Findneial Committee.

Jackson,

SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

EDMUND QUINCY,

WILLIAM BASSETT.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION: on the Northampton Democrat.

deed, it is our firm belief that sto pay Win L. Garrison, the derator, and David L. Child, & Standard, the \$5000 to keep nideers and employ them in deat the country, it would be a to chop off their heads, curiestly manifested by our too, but it was soon gratified, rithdraw after hearing a fow write band, snugly enconsed gron, hove in sight soon after, off from Garrison's face endience marched off with the remained faced the music in-

nd the solemnization of the rses in the stable, the cattle gs in the pens. But with all

LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. Tol. XIII .-- NO. 30.

William Lloyd Garrison

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIN

AIRE.—A. Soule, Balk; Wm. A. Dunn, Hellewell. ww-Hampenine.—N. P. Rogers, Concord; — Wil-Wilbur, Doser; — Leonard Chare, Milford. awars.—John Bament, Roodstock; — Rowland obinson, North Ferrisburg.

son, Northampton; Alvan transparency Providence;— Ruone-Island — Amarancy Paine, Providence;— Wm. Adams, Pastacket;—Gec. S. Gould, Warnetck. [47] For a continuation of this list, see the leatpage

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 655.

der to allow you to sweeten the hister cup of you poverty with slave-grown sugar!* And this you said to men who had grown up, nourshed from the very cracle with slave-grown sugar, slave-grown coffee, slave-grown spices, and were at this very moment clothed in slave-grown garments, and earning their uneagre pittance by spinning slave-grown cotton!

very cradle with slave-grown sugar, alave-grown coffee, slave-grown spices, and were at this very moment clothed in slave-grown garments, and earning their meagre pittance by spinning slave-grown cotton!

These are the grievous accusations which millions of white slaves in this country lay at your doors—and it is thus that they deny you the merit of one victory, they pronounce it, and juelly, a FURCHASE, made at their everlasting expense, and the success of which you are obliged to bolster up by fresh aggravations of their misery, by denying them cheap sugar.

Gentlemen,—Your position is one of awful perplexity and responsibility. With these charges against you by a familishing people at home, and slavery and the slave trade triumphing so astoundingly abroad—what do you mean to do? What do you propose? In your long deliberations in your Convention, have you caught a glimpse of any remedy? Have you carrisestly, and with a single eye, sought for one? A REMENT! That is the great cry, and the great need of this hour. Details of the horrors and extent of slavery we do not need; we see them only too plainly; they force themselves in gigantic proportions on our attention. What we want, and what the world wants, is a REMENT!

Have any of your many counsellors in the Convention proposed any remedy? Yes—one party has proposed—'A free enigration of negroes from Affice to the West Indies,"—that is, a size slave rande, suder another, many! Another has had the hardiboad to ask you to call on the British Parliament to shut out of our portsall slave-grown produce. They are not contented that you should already have roused the indignation of a soffering people by burdening them with twenty millions, and then denying them cheap sugar, but they actually advise you, in fact, to call on government to break the wheel, and snatch the spindle from the cotton-workers of Lancashire; in a word, to demand from government universal bankruptcy, universal starvation, rebellion and revolution.

Gentlemen,—You have been compelled to treat thes

tions, the sixth, seventh and eighth of that Convention, fully recognizing the capability of free labor to two peace a day, ready, if you would encourage them, to enter the field against the planters of America with their slave labor 2a, per day. Not only have you recognized this great, principle, and this immense and all-sufficient field for its exercise, but the greatest statesmen have recognized it. The merchants and cutton-spinners of Manchestr. Liverpool, Glasgow, Paisley, &c. have recognized it. The merchants and cutton-spinners of Manchestr. Liverpool, Glasgow, Paisley, &c. have recount plantations have acknowledged it, and trembled. Well, then, may it be asked why, under all your difficulties and defeats, with a growth of your antisquisted which might fill you with despair, so far from having solited on this field, and bringing all its hundred million of laborers at twopence a day boldly against the slave-divers of American coutton that which must be your salvation, as if, on the contarray, it were your perdition? And, still more, why, when met in Convention, you have stood aloof from that which must be your salvation, as if, on the contarray, it were your perdition? And, still more, why, when met in Convention, you resolutions of the contarray, it were your perdition? And, still more, why, when met in Convention, your attention?

The friends of free labor, and advocates of India, as its fittest and most sufficing field, by a requisition reminded you of your resolutions of three years ago, and demanded a day for the discussion of the subject. A day was named for the discussion, they were informed by the Secretary of the Anti-Slaver Society that it was fixed to follow immediately on a discussion of African schemes. Members of Parliament, and other gentlemen, were engrged to open and support the subject, when it was found that two other great topics were by the Consmittee interposed between Africa and India, so that all the arrangement of gentlemen were destroyed, and the question driven to the last day o

william Lloyd Garrison.

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In Strain Lloyd Garrison.

In Strain Lloyd Garrison.

In Strain Lloyd Lloy

y-dressed children and youth which Lies.

**ess rapidly filling up with men, wodes, to carry out the celebration of indeed, to carry out the celebration of indeed, to carry out the celebration of indeed with the papers of the celebration of the celebration of indeed with the celebration of the cel

My Dean Sig:

I was sorry to be obliged to dony myself the pleasure of meeting you again, after the discussion of the question of excluding foreign sugar, owing to the pressure of other unavoidable engagements; but I have seen, with much estisation, the report of the proceedings at a meeting which was the rore into which I must say I think some of the friends of abolition fell, in advocating commercial, restrictions as a means of putting an, end to slavery. Depend upon it, the London Committee committed a fatal error two years ago, in petitioning Parliament against the admission of slavery ment against the admission of slavery and it would have been far wiser, had the Convention repudiated the principle of monopoly involved in that petition, instead of getting rid of the question by a side-wind resolution. That seep on the part of the London Committee was repudiated by a large portion of the anti-slavery associations, including amongst their number, I believe, those of Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Birmingham; but as it remains upon the minutes of proceedings, 1 suppose we must consider the petition to have had tacit approbation of the anti-slavery delogates should be made to appear the advocates of monopoly in any form. I do not say this merely in reference to the odium they will incur from the free traders, or the privations they impose upon the consouners of this country, and the consequent discredit they must encounter with the working class, or the damage which they, the abolitionists, will suffer with the public, from now appearing as the advocates of deaf sugar, notwithstanding that they promised cheap sugar as the certain consequence of emancipation.

I say I done regret the false step taken by the I London Committee merely on these grounds, but likewise for the certain and irroprable to the grounds, but likewise for the certain of infect upon the anti-slavery cause in the cartain consequence of emancipation. sec.

Judy be expedient at any time to pass
the subject of abolishing slavery in
es by a Consociation, we are clearly
previous thereto the churches should
he fact, before or at the time of the to the delegates.
the subject of abolition, there is a divided
the Christian community. When the aforesaid resolutions were pas-

in its calculated to inflict upon the anti-slavery cause all over the world. For what is it but proclaiming to the world at large, that slave labor is ciraper than the labor of free men? A monstrous doctrine, than the labor of free men? A monstrous doctrine, than the labor of free men? A monstrous doctrine, to me fact more indisputable than another, it is this, one fact more indisputable than another, it is this, the fire habor more cheap—because more productive.

But the anti-slavery Committee have, by petitioning against the admission of slave-grown produce, ing against the admission of slave-grown produce, ing against the admission of slave-grown produce, world, that they have no faith in the ability of free men to raise sugar in competition with alaves. They wirtually tell the consumers of slave-produce, if they wirtually tell the consumers of slave-produce, if they rivitually tell the consumers of slave-produce, if they rive the slave trade of the slave trade of the large trade of the slave trad the a minister from our pulpit, nor a brother from recombination.

