Europe in 1853.

The cause of Republican Liberty is prostrate in Europe! joyfully exclaim the panders and sycophants of Despetism, and the false priests who varnish gi gantic crimes for hire, confidently predict that for that cause there is no resurrection. Yes, Freedom is in its tomb, sav they to each other, and we have rolled a great stone against the door-who shall dare remove it? Let those who incline to believe, or even fear, that such crimes as those which crushed the liberties of France, Hungary, and Italy can permanently prosper, read the following speech of Victor Hugo, at the funeral in the fale of Jersey of an humble French Republican—therefore an exile and a proscript-and be ashamed of their practical Atheism. A nobler, more impressive, more appropriate, more affecting speech we never read, and its perusal strengthens our conviction that the dread night of Despotism rapidly draws to a close.-Read it, Republicans of every land I and rejoice that justice is the inexorable law of the Universe, the immediate characteristic of God!

The Evening Post anticipates us in the translation of the noble funeral oration as

In the last days of April the Rrench refugees in the Isle of Jersey followed one of their comrades to the field of final repose-Victor Hugo had been requested, in the name of all, to pronounce the last farewell. His discourse was as follows:

Cirizens: The man to whom we have come to say the last farewell, Jean Bosquet, of Tarn et Garonne, was a noble soldier of democracy. We have seen him, an inflexible exile, waste away sorrowfully among us. A yearning for home was gnawing at his heart; he felt that the recollection of all he had left behind him was slowly poisoning him; he might have seen again his absent friends the loved places—his native city, his house: He had but to say a word. That execrable humiliation which M. Bonaparte calls amnesty, or pardon, was offered to him; he honestly rejected it-and he is dead. He was only thirty-four years of age. And now-there he lies.

I will not add praises to this simple life. to this grand death. Let him repose in peace in this obscure grave, where the earth will soon cover him, and whence his soul has gone to seek the eternal hopes

of the tomb. Let him sleep here, this republican and let the people know there are still proud and pure hearts devoted to its cause. Let the republic know that men will perish rather than forsake her. Let France know that men die because they can see her no more.

Let him sleep, this patriot, in the land of the stranger! And we his companions in conflict and in adversity, we who closed his eyes; if his native city, his famny, his friends, ask us: "Where is he?" the field of honor!"

Citizens! To-day, in France, apostacy is joyous. The old land of the 14th of July and of the 10th of August, assists at the hideous spread of treason, and at the triumphal march of traitors. Not one unworthy action which is not immediately rewarded. A mayor breaks the law -he is made a prefect; a soldier dishonors his flag-he is made a general; a priest sells his religion—he is made a bishop; a judge prostitutes justice—he is made a Senator; a prince, an adventurer, commits every crime, from the base trick which would shame a pickpocket, to the cruelty which would make an assassin shudder-and he becomes an emperor. Around and about these men are the sounds of triumphal music, boquets, and dancing, addresses, applause, and genufications. Servility comes to con-

Citizens! These men have their festivals; well-we, too, have ours. When one of the companions of our banishment wasted by home-sickness, exhausted by the slow fever of old habits broken up, and affections lacerated, gives way at last, and dies after having drunk to the dregs all the agonies of proscription, we follow his hier covered with a black cloth; we some to the side of his grave; we too kneel, not to success, but to the tomb: we bend over our buried brother, and we say to him: "Friend, we congratulate thee because thou hast been valiant; we congratulate thee because thou hast been generous and intrepid; we congratulate thee because them hast been faithful; we congritulate thee because thou hast offered up to thy republican faith the last breath of thy body, the last pulsation of thy heart; we congratulate thee because thou hast suffered; we congratulate thee that thou art dead!" Then we raise our heads again, and we more away, our hearts full of a sombre joy. Such are the festivals of exiles. This is the austere and serene thought which is at the bottom of our souls; and in the presence of this sepulchre, of this grief which seems ro swallow up a man, the presence of this appearance of annihilation, we feel ourselves strengthened in our principles and in our convictions. The man whose mind is made up, never treads more firmly than on the shifting soil of the tomb. And our eyes fixed upon this dead body, upon this being who has faded away, upon this shadow which has vanished, we unshaken believers, glorify that which is eternal; Liberty and God. Yes-God! Never should a tomb be closed, until this great, this living word bas fallen into it! The dead claim it, and we are not the men to refuse it. Let the free and religious people among whom we live understand well that the men of progress, the men of Democracy, the men of revolusion, know that the destiny of the soul is two-fold; and that the abnegation they show in this life proves how profoundly they rely upon another.

