.'

Yours truly, R. P. SPALDING.

WHITE HALL, P. O., Mad. Co., ? Ky., September 11, 1852.
GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 6th inst., invit-

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 6th inst., invit-ing me to attend the Public Dinner, to be giving to Hon, J. R. Giddings on the 18th day of this month, in consequence of his public services, is received. No man would unite more cordially in doing that true Republican honor than I, but I have engage-ments to speak every day this week, the 18th included, in my own State, in the cause of Free Democra ed, in my own State, in the cause of Free Democra-cy—for you must know that we have up the banner of Hale and Julian; giving a practical illustration to our oppressors that this is not a question between North and South, but between the masses of the people everywhere, who intend to maintain the prin-ciples of 76 and Republicanism, and the Slaveocracy, who propose to reduce us to more than Colonial

We have not been indifferent observers of the heroic course of your distinguished Representative. He follows well in the footsteps of the immortal Adams; and in his last speech in Congress, we felt that the chivalric eloquence of that noble patriot was not lost to us forever. The Free Democracy in Kentucky, if not bodily, will be with you in spirit on that day. Humble though we be in ability, poor in this worlds' goods, and obscure in renown, those talents which our Divine Master has given us have not been buried! With the powers of State and Church arrayed against us—an aristocracy which, embracing the monied and landed interest, does not wait the dull discrimination of a self-indulged monarch to gift with patent of nobility whatever had genius the dull discrimination of a self-indulged monarch to gift with patent of nobility whatever bad genius and iron energy springs among the people; by the simple purchase of a slave, puts itself forever at war with the working masses, who are less fortunate in accumulation of gold; amid the destitution of common education, and sgainst the powerful combination of the omnipotent press, we have stood—against the club and bowie-knife of the ignorant and bratal, and the more terrible machiavelism of the remorseless refined—for our own God-given rights, and those whose voiceless wee from the noble-hearted claims equal vindication! Still, we despair not. Against the Baltimore Platforms we will wage an uncompromising war; until such time as, in the language of Horace Mann, we are ready to acknowledge, 'There is no God.'

In Him, and the correspondence of our principles with his necessary attributes, we still trust! But if so be it we go down in the battle strile, for them we cry to all America, Help! 'Don't give up the ship!'

Your ob't servant,

J. F. Morse, and others.

After the reading of the letters, and a few humorous and happy remarks from Rev. Edward Smith, the meeting adjourned.

**Control of the wickedness of this odious enactment.

The liberation of the slaves in the French West India Colonies is an event of very recent occurrence, and shough their liberation has been interfered with by the present French Government, yet they are not likely to be deprived of the freedom which has been granted them. It may be encouraging to those who, under a sense of great individual inability to cope with this giant evil, are laboring for its overthrow, to be informed that the abolition of 1848, and by his efforts and influence with Lumartine, and other members of the Government, procured the law which abolished the abolition of 1848, and by his efforts and influence with Lumartine, and other members of the Government, procured the law which abolished the abolition state of the slaves and other members of the occurrence of Vic

He don't appear to lead the column of returns from Pennsylvania and Ohio.—Lowell American.

CARROLLTON, (O.,) Sept. 4, 1852. FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DUBLIN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

From a document before us with the above title, we make a few extracts:- .

As many may not be acquainted with the reasons for the formation of our Society, we subjoin those which were drawn up at its commencement:—

social institutions, and commercial interests; and as
the intercourse between us is rapidly increasing, it is
especially important that correct information respecting the extent, influence, and operation of slavery, in
that country, should be widely diffused amongst us.

'4th. That the policy of the Federal Government
is so earnestly directed to the maintenance of slavery, that one of the latest enactments of Congress
—the Fugitive Slave Bill—has constituted the whole
territory of the Republic into one vast human huntinvertound; and provides that every citizen of the

territory of the Republic into the vast in the republic ing-ground; and provides that every citizen of the Union shall, under heavy penalties, assist, if called upon, in the apprehension of fugitive slaves.

5th, That at least one-eighth of the population of that country being slaves, to whom education and

the marriage institution are forbidden, and the slaveholders themselves being shockingly corrupted by the tyranny and the licentious habits induced by their position, a frightful amount of demoralization and practical heathenism are the inevitable consequences.

6th. That the existence of such an institution in

professedly free and Christian country must depend on the extent to which it can secure the silence or co-operation of the religious bodies, and the support

the anti-slavery action of the religious bodies is in most cases paralyzed, and public opinion almost universally deprayed, by pro-slavery influence.

*Sth. That we believe slavery, in all countries, and under all circumstances, to be an enormous moral and social cvil, hostile to every good influence, and which should be opposed by every Christian means These are the reasons which induce us to unite

for the purpose of promoting the abolition of chattel-slavery throughout the world, by the diffusion of information respecting it amongst the people of Ire-land, and by co-operating with those who are laboring for the same cause in other countries.

In order more effectually to accomplish our objects.

wo Committees were formed, one composed ladies, the other of gentlemen, who act independently of each other, and hold a joint monthly meeting to report progress, and for the interchange and com-

The support which American slavery receives how much I regret it.

Instead of appearing as an humble votary, and casting my offering upon the altar of liberty, I am doomed to take part in the argument of 'Jaundyce yas Jaundyce, in Chancery.'

Don't you pity me? Make my excuse known to our friends at the table, and, if you see proper, offer in my behalf the following:

from the ministers of the various Christian denominations is notorious, and has become still more glaring since the adoption of the Fugitive Slave Law, which many of the more prominent among them defend, and even enlogise. Stongly impressed with these facts, the Ladies' Committee circulated amongst the clergymen of various denominations in this city, a printed paper, containing the opinions from the ministers of the various Christian denominations is notorious, and has become still more glarin this city, a printed paper, containing the opinions of many of our American brethren on the subject of would alayery in that country, particularly as regards the Many recent Fugitive Slave Law; they also forwarded their some copies to Belfast and Wexford.

About the same time, the Gentlemen's Committee prepared a short address for circulation amongst the emigrants, who leave our shores in such vast numbers, generally in ignorance of the existence of slavery, or of its attendant evils, in the land of their adoption. These were recommended to settle in those parts of the Union which are least tainted by they had it in their power to do so. This address was widely circulated both in Dublin and in many parts of the country. It was also inserted in some

of the provincial papers.

In order to procure as large a contribution as possible to the Boston Anti-Slavery Bazaar, the Ladies'
Committee issued a circular, stating its objects, and requesting contributions. This appeal was in many cases responded to; and after the articles were ex-hibited for a few days, previous to packing, a quanti-ty, amounting in value to about 40t., was forwarded Boston

The enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law (the cruel operation of which has been felt by many thousands during the past year) has raised the indig

RICHARD D. WEBB. Secretaries.

NEGRO SLAVERY IN AMERICA. The following article, from the Star of Freedom, & onper published in London, is written in the right

Slavery still exists in England in many a terrible form. The modern Egypt of bondage, in which la-bor is held subject to the Pharaoh of capital, has its taskmasters and tortures, almost as inhuman as those of the most brutal barbarism. The slavery of labor, of the most brutal barbarism. The slavery of labor, in the aggregate, to capital, is almost as prolific of human misery as the bondage of the negro in the Slave States of America. The money despotism of England is as unscrupulous, as nexorably selfish, and as utterly heedless of the death and desolation it creates, as the bloodhounds who subjugate and murder the blacks. It is as deaf to hear the groans of little children, whose tender lives are used up in pestilent factories and sufficiently mines, as are the slave-dealers and slaveholders. It is as reckless of human life and suffering as the fiendish slave-driver, Legree, in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' But there is one essential difference between negro slavery and slaessential difference between negro slavery and sla as powerful, and crushes us as certainly, in its war fare with the creators of wealth, it is only as a sys tem, and conquers only in the gross mass.

The tyranny is not so personal, and the slavery is not so individual. In England there is not that free cope for the passions of the master class, for, after all, the capitalist is not the personal proprietor of his slave, and although society permits him to use his labor, and pit-bones and sinews against iron shaft and wheels, set father against son, and children and wheels, set latter against son, and children against their parents, in unlimited competition, he cannot use the whip, the branding-iron, and the bloodhound, with none to say to him may. He can-not tear the mother from husband and family, and send her a thousand inites away to end her dark des-tiny in the fatal swamps; nor say to the father, I want four of your children to make up a lot which I have just sold to go down South. Other terrible have just sold to go 'down South.' Other terrible distinctions might be drawn, sadly and grimly reflecting upon republican America, with its boasted freedom and superior institutions. Ah, America is not all we have been led to think she is! Fast and fatally are the roots of old world evils ramifying her young soil. That apportioning of the land—the common inheritance of humanity—as private property, that lust of gain, and greed of gold, and worship of the almighty dollar—that setting up of shams and hypocrisies in the place of simple, poble manhood—that perpetuation of the proletarisl, or speculation in man by man—the wages-slavery—these are evils to man by man—the wages-slavery—these are evils to be denounced, and things to mourn over. But of all the foul sores and deadly discusses that afflict her, that negro slavery is the most deplorable; and, as we are Democrats naturally, and not merely by profession, as our sympathies are universal, we cry shame on the pretended Democracy that tolerates a curse like slavery. Wherever Homanity is yearn-ing to cast off the execrable tyranny that crushes it wherever there is a people groaning beneath the lash of despotism—wherever there is a wrong crying for redress—there is our cause; and whether they be white or black slaves, it matters not the color of our democracy is not that of skin-distinc-tion, it is that of the warm, rich, human heart.— Shame, burning shame, say we, on the Democracy or Democratic 'Convention,' which, like that at Bal-timore, would make the bondage of the negro its tiniore, would make the bondage of the higher stepping-stone to power, and seek the suffrages of a nation by pandering to the slavebulders, and defend-ing a fatal iniquity. What! shall America be look-ed to as the land of liberty and refuge of the world, and shall she make the banner of freedom symbolize to a mocking world of tyrants, and a greaning world of slaves, nothing save bloody stripes and bitter tears? Shall this dark and deadly curse be still ter tears? Shall this dark and deadly curse be still permitted to blight American and republican life?—Shall Democracy and Christianity countenance the tearing asunder of nature's divinest ties? Shall these look calmly on the blood that runs beneath the lash, and sprinkles that sod on which the stern old forefathers of the republic poured out their life blead to render free? Out upon such 'Democracy' as would sell the image of God, though in ebony, in the market-place, and permit humanity to be trampled upon at the will of soulless and tearless tyrants. A pretty crew, you heroes of whip and chain, to talk A pretty crew, you heroes of whip and chain, to talk of setting the old world free from the thraidom of king-craft and priesteraft, and of aiding Europe to burst the bonds of Kaiser. Pope, and Czar, while you revel in the price of human blood, and drive that horrible traffic in human flesh! Down to the dust of repentance, or talk no more of Democracy and Liberty, for ye take their holy names in vain.—America! Young Republic of the West! Child of America! Young Republic of the West! Child of our own mother-land, which was rocked in the brave hearts and nursed in the sturdy arms of our common fathers! Arouse thee, and wipe away this blot from thy escutcheon. Let thy manhood fuffil the glorious promise of thy infancy. No longer perpetuate this dark and terrible wrong, or a wild retribution awaits thee. The Nemesis of history is just. Remember Hayti and St. Dominique! Look to it in time, or some Spartacus of the West may yet arise, to avenge the long appressions and countless injuries of his trampled race; and the morning of the coming day of the slave's deliverance, for which he prays, and weeps, and lifts the longing eyes, may be ushered in wet with crimson dews. All honor to the men of noble heart and lofty mind, who are carrying on the good fight against the atrocious system, and who scatter their words of fame, which are more fatal than the old Greek fire, in the camp of the slave-

Daniel Foster has been lecturing in town,

than the old Greek fire, in the camp of the slave-holders. We are with you in your proud struggle, and though we cannot lift the arm of strength in

your cause, yet our hearts do battle with you, and all our sympathies fight for you and the emancipation of the negro slave.

Daniel Foster has been lecturing in town, twice on slavery, and once on intemperance.

His lectures, as usual, were powerful appeals to the moral sense of the people, and will do much good. We are glad to find that the agents of the anti-slavery society are leaving the little party differences out of their lectures, and use their powers and influence entirely against the common enemy. No better campaign lecturers are in the field than these agents, if their efforts here are a sample of their usual course, and we trust that every friend of freedom will give them a welcome. There is no denying the fact that Garrison and his friends have created the present anti-slavery sentiment of the country, and their quiver is still charged with more powerful shafts against the monster—slavery—than any other equal number on the globe. Mr. Fuster makes no secret of his sentiments, and hopes to see every Garrison abolitionist vote for Horace Mann. Similar, also, we judge, are the feelings of Lucy Stone and others, and we may safely count upon 10,000 votes, this fall, from nersons who have not voted before for years.—Filchurg Neus.

(F) Hon. George W. Julian and Cassius M. Clay are stumping Kentucky, and denouncing both the Whig and Democratic platforms, because of their support of the Fugitive Slave Law. They are listened to with respectful attention.

en record redesire of

Cabin, and who adverts to the attack of the Timupon that work : We might turn from the reluctant performence of a painful task to one in which we should have gloried and delighted—to hailing the successful as-sertion of the sublimest feelings and the justes principles by noble genius and stirring eloquence uttering thoughts that elevate the soul, and purify and amend the heart. The critic's pen is snatched

and amend the heart. The critic's pen is snatched from his hand by hundreds of thousands of admiring readers among the civilized inhabitants of either hemisphere, who do honor to themselves by appreciating a work eo splendid, so noble, so beneficial as "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

There would have been pleasure in joining, ar fancying that we contributed to swell this gran chorus of humanity; but a reviewer in the Time hands. His sagacity has made discoveries both j dicial, moral, and political. He has found that U cle Tom is an impossible character. Why? B cause he can forgive injuries. So Christianity impossible. What we have been taught for ne twenty centuries, that which every follower of Chr ly pray for and practice, is pronounced to difficult for any man to achieve. Wi the assertion be qualified, and confined to uneduc ted men, and men debased by slavery? appeal to the glorious 1st of August, 1834, when the and, at the same time, became the majority in ever one of those colonies. Bloodshed was apprehended -not a quarrel occurred; outrage was expectedno insult was offered, not a single reproach of threat was breathed. The festival was worthy the occasion, signalized by the gratitude of the liberate to the God who inspired their liberators, and peac and good-will on earth, amnesty and forgiveness freely extended by the victims of oppression to the

But how could sentiments so refined and ge ity so heroic be implented in a breast so rude? content ourselves with relating, on the authorit three years ago, without note or comment, and in similar type as to be scarcely legible. The ship informed the corre spondent in England that her Majesty's ship captured a slaver with 600 negroes, male and fe male. Their voyage to the port of condemnation was so long delayed, that famine was feared, and all on board placed on short allowance. The poor cap tured male savages, with famine and death staring that their stinted rations might be still further reduced, in order that a larger supply might be dealt out to the females. All arrived safely, and became British subjects, however unworthy of the name of brothers the beaux esprits of London might have

thought them.