The above resolutions were passed by a vote of the above resolutions were passed by a vote of the church, eighteen in the affirmative, and the Cauch, eighteen in the affirmative, and the thing the church of the chur

uld astonish them.
I am, my dear friend,
Affectionate Affectionately yours,
THOMAS CLARKSON.

Ewart, Villiers, Brotherton, Hindley, etc. etc. A HAND-BILL,

You have now spent aimors up the horrors of of the Convention in discussing the horrors of American slavery, and in the have arisen out of that question. The subject of the admission of the slave-grown sngar of the Brazils has also, engrossed much of the time of you sittings; and what have you done? Nothing; exept making the simple declaration that you can do

JULY 28, 1843.

The properties of the price where the price is the price of the pri BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1843.

you and your fathers have now been engaged for comparison of the first sugary and the slave-trade; and with what effect? Wity, ster many assumed trimphs, many notes of victory, many national rejoicings, you fit at this moment in the position of a defeated army, and the what to do. The enemy you have so often boasted of destroying, is of only alive, but ten boasted of destroying, is of only alive, but ten boasted of destroying, is of only alive, but ten boasted of destroying, is of only alive, but ten boasted of destroying, is of only alive, but ten boasted of many ten before the first white slavery calls to state the field of his operations becomes continually wide ery day more dreaffel, daring, and insolent. The field of his operations becomes continually witer with the so cot you infinite labors and vast aims of money? Nothing, but the discovery that you have added of the world and the which the early of the interest of the summer of the state of the summer of the state of the whole of what the power withing to the state of the

is recommend, not only to Garrison and air friends, but to the liberty men, and all siters who want to emigrate, to march to the tide-water farms of Maryland and sead of going to the far west. These bacco and corn lands can be bought und with Yankoe industry, can soon be so as to be as productive as the best Consecticut river valley, with the choice; Yhhadelpha, or New-York, as a marharest. In this way, slavery would whated, as these Yankees would shay sem. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois willienteky, Tenaessee and Missouri, the and the planters of the cotton-growing and this about a quarter of a century, a plain lands cannot produce enough of the subject, and we must now an and his dissificated community croak-to-clothe and feed their negroes, iew of the subject, and we must now and his dissificated community croak-to-clothe and feed their negroes, iew of the subject, and we must now an and his dissificated community croak-deep contenances of thousands of well-pleased children and youth which hem.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, J.

ENTERING TOWN EXTRACT.

LITERITATION IN STREAM.

LI

Mb. Abolitionism of the present times is a po-bal exertion, unhappily dividing our communi-tal is our opinion ought to be kept out of our subset. series, lear opinion organ varies, list whereas our pastor, the Rev. David Root, list whereas our pastor, the Rev. Abner assessment, refused to request the Rev. Abner assessment, a regular minister of the Presbyterian durch, when here on a visit, to his friends, to leat in our pulpit, on the simple and only read that he was the owner of a slave, or less.

purpose sciuding gracus public la cased by r oppor i he has speech territisto make a were so to a fero ah oo interesting to make the second se

Participand and the property of the participant of

had that he was the owner or a summary of the sim-les of a person holding the relation of a mas-ful a slave, otherwise in a regular standing, and was all other requisites, is not sufficient to pre-duce a minister from our pulpit, nor a brother from we called the requisites.

ay ancion repaper, frank the rays designed.

the progress of freedom by misleading its advocates. But if they are facts, what, then gentlemen, is the explanation of your repugnance to them?—a repugnance so inexplicably inconsistent with your objects.

names so inexplicably inconsistent with your objects, your professions, and your present position of defeat in your we cause?

Can there possibly be some mystery connected with these matters, not revealed to ordinary eyes? Can there be some interest besides the interest of humanity which sits on your skirts, and prevente yen rising to promote the free labor of India? We will judge of me interest the first of the promote the free labor of India? We will judge of me interest of a philanthropist, with impure motives, without full evidence? but we should not act the part of honest laborers in the great cause of abolition, if we did not tell you plainly that a suspicion of unwerthy and interested influence is abroad. There are runors of vast profits in the cotton trade, of great emoluments derived from mortgage on West Indian and American slave, plantations, loans to slave grown cotton merchants, and that by anti-slavery members, too, which, if they do not exist, ought to be explicitly denied. We trust that such an awful species of spyporicys and double dealing does not exist; that the interests raised in our money markets by West Indian and American planturs cannot thus really operate to blind philanthorpists to the extinction of slavery. Such a crime would be worse than that of Ananisa and Sapphira; and the abourdity of a man hoping to pass through the gates of heaven with a bale of slave grown, cotton on his back, and a handson'e subscription to the anti-slavery society and the subscription to the anti-slavery society and the subscription to the anti-slavery society should distinctly clear himself from them. The asspicion, as much as the guilt, must destroy public confidence, and paralyze all your efforts. Search then rigorously whether the wedge of gold and the Babylousis garment be really in your camp, for if so, there is no wonder at the want of blessing on your efforts. And mow, gentlemen, allow us to show you what really may be effected by clean hands and single sims, and that even for the fails and the subs

act has found so little echo of applause from you?—
How is it that the gift of freedom to less than one
But, gentlemen, the grand fact is accomplished;
cotton and sugar are now growing on grants which
shall drive out the cottons and sugars of the Weat.
The work is in progress; the capabilities of India
are proved to be no chimeras, and we show you at
once what can be done by clean hands and hearts,
and that it can and will be done, whether you sid or
not in the glorious cause. The ordinations of Providence can never want instruments to carry them
out; and it is because we would gladly see you
joining in the great work of making India the emancipator, by its cheap produce of even the western
slave, not because your aid is absolutely necessary,
that we call your attention to these facts.

Be assured that the time shall come when the advocates of India, each armed with an Indian sugarcane in one hand, and a fulte bush of Indian cotton
in the other, shall cudgel and switch Brother Jonathar out of the British market. It is for you to determine how far you will have the satisfaction and
honor of a participation in these labors; which, if the
motives and efforts of humanity thenselves failed,
would be carried to a successful conclusion by the
Interests of the East India Company.

would be carried to a succession co-interests of the East India Company.

F Since writing his Address, it has been denied stoutly in the Convention, that the hearing of the India question never was refused; but on the contrary, that the question was called on, and that there was no one present to introduce it. True, the question tess called on, but not after the first the body of this Address, the time faxed. As stated in the body of this Address, the time faxed and announced to us was next in succession to the African question. This announcement was made on Saturday, Feb. 17th. The African question was to come on first, on the Monday following, at 10 o'clock. It came on accordingly, and terminated about noon.—The advocates of India, according to the announcement of the previous Saturday, expected to have this question called on, but were astonished to find the other questions were interposed before India in the plan of the Committee, without any notice to the friends of India having been given. This dissonerted all the preparations of the advocates of India. They departed, and then, at 7 o'clock that recently, the question of India rear called on. Can any man entertain a doubt that the whole was na adroit stratagem on the part of the committee, as represented in the Address? Can any man who knows anything of the engagements of members of Parliament, or other popular men, suppose that they can wait on uncertainties, or be called together at any moment? Is not the Convention Committee as well aware as any persons whatever of the facts, and must know that on arbitrary change of arrangement in the routies of questions, is in fact, an utter exclusion of a question so changed in storder? Can any man upose that the question of India, one of the greatest and most important questions of the day, could be expected to be fully and fairly heard, even if the supporters of it had been present, ar 7 o'clock arrawar? The whole shuffle is one calculate to give room to a denial, and both the shuffle and the denial are equally unworthy a World's Courention.