Their faith in the grand and mysteri ous future resists even the repulsive spectacle which the enslaved Catholic clergy has presented since the second of Decem-Ber. At this moment Roman papism startles the human conscience. Yes, I say it, and my boart is full of bitterness when I think of so much abjectness and chame; these priests who for money, for places, for crosses and mitres, for the love of semiporal goods, bless and glorify perjury, murder and treason; these churches where Te Desms are sung in bosov of orowned crime; yes, these churches and these priests would be enough to shake the strongest convictions in the firmest he strongest convictions in the firmest lating the rescue of two beys from drown outs; if beyond the church we did not see ing, by two slaves, at the risk of their

olemn word that may take root and

spring up in every conscience.

Citizens! At this present hour, this fital hour which will be marked in time to
come, the principle of absolutism, the old principle of the past, triumphs all over Europe. It triumphs as a should triumph, by the sword, the ax, and the cord; by nassacres and musketay; by fortures and the scaffold. Despotism, that Moloch surrounded by human bones, celebrates her fearful mysteries in open sunlight, ander the pontificate of a Haynau, a Bonaparte, and a Radetzsky. In Hungary, he gallows; in Sicily, the gallows; in France, the guillotine, transportation and exile. In the Papal States alone, I cite the Pope, who calls himself le roi de doucour; in the Papal States alone, in the last three years, sixteen hundred and forty patriois (the figures are authentic) have perished by shooting or hanging, without ounting the innumerable many who are buried alive in dungeons. At this moment, the continent, as in the worst peri ods of history, is encumbered with scaffolds and corpses; and if, when the day omes, revolution should seek to make for herself a flag of the winding sheets of her victims, the shadow of that black flag would cover all Europe. This blood,

which is flowing in streams and in tor rents, all this blood, democrats, is yours. And yet civizens, in the presence of this saturnalia of murder, in the presence of these infamous tribunals, where assassins sit in the robes of the judge, in the presence of all these dear and secred corpses, in the presence of this dismal and ferocious victory of reaction; I. declare solemnly in the name of the exiles of Jersey, who have given me the authority to do so; and I say it too in the name of all republican exiles and not one true republican voice will contradict me-I declare before this coshin of an exile, the second one we have lowered into the grave within ten days, we the exiles, we the victims, we abjure, for the great and inevitable day of revolutionary triumph, all feeling, all desire, all idea of bloody retribution.

The guilty will be chatised; certainly they will be; all of them, and severely this must be; but not one head shall fall; not one drop of blood, not one splash from the scaffold, shall stain the spotless robe of the republic of February. Tho head even of the brigand of December shall be respected with honor by the progressive. The revolution will make a grander example of that man by chang ing his imperial purple for the jacket of the galley slave. No, we will not retort on the scaffold by the scaffold. We repudiate the old senseless law of retaliation, we repudiate the past.

The death penalty, gloriously abilish. ed by the Republic of 1848, reestablished odiously by Louis Bonaparte, is abolished by us, and forever. We have taken with we will answer : "Dead in exile !" as the us into exile the sacred doctrine of progsoldiery, when the name of Matour d'Au- ress; we will faithfully bring it back to ance. What we ask and wish of the future is justice, and not vengeance. And besides, the sight of slaves drunk with wine sufficed to give the Spartans a disgust for intemperance, it is enough for us, as Republicans, to see kings intexicated with blood, to have forever a horror of