If Mrs. Stowe, as the Times reviewer intimates pretended that Uncle Tom is a type of the negro slave population of America, she would have com great fault. She pleads for their emanci pation, not because they are all model heroes o model Christians, but because they are men, with more than the common average of human faults, in asmuch as they have been vitiated and debased by slavery. This is the strongest argument for their emancipation. But Mrs. Stowe's appeal, founded or the possibility of men like Uncle Tom being produced, even in slavery, by the more operation of Christ ian principles, is legitimately made to excite an earn est wish to forward that just and holy object.
The Times reviewer, indeed, among his other

discoveries, has found out that to expose the enor mities of this matchless evil is the sure way to perpetuate it. He has discovered that, instead of being the repulsive element which must explode and break up the Federal Union, it is the powerful element which binds together the numerous members of tha free and enlightened commonwealth. He really thinks, we suppose, that the Fugitive Slave Liw is so deeply founded on reason and natural right, that it must be immortal, and the North must ever be forced to act as a driver for the South. The Times reviewer holds Mrs. Stowe highly

culpable in exciting strong emotions in her reader and so preventing an impartial judgment. still desiderate the art of truthfully describing crue oppression on the one hand, and the extreme of un merited suffering endured with Christian patience on the other, without awakening indignation and sympathy. And we cannot compliment the Times on the unimpassioned tone with which they have for some years carried on this slave controversy. Ever since the discussion of differential duties, they have since the discussion of differential duties, they have spoken of African grievances as 'imaginary'; have classed 'negroes and monkeys' in the one category; and clubbed together all who pleaded their cause 'as saints and hypocrites,' and pseudo-philanthropists. The 'friend of the African' was a phrase of amusing irony in their mouth. One less earnest and energetic than Mrs. Stowe might have been do applied to those who attempted similar service here.

The slightest examination of their former files

would furnish an array of bitter sarcasm and dispar aging invective, which, we verily believe, the wri-ters would now regard astonished as well as abashed.

exertion of univalled talents, her cause is placed for beyond the necessity of all personal debate. The pedantic crotchets of misapplied political economy fade before the light of reason. The hard-hearted witticisms that have deprived our negro brethren of the aid of the sympathy to which our common nature entitles them, shrink to nothing under the inference of Cheirians. fluence of Christianity. The chord struck beyon the Atlantic already tibrates through the world. I spite of political differences and national jeulousies the noble work goes bravely on, and cannot fail to be speedily accomplished.

The following letter, from the pen of our es teemed friend Daniel Ricketson, should have been published last week, in connection with the New Bed ford correspondence, but did not meet our eye unti too late for that issue. It will be remembered that the letter of Mr. R. was alluded to in that of our cor respondent 'T. P.' [Theodore Parker.]

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF NEW BEDPORD.

RESPECTED FRIENDS: I have read with astor ishment and regret the communications of the Hor Huraco Mann, relative to the African race, address ed to the corresponding committee of a meeting of colored voters in New Bedford. Although the views of Mr. Mann, on this subject, seem to apply to the Africans as a distinct and well defined portion of the human family, yet, as he makes no declaration to the contrary, it is fair and reasonable to conclude, tha contrary, it is fair and reasonable to conclude, that his views are meant to apply to the present colored population (the free and the enslaved) of this country also. But even in the best aspect of the case that is, confining his views to the pure African race it seems to me exceedingly unwise and even pro sumptuous in any one, to declare the intellectual in feriority, as a race, of any portion of mankind. If w réad ancient history aright, there has been a perio in the history of the African race when they equa led if not excelled the other then existing nations of the globe. And even in the days of that great an generous traveller, Mungo Park, we find the domes tie state of the African, in the interior of his coun excelling in mechanical as well as in poetical an musical matters. If these are not intellectual, pra-tell us what are so? But there is even a grave ciew to take of the subject. Is it just or reverent to suppose that the Almighty would have create any portion of the human family inferior in the mos essential part, that of intellect, to any other portion We need only to look back a few hundred years t see in what a humble condition our own race wa placed. The Saxon race has not much to boast of placed. The Saxon race has not much to boast of, for the time was when the proud Norman claimed him as his slave, and the name of Saxon dog and his brass collar, are still to be found, on the pages of English history. To say that a race which has been the prey of nearly all the wickedness and avaries of the world for of the world for generations, corrupted and hed in their own land, are to be fairly judged a to their intellectual capabilities at the present time, is most preposte ous as well as presumptuous, and Mr. Mann appears to me in this particular to have

Mr. Mann appears to the in this particular to have sullied his own fair name.

But who are the colored people of this country? Why, certainly, to judge from their complexions alone, we may conclude that there is a large mixture of white blood in their veins. Born and reared in this country, many of them the children of their

own cruel masters—many of them also evincing most superior mental endowments, both natural and acquired and all of them, so far as my observation as gone, fully equal to any portion of the white population under similar circumstances, to speak of them disparagingly or to even hint of their expatriation, seems to me unkind and unchristian in the ex-

I can hardly believe my own eyes, when I rea the views so authentically published of this gentle man, one of Massachusett's most distinguished scho

man, one of massachusetts most distinguards and statesmen.

What, then, are our colored friends to learn from this, but that they have little to hope for from political abolitionists—that the overthrow of slavery, and the proper social standing of the free colored people will be but little promoted, for the present, at least, by the use of the ballot-box. The proper sphere of action, at present, for the abolitionists, as it appears to me, is, to create and diffuse a healthy moral tone into the community upon the great subject of human rights; and to do this effictually, the mind should be left free, and not shackled by any political machinery. With some redeeming traits, the Free Soil party, so called, has much to condemn it in the eyes of all true abolitionists, and which places it but a little above the other two political parties in point of

little above the other two political parties in point o principle. For, if I understand it aright, the Free where it now exists, except, perhaps, in the District of Columbia, but with great pretensions to party superiority, they declare most roundly, 'No more er bit!' The Whigs themselves professed as much as this until they denied themselves the freedom of

of the party!

Never, never will slavery be abolished in this land until the friends of the slave arise as one man, having for their motto, 'No coalition—no compronise,' in fine, 'No Union with the Slave Power!'

As an old organization abolitionist, I would say to you all, stand by your old and long-tried friends, do before his shrine,—that Death has worked no change all in your power to sustain and promote their noble in their opinion of his acts when living.

It is perhaus a natural feeling which change from the property of the state o For the present, at least, leave the ballot-box, and ust to the moral agitation of the cause. I regret, also, that Mr. Mann should be foun

holding sentiments so similar to those of the colonizationists, (whose primary object, according to Henry Clay, is, to rid the country of its free colored population,) became they will be used as arguments by either of the other parties to accomplish their ow political ends. But I hope no colored voter will be deladed into the idea, that by casting a vote for either a Whig or Democrat, he will further the object he has at heart-that of the abolition of slavery in our nation, and a just social standing of the free col-

I heartily agree in the spirited resolutions on Mr. Mann's position passed and published by the meet as misplaced in treating of the Dead as Detractioning of our colored citizens. Although I can see no *Soum Caique* is a better rule of action - to ever way in which Mr. Mann can restore himself to the be most happy that one, who, for the past twenty years, I have esteemed as one of the noblest and most intelligent sons of New England, should be able to wipe out the stain which now lies upon his once fair and unsullied fame.

With a heartfelt interest in your present and future well-being,

I am, very respectfulle, yours, DANIEL RICKETSON.

From the True Weslevan. UNDERGROUND RAILROAD-EXPRESS LINE.

MR. EDITOR :- Last evening, by invitation, preached to a crowded audience in the colore church of this city. At the close of the sermon Rev. B. rose, and after delivering a very appropriate and powerful exhortation on the accessity of seeking the Saviour, the speaker said he had a matter of great importance to present to the andience. 'Here's sall severity of language as unnecessary as it would be a man,' pointing his finger to one of the most perfect tame and weak. The gloomy terseness of Tacitus, or specimens of humanity I ever saw—a man about six feet tall—a full, broad chest, with a very large and well-balanced head-neatly and richly clad, looking as calm as summer evenings—there's a man with whom I was acquainted in the days of his boyhood he is a stranger here, just from Kentucky-a fugitive—he is one of your big servants—the servant of a big man; he left his master (!) Friday evening, and got safely here last evening—by to-morrow evening ne will be across the Branch out here (Lake Eric We want to raise money to pay his fare the rest of the way to the land of the free. And now, brethren. I have confidence in you-you will do your duty-just bring on your change.' And at the word, her And at the word, her they come, with cheerful hearts and open purses. rattling down the material aid in showers.

The money being raised, the preacher said, 'There

us grace not to allow us grace not to allow you to be taken back.' 'Yes, and strength, too.' responded some one at my right, to be taken back.'

in a significant tone of voice.

The lugitive reached up over the stand, and said to me, 'Do you think I did wrong in leaving my master?' 'No, Sir! Thank God for the grace that

The preacher said, 'Now we must sing a fugitive the preacher said, 'Now we must sing a fugitive the Whig party, while he was enjoying the premier. song for our brother. I presume he never heard one,

fixing his ave on the facility They then struck up and sung-and O, what good

singing!— O, come, come away, &c.

We then knelt down, and the fugitive led in returning thanks to God for his deliverance—prayed tor his wife and children, who were yet in slavery— that God might bind up their broken hearts, keep them from the evils they will be necessarily exposed to while in slavery—prayed for their deliverance—for his own safe arrival in Canada, &c., &c. As he closed, the writer led the audience in thank

ing God for putting it into the heart of this brothe and lorty others who had safely landed in Canada, last week, from slavery—in praying that God would make the slaves uneasy and longing for freedom forty others who had safely landed in Canada that He would give their grace and resolution to leave their inhuman task-masters—that He would preserve and take care of them in their flight, and cause the oppressor to feel that he was unsafe in trying to hold our brethren as property.

The underground railroad, and especially the ex-

press train, is doing a good business just now. We have good and competent conductors. I reckon it would not be very safe for slave-catchers to get on the track when the bell rings, at some of the depots in Northern Ohio,
Yours, for humanity,
J. MeBRIDE.

POSTAGE AND SLAVERY. Slavery curses everything. Nothing but vice and

poverty can prosper under its sway. If the South ern States had not our Northern mechanics and merchants to cheat, and Northern freemen to tax they would have been bankrupt long ago. not for the South, we could have penny postage on letters, and papers free; but now we are taxed every year more than half a million of dollars at the North. to pay the deficit at the South in the postage tion. But his parliamentary success has fallen for revenue. In a recent report of the receipts of the revenue. In a recent report of the receipts of the Postal Department, we see that every free State except Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, pays large sum over and above the expense of transportation; while every Southern State, except Delaware and Louis lana, falls in debt to the department in equally large sums. If we have nothing to do with slavery, it has something to do with os. Every letter we put it has something to do with us. Every letter we put into the office, and every paper that comes through the mail, is taxed for the support of slavery, and we are obliged to pay the tax. It curses the South with ignorance and degradation, and stretches its hand of death over our system of intercourse and dissented. ination of intelligence, and burdens it with an un-reasonable tax, that goes to keep alive the enervated intercourse of the South. 'O miserable!'—Morn-

PROFESSOR ALLEN'S ADDRESS.

We take pleasure in complying with a reques recently made, that we would copy the Address of will be found on the first page. The author i Professor of the Hebrew, Greek and German lan guages, and of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, in the New York Central College at McGrawville, and, in New York Central College at McGrawville, and, if we are not mistaken, is the only colored man who now fills a Professorship in any of the Colleges of the country. The Address is worthy of publication upon its intrinsic merits, but as the production of a colored man, who, in spite of the barriers of caste, has raised himself, by the force of his genius and moral worth, to an honorable position in the republic of letters, it will be read with peculiar interest. It does honor also to the College with which he is

connected, and which dispenses the benefits of a classical education alike to male and female, without regard to complexion. We learn with pleasure that Prof. Allen will probably spend a part of the coming winter vacation in this State, where we trust he will winter vacation in this State, where we trust he will find encouragement to deliver his lectures upon the Origin and Destiny of the Colored Race, which have been widely appreciated and like have been widely appreciated and liberally patronis ed in other States.—Penn. Freeman.

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, OCT. 29, 1852.

DEATH OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

This topic must be the inevitable text of the weel discourse of the Liberator, as well as of every other aper in the country. We are sorry that the editor is not at home, to bestow upon this task the strengt of emphasis he would be sure to give it. The worl would then know that there was at least one may who did not join in that chorus of flattery which Whigs, Democrats, and even Free Soilers, have unit ed in raising over Mr. Webster's coffin. We trus that he will express his sense of what is due to him in the next paper. In the midst of the fulsome pan the freedom of egyric with which the air is thick, it will be comfor speech. Then the coalition—the base compromises ing to feel one winnowing breath of discriminating of the party! fruth to help clear away the fog, and to show th Dead somewhat as he will appear to impartial poster

ity. We shall not attempt to do justice to this topic but it is due to the Abolitionists and to the Slaves that it be known that they have no incense to burn

It is perhaps a natural feeling which shrinks fro uttering, in the sternest language, one's sense of the evil deeds of the newly dead. Even Murder lose some of its horror in the ghastly presence of the strangled assassin. But Death, while it may softer for a moment the feelings which Justice extorts to wards the criminal, can work no change in his guilt, or in the permanent character of his actions. Death but sets his seal upon both, and delivers them over to the unprejudiced verdict of after times. Nothing car be more weak or absurd than the trite apotherm. Nil de mortuis nisi bonum!' Truth and Justice ar the due of the Dead and of the Living. Flattery is man his due!' And the common sense of the world accepts this as just, or History would be a mere col lection of lying Epitaphs. We certainly have no praise for Mr. Webster. Bu

that is of the less consequence, as almost every Meeting-house recked with the most nauseous adulation or the day of his death-as every Court has responded to the lamentations of every Bar-as every organic Body, from the Cabinet at Washington to the Board of Brokers in State street, have joined in one sympa thizing wail-as every newspaper has wrapped itsel in the sable garb of wo-as every flag now flaps a half must, and as these demonstrations are but the first drops that run before the inundation of Eulog which is to come. But we have no disposition emuloy bitter words, however fit, to describe his char acter and his public life. The simple juxtaposition of his words at Springfield, in 1848, and those at Washington on the Seventh of March, 1850, would mak

the glowing exuberance of Gibbon, could give no darker coloring to that portrait drawn by his own hand. We are content to let posterity judge of him from that picture furnished by himself, seen in the light of the circumstances of the last years of his life. While we have no regretto express for Mr. Webster' death, we as certainly feel no exultation in view of it If God have no pleasure in the death of the wicked much less should man. Had we any personal hostility towards him, we might lament his dying just at this time, -for it was, surely, most fortunately timed for him. But we regard the event as one of the alightest possible importance, for good or for evil Mr. Webster had passed the time appointed for mar sir,' as he handed the money to the fugitive, and on earth, and his political career would have ended added, 'God has brought you thus far, and He'll give on the Fourth of next March, if he had been permit ted to hold his office till then . The eleveholder whom he had ruined his fame to conciliate, had show the esteem they held him in at the Baltimore Convention, and the bitter distribe of Mr. Mangum, of N. C., just before Congress adjourned, was but a fore put it into your hear, and enabled you to escape,' I taste of what they had in store for him, for his treach and confidence, and left him nothing to fall back upon but a paltry handful of sycophants and parasites equally destitute of political weight and personal in fluence. His strength for good and for evil expired before his breath.