As to no interruption being given to-Richar NOTES.

We beg to state that nothing in this pamphlet is intended to apply as a censure to the great body of the Gouvention: no, we believe, on the contrary, that, as a body, more noble and disinterested philar thropists never lived. The censure which exists in this pamphlet, and which we confess to be severe, applies to a small but influential class of society, who asknowledged years ago the free labor of India to be the great remedy for siavery and the slave tride. To these we recall the awful warning of James Cropper, given twenty years are, who reminded them of the awful responsibility of those who knew and acknowledged the remedy, and yet refused to apply it. We ask them when "they by their heads on their pillows" to consider how they will account, when summoned to appear before the great final sribunal, that through their neglect, according to their own anti-slavery report, we believe eight or

omnotion, Edwin W. Goodwin was called to the On motion, Edwin W. Goodwin was called to the Chair as President of the Convention, and John Alden as Vice-President. Abigail Mott was appointed Secretary, and James Monroe, James N. Buffum, and Benjamin Latimore a Business Committee.

Prayer by James Alden.
The meeting was addressed by James Monroe and then adjourned at 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting convened agreeably to adjourn
E. W. Goodwin in chair.

James Management E. W. Goodwin in chair.

James Monroe opened meeting by reading a part of the 25th chapter of St. Matthew—after speaking at some length on the sin of omission, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

1. Resolved. That nothing is wanting for the overthrow of slavery at the South but a right estimate of its enormity, and of their connexion with it at the North.

North.

2. Resolved, That abolitionism is nothing mot than the application of the principles of Christianit to the sin of slavery.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Met agreeably to adjournment. E. W. Goodwi

in the chair.

In the chair.

Ottodo, on motion of C. L. Remond, that all persons present be invited to participate in the discussion on this occasion. The following resolution were read and discussed:

1st. Resolved, That the religion of the country he great bulwark of slavery, therefore opposed

Ist. Resolved, That the religion of the county is the great bulwark of slavery, therefore opposed to Christianity.

2. Resolved, That the politics and legislation of the country are under the influence of slavery, and are used to inheld that influence system, and therefore opposed to liberty and true republicanism.

3. Resolved, That all that is necessary to prostrate the system of slavery in this land is to take away the proper that now uphodd it.

away toe props that now opnored it.

The resolutions were supported by C. L. Remond,
J. N. Buffun, and E. W. Goodwin; and opposed
with much spirit by Calvin Pepper, Jr. who proposed
an amendment by inserting the word 'spurious before 'religion' in 1st resolution—which was not
carried—and the resolutions were laid on the table

FRIDAY MORNING.

Met agreeably to adjournment, Vice-President i

the chair.

James Monroe opened the meeting by reading a portion of scripture, which was followed by a prayer by Mr. North.

James Monroe discussed the resolutions, introduced the evening previous, at some length.

Mr. Remend took the floor, and spoke on the prejudice of color, &cc.

Meeting adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convened agreeably to appointment. J. Alden in

ine cnair.

J. Monroe addressed the meeting on individual action, as being practical abolitionism.

C. L. Remond occupied the floor the remainder of the atting.

e sitting. Adjourned to evening. In the evening, E. W. Goodwin in the chair, re olutions were called up.

W. A. White, E. W. Goodwin, and James Mon be discussed the 1st resolution, and C. L. Remon iscussed the 2d and 3d.

roe discussed the 1st resolution discussed the 2st and 3d.

On motion of C. Pepper, Jr. they were laid on the table,
On motion of E. W. Goodwin, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendened to the speakers.

Adjourned, sine die.

A. MOTT, Sceretary.

THELIRERATOR

Letters from the Editor. No. I. NORTHAMPTON, July 14, 1843.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Before coming to this plac I had heard such encomiums bestowed on the bear ty of its position and appearance, as to excite high wrought expectations and a lively curiosity in mu breast, in regard to it. These have been abundant ly realized; so that I, too, am prepared to join the throng of admirers, and to concede to Northamptor the palm for romantic loveliness and the most charming scenery over every other place that I have yet visited in our flourishing Commonwealth. I have long claimed for Newburyport, my own beloved native place, as unrivalled location, and attractions of the most bewitching character; but, on the whole, Nature has showered her gifts with a more prodigal hand on Northampton. Each of these places has features peculiar to itself, which place it beyond comparison. Here I miss the Merrimack river, rolling majestically in its broadest dimension towards the Atlantic, and also the sight of that gree ocean in the distance; but ample compensation is made in the proximity of the Connecticut river, and in view of the sublime range of hills which surrounds this place on every side. Ride in whatever direction you choose, if you have any taste for the sublime or beautiful, you will be filled with delight, and constantly induced to exclaim, in the devout spirit of the royal singer of Israel,- O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches. . Thou water; thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly; thou settlest the furrows thereof; thou makest it soft with showers; thou blessest the springing thereof. Thou crownest the year with thy goodness; and thy paths drop fatness.' At first, the osphere seemed to be so laden with perfume as atmosphere seemed to be so laden with perfume as partial liberty were thus turned into the street, to be almost oppressive, so great was the contrast to be almost oppressive, so great was the contrast rudely and dishonorably, with this alternative with the rank smells of our crowded city. The pride of this place, as furnishing the floset sites for dwellings, is Round Hill, which is indeed a gem of exceeding beauty, and which reminds me of English scenery in connexion with princely opulence. The highest elevations are Mount Tom and Mount Hollightst elevations are Mount highest elevations are Mount Tom and Mount Hol-yoke; of which the latter is the popular resort, though the altitude of the former is somewhat great-er, and the view from which, (in the opinion of a traveller on friend who has been something of a traveller on making my remarks as applicable to the day and friend who has been something or a traveiler on making my remarks as applicable to the distinct, is surpassingly-magnificent. I intend visiting them before my return; for the awful guilt and hypocrisy of the American peothoogh the eye is never satisfied with seeing, it is a few medium through which an immense amount of Precdom, and to be praising God for their deliversatisfaction is conveyed to the mind. I will then ance from a foreign yoke, while they were keeping the Market and the second of the sec

ten years ago, twenty-six millions of our wretched fellow-creatures had been already sacrificed. And will not—a most awful reflection to rest, upon a few—up to this period, the number now be even doubled?

For the Liberator.

Convention at Albany.

The Convention assembled at the Unitarian chapel July 13th, 10 o'clock, A. M. and was called to order by James Mource, who explained in behalf of the committee of arrangements the objects of the meeting. disposed to acknowledge their indebtodness to mis-Shame on them for their lack of gratitude and mag-nanimity! But this is the fate of every reformer in his day and generation. Time and posterity will take care of his memory.

Our able and vigorous anti slavery coadjutor, D. L. Chill, is still here, but expects to leave for New York (via Boston) in all next week, to assume the editorial management of the Standard. Success has not crowned his efforts in the sugar-beet cultivistic by the has probably done all that any one has not crowned his efforts in the sugar-beet culti-vation, but he has probably done all that any one could have done, in his circumstances, and deserved something more than success. He has toiled early and late, in season and out of season, not 'like a slave,' but like a freeman and 'with a will,' and far slave, but like a freeman and with a will, and as more severely than a human being ought to toil. He has exhibited immense energy and resolution, and, especially for one 'bred to the law,' and fond of literary pursuit, astonishing industry. The lo-cation of the land which he has tilled is very pleas cation of the land which he has thied a very pear-ant, and he has made some substantial improvements on it. I regret, for the sake of humanity, as well as for his own sake, that his experiment has failed; for an additional blow would be given to slavery, if free sugar could supplant that which is raised by slave labor—as it will, unquestionably, at a day not far distant. The Standard, under his care, cannot fill to he as ably conducted journal. He has great fail to be an ably conducted journal. He has great qualities of mind, and has been identified with the qualities of mind, and has been identified with the anti-alayery cause from an early period. Standing aloof, as he does, from every religious sect and political party, (though of religion and politics he has his own views.) I confide in him to pursue an impartial course, as editor of the Standard,—to give credit to whom credit may be due,—to regard the success of our cause as paramount to all questions of national polity—and to give no canter either to spiritual or political wickedness in high places. It is to be hoped that Mrs. CHILD will be a liberal conis to be hoped that Mrs. Call but the tributor to the Standard, especially to its literary department, and that the distinguishing elements of their character will be blended together in the man gement of the paper.