Yes, we declare it, and we call to witness the sea which binds Jersey to France, these fields, this quiet nature around us, this England which is listening to us.-The men of the revolution—whatever the Bonapartist calumniators may say - wish o reenter France not as exterminators, but as brothers. We call to witness our words, this holy beaven which glitters above us, shedding thoughts of peace and concord upon our hearts; we call to witness our dead brother, who lies in that grave, and who, while I speak, murmurs n his shroud, 'Yes, my brothers, reject death! I have accepted it myself; I

would not have it for others." Citizens! These thoughts are in every man's mind, and I am only the interpreter of them. The day of bloody revolutions has passed; for what remains to be done, the indomitable law of progress will suffice. And moreover, let us be tranquil; everything combats for us in the great battles we have still to fight battles, whose evident necessity does not disturb the screnity of the thinker; battles, in which revolutionary energy will equal the desperation of monarchy; battles in which might, joined with right, will overthrow violence allied to usurpation; superh, glorious, enthusiastic, decisive betles, the event of which cannot be doubtful, and which will be the Tolbiacs, the Hastings, and the Austerlitzes of democracy. Citizens! the epoch of the dissolution of the old world has arrived. The law of Providence has condemned the old despotisms. Time the shadowy gravedigger, is burying them. Each declin ing day plunges them deeper into nothingness. God is throwing years upon thrones as we throw spades full of earth upon a coffin.

And now, brothers, as we separate, le us shout the cry of triumph; let us shout the cry of awakening! It is near the grave that one should speak of the resurrection. Yes, indeed, the future, an impending future, I repeat it, promises to as the victory of the Democratic idea in France; the future promises more; it promises that in every climate, under every sun, upon every continent, in America as well as in Europe, an end shall come to oppression and to slavery. After the hard trials we are experiencing, what we want is not only the emancipation of this or that class of men which has suffered long-the abolition of this or that right; all this we shall have, but this is not enough What we must have and what we shall get-never doubt it-what I, for my part, from the depths of this darkness of exile, contemplate with rapture, is the deliverance of every nation, the entrapchisement of all mankind! Friends, our sufferings give us a claim upon Providence. God owes us a reward. He is a faithful debtor, we shall receive it. Let us then cherish a manly faith, and make dur sacrifice with gladness. Oppressed of all nations, offer up your wounds; Poles, offer you misery; Hungarians, offer up your gibbet; Italians, offer your cross; herois transported brothers of Cayebne of Africa ca, offer your chains; exiles, offer your proscription; and thou, O martyr! offer

thoughtful throng which surrounds this any of his family;

race! VINE LA REPUBLIQUE!



Che Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A. Thursday Morning, May 26, 1853.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, Moses Powsesti, of Lancaster county. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, A. K. McClure, of Franklin county. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, Christian Myers, of Clarion county.

Register Office Removed. The Printing Office of the Susquehanna Registe remired to the REAR OF LYONS & CHAND

LER'S STORE, fronting on Chestout street.

Robbing a Safe—Thief Caught. Henry Skinner, a colored man, wa arrested and committed to jail, on Saturday last, on a charge of larceny. The circumstances, as detailed to us. are. brief-

ly as follows: Skinher, who has been employed occasionally by several of the merchants about town in unloading goods &c., was so emplayed by M. S. Wilson, for a few hours, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. On Friday night Mr. Wilson discovered that his safe in the store had been rifled of some eighty dollars, mostly in gold .-Skinner, who had been hanging idly about the store, part of the time, on the two previous days, was immediately suspected. It was found that he had paid out gold to several individuals, and had left town, stating his intention to go to

Binghamton by way of the railroad. Saturday morning, Mr. Wilson and C. M. Gere started in pursuit. They found Skinner at Montrose Depot, awaiting the arrival of the cars, which were due in about thirty minutes. At first he denied ike the monarchy, is a part of the past; having any gold, but on being searched most of the money was found upon him. He was then brought back, and duly committed for trial.

Salmagundi.

-" Have we "spirits" among us? Answers enclosing remittances for the Register will receive due attention.

. -The Telegraph Office has been removed to Sayre's new building on the burnt district," where news is forwarded by lightning, and new goods are sold by S. H. & D. Sayre.

-The influence of "the time of the cooing of doves" appears to be felt in the "upper circles." Several young gentlemen who were out rather late, the other night, on business of their own, are willing to testify that they saw "the old moon. in the new moon's arms."