> Indeed, his political influence was never great Even his speech of the 7th of March, though fatal to his fame, was immaterial to the result. The Compromise bills would have passed in his despite, if no with his assistance. The slaveholders really owed him no return for his service that day, for it mad no difference in the issue. They were willing, o course, to have his aid, and, doubtless, were profus of promises and flatteries to secure it; but, substan tially, it was of no consequence to them. They wer sure of their game before they cajole I him Lito play ing into their hands. So, as to the effect that speec had in developing the atheous character of the Chie Priests and Levites, of the Doctors of Divinity and Church-members, of the Northern Church, it did no make the Stuarts and Deweys and Sharps, th Springs, the Spencers and the Lords, the mora monsters that they boasted themselves to be. It more ly gave them the occasion to show themselves a they really were. It was Slavery that had been mould ing their characters for years, through the necessit it imposed of reconciling its existence and its necess y enormities with the Christian Religion.

Indeed, it is curious to consider how inconseque

tial the forty years of Mr. Webster's public life hav been. His professional career has been brilliant, and has produced results of vast profits and just reputa short of what his forensic triumphs had promise First at the Bar, he was never more than third of fourth in the Senate. It is the cant of the hyperboli adulation of the day to call him the 'Great States man,' the . Illustrious Statesman,' &c. ; but we thin it would be hard to point out an instance of hi statesmanship. Where is the scheme of public polic that he originated and carried through? The hand of Jackson and of Clay and of Calhoun are to be seen i the web of American history for the last forty years but where is the golden thread that Webster h woven into the tissue? He has never led, but alway followed. And, which seems to us fatal to the claim made for him of the character of a Great Statesman even where he has followed, he has failed! He began his public life as an Advocate for Free Trade. H failed of success, and Protection was forced upon the country by Mr. Clay and the South. He then becam the Champion of American Industry, and his labor have resulted in the Tariff of 1846. He was a stren uous friend of the United States Bank, and he, him self, lived long enough to pronounce that, too, 'as obsolete ides.' Even in the crowning act of his life he did but follow his leaders. He did not invent o propose the Compromise Measures. The Fugitiv Slave Law was no 'thunder' of his. Mr. Clay gav the key-note of that speech, as he had of so man others, of Mr. Webster. It was a service more than he expected, but he condescended to throw his follow-

more. The genius of Mr. Webster ever stood rebuked before that of Mr. Clay. He felt the chain, and it galled him; but though he winced under it, he wore it, reluctantiy and sullenly sometimes, to be sure, to the

Then Mr. Webster's Diplomacy with Great Britain is cited as a proof of his Statesmanship. He saved us, forsooth, from a War with England! Perhaps he did, in the sense in which a man, when put in the delemma of 'your money or your life,' saves his life ! giving up his money. A war with England was morally and politically impossible, under the circumstances. Neither nation wanted war, but America would have sacrificed all in dispute to avoid it. As long as we live under the pacific dominion of the Southern Patriarchs, we are absolutely safe from any War for Free territory! Mr. Webster's diplomatic skill consisted in giving to England all she had the face to ask for. Had he refused to concede whatever wa necessary to satisfy her, even to the half of Maine and the whole of Oregon, had he suffered the smallest cloud of War to gather on our horizon, he would have been hurled into a political annihilation from which he would have risen no more. Mr. Web ster has nowhere impressed himself upon American History. He has made no mark. The country owes nothing, good or bad, to him; but it is not on such men, however loud may be the plaudits of their contemporaries, that History bestows the meed of her highest praise. Mr. Webster adds another to the list of victims

Slaveholding ingratitude. It was no evidence of his State-craft, that he ever hoped better things from the quarter toward which he looked than he got. He was the bound victim of Slavery for his whole forty years, though the sacrifice was delayed till he wa three score and ten ;-for he was hampered and checked and held down by the links of the chain that sorceress weaves round politicisms from the beginning to the end. He sometimes struggled in it, but he never had strength to break it. He lacked the vision which a true Statesman would have had, that the time had come when Resistance to Slavery was possible and hopeful, -the only possible and hopeful career for a Northern man. Had he placed himself at the head of the Northern Movement against Slavers, he would undoubtedly have been now a hopeful aspiran for the Presidency, in the heat of an animated and honorable conflict. But he chose to be the Tool of the South rather than the Leader of the North The South used the tool, and threw it contemptuously away. Disappointed, mortified, ashamed, heart broken, he turned his face to the wall and died. It was the only thing left for him to do -o

AID TO PUGITIVES IN CANADA.

A letter has been received from a lady in the sout erly part of Worcester county, which commences as

DEAR SIR. -There is, in the Liberator of Oct 15th rmal statement, from a body of fugitives in Canada West, that they neither need nor desire assistance from the people of the United States. Will you sir, informe if that statement expresses the true condition of hose unfortunate people?

In the absence of Mr. Garrison, to whom the lette was addressed, we reply as we can to the above request. We do not profess to have such full and reliable information of the condition of all the fugitives in Canada as will enable us to speak with entire certainty. But we do not believe that the article in question (which purports to be the proceedings of a meeting of colores citizens in Windsor, Canada West) is to be regarded as the voice of the fugitives in Canada in general. In the first place, it is not likely that the colored people of a single town, and that one of the larger business places, situated, too, at the extreme western border of the ter ritory where the fugitives reside, can speak on a subject of this kind for the whole of them. We must remem ber that careful and well-informed persons state that the entire number of fugitives in Canada cannot be much short of thirty thrusand. We must remember that the greater proportion of these are scattered about in the agricultural districts, where the compensation for labor is much smaller than in the larger towns, and where it must require some little time for fugitives, arriving without a cent in the world, and poorly clad, to get a footing and a fair start. If ever human beings can be reduced, by utter destitution of all earthly con reniences and comforts (to say no more), to a situation where the aid of the benevolent or the more favored is imperatively demanded, the newly arrived fugitives in Canada must be in that situation. They have indee left all for liberty. In the second place, we have had for years, and still have, the assurance of many persons that very many of the fugitives in Canada are in great by appeals to them from your non-voting quiver of Sickness comes upon them after their long and perilous flight, and they must look to others for the aid they then require. We need not task imagination one jot to be convinced that it is not possible but that very many of the fugitive slaves in Canada, as they arrive there, and for some time after, must stand greatly in need of such help as the people of New England. New York, Ohio, and other Northern States, can well afford to give. We are no advocates of an indiscriminate alms-giv

ing. We know that the best way to help people is to get them to help themselves. But there are those, and specially such as have been plundered and cheated all their lives, as the slaves have emphatically been, who need to be placed in a situation where they can help themselves. A little aid, if timely, will generally ! sufficient. Clothing, and the means of procuring a tol erable shelter, are what is most needed in such cases We confess, however, that we greatly like, and applaud the spirit of the Windsor meeting, and of the resolutions passed by them. It is manly, and cannot fail t ensure respect. We rejoice to see men, who have been long depressed and enslaved, rising up in the full co sciousness of their manhood, and in a noble self-rel ance. (which is the surest trust in God.) resolving that they will not be dependent on any charitable donation or fruits of begging, but will maintain themselves and theirs by their own strength, capacity and industry Still, such men, in their comparative strength, ough not to forget those whose weakness whose new arrival n a strange land, and whose utter destitution of every earthly good, forbid them at once to assume this independence and this tone of confidence. Peradventure they should rather remember that they were themselves once 'bondmen in Egypt,' were delivered and rescued by a mightier arm than theirs, and their own rough way made somewhat smoother and their burden lighter, by the sympathy and aid of friends and brethren. W. fear that the too positive and sweeping language of their resolutions may do an injury and a wrong to many

a needy sufferer among the Canada Refugees. There is one point in the resolutions to which w must ask the especial attention of the officers and members of the Windsor meeting. They advise all persons to discontinue their donations in behalf of the fugitives in Canada, because, say they, ' We can seldon get clothes or money from many of those with whom they are deposited.' In the name of all who desire to aid the fugitives in Canada, we ask, and we wish to know, who these persons are. We call upon the officer of the Windsor meeting to inform us who they are We wish to avoid those in future, if there are such who cannot properly be trusted with the distribution of articles entrusted to them for the fugitiver. If w : have been deceived in those whom we have heretofore on fided in, we ought to know it, and our Windsor f land will be doing a kindness and a duty to us, and to thei fugitive brethren, by giving us the facts in the case. We speak for many others besides ourselves .- M.

Our Plymouth County friends will notice that their quarterly meeting is to be held at Hanson, on Sunday next, and that STEPHEN S. Posten is to be present, in the place of Daniel Foster, as announced er a morsel of praise for it, but when it came to th. ast week .-- M.

ELEVENTH-HOUR CONVERSIONS.

Lorenzo Dow once said that ' death-bed repe ming out the candle in the service of Satan and then blowing the snuff in the Lord's face.' Dur ing the past eight years, four prominent and remarks ers of eleventh-hour conversion to popula Christianity have occurred among the great politician

of our country.

1st. Andrew Jackson, after having been a slave trader in his early days, a warrior at later periods and an arbitrary and vindictive President as the final of his public career, applied himself to the concern of his soul, and 'got religion,' as the saying ! soon after retiring to private life. I have heard that the houry old tyrant was ground over in the Presby terian mill into a very zealous church-member. Bu however strong his ' piety' was, it didn't induce him to free one of his many slaves before he died, nor did it prevent him from giving utterance with his expiring preath to that fiendish sentiment in regard to our Oregon dispute with Great Britain- No compromise but at the cannon's mouth ! '

2d. James K. Polk, the pet and pander to Jackso was a bitter, unscrupulous, narro w-minded partizan e was the instrument of annexing territory out which five bondage-blighted States are to come int our Union; he involved us, unconstitutionally, in war of plunder and aggression with a neighboring republic. When he was summoned from earthly cenes, what turn do you think awakened . piety ' took in his heart? Did it lead him to repent of the national murdering and ravaging schemes he had acted the chief part in ? Did this dying moment 'piety' ac tuste Mr. Polk to liberate any of the toiling slaves to whose strained sinews and bleeding backs he was indebted for a property valued at \$100,000? Nothing of this kind. 'Religion' with him was perfectly satisfied by the sprinkling of a little water in his face. and the mumbling of a few words by a parson.

3d. Henry Clay was styled the 'embodime of Whiggery, and was noted for being the boldes craftiest 'compromiser' of his age-author of two adjustments of the Slavery question, in 1820 and 1850, by which the institution that he himself pronounced 'a grievous curse' was strengthened and perpetuated. When this adroit, zealous architect and whitewasher of wicked laws was called to his last account, did he exhibit sorrow over the unjust statute that he had contrived and carried through Congress Did he liberate his slaves in a prompt, generou manner? Not at all. He uttered no regrets for his labors in extenuating and extending the 'sum of all villany; he granted the boon of freedom to his thirty-five bondmen only in such a way that 'twould be a very distant and doubtful blessing. But he relied solely on the merits of Christ for salvation. and so became a bright light in the church !

4th. Daniel Webster tried to blot out the brave, oble words he had formerly spoken for humanity by mass of mean, cowardly words for barbarity. He was the father, defender, and extoller of the Fugitive Slave Act; and his name will be linked with that shill of abominations' more firmly than it is linked with any other public measure whatsoever. When this specrer at the 'higher law' felt himself passing away from earthly seenes, how did he spend his rapidly waning hours? In frank recognitions of the higher law' that he had scoffed at, and in wishing that his splendid intellect had been devoted to serve ing God instead of Mammon? Ah, no! The faithless statesman quoted Scripture, puffed the book o Job as a literary production, and expatiated on the application of Christianity to matters of every-day life (though it would have made him wince had some searching, truth-telling Nathan applied the precepts of Jesus to his every-day life). But he died as Christian ought to die,' says the Free Soil organ 'ol this city-which means, I suppose, that he sought comfort in believing certain mouldy old dogmas that were of no value in purifying his character, and wouldn't have kept it pure had he believed them fifty years ago.

Does anybody wish for proofs of the total emptine and worthlessness of popular Christianity, and the amazing facility and agility with which eleventh-hour conversions to it are made? Here you have these proofs, in the above outlined 'Lives of the Saints' who till high niches in the political temple of our nation.

Le Accompanying the circular below was a brid note from the self-sacrificing and devoted friend of the oppressed whose name is appended thereto, from which we make the following extract :- It you think you have, among your readers, any Quakers, whom Canada, candid and compet nt judges, to the effect you have not been able to keep from the ballot-box love, suppose you let me see if I can induce them to vote for Hale and Julian, while they are voting. through the Liberator, by the insertion of the account panying circular. It was designed especially for Ma ryland, you will perceive; but I fear it will fit elsewhere too frequently!'

THE PRESIDENCY.

RESPECTED FRIENDS:

As a Maryland Elector at large for HALE and
JULIAN, the Free Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, the undersigned addresses

you, in the spirit of respectfulness and kindness.
You are connected with a religious organization You are connected with a religious organization which is opposed in principle and practice, to all forms of cruelty and oppression, but particularly those of war and slavery. For your suffrages, the old rarties, stil known (by name) as 'Whig' and Democratic,' offer warriors and slaveholders. Now, apart from voting for one of the former class as President, thereby giving your virtual sanction and approval of their bloody careers, it should not be forgotten that you would vote for a slaveholder as Vice President; is, a slaveholder—who will have the important controlling power of the president is kept too much out of sight in the canvass. It should not be forgotten that Presidents have died, leaving Vice Presidents to assume the whole centrol of the Executive office. I need not remind some of you how woefully you have been disappointed, thereby, in your hojes of former administrations, which you have helped into power! Will you run the same risk again? Pause and ponder, I beceech you, before you take such a step with open eyes! Vote for Halls and Julian, whose ticket you will find attached—both of whom are civilians and non-slaveholders, while both are trustworthy men.

But you may say, 'We must choose between the early.

But you may say, ' We must choose between two evils But you may say, 'We must choose between two ceits. Certainly, if two evils are forced upon you, so this you cannot escape a choice. But it is not so in the present case. You are no compelled to make a choice, which is but snother phrase for sharing the responsibility of the election. You peed not vote at all and, it you decline to vote on principle, be it so. I shall respect your cruples, and have nothing to say, But, if you do vote, I solemnly claim your ballot for Peace and Freedom, in order that, wherever the Federal Government has power to promote the one or Federal Government has power to promote the one of the other, it may consistently and wisely use it to that blessed end. Very respectfully, Your iriend and fellow-citizen,

J. E. SNODGRASS, Elector at large.

MISS CATHERINE SARGENT.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Female A. Society, held on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oc 20th, after the transaction of its usual business, the following resolutions were adopted, and ordered for insertion in the Liberator -Resolved, That in the death of Miss CATHERIN

SARGENT, this society deplores the loss of one of its earliest and most efficient members-of one qualifie in no common degree by her clear sense of right and justice, her faith in their ultimate triumph, and he fervent love to God and man, to exemplify those characteristics which should be the distinctive traits of every Abolitionist.