The town of Northampton (by which term I no can the houses, stores, &c.) wears an air of dila mean the houses, stores, &c.) wears an air of dispidation, and will not compare in architectural taste and beauty with many other places in the State, though it has a few handsome buildings. Aside from its delightful location, it presents no features roun is deligated location, it presents give the citier of an impressive or interesting character. The spirit of enterprise appears to be exiled from it and it has the misfortune to be under the control of a few wealthy men, who, having more than a suffia lew wealthy men, who, having more than a suffi-ciency of this world's goods, have long since re-tired from business, and seemingly wish not to be disturbed in their repose even by the hum of pros-perity. A rail-road is talked of between this place and Springfield, and some steps have been taken towards its commencement; but how some it will towards its commencement; but how soon it will be completed, is extremely uncertain.

Inviting as is Northampton to all tourists and so Inviting as is Northampton to all tourists and so-journers from our great cities during the summer season, I am told that the hotels are yet vacant, and that the prospect is, that they will continue to re-main so. Let it be made accessible by a rail-road, and no doubt multitudes would be induced to visit the place, who now 'pass by on the other side.'

My present location is about three miles from the of the town, in a spot quite rural and pictur despotic sway over the minds of the people, and ir flames their prejudices against me on account of my contending for that liberty wherewith Christ makes his followers free. It is melancholy to see those, whom God has made to serve him, so pries idden, and bewitched by carnal observance nisled by sectarian creeds. Though I find 'non so poor '(with scarcely an exception,) as to give m a friendly welcome to the town, yet I have no com plaint to make, but feel happy in the assurance tha plaint to make, but feel happy in the assurance tha I am not slighted for any evil that I have done, but or my fidelity in exposing the religious and politi cal impostures of the times. With the am

Tis my happiness below,
Not to live without the cross,
But a Saviour's power to know,
Sanctifying every loss.

There are a few choice anti-slavery spirits here but these reside chiefly in the 'Community' Some days prior to the fourth of July, we resolved to celebrate that day by an anti-slavery meeting in the town; and accordingly deputed a committee (Dr. Hudson and James Boyle) to apply for the town Indiana and James Boyle; to apply for the town hall, for that purpose. The person who has charge of the hall was seen by them, and agreed to let us have it. Notices of the meeting were sent to the different clergymen, to be read from their pulpits; but none complied with the request, excepting the Baptist and Unitarian. Some fifty handbills were printed, and posted in various parts of the town, in-forming the people of our intentions, and inviting them to attend; but these were torn down by the awless spirit of pro-slavery almost immediately, so that comparitively few persons were notified of the meeting. The morning of the 'glorious fourth' came, and a small band, of us assembled at the town hall, but found the doors closed against us, and no one to tell us for what cause! The friends of impartial liberty were thus turned into the str rudely and dishonorably, with this alternative either to hold their meeting in the open air, or satisfaction is conveyed to the mind. I will then give you my 'impressions,' Having seen the Welch and Scottish mountains, and stood on the summits of the Green mountains of Vermont and the White mountains of New-Hampshire, these do not attongly affect my imagination, as their height, I believe does not exceed one hundred feet. Yet in appearance from a green ance they approach to the sublime, and form a striking contrast with the intervales and meadows in their vicinage.

This is the residence of Sylvester Graman, the tree of the world's object of attempting to reform it from some of its beastly habits, but who has displayed a martyr's spirit and front in giving uttersnee to his convictions of truth, as it relates to the bodily as well as spiritual redemption of mankind. Though not a

of our cause, and demonstrated that, for the contin-uance of slavery in our land, the American church of our cause, are used in a superior of our cause, and clergy are pre-eminently guilty, and deserve to be abandoned by all who fear God or regard man. He made some very pointed allusions to the pro-sist very positions of the clergy in Northampton, and very positions of the clergy in Northampton, and very positions of the clergy in Northampton. 'You will to pay Wm. L. Garrison, editor of the Boston Liberator but not to attend a meeting like this, and any like this, and any like the standard, the \$5000 to keep their heads on their was the intention of Dr. Hudson and D. L. Child to be among the speakers on the occasion, but they both felt unwilling to offer any regarks, lest (as they said) they should weaken, rather than deepen the impressions that had been made on the minds of the audience. The broadest invitation was repeatedly given to all who were present, to participate in the proceedings, and especially to denyift they could) the soundness of any of the positions that had been assumed, or the arguments that had been offered, or the all. that had been assumed, or the arguments that had been offered, or the allegations that had been made; but no one ventured to appear in defence either of Church or State. An elderly gentleman, named Taylor, (not a resident of the town, I believe,) stepped terms' of slavery, but he had no fault to find on that score; but that I had not told the people what they could do to abolish the system. He thought we had nothing to do with it; it was a part of the compact, and incorporated into the Constitution; and it was our duty to support it until that Constitution should be amended, though he was decidely opposed to all political action on the subject! After premising that I knew not how to speak in measured terms of a system so unclean and impious as is slavery, and that they who have an object to effect are seldom or hostile to the anti-slavery/mor t they who have an object to effect are seldom nd lamenting that they know not what to do, and on what grounds the people of the Norm and on what grounds the people of the Norm and coly chargeable with upholding slavery, and, coly chargeable with upholding slavery, and, co mselves fro their present guilty relations. But, if I satisfied others on that point, I did not convince Mr. Taylor, who shook his head, and reiterated his declaration, that, slavery being sanctioned by the Constitution, we were bound to sustain it as law-abiding citizens. He argued that, so long as it was in the statute book, the law of the land was of paramount authority to the law of God. I admired his honesty in avowing this monatrons dectring a descript which ity to the law of God. I admired his noneary in avowing this monstrous doctrine—a doctrine which is practically enforced as orthodox by the great body of our religious and political leaders, though in the abstract conceded to be heretical. He was quite abstract conceded to be heretical. He was quite certain, moreover, that the abolitionists had retarded the abolition of slavery many years—an assertion which Messrs. DeDuffie, Calhoun, Clay & Co. which Messrs. De Duffie, Calhoun, Clay & Co. would rejoice to see demonstrated as a fact, and which indicates either profound ignorance or consummate effrontery, by whom seever made. This was easily disposed of, and the meeting was then dissolved.