-There seems to be something very demoralizing in the atmosphere of large cities. In the country, cows and oxen are quiet, well-behaved animals, but a man can scarcely walk the streets of New York man-i. c, Labor-and the landlordwithout danger of being gored to death | Christ-the Son of God-the produce of by a mad ox or cow.

For confirmation of the above, see the

"The barber pole" pattern of pantaloons will be out this week; the stripes ascend spirally round the leg, giving the of the Commonwealth, he sells his brother wearer the appearance of a double-barrel. out of house and home, because he cannot ed.cork-screw.

Since the above was written, a still later style is announced; it is a plaid of so large a figure that it takes two men to show the pattern.

-The good people of Montrose wer startled, one day last week, by the apparition of a troop of wild Indians, all striped with war paint and clad in the strange garh and fantastic head-gear of the wilderness, who came riding down the streets in full career, whooping and yelling, and tossing their tawny arms above their heads. as if challenging to battle some mvisible foe. The unusual sounds—quite differ ent from the shouts and whoops of the fast youths who occasionally indulge in a midnight drive through our streets, "making night hideous" and robbing sober citizens of their sleep-quickly called together more people than we had before seen collected since the last dog fight.

The affair ended rather seriously, for these four dusky braves, with two squaws who accompanied them, succeeded in captiviting hundreds of men, women, and children; and whoever heard the sounds that for several nights, issued from Bloomer Hall, might suppose that the captives were running the gauntlet, or enduring other tortures, at the hands of the cruel captors. It is said that a freatives, having paid the price of their heads,

Swiss Bell Ringers in Monthose!-It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that these celebrated musiciana will perform at Bloomer Hell, on Saturday evening of this week. From the many favorable notices of their skill, thy death to the liberty of the human that we find in our exchanges, we doubt not that they deserve the patronuss of anti-republican, without free schools, with children trained up to hate republican

a lieven; and above the priest a God. lives, says there is a law existing in Lou-Armiway tabular bridge is new being And here, civizans, on the the threshold sians, by which a slave escures his free-constructed across the Nile. The trains are of this open tomb—in the midst of this dom if he saves the life of his master or to run along the top of the tube. The En-

New Publications.

The Monthly Jubilce.—We have received two numbers of a monthly publication bearing the above title, and purporting to they have, and much more independence be "published by an association of the of the mother country. There are Credaughters and the sons of toil." The open oles who desire more equality at home. Chester, Pa., responded to the invitation.

torsible object of the publication is the element of the made tensible object of the publication is the elevation of labor; but the means they propose for the accomplishing of this object, appear to us of a somewhat novel and startling character, and sufficiently indicate the kind of qualifications of these re formers for the task they have undertaken. We give a few quotations, to enable our readers to judge for themselves of the nature and objects of the work. A poem entitled "Christological Democracy" is prefaced by the following dedication:

"Respectfully and doubly dedicated to the Hon. Gerret Smith, one of the greatest advocates of equal rights and laws on earth, and to Thomas Paine, one of the sublimest inspirers of the same principles in and from Heaven-the Author-Hero of the American Revolution, whose immortal maxim was and is: The world is our country, and to do good our religion."

From an editorial article in the May number, we make the following extract:

"When Gen. Jackson was elected Pres-

ident, if his wife had have lived, she being the slave of the Priest, would have sadly encumbered her husband, who had doated on her. Providentially, her death led to the position given to Mrs. Eaton, and that Cabinet, who were of the Priestly stamp. The old Hero's eyes were opened, and with the blessing of God, he was led on step by step, until he struck a deadly blow to monopoly, in partially crushing the United States Bank. The great power of the Priest to rob Labor, with the aid of the Lawyer, lies in his blasphemous and profane influence, of securing through endowment, from a dying, legal, manuthicf, his stealings from Labor, on a promise of salvation to his soul."