Resolved. That this great loss adm of us to a more entire consecration of heart and life to the claims of that suffering race for whom our departed :riend felt so tenderly and labored so unwear A. W. WESTON, Secretary. ediy.

HORACE GREELEY IN OHIO, STURING

POR SCOTT. New Garden, (Ohia,) Ort.) NEW GARDEN, (Ohia,) Oct a
DEAR GARRISON—Greeley is in Ohia, Ramping to
Scott, slavery and slave-hunting; for Scott and then hunting are one Giddings's district, to do what he could to drive the

Giddings's district, to do what he could to Creat the first and most consistent political champion of in erty—for he has been as consistent as a member of erty—for he has oven as consistent as a make a this stavenorung, san be, confederacy can be.

I am just in from a horseback ride of serm and hard sain through total darkness and hard rain. I here by to hear Greeley in Salem. Notice was sent all areas to hear orcerey in owned speak there the trees,

the county that what such a man could so form. I wished a party and such a candidate. The meeting was a party and such a public square—tar-barrie ad a the open air, in a purious to give light; and the fel shed a living red light on thousands of faces of no no shed a living rea agus on the see Horace Greet & 7 o'clock, he mounted a platform and bega. He talked an hour and a half. His sole of the talked

He talked an input and the to show the origin, the nature, influence and thanks of the tariff system in this nation. A relimpted of the tarin system of more importance to the sain than any other or all other subjects. He depends than any other.

free trade as replete with roin to the tounty is entry way. Protectice Tariff was his theme-not need for the support of government, but for protection protection, by government, to certain bracks of protection, o, but to the manufacturers of cotton to the production of iron. He would close our nature against all foreign dealers in iran, coton, and and and compel our consumers to purchase all tricks, and compet our community of American manufactures, If they would buy of the English or the French they aboutd be fixed, or punished in a good round ta, form doing. He deprecated the idea of direct tasting to support government. For man! He is worse against Nature. Progress is the law, and certical practices must fall before it. One is tarif for prince tion. Governments must, will, and ought to be drie. en from extending special protection to any one brack of industry above another, Labor, inde, and conmerce must be free. Every one will be let to lay and sell in the best markets the world affords. Another practice must go down-Tarifi for me-

nue. Thus far, governments have obtained mean to enslave, oppress, and butcher men, and to resultive favorites, by picking the laborers' pockets sends, by stoulth, i. e. by sariffs, or indirect taxation, The day is near when each government must support half by a direct tax upon its own su' jects. Then will intenational wars cease; then there will be to nor slave hunts and slave suctions at governmental repense; there will be no more hundreds of millers of the people's carnings expended to get free tenner to curse with slavery. The entire expenditure of government will change their direction, and they will go to build roads, and to give the means of improvement and elevation to those whose labor pays all taxes.

Not one allusion did Greeley make to slavery. Teriff, in his view, was the sole issue between the parties worth a thought. He was earnest and long in showing the difference between the Whigs and Denscrats on this subject. No allusion to Free Soilen sil the end, and then only to say that he had no time h notice them.

I asked him to show the difference between Whip and Democrats on slavery and slave-catching. He speat five or ten minutes on it, and sat down. He ware barrassed greatly, as, in those brief moments i tried to show that Scott and the Whig party would in more for the slave than any other, and as he exhered them to vote for Scott on the ground of anti-siavery. He clearly intimated that, as Ohio went, so will a the election. The doom of the Whig party depole on Ohio. She is the only State of importance that a doubtful.

Think of Greelev in Ohio, for the purpose of defeating Giddings! It is mean and hase enough; for I have no doubt this is the sole object of his meing. Whige and Democrats have united in Giding's district to defeat him; and they are gathering istal every influence they can to carry their object. It this, they brought Greeley here. But the poor sel of Whiggery could scarcely raise one solitary asset cheer in Salem. No wonder; all saw that tariff en in his view, above humanicy. He insisted that if w did not cease to bring slavery into the national political cal parties, those parties would be destroyed; us there was no way to preserve the South to Whiter but by censing to make slavery, in any way, a deed

issue in national politics. Here is the secret of it all. The party math INSTITUTIONS - NOT INSTITUTIONS HOR MAN. Men appendages to Whiggery or Denersy, and not those appendages to men. This proof.

Greeley's speech. It pervades the entire Court of State. God in heaven grant, that every party said stitution in Church and State, that cannot exist wilout enslaving or killing men, may be dashed a pieces and consumed forever!

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. How I wish you could be in O in star Bible Convention! It will be an occasion of greater terest. Thousands of the best families in this Sut and all over the West are withholding that back ion their children entirely, solely out of regard a der welfare in this and the coming state. They set, B bloody and murderous wars and penal laws, is P lygamy and concubinage, incest and other com against nature, that are said to be commanded at & proved by God, more than counterbalance the god that is in it. Certain it is, if these same thisp and contained in any other book, there is not a prestit family of Christians that would allow their children to read it, nor would they give a cent to sed 22

No wonder this nation is so expert to compared who can probetween slavery and liberty. Any man who can me oncile Moses and Jesus, the vindetire van al punishments of the one, with the love, forgirms and self-sacrifice of the other, can reconcile asy tradiction in words, however extreme or absurd. Its spirit of compromise between right and wrong per vades Christendom. One object of our Conresin will be, to inquire how far the Hoble is, as a whole man's infallible rule of faith and practice.

Come, look on our stupendous forests! Abrights

scene of wondrous beauty never met your eye. De foliage is now changing—preparing to fall. Her bright and beautiful it is in death! The leares an about to drop from the trees. They put on the bright color, and thus adors the forests they are also to bid adieu to.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY POS TO PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM. We have received the document, published by the Society, and invite is the the attention of those who take an interest is its 'perishing classes' in our midst, continually as mented, as they are, by the influx of the unfortest and oppressed of other lands. The pumphlet contains much valuable information and many important agestions, which, had we room, we should be god transfer. transfer to our columns; but we must refer the risks to the pamphlet itself. It may be obtained, we presume, of the printers, John Wilson & Son, 21 School

The Allos says it is reported that Han Book C. Winthrop will be asked to take a seat in Mr. Fill more's Cabinet, as Secretary of State,—the place and vacant by Mr. Webster's death. A more general in-pression seems to be that Mr. Crittenden, of Law tucky, will be Mr. Webster's successor. Choate, of Boston, is spoken of for Attorney Goods, the place now held by Mr. Crittenden.

me; and not me the opportunities of the control and give to the weedings 1'. This owed to ourselves to have found sor report; but all political paper in expected them daires of humani inde to the nat Another year, may not bare we may not have with in prosecution last. Hed we as money well exper-daily journal, that tasted with the wi-

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a woman; and old the scales of arned to perfect ith great magna any to woman the kes — he may use. Mrs. Stow ill suffer in the m ror.' The write stice are always il the Genius of ure . These em tance, which will ghest ideal of li-tan. When, in to shall be, I doubt shall be, I dout ad gladly cast as ual slavery, for a 'priestess of t one of life she w ad gentle. Another charge

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REPLY TO MRS. DALL. PROVIDENCE, Oct. 16th, 1852.

Mr DEAR MES. DALL: We Dear Mes. Dalo.

Total letter in yesterday's Liberator, expressive of relinterest in our Convention, was very welcome ask red interest in our convention, was very welcome and red interest in the less so for its strictures, as it gives he opportunity of replying, and defending it. st the opportunity or represent and defending it, ther it can be usue will as yourself upon some points white others as not have a good phonographic reporter, of the world a full transcript of all our pro This may have been a duty which we and is corrected, and it would not have been difficult and it correctes, where found some content to make given such a most; but an another produced its publication in any daily and saturation in any daily where should be either time or room for the reference smaller, when a matter of such vast magare to the nation as the discussion of the fidelity of sale to the nature as the discussion of the fidelity of

Ander year, when there is less political excitement a say not have all the embarrassment to contend e as f not mare any and the content to content the prosecuting our work, which we have hard the Hed we an organ of our own, I should think it many sell expended to publish the proceedings in a party vest expensed to passive the proceedings in a billy pured, that, as you remark, the public might be ed with the whole truth. I am perfectly aware how profits to our absent friends these false and garbled parents are, with only the meagre report we have to market them; but it is only one of the trials incipet is every new enterprise—It is but the demon of the archhold, and our patient conquering of it will pin is the greater strength for future action. Jure not seen the letters of the Inquirer, to which

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on the ket in reply to one point which you conset a relicerable one, I will say, that in looking over to shole range of available opportunities to our sex. est they are less culpable for not doing more than gains plance may seem. Wherever an avenue is confer femile labor or achievement, there woman is bee more searly recognised as an equal, socially, than mar eller country, there is scarcely a trade or professet is which she is not found engaged. In Philadel you done, if I am correctly informed, there are ten case women engaged in various kinds of husiness Air spor their own responsibility, or in clerkships meeting the mint, engraving &c. As soon as the soid profession offered them any thing like a toleris feld for the exercise of their powers, observe the some with which it has been embraced, although s districts in the way of obtaining an education nick rould qualify her for practice would appal any is de bravest heart. I perfectly remember the bitter mation to my early lectures on Anatomy and Physber for the avowed reason, that I advocated the eges our sex to become physicians, and by receiving especiation for my fectures, asserted practically the tet of women to the scientific lecturing field, as a priority at once incrative and honorable. Now, all species and resistance, are well-nigh subdued, except the resy tenserous repugnance of an alarmed monopo The schools of design are already over crowded th spirits for honest, honorable employment. The max resaints me of a young colored man who not neuring upon a certain profession. He had studied he was of the three years required, and under all the duranteges to which his race, like our sex, is subject. Etriet, as might be expected. The examiner, in naling of this examination, said- It would do well much for a white man, but I'll be hanged if it will for Wener are no longer read, or listened to, from curi-

sity; their locic and rhetoric are as keenly criticised a dose of men who have had the snost thorough train in and education. Still, they are criticised as women, and all deficiencies attributed to their smaller brain and More capacity to reason, without reference to the diffalles which are in their way to prevent their rising to may level. They must not only prove themselves the equi, but in all respects the superior, before they can be recognised as intellects. Observe the criticism of Mr. Stave's book, in the London Times, as the work d a woman; and therefore, being such, 'she cannot old the scales of justice with a steady hand, but has lamed to perfection the craft of the advocate; and, with great magnanimity the writer adds, 'who shall deny to woman the use of her true weapons ! ' Again : As indifferent advocate may make one of two mis tales - he may understate or overstate his client's tage. Mrs. Stowe has committed the latter fault, and will suffer in the minds of the judicious from this female erre. The writer seems to forget that the scales of justice are always balanced in the hand of a woman, and the Genius of Liberty is personified by a female free .These emblems may have been hit upon accidetaily, but they have in them a deep spiritual signibence, which will be recognised in the future. The na. When, in the progress of human improvement, ashall be, I doubt not that she will hall it with joy and gladly cast aside the badges of her continuing spird divery, for she will then recognise her right to be priestess of the all beautiful,' and in all the relations of life she will be strong, earnest, self-depending

Another charge which the letters alluded to bring is hat ween upholds the world of fashion.' If that is the fart, (and I deny it not,) they are but secondary in it stor all; for with nearly all classes of women, the siquestion asked is- What will the gentlemen say such or such a movement?' and their opinion is the using of action. If a woman appears before the table as a lecturer, either plainly or elaborately draped, which her person and dress are described, from the de of her cravat to the shoe tie, as minutely as then a fashion-plate were to be engraved for the but Godey's mouthly from the notice; if there is a hi of take or style, then the morning journals have a first for merriment. All this is so revolting to a wohas of true delicacy, that she shrinks from her felt duty via a thousand fold more dread than she would from e negh abuse of a mob.

et as cast back this charge, and the responsibility there it fully belongs. Young girls are taken from thol a sixteen or seventeen, and womanhood is then and apon them. For a brief season, they are flattercarried and befooled, and then duties which an annight tremble to assume are urged upon them tehen and brothers are as much to blame in all this a are the methers; ay, more, for they have it in their ar frely to open to their daughters, as to their as the means of education and development. There er social wrongs which have been almost over had in the engerness to gain the elective franchise in these relations where woman is most defrauded her rights, where her bondage is most keeply felt. when she begins to feel herself a dependent i laber's house, a candidate for matrimony offered the highest bidder, that the iron enters into her soul. any be forced into the marriage relation, but ever e we, at least, should recognise the wife as an equal ber, and not speak of her being maintained out of amon property. If the husband, has stolen the amon purse, he is usurping his own maintenance, and ede holds an honorable though injured position node of speaking I found more offensive to my is the Convention than what you call the cant use he word woman. I hate all forms of cant, but it s natural language of weak minds, and must have tapression, that something better may grow. the being the aim, we must not too soon attempt cars and check, less we deform and cripple. If is not positive vulgarity, let us tolerate the free of all. If there be one earnest thought conlet it have birth, though its haptismal robe be a plain and homely one. My philosophy soman is long suffering and patient.

tte is one just criticism which might be made you have not done this year. It is this: too much talk, and too little thought. If who come could be induced to take up points

on which they are most interested, and digest their | UNCLE TON IN ENGLAND; a proof that Black's subject thoroughly, and not attempt to go over the whole ground, giving us identically the same thought year after year, they would accomplish much more for the object. If Lord Brougham thought it no time in which it was written. It is very rarely that waste of labor to re-write his peroration ten times, ere, in his own estimation, it was wor by to present at the Queen's trial, it surely would not be a waste of labor for our speakers to prepare themselves in several of Mrs. Stowe's characters first to Kentucky the study for the work they have before them. It and then to England, and carrying them through will scarcely do for undisciplined minds to trust to the inspiration of the moment. They need to learn system with the pen in hand.

It must also be confessed, that the tone of the Convention this year was somewhat affected by the outside excitement. There was no one who wished, even, to advocate any particular party, but the political bearing of the question was more frequently called up, and, indeed, was the only one which received due attention. We missed the spiritual life of some who have been with us years before.

No one can regret more deeply than I do the antagonistic spirit of which you speak. You will recollect, that in the first hour of our first Convention, I was rebuked for my tone of conciliation. I was pained and surprised at it, but I have seen no reason as yet to change my mode of attack upon these giant wrongs. I still feel that none should come to this work with other than a calm, benignant spirit; able to look all the evils of society in the face without personal feelings ;- 'Among them, but not of them ' - In a shroud of thoughts, which are not their thoughts.' An exacting, demanding spirit, which rouses into conflict all the evil passions of our opponents, I have never found the best weapon for my use, either in public or private. I would excite no new strife, nor look to any force. I can accept no hope but in the goodness and nobleness of those who are in the light, and know the life of truth and right. I would not resist taxation, but I would remonstrate with clear, cogent arguments, that would ultimately prevail; for truth is mighty, and though long restrained, it will, like the resistless mountain torrent when it breaks forth, sweep away all barriers, and accomplish its full purpose. Let us but realize the strength and majestic presence of the Deity within,

have been the place for the next one, left discretion-

bilities and labors. P. W. DAVIS

Your sincere friend. To Mrs. CAROLINE H. DALL.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT-HENRY C.

mes Gordon Bennett. I wish some of our oppo-ents would write something sensible—something that ance, and sit up a short time. There seemed to be nents would write something sensible-something that could be met with sound argument-something that dropsy on the chest, and from this disease, fatal results we should not blush to answer or take any notice of.