Our audience was probably twice as numerous as it would have been in the hall, from the novelty control of the whitener in the case air. Among the list

as it would have been in the hall, from the notes, of the gathering in the open air. Among the listeners, I am told, was the Rev. William Allen, D. D. formerly President of Bowdoin College. I wish he had taken the stump, and defined his position on this momentous question. The weather wish he had taken the stump, and defined his posi-tion on this momentous question. The weather was delightful, and the proceedings throughout were perfectly orderly; not the slightest disrespect being shown, in a single instance. There are three newspapers published here—two whig, and one democratic. The Courier and Ga-sette (both whis) took no notice of the meeting.—

zette (both whig) took no notice of the meeting,— whether from motives of policy, or in the spirit of ing held under such peculiar circumstance, in so blic a manner, and with such a noble object in riew, is certainly not creditable to their humanity

In the Democrat,-which has for its n In the Democrat,—which has for its motto, as if purposely to 'illustrate its rottenness, 'Uncompromising hostility against every form of tyramp over the mind of man,'—appeared an editorial sketch of the meeting, which was chiefly confined to a personal attack upon myself, and to a broad caricature of what was said and done on the occasion, expressed in the language and spirit of the lawset blackursel. in the language and spirit of the lowest blackguard ism. I send you a copy of the paper, containing the article, which I wish you to place in the receptacle provided for such ebullitions in the columns of the Liberator. It furnishes additional evidence of the fact which has long since been demonstrated to th world, that there is nothing under heaven so devoice of principle, so callous to shame, so reprobate in fligate in practice, so impudent in prension, so hypocritical in conduct, so heartl feeling, or so villanous in design, as the existing DI MOCKACY of the United States, falsely so called.

occacor of the United States, falsely so calls Who can with patience for a mombat see The medley mass of pride and misery, Of whips and charters, monocles and rigits, Of slaving blacks and democratic whites. And all the piebald policy that reigns. And all the piebald policy that reigns plains? To think that man, thou just and genile God, Should stand before thee with a tyrant's rod, O'ci creatures like himself, with souls from Yet dare to boast of perfect liberty!!

ly says—! He began with a lie in his mouth, by say ing that he was refused admittance into the town hall." The facts respective out. Alluding to me, the editor of the Democrat polit hall. The facts respecting our being excluded from the hall are precisely such as I have already men-tioned. The plea now made, in order to get rid of the odium which must ever stach to such unworthy the odium which must ever attach to such unworthy conduct, is, that the hall had been previously engaged to the ladies engaged in the Temperance celebration on that day. But it avails nothing—for, first the hall was not occupied during the forenoon, if at any other period in the day, either by the ladies or by others, but remained empty and locked throughout our meeting; secondly, it was a piece of deception to give us the assurance that we should occupy the hall, if it had been already promised to others, and, thirdly, whether such an agreement had been and, thirdly, whether such an agreement had been made in behalf of the ladies, or not, no one presented himself to enlighten us on this point, or to prevent them, Josiah Forster and Georges unisapprehension that might arise under the design them. any misapprehension that might arise under the anomalous circumstances of the case, or to correct any of our statements. 'Finding that no one son tradicted him in his falsehood,' continues the editor —I give you his name, 'Rinaido R. Taylor'—he made the most of it by a long harnague against the town, Is false assertion,] and thanked heven that he was allowed to speak in the open air'—[that is true.] 'He said that \$5000 had been offered for his poor head by some lynching characters at the South.' Those lynching characters were the Senate and House of Representatives of Georgia, boaked up in legal form by the Executive of that State. This atrocious attempt, by the offer of a large bribe, on the part of a sovereign State, to secure the abduction and subsequent murder of a citizen of Massachusettis guilless of any and every crime, and simply for advocating universal liberty and equality, is treated by this 'democratic' traducer as a capital joke, but which, in the matter of dollars and conts, he thinks was carried a little too far—for, 'judging from the effect of his presching here, we should say that it was not goad in the security of the presching here, we should say that it was not goad in the security of the presching here, we should say that it was a very extravagant offer.' Ha! ha! ha! Ma! 'Mat'

can be more droll or witty? Now, it may be safely, affirmed that the man who can thus treat an offer so eds nothing but the opportunity and the courage to perpetuate any crime within the scope of human transgression. With his own hands he tears off the mask of his profession, and reveals him self in his true character. But the editor adds—In self in his true character. But the editor adds - In-deed it is our firm belief, that if these lynchers were to psy Wm. L. Garrison, editor of the Boston Liber ator, and David L. Child; editor of the New-Yorl ator, and David L. Child; editor of the New-Yorl 'iyachers' no, nicer ail, the more assactions in the matter, why then the heads of these finatical aboli-tionists ought to be chopped off, by a just regard for our 'constitutions and laws,' and as a good 'specu-

I am next charged with having used 'disgusting I am next charged with having used 'disquating language, not only against departed patriots, both clerical and laymen, but against the constitutions and laws framed by them,' &c. Why did not this patriotic democrat expose the injustice of my remarks on the spot? Why did he skulk from manly discussion, and by silence give his consent to the accuracy of all that was advanced by the speakers? Doubtless, on that occasion, he felt that discretion Doubtless, on that occasion, he felt that discretion was the better part of valor, as did a certain redoubtable hero of old, whose lies, like his own, were 'gross able hero of old, whose nes, inc. a why, in giving an as a mountain, open, palpable. Why, in giving an account of the meeting, does he suppress the fact, whether friendly r hostile to the anti-slavery movement, were invited to give utterance to their sentiments; and that, though charges of a grave character were urged against both Church and State, and repeated soliciations made to have the not true, no one came forward-no, not even t screen the clergy of the place from conde lying,' in regard to the town hall to convict me of He knows that when our opponents were called or to say in what manner we had disturbed the truth-

There was silence, deep as death, And the boldest held his breath For a time

until he could utter his ribaldry through the medium of the 'Northampton Democrat.

Again-The clergy came in for the greater share of abuse, and were told to extend the zation of the marriage vow to the horses in the sta-bles, the cattle in the yards, and the pigs in the pens. This the critic calls 'disgusting balderdash,' but, in the true spirit of knavery, he does not state in what connexion this language was used; that it was sim--the argumentum ad hominem oly an illustration o show the folly of those who, while they m that slaves are justly the chattels personal of their masters, affect to regard the suppression of the mar-riage institution among them as a great evil! As if property stood in virtuous need of the marriag

But I must close. Let the article in the Demoabridgment, and send a copy to its court ous and verac

Yours, for free discussion. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Richard D. Webb.

LIVERPOOL, 30th of 6th mo. 1843 DEAR GARRISON: ... IN ENVERPOOL last night and found this morning, contrary to our expectation the steamboat is not to sail for Dublin until late thi to steamonat is not to sail for Dublin until late this vening. As we are thus detained, and have neither ghts to see, nor friends to call upon, I can hardly do strength than attempt now, what I had intended on my sturn home, to give the some account of our visit Londoner Our chief object in going, was to enjoy little above. little relaxation and rustication, anairs. But we were attracted by the folk to be 'seen at the World's Ann. Slavery 'and the 'World' Peace Conventions,' about to be held. Indeed, in was, with Henry C. Wright, appointed a delegate from the Dublin Peace Society to the latter of these Conventions, and so was in some sort bound, if possi-ble, 'to come and appear.'