The following from the April number is also editorial:

"The Protestant and Catholic Priest fearing, trembling soul, while the Lawyer and land speculator copy the idea, and imagine the inventive faculties of devised only to enable them to frighten him out of his soul, with a threat of a violation of a patent law, if he resorts to the most primitive suggestions of nature to invent convenient machinery or tool for his business or vocation, no matter how humble it may be! No wonder our insanc Asylums are filled with so many dupes of the Priest and Lawyer, while their government monopolizes both freedom of thought, for the welfare of the

says, "we feel confident there is not an very strangely pronounced Jesuitical (!), abler one in the Union, to show up the is as perfectly irresistible in his attacks truth," indulges in the following blasphe/ on Popery as ever. mous rhapsody:

"Do men elect Legislators to be the conservators, or monopolizers of natural rights. Does not the absorption of any ing and joyous scene than that which portion of natural rights, lead to the confirmation of conventional wrongs? What is the remedy? Abolishing all

special Legislation, whereby labor is made

the slave of capital. How is this to be achieved? By the Church! The whole people, understanding what this meaneth, "I will have mer-cy, and not sacrifice.' 'Give us this day our daily bread, 'Forgive us as we forgive our debters.

That the relation between the tenant of the house—the tenant of the frame of God, through woman, the type of capital, SHALL BE, as the parent-Labor, the same as God-and the Child-capital—the same as Christ! Do such relations exist between the landlord and tenant: when through a sheriff's execution, in the name out of house and home, because he cannot pay, with hard labor-(i. e. worship of God,) an exhorbitant rent."

should not have noticed the publication at just arrived from the Celestial Empire, all, had we not seen, with great surprise, and were attired in their native costume, that some of our cotemporaries, who claim with flowing blue robes, wooden shoes to be Christians, have spoken favorably of and long cues, and though unable to un-

the merry month of May. What can be faction. The children of the Five more pleasant than on a balmy May day, Points' school were there, 200 in number, beneath an old tree, to enjoy the Knick Knucks that Clark so bountifully spreads cheap reading, send five dollars, and you will receive the Knickerbocker, Home Journal and Musical World for one whole vear. Think of it.

Mr. Brooks on Cuba.

Erastus Brooks, Esq., of the New York Express, has been spending nearly a mouth on the Island of Cuba, and he appears to have received the worst possible impression of the condition of society here. He says

"The Government caters for the people,—but the people are compelled, intellectually, to feed on the driest husks --There are military parades, music on the Plaza, bull fights, cock fights, grand displays of fine dresses and elegant women ty was finally concluded whereby the cap- in the grand Tucon Theatre, with Spanish comedies that make the unskilful laugh and the juilicious grieve. But the people are intellectually dead.

-and what are music and games, revelry and equipages, soldiers and crowns, amidst this mental, political and spiritual decay? Cuba as she is (with all her people, bigoted and superstitious as they are, not only Catholic, but ultra Roman Catholic, with prioris at every corner of the street, with but one form of religion, and that

There are Spaniards, Catalans an Basques, who desire more freedom than so, and there are other Creoles suspected of treason, and watched as traitors, who seek for any change as a relief for present misery—but the great mass of the people are for Spanish rule,—haters of our institutions and determined to oppose all schemes of annexation."

> Correspondence of the Register. Letter from New York.

New York, May, 20th, 1853. MR. EDITOR: We have one week our New York calendar, which to th friends of true progress and reform, pos sesses more interest than any other in the year. It is the week in which are held ligious societies and benevolent institutions of our land. Anniversary week has just closed, and the columns of the N. Y. journals have been crowded with the re ports of the various meetings. Some of your readers however do not have uc cess to the city papers, and to such, a brief account of the doings of the week may not be unacceptable. On Tuesday A. M. (the 10th inst.) Lat-

tended the anniversary of the American resulted in driving all the suckers out of and Foreign Christian Union at Metropolitan Hall, The large and magnificent apartment, capable of scating 4000 persons, was filled at an early hour, and at the appointed time the exercises were commenced by singing an original hymn, to the grand, inspiring old tune Lenox, in which all the congregation joined. After this came the reading of reports, facturing, mercantile or land-speculating speeches, &c. The object of the Society is to counteract the influence of Popery in our own and foreign countries. The receipts for this object during the past year, were \$67,500, (\$11,000 more than the year before;) the expenditures build up a God, that will only save the \$65,700 (\$10,000 more than the previous ion, in its spirit of love and good will to year.) The number of missionaries and other laborers employed, is 118, being 8 man, for the welfare of his body, to be more than last year. The principle speakers were Rev. Dr. Bacon of New Haven; Rev. S. Robinson of Baltimore; Dr. Kalley, of the Island of Madeira, and Rev. P. J. Reul of the church of the Waldenses, a church which has existed more than 1100 years, among the mountains of Piedmont, Italy; a church which the speaker said was never reformed because it had never been deformed. The soul, and freedom of invention for the last speaker, was the Padre Gavazzi, who A correspondent of whom the editor Temperance movement, which he has