During all Mr. Webster's illness since his arrival at I have said with Job, 'O that mine adversary had written a book!'—then we would try to plead our to transact the public business.

Mr. Webster sontinued gradually to sink, and at Mr. Webster sontinued gradually to sink, and at would deign a reply? Let HIM alone.

But, in my opinion, an apology for the funeral discourse or sermon by Henry C. Wright is quite as much called for. When a good man errs, his triends will From that time till half-past 6 o'clock, he remained deplore it, and endeavor to set him right; and a truly good and humble man will accept cheerfully the efforts of such. To his readers,—at least one, and while stantly addressing to his mourning family and riends.

I speak of myself only, I will presume there are others like minded with me.—I will say, his sentiments attendance stated that Mr. Webster had failed during sike minded with me,—I will say, his sentiments are so inconsistent, or so extravagantly expressed, as to wound the cause. If he does not offer a word of consolation to the bereaved parents, is it not cruel to add to their grief by telling them that her death was the result of hu an agency, exerted by herself or others, so throwing the responsibility on herself and her loving parents? and even, if that be the case, would they not better be consoled with the consciousness that they did it innocently, because ignorantly.—for certainly they did not design her death,—whereas he says, not one true word can be spoken to console and the personal friends who have been here the last and the personal friends who have been here the last and the personal friends who have been here the last and the personal friends who have been here the last like minded with me,-I will say, his sentiments them. Miserable comforter !

Then he says, all deaths and suffering come from disobeying the laws of our being. Granted. But what new-born infant or full-grown man or woman knows this law so as to act in perfect obedience to its er Henry is. Of this I feel assured, that if he fully understood the law of kindness and love he professes, he would be more careful of wounding the feelings o relatives and friends.

One thing more is much to be regretted—the irreverent manner in which he speaks of God. Let him be assured, there are many humble, pious friends, who are grieved at such language as he makes use of the expression of the idea of God killing babies or children, how shocking and disgusting !- how contrary to every feeling of piety. The word piety is derived from filial love of the Father; and to those who still look up to God as a common Father, this language sounds very unbecoming. I hope H. C. W. will be admonished and consider that though he may think he is attacking superstition, his manner leads people to say that he is endeavoring to destroy all confidence and faith in our all-merciful and kind Father in heaven, whom we love and desire to rev

For my own part, though I embrace many of hi sentiments, yet something so like the ravings of infidelity have of late been infused into his writings that I lament their publication in the Liberator, and feel diffident about having it perused by reighbors MARGUERITE.

DR. BROWN ON SLAVERY. A friend, says the Com nonscratth, has put into our hands a work which must be very rare on this side of the Atlantic-the Poems in two volumes, of Dr. Thomas Brown, the celebrat ed Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Elinburgh, and author of Lectures on the Philoso phy of the Human Mind. This distinguished writer devotes a series of sonnets to American slavery, which he introduces by a brief preface, in which, not considering the · peculiar delicacy · of the subject, and be ing ignorant of the profound discoveries of those later casuists who have treated of 'organic sins,' he profane ly speaks of slaveholding as a crime. Slaveholding in America, he says, ' has a circumstance which renders it more strikingly a subject of satire, by the incongruous about dity which it adds to guilt. Let those States which have nobly set an example of a freedom that desends not on birth and color, commemorate the events which made them independent; but if slavery were not too horrible to be associated with any ludicrous emotion, it would be difficult to restrain ou feelings to indignation and disgust alone, on the ostentatious commemoration of the recovery of a few petty rights, by those who are themselves the daily violators of every right, and whose feast of freedom is prepared by slaves.

We have received, from John P. Jewett & Co., 17 and 19 Cornhill, the . Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States,' in a neat an portable form, not too large for the vest pocket. This edition will be found exceedingly convenient for reference, and will doubtless meet a ready sale.

Thankegiving in Massachusetts, Nov. 25th.

White: An Echo to the Ameri

The imperfections of this work corroborate wha stated in the preface of the extraordinarily shor series of new adventures. The author seems to hav no qualification for success in such a work but righ principles and good intentions. The book is for sale

MR. WRIGHT ACQUITTED. On Wednesday morn ng, the Jury in the case of E zur Wright, tried in the U. S. District Court before Judge Curtis for an alleged participation in the rescue of Shadrach brought in a verdict of Nor GUILTY on all the counts Some applause followed the announcement of the verdiet, which, however, was soon checked. Mr. Wright received the general congratulation of his friends .-- M

The Post is filled wi h accounts of the demonstrations of grief at the decease of Webster. Our Democratic friends patriotically manifest a very touching sorrow at the untimely departure of the great statesman. Their generous regret almost equals that of the Scott Whigs.

The above is from the Commonwealth of Wednesday paper which on Monday made a parade of its pain ful emotions at Mr. Webster's death, and put itself into mourning, to the no small disgust of many of its readers .- M.

Hon. JOSHUA R. Gippings, the outspoken and earless representative of the principles of freedom in the U. S. House of Representatives, is elected by thirteen hundred majority over Woods, the Whig candidate, and a much larger majority over Newton, the Democratic candidate. In 1851, his present district gave 530 majority against the Free Soilers.

LAST ILLNESS AND DEATH OF HON, DANIEL

It has been generally known, that the health of Mr. strength and majestic presence of the Dety within, and we shall bring about the harmony which we seek.

The mistake of the Convention was, I think, in appointing the next one to be held in Cleveland; and this, I hope, may yet be remedied by an expression of the Central Committee. Rochester or Buffalo should have been the place for the next one, left discretion.

It has been generally known, that the health of Mr. Webster has been failing for some time past though no immediate apprehension of a fatal result was feared; but an alarming change took place in his symptoms on Thursday evening of last week. In the afternoon of that day, he had dictated answers to the Central Committee. Rochester or Buffalo should have been the place for the next one, left discretion. have been the place for the next one, left discretion ary with the Committee.

By my prompt reply, my dear Mrs. Dall, and my coinciding with you in some of your strictures, and defending the Convention where I could, you will feel that I recognise your cordial sympathy, and only regret that you were not with us to share its responsision of clock, Dr. Jeffries thought he observed indications of some unfivorable change, but nothing of a decided character until between 5 and 6 o'clock, when Mr. Webster was seized with severe vomiting, which caused immediate alaro. He however retained the entire possession of his faculties and composure of mind, and proceeded in the course of the evening to complete various matters of business, which he considered important to be attended to. Among other things, he executed his will, which was previously prepared, to the details of which he gave particular attention. Through the whole evening, he showed an entire self-possession, and the most perfect composure and clearness of all his faculties. From eight o'clock on Thursday night to two

WRIGHT.

Well might the Liberator, a few weeks since, offer an apology for publishing the scurrillous article of clock, and still another at four o'clock in the after o'clock, and still another at four o'clock in the after

Mr. Webster continued gradually to sink, and at 11 o'clock. Friday night, he was again seized with vomitings, though they were slight. Between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday morning, he was again attacked, and for three quarters of an hour suffered terribly. free from pain, and in a placid state.

Mr. Webster was fully conscious of his condition
as was evident from the fond consolations he was con-

Next he called in the male members of his family, and the personal friends who have been here the last few days, viz:—Fletcher Webster, his only surviving son, Samuel A. Appleton, his son-in-law, J. W. Paige, George T. Curtis, Elward Curtis, of New York, Peter Harvey, Charles Henry Thomas, (of Marshfield,) and Messrs. George J. Abbott and W. C. Zintzinger, both of the Department of State, Addressing each by name, he referred to his past relations to them respectively, and one by one bade them an affectionate (arewell. This wa about half past six.

Shortly after, he conversed with Dr. Jeffries, wh

Shortly after, he conversed with Dr. scatter, was asid he could do nothing more for him than to administer occasionally a setlative potion. 'Then,' said Mr. Webster, 'I am to lie here patiently till the

end. If it be so, may it come soon.

He now had Mr. Peter Harvey called in again, and He now had Mr. Peter Harvey called in again, and said to him—' Harvey. I am not so sick but that I know you. I am well enough to know you; I am well enough to love you, and well enough to call down the richest of Heaven's blessings up n you and yours. Harvey, don't leave me till I am dead. Don't leave Marshfield till I am a dead man.'

Then, as if speaking to himself, he said—'On the twenty-fourth of October, all that is mortal of Daniel Webster will be no more.'

Webster will be no more.'

He now prayed in his usual voice, strong, full, and clear, ending with—' Heavenly Father, forgive my sins, and receive me to thyself, through Christ Jesus.'

From half-past seven up to ten o'clock, the great man tailed rapidly. Arousing from a lethargy at ten o'clock, his countenance became animated, and his ye flashed with its usual brilliancy; he exclaimed,-"I STILL LIVE!"

and immediately sunk into a state of trauquil un consciousness. Those were the last words of Web-ater. His breathing now became fainter, and his strength seemed entirely prostrate. He lingered in this con-dition until twenty-two minutes to three o'clock when the spirit returned to its God,—and Danio Webster was no more!

Cause of Mr. Webster's Death .- A port-mortem amination, as we learn from the Courier, shows Mr. Webster died of disease of the liver. The nediste cause of death was hemorrhage from the tomach and bowels, owing to a morbid state of the blood consequent upon the above disease. There was

SANDUSKY. (Ohio,) Oct. 21st. Great Stampede of Fuguice States - Attempted Rescue and Escape - Much Excitement - The most intense excitement prevails here in consequence of the escape of a number of fugitive slaves who arrived here last

The slaves were from Kentucky, and on their reaching this city, they were escorted by their friends and a ly on the departure of which vessel, an attempt was made to arrest them, but failed, owing to the interference of citizens of both colors, who prevented the slave-catchers from taking the slaves ashore.

After a sharp struggle, the slaves succeeded in scaping to Canada.

The slave-catchers consider that the civizens are holly responsible for this failure to execute the

The Jerry rescue trials will, it is underst come on at Albany, on Monday, of next week, when Mr. Summers, of the Nandard, Mr. Crandall, repor-ter, and Messrs. Cobb, Jackson and Reed, will be arraigned as parties concerned. The court has granted time to the District Attorney to file in the Circuit Court the order of Judge Conkling transmitting the indictments from the District.

come months since, a lady residing in Boston, loaned a man the sum of \$32 to assist him to go to California. A lew days since, the lady received from that gentieman a letter informing her that he was doing linely, and enclosing \$500. A fine return that or her kindness and accommodation, and good interest. Some months since, a lady residing in Boston

Catharine Haves in London. This was an attachment, under the custom of London, to recover a sum due to Thomas Prederick Beale. The attachment was made on money belonging to the defendant, in the hands of the Union Bank of London.

Mr. Monnot, of the New York Hotel, is ar ranging for the construction of a large hotel, to be built of white marble, and to cost about \$500,000. It will front on Madison Square, and fill up the space between the 5th and 5th avenues.

Mr. Benton is advocating the construction of a stage road from St. Louis to San Francisco. He says that 300 men could complete it in two years, and that a horse express could travel the distance in tendays, a stage in twenty, and emigrant wagons is forty or fity.

Several vessels have arrived at Gloucester within two or three days, from the St. Lawrence, and all complain of annoyance from the British

LF On the 10th nst., about 8 o'clock, P M. a distinct shock of an earthquake was experi nced in different parts of Georgia. It lasted four or five seconds, and seemed to proceed from the south or southwest. It artended by a distant sound, resembling distant thun-

Dr. Payerne is the inventor, and he has discovered means to descend to the bottom of the sea, and remain there with a body of operatives as long as he pleases, replacing by chemical means the oxygen absorbed. He has also found a mode of directing the boat under water, by ateam, as if it were on the surface. He engages to reach the English casat from any harbor in France. This invention is promised the patronage of the Prince President.

An Ohio correspondent of the Atlas states that the majority of the Compromise Democracy in that State is only 5000. while their majority last year was 25,000—a loss of 21,000. Ohio, he says, is sure for

A stampede of sixteen slaves occurred in Washington county, Va., on Saturday of last week.

Population of Augusta, (Ga.)-The rerurns of the late census of Augusta and its suburbs, show a popu-lation of 14.072. of whom 7799 are whites, 243 free negroes, and 6030 slaves.

American Board. - The receipts of the American Board of Foreign Missions for the year ending on the 31st of July last, amounted to \$301,743, which is larger than the receipts of any previous year, except 1842, when they reached \$318,396.

Mr. P. T. Barnum's celebrated mansion took on Tuesday afterno in last, during the welding threatened to make the superb building a mass of ruins. As it was, the fire destroyed the roof, &c., to the extent of about a thousand dollars.

Mary Ann Wheeler, the Milwaukie milliner, who shot her seducer in the streets of that city on Friday, 18th, has been committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder.

DIED-In Chelmsford, Oct. 6th, with disease upon the lungs and heart, Mrs. Caroline, wife of Henry Abbott, formerly of Wilton, N. H., aged 41 years.

The deceased possessed those endearing qualities of heart and mind that won the esterm of all who knew her. In her death, a husband has lost an affectionate wife—the children a tender and kind mother—a numerous circle of brothers and sisters an endeared favorite—society a worthy mother—the slave, a firm friend, and the slave's friend, a condjutor.

In all the reforms of the present day, she took a lively interest; with an acute, sensitive and discern-ing spirit, readily perceiving where justice, purity and truth led, and as readily forsaking all other ways to follow these, trusting in the paternal care of the Universal Father.

For her family desiring to live, and also to wit-

for ner lamily desiring to live, and also to wit-ness the growth and progress of great truths, already scattered in the earth, vet willing to deport, that she might enter within those spheres of eternal love and progression, that should wait her spirit into eternal day. Weep not, dear friends, she liveth still

In those blest spheres above, Guarding, with tender, earnest care, The objects of her love. Ween not dear friends, she liveth still.

The sister, mother, wife, Passed from on earth to brighter realms, And entered into life.

W NINETEENTH A NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR,

at the same time, lose sight of the great fact, that hearts have been but recently aroused to a sense of the importance of this great question, who, though feeling much, may be doing little, and who would gladly welcome a medium by which their exertions will be made effective toward the overthrow of American Slavery. To such, we would submit the very briefest outline of our principles and sim.