We did not arrive in London till after the close of

the second day, and the third sitting of the Anti-Sla rery Convention. Thomas Clarkson, who had beer innounced as President, was not able, from infirmity william Allen of London was obliged decline taking his place for the same cause. Same Gurney, (the wealthy banker, one of the merchan princes of London,) brother of Elizabeth Fry and Jo princes of London, brother of Elizabeth Fry and Jo seph John Gurney,) was then chosen, and frequently occupied the chair. As he is a pleasant, good hu mored man, and the world has gone well with him, he filled his place with much dignity and cheerful-ness. In his absence, Joseph Sturge, Blan of Bahl, (the bosom friend of Capt. Charles Stuart) (the bosom friend of Capt. Charles Stuart,) Joshu Leavitt, Samuel Blanchard, and John Cropper of Liv erpool, with one or two more, were Vice-Presidents The Convention was held in Freemason's Hall. The seats, and separating them, (that is, the delegates, from the ladies at the upper end of the room. The Convention differed from the last, in that no Georg

doings to a spirit of insubordination tion to submit to the good order that Friends in Indiana had rela scal for the slave, and said that alth possed Friends joining in with the po of the day, they could appeal to it (alluding, I suppose, to those from land, who visited them as ministed had not approved the advice and could be the course of the said of the course of the this reserved. and so on. It was not denied the eded. This is the most churches, and why owned them all for any al Friends have for slavery slavery ranks in Englar and flattered, and patted, and pettedphilanthropy. Josiah Forster was lept on the alert, warding off sly attacks, etcl elps, Joshua Less , Arnold Buffun Sturge's lodgings—and we had Arnold Bufun at H. Wilson at our little chambers in 22 Cecil-me Strand, where 'the Irish faction' put up in its Arnold is a nine of the Convention. He told of his early labors with thee in Boston, when he year or mure the abolition best might have all fortably on sods of turf round-the walls of as he fortably on sods of turf round-the walls of an he cabin. His vigor is unabated, and his zeal as in as ever. Hardly an evening while we were don, but he was off, after eight hours with Convention during the day, to attend some meeting. He told me that he is milden meeting. He told me that he is milden enterprise in which it is fit for men is now with a certificate of membership over feet Meeting of London. He thinks that this more English Friends will have a serious effect post

portation of the state of the s He brought a certificate of membership over finant of the Monthly Meetings included in the let Meeting of Friends; but, of course, it was not ceived, nor was he permitted to sif in the Internal Court of the Meeting o English Friends will have a serious effet joy a nati-slavery cause in America. But, for my pet, cannot understand why it should in the sip-est degree influence those who do what is as upon principle, who do what justice repins, and follow. Truth wherever she leafs the sys-Such as these should not swerre on the right land on the left, if all the followers of George for sind prove themselves in 'practice' recreant to the pix-ples of Woodman and Benezze. I have always their that shabilities transcended to alsee to make in. vention, as a means of promoting the solution; cause. They now see (and I heard that they make) that Garrison, Rogers and Remond were not as for nstray in their estimate of the state of things is Get Britain, as they at first supposed. I don't see her but trebly so in London. If you are but an M.P. what his talent or doctrine, would not of the same hearty respect in England hat given to the most wooden-headed member ment or reion of nobility. I no longer we the aristocrrey of England heartily despise a

longer y despise and proshing and abject per
his bed byect of
his bed byect
his byect

when one of the same awful probability. Leavitt path is spread for the gospil of the fines with this path the first formily upon the Convention, eccupying a great part of the present plant of the present plant in the Convention, eccupying a great plant of fines. Some of them exceedingly prospectively to the consummation of things with this product anticog bloody, creek, ambitious, and avairable as a speaker, but he take, to will also provide the control of the convention of Taxas to the United States and is not found of nonsense. Leavitt, I as an of great shility. Amos A pain read a statement of the present position and tealings, as to the admission and treatment of the present position.

This effects which are not consistent as the beautiful provided by present and the Convention of the Lineary and of the Lineary and of the Lineary and of the Lineary and the Linear

sations. We trust, that, with the co-operation of friends in that section of country, they may be successful in doubling the number of papers now sent to those States, thus leaving behind them a farge name ber of these efficient laborers to parfect the work they will commence, by weakly appeals to the consciance and sober second thought of, the people.

Friends of Library and of the hibbary and sold diddlesex.

Milanchily Secident.—On Monday afternoon, as it wo young gentlemen, Mr. James D. Coffia and Mr.

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Milanchily Secident.—On Monday afternoon, as it wo young gentlemen, Mr. James D. Coffia a bending which time the proprietor on the consecution of the colored citizons of the milanchila substitute of the consecution of the convention of the colored marks in the country, who pronounced it is allowed the Sperian, the boat was cappined by a special of wind, and the two young men drowned. Mr. sailboat called the Sperian, the boat was cappined by a special of wind, and the two young men drowned. Mr. sailboat called the Sperian, the boat was cappined by a special of which immediately put off to their assistance, could arrive.

Office becoming saturating the intensity of the boat, which went down at once. Mr Dans he boat, which went down at once. Mr Dans he boat, which went down at once. Mr Dans he boat was cappined by a special of which immediately put off to their assistance, could arrive.

The boddes of the unfortunate young men were recovered on Wednesday morning was approached to the privileges of an American citizens, which immediately put off to their assistance, could arrive.

The boddes of the unfortunate young men were recovered on Wednesday morning was proper to the privileges of an American citizens, which is mendiously Friends of Liberty and of the Bireravor, mill you, individually, do all that you can?

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Gen. Agent.

Melancholy Accident.—On Monday afternoon, as two young gentlemen, Mr. Anne D. Coffin, and Mr. George Dans, Jr. (son of Mr. George Dans of Long Wharf), were suling in Boaton harbor, as allowed the Spering, the best were an amount of the colored coint was allowed the Spering, the best were an arrow of the colored man a sulfact extended the Spering, the best were days of the colored points that petrain to the colored man a regardle of wind, and the two young the special of wind, and the two young and drowned. Mr. Coffin becoming with the boat, which went down at region, sank with the boat, which went down at region, so the special colored people may be made known and residually the special colored people may be made known and residually from over a larga cipie of friends and relatives.

The bodies of the unfortunate young men were recovered on Wednesday norming, by means of grapping-irons, and retored to their afflicted friends.

The bodies of the unfortunate young men were recovered on Wednesday norming, by means of grapping-irons, and retored to their afflicted friends.

BROUGHTON MEADOWS, Mass. July 18, 1843.

MARRIED-On Thursday, 20th inst. by Beman, Mr. John Thompson to Mrs. Bets

DIED-In Portland, Mr. Jacob Leonard, aged 63

NOTICES ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN

FIRST SERIES.
Aurora, Cayuga Co. 30th, and 1st. August leneca Falls, August 3d and 4th. Batavia, .. 6th. Lockport, .. 7th and 8th.

ories, Ose and set rug.

ester, Aug. 3d, 4th and 5th.

o. '7th, 8th, and 9th.

J. A. COLLINS,

General Agent of the Mass. A. A. S.

Hear! Hear!! Hear!!!

er will, let them come.
JOHN T. HILTON,
THOMAS COLE,
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
COFFIN PITTS,
BENJ, P. BASSETT,
WM. C. NELL,
LUNSFORD LANE,
BENJ, WEEDEN.

/July 26, 1843.

THE GLORIOUS FIRST, AT LOWELL

We say, then, come one, come all, and unite we us in this glorious jubilee, and you shall be hospital entertained, and God will bless you in your efforts make happy the creatures he has made in his ow image.

A. BLAISDELL, Sec. of Com. of Arrangements.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

shments will be provided by the friends of the

Refreshments will be procused.
Refreshments will be procused in this place.
Every true friend of the slave, who desires the of the oppressor to be broken, will be present, participate in the festivities of the occasion.

JOHN ROLLE,
RUPUS K. TROTT,

RUPUS K. TROTT,

BRITISH EMANCIPATION

ON THE EVENING OF THE FIRST OF AUGUST,
There will be a Social Soiree in the Infant School
Room, Belknap-street, to commence at 8 o'clock.—
Tickets 75 cts. each, may be had of J. P. Coburn, No.
8, Braitlest, and of F. P. Clary, No. 44, southack
Court, Peter Avory, corner Poplar and Chamberset,
of Mr. Alvis, Southack-st. of Henry Weeden, 24 Atkinson-st. Go. Washington, Saith Court.
B. P. BASSET,
HENRY WEEDEN,
GEO. WASHINGTON,

Amagers.

A SITUATION WANTED, by a boot and shoot maker. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 25, Cornhill.

TAKE NOTICE. New and Grand Invention. FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.