In the afternoon the Sabbath Schools held their celebrations in various parts of the city. I never beheld a more pleaspresented itself at Castle Garden where forty of the schools with their teachers were assembled. There were upwards of 3000 children and among them all I could discover not one sad countenance. not a single tearful eye; All faces were beaming with delight, and all hears were brim full of happiness. And when the band played and the hymn was started commencing.

Come join the festive song, Wake voices all. Chime with the vernal throng. List to the call. be children poured forth their voices in

full chorus causing the capacious roof and

walls of the old Cartle to reverberate with

merry sound. A clergymen from New Jersey made an address of half an hour's length. The scholars waited impatiently for him to get through and then sang again. On the platform sat four Chinese, But enough, and too much, of this. We three males and one female. They had derstand a word of English, they seemed The Knickerbocker is always a welcome to enter into the spirit of the occasion, isitor, and especially when it comes in and gave evident tokens of entire satisthe boys clothed in nankeen coats, black pants and palm leaf bats; the girls in upon his table. The price has been re- blue dresses and white sunbonnets. After duced to three dollars, or if you want the last hymn was sung, some one moved that three cheers be given for the school from the Five Points, and immediately three tremendous, unanimous cheers, swelled out from 3000 voices, cheers as earnest and as hearty, doubtless, as were ever given for any presidential candidate. not excepting Andrew Jackson. I could not help contrasting the appearance of these children with the situation of many of about the same age, whom I saw the first time I passed thro' the 'Five Points' in the spring of 1845. Then there were scores of boys and girls, some of tender years, wandering through the streets as common vagrants, bare-headed and barefooted, dirty, ragged, and, saucy, awearing and stealing and rapidly becoming initiated into almost every species of iniquity. But now the children of the once infamous locality are sought out, cared for, and clothed, and brought into Subbath schools and day schools, and justingted in those truths that tend to make

them useful and happy. On Wednesday morning (the 11th inst.) was held the anniversary of the American Anti Slavery Society. This society had not met in New York since its meeting 28 The New Orleans Crossont, is relating the rescue of two boys from downing, by two staves, at the risk of their lives, says there is a law existing in Louisians, by which a plane secured across the Nile. The trains are down if he saves the life of his master or in yor in the United States, with the free blacks at home, and mankind and nature, because of the life of his master or in yor in the United States, with the free blacks at home, and mankind and nature, because the cited of their lives, says there is a law existing in Louisians, by which a plane secures his free down if he saves the life life on the life of his master or in yor in the United States, with the free blacks at home, and mankind and nature, congratulated the Society that it was long the top of the inhe. The Engineers are Registered and broken up by listing the first and strong and a "system almost entirely unlike all the first life." It was always there is a law existing in Louisians, by which a plane secure the first of their life. The trains are to make the life loves, and mankind and nature, congratulated the Society that it was always the life life. The trains are to make the life loves, and the life loves in the life loves. The President, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, life, and we have the first love will always the life of his master or in the United States, with the first love will always the life of his master or in the United States, with the first love will always the life of his master or in the United States, with the first love will always the life of the life of his master or in the United States, with the first love will always the life of the life of the life of his master or in the United States, with the first love will always the life of the life of his master or in the United States, with the first love will always the life of his master or in the Love will be love. The State of the life of his master or in the life

We do not want her and she does not dence of the increasing prosperity of their cause. He then read the fifth chapter of Exodus, and said if any one felt moved in the spirit to offer prayer an opportunity would be given. A Mr. Dugdale of a speech, after which Miss Lucy Stone. a young lady who has obtained considerable celebrity for her strenuous advocacy of Woman's Rights, mounted the rostrum, dressed in the Bloomer costume.