We regard the idea of property in man as unparalelled, whether considered in respect to its atrocity or absurdity-consequently, that all legislation based thereon is in the highest degree criminal. Any other doctrine outrages every intellectual perception and

every human instinct. Considering the above a self-evident proposition underlying all religion and all morality, apart from whose recognition the words right, justice, become meaningless, we esteem its opponents, whether slaveholders or the apologists of slaveholding, as implicated in guilt of the most fearful description, both against that God 'who has made of one blood all nations o men, and against their fellow-men generally, the rights of all being perilled by the enslavement of any

The promulgation of this doctrine is the end and

aim of our association. By its presentation to individual hearts and consciences the country through, we would arouse so deep a spirit of personal repentance and self-sacrifice as shall result in a national contrition and reformation. When this is accomplished, the American slave is free. No obstacles exist now, save those that ambition, and avarice, and cruelty, and kindred vices supply. When the heart of the nation becomes repentant, we may casily trust it to find the best modes of action for the accomplishment o its will. To this result, and this only, our funds are devoted We have nothing to do with creeds or parties, with political enginery or theological warfare. In the name of the common Father of all, and in behalf of humanity, in its most suffering and outraged form, we appeal for help to all of every class, creed, clime or nation. Great as is the work, few and humble as are the laborers, we feel exonerated from all charge of presumption or folly as respects its undertaking We are working in harmony with agencies vast as inscrutable, and it is not for us to draw back from this field of moral conflict, because to human vision the contending parties are so unequally matched.

We entreat that this appeal may be considered personal one to all whose eyes it shall reach. We conjure you, the dwellers throughout this broad coun try, to recognize an individual responsibility in this matter. Look beyond the petty emotions and interests of a merely mundane or conventional life, and ask, if the question of your duty to three millions of slaves was not settled for you, by the fact that your birth-place was the Uniteu States. This cause has claims on all, but in an especial manner on those who, by the very circumstance of position, must be if not its opponents, its abettors. We ask your sympa-

thy, your money, your time and influence, and proffer

a medium through which all may be successfully em-

ployed. Any information necessary to individuals or

obtained by application to any member of the under-

Donations of money, or articles or materials nanufacture, may be sent to any member of the Com-nittee, directed to the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, Boston, 142 Nassau street, New York, or to 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Donations for th publication of the Liberty Bell, and communication for the same, may be addressed to A. W. Westo Weymouth, Mass. ANNE WARREN WESTON.

ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, LOUISA LORING. HELEN E. GARRISON. CATHERINE SARGENT. HENRIETTA SARGENT, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, MARY MAY. SARAH R. MAY. CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS FRANCES MARY ROBBINS MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. CAROLINE WESTON, ELIZA L. FOLLEN, SUNAN C CABOT. ELIZABETH A. COTTON. LYDIA PARKER. EVELINA A. S. SMITH, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. MARIA LOWELL. THANKFUL SOUTHWICK. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. ANN R. BRAMHALL. HANNAH TUFTS. SARAH B. SHAW. ELIZABETH GAY. MARY WILLEY, ABBY FRANCIS. CHARLOTTE & SARGENT. ELIZA F. EDDY. MARY H. JACKSON.

ANNUAL PAIR OF THE WEYMOUTH FE MALE A. S. SOCIETY.

The Annual Fair of this Society will open on the evening of Monday, November the 8th, in the Hall of Mr. Wales's Hotel, and will be continued till the Fri-

Mr. Wales's Hotel, and will be continued till the Friday evening of the same week.

The collection of articles will be superior, both in beauty and variety, to that of any former year.

On the evening of Thursday, the 11th, addresses at the Hall may be expected from Messrs. Wm. L. Garrison and Wendell Phillips.

The sales will close on Friday afternoon, and on Friday evening, the last evening of the Fair, there

daneing from 7 till 12. One admission to the Fair,
Season ticket,
Admission to the Addresses, Thursday

10 ** evening. 10 Tickets for Friday evening, for a gentleman

and lady.

The latter may be obtained by application to Mr. Charles E. Hunt, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. E. Richards, Mis Sarah Cowing, Miss A. W. Weston.

Who was imprisoned in Georgia for aid given to lave, will give a narrative of his life in that State, i the places named below. Friends of the cause in thes places are requested to make arrangements for thes meetings.

Mr. Paine is about publishing a second edition of

nis work entitle! Six Years in a Georgia Prison It is a work of interest and value, and we doubt not h

South Braintree,	Friday,	Oct.	29.
North Bridgewater,	Saturday,	•	30.
South Bridgewater,	Sunday,		31.
East Abington,	Tuesday.	Nov.	2,
South Weymouth,	Wednesday,	••	3.
Weymouth,	Thursday.		4.
Hingham,	Friday.	- 66	5.
Port Norfolk,	Saturday,		6.

LECTURES.

The NINTH COURSE OF LECTURES before the Sale Female Anti Slovery Society, comprising eight in number, will be delivered upon successive Sunday Evenings, at Lyceum Hull, at 7 o'clock.

The next lecture will be by Charles Lenox Remond on Sunday evening, October 31st.

Nov. 7:h-Rev. F. P. Appleton, of Danvers. 21s -Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston. Admittance, 6 1-4 cen's. Tickets for the course 7 1-2 cts. E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

To be held in Boston, Mass., During the ChristMas Week of 1852.

The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Bazsar feel it unnecessary, on the present occasion, to enter upon any full or detailed exposition of their principles or objects. These have been avowed and pursued for so many years, and with so much publicity, as to render such a procedure superfluous. We would not, the held in the Universalist Church, in Hanson, on Sunday, Oct. 31-t. 1852, at the usual hours of religious worship. In view of the approaching National and State fection, we trust our abulition friends throughout the County will so arrange matters as to be present in goodly numbers, in order that our duties in relation thereto may be duly and thoroughly considered.

Stephen S. Foster and other speakers will attend.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary,

DANIEL POSTER An Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will Wednesday, November Fitzwilliam, N. H., Friday, Monday, Marlboro', Keene, Dublin, Thursday, Saturday, Monday, Thursday, New Ipswich, "Muson Village, "Townsend, Mass Saturday, N. B. In each ease it may be expected that Mr

F. will remain in the place named until the date of his next following appointment, closing at Townsent on Suuday, Nov. 21. NOTICE

The congregation at Leyden Hall, Plymouth, will be addressed on Sunday, Oct. 31, by Wm. H. Hurlbut, of Salem. Hours, 2 and 7 o'clock. Admittance free. The public are respectfully invited. A box will be placed at the door to receive the contributions of those who choose to aid the meetings.

Plymouth, Oct 24.

Is there any friend of the colored people who will give a home and instruction to a bright Cuban boy, some twelve years old, who has, had some three years' common school teaching in New England?

Address WENDELL PHILLIPS,

PLYMOUTH. C. LENOX REMOND will lecture in Plymouth, or

unday, Nov. 7th. DANIEL FOSTER

at of the Mass A. S. Society, will lecture at

MARLHORO, on Saturday evening, Oct. 30, and at FELTONVILLE, through the day, Sunday, Oct. 31. NOTICE. Le ters for the undersigned should be ent to him at 21 Cornhill, Boston.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr. NOTICE.

Letters, &c. for Wendell Phillips should be addressed to him at Northampton, Mass. NOTICE. Mrs. MARY BROWN is desirous of pro

NOTICE. Mrs. MANY BROWN is desirous of pro-curing immediate employment, at washing and iron-ing, house-cleaning, &c. &c. Those who may wish her services will please inquire of R. F. Wallcur, at 21 Cornhill. Mrs. B. has but recently arrived in Boston, and has three children dependent upon her. We believe that she can be depended upon as a ca-table and trusts warms. pable and trusty woman.

Mr. Whipper, with his usual success, has obtained decid dly the best likeness of the Democratic nominee, Gen. Pierce, that has yet been made. So say his friends. The Yankee Blade thus justly remarks of Mr. W's skill in his lavorite art!—

of Mr. Wa skill in his layorite art:—

The daguerreotypes taken by J. A. Whipple, 96 Washington street, can be recognised at a gano, a possessing all those traits which stamp them as the possessing all those traits which stamp

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

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THIS superb pievre, engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly-gitted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterized as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its filelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASH-INGTON PARK CUSIIS, who says, 'it is a faithful representation of the colebrated original,' and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, 'As a work of art, its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it; and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole appearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an exact likeness, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and fea ures of the face. And says SENATOR CASS, 'th' is a lightle representation of the great original.' PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, 'the work uppears to me to have been admirably executed and eminently worthy of the pair nage of the public.' Says MARCHANT, the eminent portrait-painter, and the pupil of Stuart. Your print to my mind is more remarkshle than any other I have seen, for presenting the whole individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemorates.'

For the great merits of this nicture, we would refer and THIS superb picture, engraved under the superir tendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the cm

For the great merits of this picture, we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott, of New York;

Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambkin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding, of Boston; Chas. Fraser, of Charleston, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon, Geo, W. P. Custis, himself an arrist. STATES-MEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen, Winfield Scott, Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Hon. Wm. R. Mynfield Scott, Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Hon. Wm. R. Winfield Scott, Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Hon. Wm. R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lann Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL.D. JURISTS.—Hon. Rog-t B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon. John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Chis. Folsom, E-q., the well known Librarian of the Boston Athenaum, who says, 'I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;' Elwin P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hom. Elw. Everett, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL.D., Washington frying, Ralph W. Emerson, E-q., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fiz Green Halleck, H. W. Long ellow, Wm. G.Imore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Tallouri, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c. &c. &c. THE PRESS throughout the entire Union have, with one voice, proclaimed the merits of this superb engraving. out the entire Union have, with one voice, proceamed the merits of this superb engraving.

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The Liberator.

DRATORS AND ORATORY AN ADDRESS, delivered by Prof. WM. G. ALLEN, be fore the Dialexian Society of New York Central College, June 22, 1852.

Gentlemen, and Members of the Diolexian : My subject is ORATORS and ORATORY.

It is not only true, that the ' mind is the only medal of honor-the only badge of distinction-the only measure of the man' -but it is also true, that he that thinks the largest thought is the ruler of the world. Such a ruler may not sit upon the throne, nor may he occupy the President's chair, nor the Governor's sea; ; nevertheless, he is the ruler of the world, and that by reason of his superior and God-given powers, Accustomed as the world now is to regard shadows as substances, and shows as realities, it is unable to recognize its true rulers; but as it moves onward and upward to God-as the merely intellectuial shall give place to the moral AND the intellectual, usurpers be dethroned, rulers attain their proper places, and will be known and read of all men.

Is Fillmore the rightful ruler of this nation? No more necessarily so than I would be a dentist, because all the people of McGrawville should get together and vote me such. That was a sagacious boy who would not admit that a calf's tail seas a leg, merely because it was called such. Solomon has written the following: 'This wisdom have I seen under the sun, and it seemed great to me. There was a little city, and few men within it; and there came a great king against it, and besieged it, and built great bulwarks against it. Now, there was found in it a poor wise man, and he by his wisdom delivered the city; yet no man remembered that same poor man.' This admiral le, and to the point. If he be not the rightful ruler of a city who by his wisdom' delivers it, then what claim bath Wisdom over Folly, Virtue over Vice, Power over Weakness? I repeat the idea he is the ruler of a nation or the world, who is superior to his fellows in the capacity to rule-who thinks the largest thoughts, performs the greatest deeds, and takes good care that these thoughts and these deeds and the law of Rectitude shall be in perfect har-

Nothing is easier, as, indeed, nothing is more com mon, than to call both persons and things by improper names. Touissant figures less largely on the pages of history than Napoleon; and yet, in every element of the rightful ruler, Toui-sant was the superior If results are in any degree an exponent of character, they who judge rightcous judgment will judge this judgment true. I will not say that Napoleon was less intellectual than Touissant-I will not say that Touissant was as intellectual as Napoleon; but I will say, that he had a character more symmetrical by far, and an ambition more worthy of beings who were made to look unward.

After the thinker, the next in order is the orator. Indeed, the consummate orator is thinker, speaker, and righteous man combined. The world has seen but few such; but wherever and whenever reen, they have represented the 'highest style of men'-the most perfect specimens of intellectual and moral

The art of oratory is consequent upon the introduction of sin. Had there been no disturbing force, all men would have been poets. Do you ask why? Because poetry is the natural language of the sinless heart. The Bible is the most poetic of books, because most conformable to nature. The Hebrew language is the most poetic of languages, because spoken before sin had been wrought into a science. Even the sounds of this language are prayerful and poetic.

Had there been no disturbing force, all would have been harmony; and what need, therefore, would there have been of logic since there would have been nothing to correct? What need of rhetoric, since no art of persuasion would have been necessary to impress men with either the beauty or the boliness of virtue? Our outward world is an expression of our interior life. Not the Psalmist alone, therefore, but all mer would have exclaimed, and the exclamation would

have been spontaneous.—

'The heavens declare the glory of God, And the firmament sheweth his handy work;
Day unfo day uttereth speech,
And night unto night sheweth knowledge."

The whole universe would have been to all mankind a paradise, and creation holy ground. Had there been no disturbing force, there would have been thought, but no reflection : no casting of the mind backward. but ever forward, onward and upward.

The meanest flower that blows Can give thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears. Since, then, the art of oratory is consequent upon the oppression of the weak by the strong, it follows that no other subject can beget the highest efforts of oratory than that of personal or political liberty. Liberty is the first condition of human progress. Whoso does not admit this, is irredeemably dull of comprehension. It follows, also, that grators worth the name must originate in the nation which is in a transition state, either from slavery to freedom, or from freedom to slavery. I was about to say, that orators worthy the name must originate among the oppressed races; but on turning to the pages of history, I was reminded of the fact, that all races, with scarcely an exception, had, at some period of their existence. been in a state of thraldom. In the veins of the English and the American -the freest of men-flows the blood of slaves. At the Norman Conquest, and close close of the Saxon H ptarchy, two-thirds of the population of England were held in different degrees of servi ude. One person in every seven was an absolute slave, and a marketable commodity, in every sense of the word. Slaves and cattle were legal tender; and the law was, that one slave should be held in value as equivalent to four oxen. A little consolation is better than none; so I would say to the black man, therefore - Take courage, friend, you are only taking your turn.

But, to return and repeat. Orations worthy the name must have for their subject personal or political liberty; and orators worthy the name must necessarily originate in the nation which is on the eve of passing from a state of slavery into freedom, or from a state of freedom into slavery. How could this be otherwise? Where there is no pressure, the highest efforts of genius must lie undeveloped.

The celebrated Demosthenes arose at a period when Athens was passing into a state of thraldom under Philip. Cicero, when Rome was in a transition state from a Commonwealth to an Empire. Patrick Henry, when the colonies were passing from the darkness of British tyranny into the light of American free dom. And certainly none need be told when Ireland produced her O'Connell, the dark-skinned American his Douglass, the Hungarian his Kossuth,

I proceed now to illustrate. The most distinguished of ancient orators are Demosthenes and Cicero Julius Casar, too, was one of Rome's greatest orators and had he given his attention exclusively to the art would doubtless have surpassed him whose name sheds so much lustre on Roman history. Casar was a man of wonderful genius. The Romans though him a god; and, I was about to say, well they might for, judged in the light of mind, as comprehensive a flexible, as flexible as comprehensive, and as intense as both, Rome never produced his equal.

Of the personal history of Demosthenes and Cicer I have not time to speak, nor is it important to con sider it in such a lecture as this. All know something more or less of the early life of Demosthenes-how h was hissed from the stage because of his ungainly an pearance, and indistinct articulation-how he shave his head that he might not go abroad-how he hung a sword before his mirror, that if he should gestiou-

a best of observative best of.

late awkwardly, it might give him friendly admoni--how, at last, to correct his enunciation, he prac tised with pebbles in his mouth, and, to accusto himself to the clamor of the multitude, declaimed upon the sea shore, taking for his audience the roaring and dashing of the billows-how, in short, he gave himself to the intensest application in the art in which he was determined to excel. All know, also, who know anything of his history, what the result was of such persevering efforts.