Electrical Professional News and beneficial and beneficial port of

HYMN TO THE FLOWERS. BY HORACE SMITH. Day stars! that ope your eyes with man, to twinkle From rainbow galaxies of earth's creation, And dew-drops on her lone altars sprinkle

As a libation. Ye matin worshippers! who bending lowly
Before the uprisen sun, God's lidless eye,
Throw from your chalices a sweet and holy
Incense on high.

Ye bright mosaics! that with storied be The floor of nature's temple tassellate,
What numerous emblems of instructive duty
Your forms create.

'Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that av A call to prayer.

Not to the domes where crumbling arch and cold Attest the feebleness of mortal hand, But to that fane most Catholic and solemn Which God bath planned. To that cathedral, boundless as our wonder,

Whose quenchless lamps the Sun and Moon supply Its choir, the winds and waves; its organ, thunder; Its dome, the sky ! There, as in solitude and shade, I wande

Your voiceless lips, O Flowers! are living preache Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book, Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers From loneliest nook. Floral apostles ! that in dewy splender Weep without we and blesh without a crime,
Oh may I deeply learn and ne er surrender
Your love sublime!

Thou were not, Solomon! in all thy glory
Arrayed, the lilies cry, 'in robes like ours;
How vain your grandeur! ah, how transitory
Are human flowers!

In the sweet-scented pictures, heavenly Artist, With which thou paintest nature's wide-spread hall
What a delightful lesson thou impartest
Of love to all!

Not useless are ye, Flowers, though made for pleasure Blooming o'er field and wave, by day and night, From every source your sanction bids me treasure Harmless delight.

Ephemeral sages! what instructers hoary,
For such a world of thought could furnish scope,
Each fading calyx a memeato mori,
Yet fount of hope.

Posthumous gloties! angel-like collection!
Upraised from seed or bulb interred in earth,
Ye are to me a type of resurrection
And second birth.

Were I, O God! in churchless lands remaining,
Far from all voice of teachers and divines,
My soul would find in flowers of thy ordaining,
Priests, sermons, shrines.

From the Register and Observer. SONNET. MORAL COURAGE

Like the bright star which gilds the evening sky, When its fair sisters all have veiled their light, Pouring its radiance out the gazer's eye, As gather round the deep rhing shades of night, Is the high-hearted and heroic one, Who treads the path of truth, and right, alone, No bitter taunts of fews, with envious arts, Though all his noblest efforts they deride, Nor keener wounds of friends with trail. But still with onward steps and upward aim, He batters not the truth for power, or fame, And yet the brightest fame for him shall glow, And twine its laurel wreath around his brow.

From the July No. of the Democratic Review FREEDOM.

BY HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.

reedom! beneath thy banner I was born O let me share thy full and perfect life! Teach me Opinion's slavery to scorn, And to be free from Passion's bitter strife;-And to be free from Passons or Justice string ;— Free of the world, a self-dependent soul, Nourished by lofty aims and geniel truth, And made more free by Love's serene control, The spell of Beauty and the hopes of Yohth. The liberty of nature let me know, Caught from the mountains, groves and streams,

streams,

Her starry host, and subset's purple glow,

That woo the spirit with celestial dreams,

On Fancy's wings exultingly to soar,

Till Life's harsh fetters clog the heart no more!

BY J. R. LOWELL. Worn and foot-sore was the Prophet When he reached the holy hill, God has left the earth, he murmures · Here his presence lingers still.

God of all the olden Prophets, Wilt thou talk with me no more; Have I not as truly loved thee As thy chosen ones of yore?

Hear me, Guider of my fathers, Lo, an humble heart is mine;

Bowing then his head, he listened For an answer to his prayer; No loud burst of thunder followed, Not a murmur stirred the sir:

But the tuft of moss before him Opened while he waited yet, And from the rock's hard bosom Sprang a tender violet.

God! I thank thee, Hard of heart and blind was I, Looking to the hely mountain For the gift of prophecy.

Still, thou speakest with thy children Freely as in Eld sublime, Humbleness, and love, and patience, umbleness, and love, and patience, Give dominion over time.

Had I treated in my nature,
And had faith in lowly things,
Thou thyself would's then have sought me,
And set free my spirit's wings.

But I looked for signs and wonders,
That o'er men should give me away.
Thirsting to be more than mortal,
I was even less than clay.

Ere I entered on my journey,
As I girt my loins to start,
Ran to me my little daughter,
The beloved of my heart;

In her hand she held a flower In her hand one tere by
Like to this as like may be,
Which beside my very threshhold
She had plucked and brought to me.' COMMUNICATIONS.

Letters from Henry C. Wright. WARRINGTON, April 22, 1843.

Two days ago I received another letter from you one from M. W. Chapman, one from Edward Needles, and one from my own family. Judge of ny feelings, to have home and its precious innates all brought up to mind, so far distant! Truly, my house in Philadelphia, and all in it, were in the letter from that city, large as life. I saw them, heard them, fell them all, and for about half a day I felt much as a little child, who, on waking up in the morning, and finding himself in a strange place, called out, 'Ma, I can't find me'. "Ma, I can't find me'. "Really, I could not find myself; I did not know myself for a few hours. My soul had left the body, and I moved about a soulless body. I was 3000 miles away with you all in that land of slavery and blood.

patriotic.

Tended an anti-corn-law meeting here. Spoke an hour to a thousand of the laborers and master manufacturers on the principle of Free Trade, the abolition of all tariff between nations, and its influence on the abolition of all armies and navies, and manufacturers on the principle of Free Trade, the abolition of all tariff between nations, and its influence on the abolition of all armies and navies, and the folly of regulating the interceurse of human beings by nations. Nations have no soul, no conscience, no justice, no honesty. They are buils, inches, eagles, bears, leopards, rattlesnakes, &c.; and these wild beasts, called nations, try to say how men, brothers, shall hold intercourse one, with another. Let individual men buy and sell of individual men as: they please, the world over; let no tax or penalty be imposed on human bratherhood, for all tariffs operate as a punishment, a fine on human love and brotherhood. The people all heard me quietly. I ended. A Chartist took the platform, and apposed the repeal of corn-laws, and the principle of free trade, might and main. Said Englandid not want free trade, could not receive it, if obsers if free trade were established. Did not want the military power abolished—wanted the number to be increased who should control that power. Abouther Chartist opposed him, and showed the duty of abolition of tariffs and military power, and exhorted the people to petition Parliament to give-free trade, and offered a resolution to that effect. A brute force Chartist moved to amend, so as to petition Parliament to make the Charter the law of the land. This is their standing amendment to all resolutions, in all meetings. The discussion grew loud and furious. The brute force Chartists, like our brute force, man-butchering ministers, grow angry and violent, and tried to break up the meeting by roaring, stamping and cursing. But the other party, three to one, were quiet, and let them expend their fury, and then the meeting did the business for which they met. These brute force, fiery mad Chartists make fools of themselves, as man-stealing, man-killing clergy of the U. States do. But these poor deluded men, the sword and gun, stone and club Chartists, cannot make their principles odious, nor retard their owward course, for God is i

joy suffrage, because they are too ignorant—and another, because they are not quite so good as the rest, and so on. And this is universal suffrage! It is mockery. But the struggle of all the Chartists is, merely to cultarge a little the number of those who are to centrol the secord and purse of the natition. Yet the Chartists are design much to shake the nation. This is what is needed.