She gave the Whigs and Democrats a terrible excoriation, a great part of which was deserved, for having adopted the proslavery platforms, and related some touching incidents of the attemps of slaves to lant watchman who has been employed escape from their masters; their being pursued by slave hunters, captured and sold into more hopeless bondage than before. During these recitals many in the audience were affected to tears. Next the anniversaries of the great central re- followed Wendell Philips, of Boston who enchanned the large assembly for nearly an hour and a half. Wendell Philips is extremely radical in his views and often infidel in sentiment, but such is his masterly power as an orator, and such the peculiarly fuscinating style of his eloquene that no one is ever tired of listening to him. He is moreover an acute logician, and it is far easier to differ with him than to answer him. And if we allow him his premises, we shall be compelled to admit his conclusions. He is in favor of immediate and unconditional emancipation and contends that the only way to effect this is by the re-modeling of the American church and the dissolution of the American Union.

When he had finished, Abby Kelley got up and said that Wendell Philips speech was better than any sermon she had ever heard. Of course the speaker must have felt highly flattered. Rev. Henry Ward Beccher being loudly called for next arose and showed in a few brief. vet very felicitous remarks, that there was power enough in the christian religmen, entirely to do away with the evil of slavery without involving any necessity for a dissolution of the Union. He looked he said on the hopeful side of the question, and believed that things would not always be as they now are, that the time would come when truth and right would triumph, and the foul curse of slavery be wiped away forever. Frederick Douglass then spoke a few minutes, after which with a few closing remarks from the President, the Society adjourned. In the afternoon I was present at the

tion for the blind. The pupils numbering talking, and regulating, and disputing 100 were seated on the stage, the boys about the Nicaragua and Tehauntepec on one side and the girls on the other, of various ages from 8 to 20 years old, and unwards. The exercises were of a very interesting and varied character, consisting of recitations in Geography, Arithmetic and Grammar, reading by means of raised letters, singing and music on the piano. The singing was of high order, one piece particularly, the celebrated Casta Dira, was admirably sung by two of the pupils and drew forth great apuuse. A band of 12 performers played several marches and quicksteps in good taste and correct time. The audience frequently evinced their approbation and appreciation of the various exercises, and yet who could listen to those blind players and those sightless singers without ican filibustering, if while at the same emotions of sadness? Many of those pupils had been deprived of their sight for vears, some had been blind from infancy and others had never during all their lives ooked upon the sky, or the sunlight, or fields, or flowers, had never seen the faces of the friends they love. Yet they seemed unconscious of the extent of their deprivation; all now apparently perfect-

But, Mr. Editor, I am trespassing too ar doon your columns and upon the paieuse of your renders and will now reerve the remainder of my report of the proceedings of Anniversary week for your OZNER.

Thomas MiCreary and Gov. Lowe.

More than a year ago, a man named Thomas M'Creary kidnapped a free negro girl, named Rachel Parker, from her home in Chester county. She was car-ried to Bultimore, and there deposited in a slave jail preparatory to being shipped South and sold. A number of her Chester county friends, who knew her to be free-born went to Baltimore, interfered o prevent her shipment, and to secure ner a trial for her freedom. Their efforts were in part successful, though at the sacrifice, under suspicious circumstances of the life of the person from whose house she had been taken. A trial was had after many months' delay when the testimony to prove the right of the alleged slave to her liberty, was so overwhelming and incontrovertible, that the defence abandoned their cuse, and Rachel Parker. and her sister, who had been kidnapped several years previously, were declared free, and returned in triumph to their In the meanwhile, the men base enough

o dare to commit the crime of selling a ree woman into Slavery, went unpunished, and steps were immediately taken to bring them to a trial. A requisition was issued for the body of Thomas Mi Creary, by the governor of Pennsylvania upon the Governor of Maryland who consulted with his constitutional advisors, and has announced his determination not to deliver him up for trial. M'Creary is thus shielded by the State of Maryland from punishment, or even trial for his crimes. To comment upon such an outrage could

over their fellow-man. Gov. Lowe's disregard of the duties of his place will serve the good purpose of enlightening some Northern men to the folly of forgetting their Northern birth, and of arousing in the community a sterner determination to demand and see that they receive all their rights .- Ind. Whig. Another Fire.