Cicero, also, in early life, labored under disadvanta ges not a few, but, being less formidable than those of Demosthenes, they were, of course, more easily over-

Demosthenes' most celebrated oration is his ' Oratio De Corona. It was delivered about 329 B. C., and in connection with Ctemphon, with whom the great orator was an associate. The indictment was moved by Æ-chines-a man of great power, and especially remosthenes. Ctesiphone had proposed that Demosceremony was to be performed in the Theatre of Bacchus, during the festival held in honor of that god, shie. and the crown, as usual, to be a chaplet of olive, interwoven with gold. Æschines opposed the mensure. He had great powers of oratory; and, in addition thereto, the weight and influence of character which attached themselves to the leader of a powerful Greek faction. But, with all these, he was unable to stand the fire of Demosthenes. The result is known. He was overwhelmed with disgrace, and compelled to submit to exile.

The plan of this master-piece of Demosthenes, as given spnoptically by Champlin, is as follows :

1. Exordium. 2. Re-utation of charges foreign to the indictment.

{ a-Of a private nature. b-Of a public nature.

3. Reply to the charges contained in the indictment. 4. Strictures upon the character and course of his antagonist, compared with his own. 5. Peroration.

Demosthenes. He was a man of more varied and talent. Among the most favorite productions of Rome's greatest orator, are his speeches on the injustice of Verres, and the conspiracy of Cataline. It be one of supererogation.

deals in logic and facts. His argumentation is iron- He is, in fact, a consummate actor, every limb speaklinked; and when he smites, it is as though he wielded one of the thunderbolts of Jove. Cicero, on the other hand, is less strong, but more graceful, grander, his humor is always genial. He is pathetic, and his short, vivid, and of lightning stroke; the other, in mosthenes is superior to Cicero, because more veheon the crown:

Eschines, hearest thou this? . . . and earth, what would not this man assert? vitals of their country, and tendering its liberties first to Philip, and then to Alexander! Was it thus with Liberty. This latter title I have never awarded him, throughout has been influenced by a spirit of recti-

of Milo-a candidate for the consulship :

equity, whose justice will never permit him to leave self the title of 'Apostle of Liberty,' must have a exposed to the rage of the soldiery, a person whom he heart not circum-cribed by national lines, and symbal delivered up to legal trial, nor his wisdom to give pathies which can grasp the entire human family. the sanction of pub ic authority to the outrage of Wherefurious mob. both cheers and relieves me. fore, those centurions and cahorts, so far from threat-ening me with danger, assure me of protection; they not only banish my fears, but inspire me with courage, and promise that I shall be heard not only with safety, but with sience and attention.

By this comparison of extracts, you will perceive that in beauty and harmony of diction, Cicero is superior to Demosthenes. There is about the Roman a power of insinuation, a woming of one's self into the affections, which the great Greeian does not possess. To sum up in a few words the comparison be tween these two lights of ancient history, it may be said that Cicero wins, Demosthenes compels.

I come now to modern times, and in doing so, shall be compelled by want of time to pass over the names which form so brilliant a galaxy on the pages of English and Irish history. I should be glad to speak of Burk, of Curran, of Fox, of Pitt, of Sheridan, o Erskine, of Mansfield, of Grattan, of Brougham, of Shiel; but glad though I should be to do it, yet, tonight, at least, time tells me to forbear. I come, then, at once to America.

The most eminent orator which America in her prosperous days has produced, is unquestionably Daniel Wenster; and the greatest speech, viewed artistically, which has ever been delivered on the American Continent, is his reply to Hayne. Though this speech (or, I should say, parts of it) is repeated at almost every school-room declamation, yet, to me. at least, it has lost none of its freshness and its vigor. The origin of this most celebrated oration is well known to all who are in the least acquainted with American history. For my present purpose, it is sufficient to say, that the body of the speech is an exposition of constitutional law, and an argument against nullification. Though necessarily abounding in abstract reasoning, it by no means lacks that vitality which stirs the blood, and arouses to the highest possible excitement every faculty of the human soul. One who was present says, that when the orator reached the point where he concluded the encomium upon the land of his nativity-New England-no me who was not present could possibly understand the excitement of the scene; and no one who was present could give an adequate description of it. 'No world painting could convey the intense, deep enthusiasmthe reverential attention of that vast assembly-nor limner transfer to canvass their earnest, eager, awestruck countenances. As he stood sawing his arm like a huge tilt hammer up and down-his awarthy ountenance lighted up with excitement-he app ared smid the smoke, the fire, the thunder of his eloquence, like Vulcan in his armory, forging thoughtfor the gods.' The speech was delivered on the 26th of January, 1830. I need not give extracts. It is sufficient to say, that throughout the entire production is a ponderousness of argument, together with a mussiveness of style, which belittles some men, enviable for their talents, into dwarfs of very small dimen sions. His speech on Plymouth Rock is all a-glov with the might and majesty of intellectual and mora grandeur. It is in the light of this speech and his present character, that the words of the Poet fall upon

> So fallen, so lost, the light withdrawn Which once he wore! The glory from his gray hairs gone For evermore!

our ears in sounds which send deep sadness to the

Scorn! would the angels laugh to mark
A bright soul driven,
Fiend-goaded, down the endless dark,
From hope of heaven?

Compared with Clay, Webster is less a genius, s ar as genius lies in contrivance and the ability t ead, but a man of more magnificent talent. This

uperlatively great and superlatively bad man o America, is eminently an expounder and defender. not a leader and aggressor.

the celebrated John B. Gough. Though in mental energy vastly interior to Webster, he has nevertheles produced results which Webster could not achieve Who believes that Webster could deliver one hur dred and cighty lectures on the same topic, to the same audience, and, to the last, keep his audience in estacies of delight? And yet, John B. Gough has lone this -in no less a city than Boston-the most colightened in the Union, and, consequently, the most d flicult to speak in. This is an intellectual phenom enon, and needs to be explained. Demosthenes tell us that 'that which is called elequence depends no less upon the audience than upon the speaker. Here, then, is the unravelling of the mystery. Be ween the speaker and his audience there must exist sympathy, which sympathy being wanting, and though the speaker should be, as Dr. Beecher said Theodore D. Weld was, 'as eloquent as an angel, Cieero's orations are more numerous than those of and as lowerful as thunder, he would, nevertheless, be tame to those who heard him. 'Put your soul in extensive attainments, and of greater versatility of my soul's strad' contains a world of philosophy. Webster appeals more directly to the logical and reasoning faculties, and these are active in comparatively tew. Gough appeals more directly to the sympa would be well to enter into detail here, were it not thies, and touches the chords which vibrate most that in such an Institution as this, the work would readily in the deep depths of the human heart. And in no respect does he more completely show his abili-Demosthenes and Cicero are the opposites in style. It in adapting means to ends, than in the fact that If Demosthenes be the prince of orators, then one while he comes down to the level of his gudience, he may attain the highest position in the art, and yet be keeps just far enough above them to inspire them almost entirely deficient in ideality. Demosthenes with respect. In style, he is dramatic in the extreme ing a distinct and emphatic language. He is witty, and his wit is always fresh. He is humorous, and and more magnificent. The one speak in sentences, pathos always touching. He is benevolent and sarcastic, insinuating and compulsive. His logic lies in sentences long, easy, flowing, and majestic. The facts, not in form, and his rhetoric in a sincere love of State endangered, or in emergencies generally, De- the drunkard, and a straight-forward endeavor to inspire the same degree of love and carnestness in ment and rapid. He so constructs his sentences, also, others. His language is chaste; and though a conas to demolish as with a consuming fire everything summate actor, his general appearance, paradoxical as which opposes him. He is vindictive, sarcastic, it may seem, is still quite dignified and impressive. severe, terrible. Take the following from his oration Having heard Gough several times, these are the opinions which I entertain of his oratory.

genius-not Louis Kossuth, 'the world's Apostle of period. I do not design to discuss his principles or throughout has been influenced by a spirit of rectitude, justice, and integrity. I have been engaged in
affairs of greater moment than any statesman of my
time; and I have administered them with an exact
fidelity, and uncorrupted faith; and these are the
merits on which I claim this honor.

period. I do not design to discuss his principles or
his policy. These have no relation to this lecture,
and with regard to these, men may be innocently
permitted to cherish different opinions. And were I
disposed to discuss his principles or disposed to discuss his principles or his policy at Take the following from Cicero's oration, in favor length, I should defer to do so, at least, at present, as I do not regard myself as competent to the task. 'Indeed, if I imagined it [a guard] was stationed there in opposition to Milo, I should give way to the times, and conclude there was no room for an orator in the midst of such an armed force. But the prudence of Pompey, a man of such distinguished wisdom and country, whose justice will never nermit him to leave self the title of 'Apostle of Liberty,' must have a Kossuth has no such sympathies; or, if he has them, what is quite as bad, he has failed to give them expression. Not a word in reference to the wrongs of the American slave has he ever dropped in this coun

try. He has not even called him by name; thereby giving the impression to those who might not kno the contrary, that not a slave walked o'er all this fair America. Before his countrymen, before the world, and before his God. I charge him with the utterance of statements which are not only false, but which he could not, by any possibility, have failed to know were such. 'A great, a glorious, a PREE people,' said he, at the editorial banquet in New York; 'a great word this, gentlemen, but it is LITERALLY (!) true! LITERALLY true that we are a free people! Heavens

to leave his Hungary and adopt the cause of the American slave; nor to divide his energies between the one cause and the other. Nobody would ask hat, unless he be a fool. He is simply asked to be truthful, to abide by the law of Rectitude, and to leave his country in the hands of the great God, who holdeth all nations in his hands, even as a very little thing. He is asked, and ye shall be the judges whether it be not right that he should thus be asked to be a Philanthropist, not a Politician -a Christian, not a Patriot. That Hungary may be free, must be the prayer of every true and generous heart. Let evil, and only evil, be my portion, should I offer a different prayer from this.

The Hungarians, or, to speak more specifically, the Magyars, are descendants of a very feeble race of Northern Asiatics. They were driven, about a thousand years ago, by the Turkish invasion, into Hunga ry; and finding that part of Hungary to which they were driven to be an exceedingly fertile spot, they changed entirely their former mode of life. In Asia, they were wanderers from pillar to post; in Europe, they adopted a settled manner of life. The result of this was a continual going upward in intellectual and moral improvement. The Magyars are also a mixed race. In the sixth century, they became mixed with the Persians on the shores of the Baltie; and in the ninth century, with the Hunns. It is, doubtless, owing to this mixture, and their favorable climate. that the Magyars are not only among the finest looking, but are also among the most intellectual of men. They have the cool logic of the European, and the glowing fancy of the Asiatic. Brace tells us that they are positively a nation of orators-even the waiter addresses you and answers your commands in peeches most remarkable for their brilliancy. It is ot to be supposed, however, that all Magyars are Kassutha. In exigencies, the superior man necessarily and inevitably gets jostled into his position. Kossuth superior position, therefore, may, in some degree, be taken as an index of his intellectual advance of his

I now introduce Kossuth to you as an orator.

All else is gone; from those great eyes
The soul has fied.
When faith is lost, when honor dies,
The man is dead?'

The speeches of Webster are destined to fill a larg and important place in the history of American literature; and not only so, some hundred years hence will be read with more eagerness than now. I reading, we may separate the thought and the man but the human mind is so constituted that it cannot markable for his personal and political hatred of De- thus deal with the speaker who lives his history amongst us. As models of a style uniting beautitheres be crowned for his services to the state. The fully the simple and the majestic, the speeches of Webster are unsurpassed, and I believe unsurpass As an off-et to Webster, I will now introduce to you

I come now to the latest and greatest of orators,

that my travel was to see Louis Kossuth, the man of

was ever fromy more severe? Now, be it understood, that Kossuth is not asked

I shall not enter into historical detail. All know that Hungary now lies in the jaws of the Austrian tyrant, and that Kossuth Is the length and the breadth, the height and the depth of the movement that has for its object her complete and entire release For the energy, self-sacrifice and patriotism he has displayed in behalf of his bleeding Hungary, let honor crown him with a golden crown; but forbear to call him the world's Apostle of Liberty.'

True, he does not thunder like Demosthenes, nor does he link his logic with such iron as the Grecian; In personal appearance, Kossuth is dignified and not the swelling flow, nor the grandeur, nor the magqualities to constitute a symmetry which is far better than any exclusive prominence of any of the faculties of either rhetoric or logic, while in exuberance of had an equal. The following is from his last speech, tucky, but it will answer as a substitute, inasmuch as I have lost the extract which I intended to present :

· How great is the progress of Humanity! Its 'How great is the progress of Humanty; Is as his circumstances would permit; and always had less millions stand almost at the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since America first emerged out of an unexplored darkness, which had covered her for thousands of years, like the gem in the sea; while it is but vesterd by a few pilgrims landed on the wilds of Plymouth, flying is manner—'Ah,' said he, that is a long tale. We from causeless oppression—seeking but for a place of refuge and of rest, and for a free spot in the wilder-ness to adore the Almighty in their own way; still, in such a brief time—shorter than the recorded gene-alogy of the noble haree of the wandering Arab— yes, slmost within the turn of the hand—out of the unknown wilderness, a mighty empire arose, broad as an occan, solid as a mountain rock, and upon the the exile, the patriot and the orator; and, could I in scarcely rotted roots of the primitive forests, proud conscience do it, would gladly add, the Philanthroeities stand, teeming with boundless life—growing like the prairie's grass in spring—advancing like the steam engine— beffling time and distance like the telthe mountain air, independent as the souring engle, active as nature, and powerful as the giant strength

uture yet! Future?—then let me stop at this mys-erious word—the veil of our unrevealed eternity! *The shadow of that dark word passed across my mind, smid the bustle of this gigantic bee-hive-

earved rocks, in the desert, where, for hundreds of miles, not a stone is to be found, and no river flows, offering its tolerant back to a mountain's weight, and yet there they stand, those gigantic ruins; and as we glance at them with astonishment, though we have mastered the mysterious elements of nature, and know the combination of levers, and how to catch the lightning, and command the power of steam and of compressed air—and how to write with the burn ing fluid out of which the thunderbolt is forged through thousands of years? And, then, I saw the dissolving picture of Nineveh, with its ramparts covered with mountains of sand, where Layard is digging up colossal-winged bulls, huge as a mountain, yet carved with the nicety of a cameo; and, then, Baby-lon, with its wonder ul walls; and Jerusalem, with lon, with its wonder ut waits; and Jerusaiem, with its unequalled temple; Tyrus, with its countless fleets; Arad, with its wharves; and Sidon, with its labyrinth of workshops and factories, and Askelon, and Gazs, and Beyrour, and, further off, Persepolis,

with its world of palaces.