Maclesfield—20 miles a little east of south from Manchester; 5500 inhabitants, principally dependent on silk manufacturing; a beautiful town, next to Preston, the pretitiest town I have yet seen in Eggland. Yet, how old, black, dingy, smoky, sooty! Surrounded with high hills in Cheshine. An old church in it—tower on it, dated 1278; in the oldest part of the building, in deep niches in the walls, ille marghes statues of men and women, of the Saxons, all armed in the old war dress. It is said this part of the Chapel was built before William of Normandy? very probably. On a high blift, a mile above the town, is the fort where Oliver Cromwell planted his cannon, and drove the royalists from this place. Lectured here five times—frow its men.

chairman. R. R. Moore, and several others, spoke, myself for one of them. A large and interested gathering.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours, faithfully,
FRANCIS BISHOP.
Wm. Benson, Solicitor, Manchester,
Sec. of the Man. Peace Soc.

all armed in the old war dress. It is said this part of the Chapel was built before William of Normandy? very probably. On a high bluff, a mile above the town, is the fort where Oliver Cronwell planted his cannon, and drove the royalists from this place. Lectured here five times—four times on an it—war, and once on teetotalism, as connected with the murdering recruiting service. Once of my audiences was composed of 1500 children, in the New Connexion Methodists, nor Nothodists, Primitive Methodists, and Association Methodists, forer index, and the leading abolitionists, know nothing at all about of his death of the women in the Macclesfield Sunday-School, Hery another of my audiences was about 2000 youth and children in the Macclesfield Sunday-School, Hery and the women joined them. I took cold water. Of course, we had a great spout about it. This place is priestridden, as is all England; and such priests! Wineblabing, beer questing; red-nosed, swearing, inselent priests, who mutter over prayers, and perform divine (?) service for the people. They rob and murder men, and for a pretence make long prayers. Is aw some of the lasy masses of flesh, porter and wine. How a people is to be pitted who are so far degraded as to regard such wolves in sheep's clothing as ministers of the Prince of Peace!

Greenfield, Derbyshire.—15 miles north-east of Manchester, 2000 inhabitants, boilpilly country, greatly beautiful; seemed like the hills of New-Hampshire, not so rugged. Common people, many of whom are out, of employ; is hard gially; much poverty.

Have lectured, since my last, in severa places in which I had lectured before—to large gatherings of children.

Attended the anniversary of Manchester Peace Society twe evenings since, Joseph Brotherton.

quarters are to be received or given, and where no user-ery on both sides is VICTORY or DEATH. That battle-field is Vete-England first—then all the non-slave States—then the whole nation. God is for anti-slavery, and the victory is hers. Raise the shout—rush to the conflict. Victory is ours.

Wigon, April 30th, 1843.

Wicox, April 30th, 1843.

I have this day ended my labor in Lancashire district for the present. Just addressed a congregation of children in this town of more than twelve hundred. Shall go in a day or two to Darlington, to meet E. Pease. I must stop short. I have felt, thought, lalked, wrote, walked, rode, ate and slept the stam rail-road speed, these last three months. Farewell, dear William, farewell. One shake by the land, and God bless you. My hear is with you. P. S. I have, since the 30th of January, travelled 2000 miles—visited over 40 principal towns—met and addressed nearly 100 getherings of the people—been an innate of more then 100 domestic circles—and all within 40 miles around Manchester. The Committee at Manchester have treated me very generously and kindly. Have not sought to felter and control me at all. Have done all they can to open the way for me in other parts of the kingdom. But a strong feeling is rising against me in some places, occasioned by the sectarian bitterness of the London Committee. I pay no regard to them. They don't like it. They will find they are not the notion.

LIVERPOOL, May 1st, 1843.

LIVERPOOL, May 1st, 1843.

One more word. I came from Wigon this morning to meet a man who, is to sail in a few hours for New-York, bound for Wisconsin. He takes out lots of letters for me to friends. Also a document prepared by the Committee at Manchester, with whom I have for a long time been associated. The document is composed, mainly, of a Petter from the Committee to me, my aniswer, extracts from twenty letters, from different persons, written to the Committee concerning my labors in various towns around Manchester—and it was drawn up by the Committee of their own accord, and unknown to me. They presented me a copy of it. I send the copy to my family, with instructions to them to copy of and send the copy to you. I want you to see it; that will give you some idea of what I have been doing. The Committee drew it up to send to the London Committee, to let that techerg, non-committed, timid concern know what had been doing in Lancashire the past three months to call attention to anti-war. The London Committee are not on very good terms with the Manchester Resider.

o my mission.

The military system is the mountain sin of England, as slavery is in the United States. I have endeavored to direct attention exclusively to the manifolding principle as it is developed on the gallows, and on the battle-held. I have all the objections about governments based on military power, about

Interioriolability of human life.

The free trade question is one of life and death with England, and all classes are beginning to see it. I feel no interest in it as a mere question of repeal of the corn-laws, but as a question of absolute free trade the world over, it is one of deep importance to the human family. It, in effect, will annihilate the system of intercourse by nations, and leave individual human beings to go where they please on earth, and buy and sell. Abolish all international tariff, and you blot out nations in a most important sense. You render international wars impossible. This the chief advocates of the League, Codden, Bright, Moore, Brotherton, Thompson and others, see and argue continually.

The Education Bill is now pending. The nation

others, see and argue continually.

The Education Bill is now pending. The nation is convulsed from end to end. Two things are simed at by the bill, i. e. to get all the children of Dissenters under the control of the sword-sustained clergy, (?) to provide places for the swarm of young sprouts of military theology now in the colleges, and just ready to come forth. The colleges are full of these woner limbs of theology, instruction to the control of the colleges are full of these woner limbs of theology, instruction to the control of the colleges are full of these woner limbs of theology, instruction to the control of the colleges are full of these woner limbs of the long instructions. and go to preaching and prophesying. Thus is the Established Church fornished with clergy in England. Why did not GEORGE B. CHEKVER take up the trade of breaking human necks on the gallows, instead of the trade of preaching and praying to save their souls? He is a man of blood, and better fitted to mount the scalfold to break men's necks, that no mount a pulpit to save their souls. Such bloody-minded men, (for they are full of blood and murder, they make Chirch they are full of blood and murder, they make Chirch they are full of blood and murder, they make Chirch they are ponsible for the innocent blood poured out in hattle. When God makes inquisition for the blood of his murdered innocent, such licensed, ordained of his murdered innocent, such licensed, ordained of his murdered innocent, such licensed, ordained for the care of wolves, as children to the care of such each of words. As well commits flock of lambs to the care of wolves, as children to the care of such men.

Emigrants.—Thousands are flocking to the U. States to get work. Most of them the such as the care of such as the care o

of another. If the latter individuals had been near a conductor on the same spot on the floor, they would not have been killed. Perhaps those who escaped while in bed were irreligious, and scoffers. A leaky ship will as soon sink with missionaries, as with pirates. Nature's laws act forever uniformly the same. If they did not, we should have no assurance that the effects of given causes would be uniform. All would be doubt and confusion. We could place no dependence upon any thing in nature. He that believes all things are governed by consistent and invariable laws and principles, never fears that he shall suffer the effects of the passions and caprices of a changeable God.

A Neie Negre Nation — From an extract published in the Albany Argus, and derived from the narrative of Mr. Wilson, a missionary in Africa, we learn take the has discovered a nation of Ethiopians never be fore seen or described by any white man. Mr. Wilson is stationed on the Gaboon river, which empties are in stationed on the Gaboon river, which empties are the corth of the

egs, mangling them in the most shocking. He was taken immediately to his house where doctors Walker, Thompson and Bel

care of wolves, as children to the care of such men.

Liverpool is flooded with cotton. 800,000 bales now on hand. Price never known to low before, and going down. Woe to Slavery! Its days are point floored and the such case of the such case of a five work. We to Slavery! Its days are provided and the such case of the such case of a s

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