Our borough was visited on Thursday night by the sixth of the series of confiagrations, which have destroyed so large share of this place, within the last year, About 11 o'clock, in the evening, the shed attached to the house of Adonijah Moody, in Bridge street, was discovered to be on fire, and the alarm given by the vigito natrol our streets since the last fire.

By the time the citizens had assembled on the spot, the house, which had been charred on the east side and roof by the preceding fire, was enveloped in flames, and it was apparent that the means at hand were unavailing to stay their progress, and that the continguous houses would be destroyed. A strong northwest wind blowing at the time made this more certain, while it rendered the build. ings on the opposite side of the street comparatively secure.

The efforts of those present were directed to saving as much as possible of the property contained in the doomed buildings, and the flames, thus left to themselves, as if in no haste to complete the work of destruction, with a slowness of progress never experienced in our former visitations, slowly and deliberately devoured, one by one, the buildings, until their progress was stayed with the store-house of J. D. Montayne, on Main street, after threatening, but in vain the dwelling occupied by Judge Laporte. The

number of buildings destroyed is six. Some speculation is indulged in, as to the probable benefit which might have been occasioned by a proper fire apparatus, had one been present. As such a contingency is never likely to arise, we do not think it worth while to discuss the subject. - Bradford Reporter.

The Darien Ship Canal. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in a re-

ent letter to that paper, says: "The surveys of the Darien route for the proposed ship canal, as made by Messrs. Giborne and Forde, engineers of the company, may be seen at the State Department. That work is certainly 1. be immediately commenced and carried through. The estimated expense of the

"The enterprise is under the manage. ment chiefly of Sir Charles Fox, of the house of Fox, Henderson & Co., of London. The same house has taken the contract for the great railway in Canada, and has offered to take the contract for the road from St. Louis to the southwest corner of Missouri-310 miles.

work is only sixty millions of dollars.

Annual exhibition of the N. Y. Institu- be executed before we shall have done transits, and the railroads across the continent through our own territory.

" The Darien Ship Canal is to be forty, miles only in length; that is, from port Escove to the port San Miguel. It will be 160 feet in width, and 30 in depth.-This route now surveyed and selected was discovered only so recently as in 1851, by Dr. Collen; and strange to say, this s to be completed before the Teliauntepec transit, so long explored and brought o the notice of the world by the great Humboldt, and surveyed, too, in 1851, by Captain Bernard.

"The British government have given their approbation and countenance to this grand enterprise. The company have a most favorable contract with New Grenada; and this is further secured by a treaty between New Grenada and England. This route is safe even from Amertime the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which our Government seeks to abrogate, secures to the commerce of the United States all its advantages."

Potices.

A Musical Convention Is to be held in the Baptist Meeting House Jackson (this county) on the 7th of June next, to continue three days, under the direction of Mr. EDWARD CONVERSE, assisted by Mr. GARCHELL and competent performers on the Melodeon and other instruments. Performances mostly in Sacred Music. Seats will be free, as the instruction and entertainment of the public is the object sought to be obtained, in connection with the mutual im-provement of the performers. The public are in-vited to attend.

The Medical Society Of Surquehaina county will meet in New Milford on Wednesday the first day of June next at ten o'clock A. M. All the regular practitioners of med icine are cordially invited to attend.

G. Z. DIMOCK, Secy.

In Liberty April 24th, of the evysipelas, Hever-erra, daughter of David and Ann Bartle, aged 1 4 years and 4 days. Encircled in the arms of Death

A fond young sister lay, In meckness she resigned her breath To the grim monsters prey. She has found a brighter home.

A blissful, happier clime
Beyond the silent, peaceful tom b
Whose dazzing glories shine. Dear parents, there is a soothing balm In Jesus: love for you; She blooms to Eden's brilliant bower Where all is pure and true. There sweetly sheltered from the storm Of sorrow dark and dreat. In blissful joys her lovely form Will short that love is dean



The celebrated Campanologian or Swiss Hell Ringers after have