All these passed before my eyes, as they have been; and again they pass, as they now are, with no trace of their ancient greatness, but here and there a ruin, and every where the desolation of tombs. With all their spleudor, power and might, they vanished like a bubble, or like the deson of child leaving. like a bubble, or like the dream of a child, leaving but for a moment a drop of cold sweat upon the sleeper's brow, or a quivering smile upon his lips; then, this wiped away, dream, sweat, smile, all this is

Cicero says (De Oratore) that 'no man can be ecomplished orator who has not a fund of universal knowledge, and a the rough knowledge of all the afhe should know almost every body, and literally, almost every thing. He is, in his knowledge, as expansive as profound, and as profound as expansive. Antiquity, the laws of nations, of states, of empires, of kingdoms, of races, and even of municipal laws, are at his tongue's end to be used just when and where he wishes. It is amazing that one head so small can carry so great a weight. His wonderful in its application. Herein, also, lies a high evidence of his renius. To know the relationship of his renius. To know the relationship of his renius. of his genius. To know the when and the whereah! this it is that brings a man to greatness.

His knowledge of all the affections, which nature has implented in the human soul is also as thorough as Cicero would have it. When the Austria-Russian army was on the borders of Hungary, Kossuth employed himself, body and soul of Hungary as he was, addressing assemblies of his countrymen. In a few days, the Austrians, Russians, Sclavonians, Croats, Serbs and Wallachians were expected to come to leave behind it either liberty of annihilation. 1 give the words of the narrator: 'Rising to make a ray of facts and arguments, by which he carried conmaintained his position. Raising his large and now last petition at the throne of Eternal Justice. A cloud passed over his brow, as if he then saw by prophetic illumination a revelation of the future. Then, lowering his aspect a little, and looking abroad, through the open windows of the building, upon the grand and historical scenery about himthe river, the plains, the mountains -he then again raised his eyes and withered hands on high, exclaiming, with that emphasis of his which no words can represent - "O, Hungary! Hungary! Hungary! how can I give thee up? O, bury me, Hungarian earth, within thy holy bosom, or he to me a land of freedom!" At this pathetic appeal, every representative before him, and even the iron-hearted generals, hearing the tones of his voice, and seeing the tears rolling down his face, wept even as children Here is emphatically a master's power Here is the man who can find his way without an effort into the deep depths of the human heart. In style, if I may use the expression, Kossuth is

aromatic and luxuriant. As a declaimer, he is inferior to Thompson; and this, no doubt, arises from the fact, that while one deals largely in denunciation, the other almost entirely discards it. Nothing in Kossuth's speeches, in the line denunciatory, equals the denunciation of America, delivered by George Thompson, one year ago, in the city of Syracuse. The denunciation was embodied in a comparison of America with Russis. Those who were present on the occasion referred to will remember the comparison, and its startling effects; effects rendered none

Judging him from the speeches which I have read, I tions, and the prodigious openings of his mouth, and those which I have heard, I should regard him. The power to denounce is a great power to him who as I have already said, superior to any orator who has usell it well. Some sins are to be reasoned out, some ever spoken, whether of ancient or modern date, are to be ridicaled out, and some are to be denounce. ed out of the world.

nor does he smite with so terrible a bolt. He has impressive. He has not the colossal look of Webster. but his manners are certainly much more instnuating perb gait. His smile is the most winning, most fascinating, that I ever encountered in mortal man-not woman. His eyes express dreaminess, rather than energy of character; though this latter trait is cerfancy and glowing imagination, he certainly never tainly his by way of pre-eminent right. His voice deep-toned and sepulehral, and well calculated to delivered in New York city. It is not equal, in the produce oratorical effect. I should regard him a qualities of mind in which he is pre-eminent, to the Democratic in all his thoughts and feelings. Certain exordium of his speech delivered in Louisville, Ken- ly, it he is not so, he has consummate ability to dapt himself to circumstances. At the various de pots at which the cars stopped on his way from Syra cuse to Uties, he mingled as freely with the multitude must fight a little, and leave the rest with Almighty God.' If I were an ultra peace man, I should be

Having said thus much, I now take my leave of pist and the Christian.

I cannot close this lecture without a tribute to the colored people of this country. Already have they these cities, and on that broad land, a nation, free as have written their names in large letters upon the pages of the orator's history; and being yet in a transition state, we may expect developments in the millions so iterance.

'How wooderful! What a present-and what a oratorical art which shall surpass any thing which ever yet they have made.

Ward, as a stump orator, has certainly few superiors. A friend writing from New York city in re-erere I stood with meditation alone.

And the spirit of the immovable Past rose before Grent, said he could no more report that speech than And the spirit of the immovable rast rose orbits of values of the move of the move of the fragility of human things.

And among their dissolving views, there I saw the scorched soil of Africa; and upon that soil. I saw the great city of Thebes, with its hundred gates, more splendid than the most splendid of all the existing cities of the world;—Thebes, the pride of old Egypt, the first metropolis of arts and sciences, the The Doctor, however, rejected the reply of Douglass mysterious cradle of so many doctrices which still on the ground that he was no African, but was ful still on the ground that he was no African, but was full on the ground that he was no African, but was full rule mankind in different shapes, though it has long forgotten their source. There I saw Syria, with its hundred cities—every city a nation—and every nation with an empire's might. Baabee, with its gigantic temples, the very ruins of which baffle the imagination of man, as they stand, like mountains of tailing need not be described. J. M. M'Kim, of Philameter of the contract which is the described of the contract which is the described. adelphia, describing that same conflict, said : . Ward looked like a statue of black marble of the old Egyptian sort, out of which our while civilization was hewn. He was a cloud to behold; but intellect lightened behind that cloud, and as he annihilated his opponent, he looked as rich in his blackness as the velvet pall upon the bier of an Emperor.'

and how to drive the current of streams up the mountain's top—and how to make the air shine in the night, like the light of the sun—and how to dive to the bottom of the deep cean—and how to rise up to the sky—though we know all this, and many things else, still, looking at the temple of Basibec, we cannot forbear to ask what people of giants was that which could do what neither the florts of our skill, nor the ravaging hand of unrelenting time can undo, through thousands of years? And, then, I saw the Garnet, as an orator, is more polished than Ward of figure, and somewhat slender in build. He is a black as Ward, but of smoother texture of skin; has a fine eye and prominent brow. He dresses in the best broadeloth, and with the most scrupulous exact ness: carries a cane, and altogether, his presence impresses you with the fact, that, though somewhat pristogratic, he is, nevertheless, not only a well-bred man, but a most accomplished gentleman. He is cousin of Ward, and is, as Ward is, a Southron. Hot blood runs in his veins; and he would throttle the life out of a slaveholder with as little companction of conscience as he would tread the life out of a snake The following is taken from a written address deliv ered by this orator, a few years since, in Troy :-

'The silence that reigns in the region where the pale nations of the earth slumber is solemn and awful But what think ye, when ye are told that every roos of this Union is the grave of a murdered man, and their epitsphs are written upon the monuments of the nation's wealth. Ye destroyers of my people, draw near and read the mournful inscription ; ave, read i fections which nature has implanted in the human soul. Certainly, no one approaches nearer this definition than does the illustrious Kossuth. His knowledged the human soul. Legions of haggard ghosts stalk through the land. Heloid, see, they come! Oh, what myriads! Hark, edge of history is profound, and so, indeed, even of local circumstances. During his stay in this coun. With deep, unearthly voices, they erry, 'We come, we tion, for the God of Justice lives and reigns. Th screaming of the cagle, as he darts through lightnin and storm, is unheard, because of these voices. The toesin of the Sabbath and the solemn organ are mocked by them. They drown the preacher's voice, and produce di-cord in the sac-ed choirs. Sworn Senators and perjured demagogues, as they officiate around the altar of Moloch in the National Capitol, hear the wallings of the victims of base-bore democracy, and they are ill at eas in their unexampled hypocrisy. The lather of waters may roar in his progress to the ocean, the Niagara may thunder, but these voices from the living and the dead will rise above them. toesin of the Subbath and the solemn organ are mocked by them. They drown the preacher's voice, an

This is eloquence. You being the judges, tell me loes the history of English oratory contain aught more awfully grand in conception, or beautiful in expression?

In versatility of oratorical power, I know of no or who can begin to approach the celebrated Frederick Douglass. He, in very deed, sways a magic want In the ability to imitate, he stands almost alone and unapproachable; and there is no actor living, whether he be tragedian or comedian, who would not give down like a crushing avalanche upon doomed and the world for such a face as his. His slaveholder's unhappy Hungary. There was but a moment left sermon is a master-piece in its line. When he rises him, so the historian tells us, and that moment was to speak, there is a slight hesitancy in his manner, which disappears as he warms up to his subject. He works with the power of a mighty intellect, and in speech, after passing deliberately through a long ar- the vast audiences which he never fails to assemble touches chords in the inner-chambers thereof which viction into every heart, he ceased to speak, but still vibrate music now sweet, now sad, now lightsome. now solemn, now startling, now grand, now majestic, watery eyes to heaven, he seemed to be making his now sublime. He has a voice of terrific power, of great compass, and under most admirable control Douglass is not only great in oratory, tongue-wise, but, considering his circumstances in early life, still more marvellous in composition pen-wise. He has no fear of man; is no abstractionist; he has a firstrate philosophy of reform; believes the boy would never have learned how to swim if he had not gon into the water; and is, consequently, particularly obnoxious to tavern-keepers and steamboat captains and those in general who mix up character and colo man and his skin-and to all, in short, who have little hearts and muddy heads. He is the pride of the colored man, and the terror of slaveholders and their abettors. Long may he live-an honor to his age, his race, his country and the world.

Gladly would I devote a few lines to the cloquen Remond, but I must not draw too largely on you patience. This orator has remarkable fluency, and on his favorite theme-prejudice against color-wield a sarcasm which bites the heart to its very core.

But what, say you-shall we not hear of Garriso f Smith, of Phillips? Gladly also would I speak o these; but who, in one evening, can do justice to either Garrison, or Smith, or Phillips? These are emphatically a nation's glory—earth's noblest spicits Great in oratory, they are greater still in the majest of a character built upon, and interlocked by, the law of Eternal Rectitude. Garrison is the best misunder stood man in America. Regarded as rabid, fanatical and almost inhuman, no man living presents a mor consistent embodiment of whatsoever in Christianit the less startling by the speaker's emphatic gesticula- is lovely and of good report. The charge that stand-

good against a make a mockery of the principle! expressive of his character—remarkable for in se ty, and for that calmness which indicates read ing ty, and for tanccamings which monaps gred and strength and power. Wendell Phillips is well ton as emphatically the prator of New England. Es luxury to meet him in the street, so benguesh to he tip his hat to the humblest of his acquired his intellect, remarkable for his parity of han h majesty of soul which accepts to the full the collection doctrine of Christian faith. Do une ofen a se would that others should do unto you. It a beilt a figure of speech to say that his character threely no arget of seriew follows. His critery a pact purpose, and never misses his aim. Ha bre lie is argument, and illustration by the help of the saper figures. He has but little fancy, and next next His choice of words and structure of scaleges as his choice of words and attached a sense as a besolutely perfection. He has a voice of that doth and being as melodious as deep it greetin made power over the hearts and sympathin of her. h personal appearance, he has no superior is Assign His face is written all over with beginning and every Christian grace, very Christian grace.

I come now to the last division of the lecter.

There are three specific fields for ordered effet. There are the bar, the pulpit, and the hall of lepaltion. To develop the speaking faculties, more perfe cally as such, the bar is ur questionably sugerier today pulpit or the legislative hall. The opposing count who sits with a dogged determination to every position; twelve men gazing with it they might and main, and whom, for the time being or cannot help regarding as holding the scales of he the judge or judges eveing one with a cooking of suspicion which contributes but little to one realest; all these have inevitably the tendency to here the advocate into a concentration of thought, and energy of teeling, which all idmit are the sing guarantees of effective and powerful deliver. For the development of the highest powers of the trans the pulpit is probably superior to the bar. For the development of the perceptics in oratory, the ler ; superior to the pulpit; while for the development the reflective, the pulpit is superior to the lar. The ha yer deals with the concrete, the preacher with the abstract. The lawyer thinks, but he must do k needly, and consequently less profoundly; or if not less profoundly, certainly less comprehensively. The pencher thinks, but is not compelled to do it main ly, he may do it more profoundly. Legalstive di quence necessarily differs materially from that a either the pulpit or the bar. The prescher talks : heaven-why should he not be glowing? The last of the wrongs or misfortunes of his client-wi should be be dry and prosps. The legislator, at legislator, discourses for the most part of shead principles, measures of public policy and of let either national or municipal, and can hardly be en pected to be more than dignified and convising There is yet another field for gratorical effort-in that is the public platform. Here 'popular' elequine produces its mighty effects. An analysis of this is quence may be the theme for another lecture. For oratorical purposes, the English language in

surpassed by any living tongue. It is not sout pact, so abstruce, so subtle, as the language of the ancient Grecian, but it is much more simple h h construction, and certainly fully as impresent commanding. It is a language of great wealth, big made up of contributions from almost every hapen under the sun. Its basis is Saxon and Cehie. of noble sound, but not so rich in melody as e the ancient Greek or the modern Spanish and land Charles V., speaking merrily, says, We should speak Spanish with the gods, Italian with our mites French with our friend, German with solder, Egg with geese, Hungarian with horses, and linkers with the devil.' The continuous hissing sends peculiar to the English, no doubt induced the far nonarch to institute such a comparison Language but an expression of national mind and chunt The Greek language is subtle and philosophic because the Greeks were subtle and philosophic The Latin is stiff, and right about face, because Latins were stiff and right about face. The Equi is flexible and energetic, because those who sped are in character fiexible and energetic. true, that as a nation's mind is, so will a pain language be, but it is also true, that as a language so will those who speak it be. I oreignes to a le guage, therefore, will assimilate in character, white ou in their own land, to the people whose language het may speak. The Norman Conquest was greatly hell tated by teaching those who fled from Bridge by mandy, during the period of the Danish sway in Boat to read and speak the Norman language. There troduced this short dissertation or language bear I thought it not inappropriate in a lecture on centry And now, members of the Dislexian Societ, la

ing thus spoken of oratory-its origin, in purpose offects, and having ilustrated the subject, is sain was able, by a reference to some of its brightes its I now address to you a word, which, I srot, ! will receive, as, indeed, I know you will, it kides and in friendship. You live in a great com-So far as energy, intellect and activity concis greatness, the sun has never seen its equal. Yand only live in a great country, but a country remarkable for its spirit of compromise-in all that which is bitter, sweet, and that which is is good. You live in a country where the deepens, and still deepens, between the spirit of ter dom and the spirit of the pit. Now, which she ye choose? Need I put the question sgain! Im not. May I not say, I know where you are?

Then, members of this society, as ye culture oratorical, do it diligently, and with purpose; 1986 bering that it is by the exercise of this weapon of haps more than any other, that America at bee a free land, not in name only, but in deed and truth. Remember, also, that as with individuals with nations; both can become effectual teacher the democratic idea, only by exemplifying in lives the principles they profess. Oh, America I could take thee to my bosom as indeed the land

Thy hills and thy valleys are sacred all to me And, lastly, let me take my sent in saying 19 5 that he that would be a great orator, must have a pe

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