LIBERATOR: W. Williams, General Agent:

GE OF OPPRESSION:

From the New-York-Observer.

from Rev. Dr. Linsley.

USE

with great respect, yours, &c. J. H. LINSLEY.

From the Cynosure and Chronicle.

and political privileges.

From a Charleston paper.

The forecome of mortgage and by consent of partes—Valuable Rice Vegroes.

BY CONDY & DAW ES.

BIS DAY, 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the mart on Early, opposite the Planter's and Mechanic's Early of the Early

Ngress—under foreclosure of mortgage and by consent of parties.

BY LERVEY, SON & HUME.

Fills DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 oclock, will be
sold, at the Mart on East. Bay, opposite the
Plaster's and Mechanic's Bank,
A gang of 30 NCHROES, accustomed to the cullimited of Rice.

Cashitons—one-third cash; balance payable in
ce kid two years a secured by personal security,
to bond and mortgage of the property.



BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1843.

guished persons in that country. I cannot but entertian a hope that our wishes will be graifed there; can particularly as emancipation is going on so successfully in the British colonies, which circumstances cannot but have an influence in removing their cose cannot but have an influence in removing their cose cannot but have an influence in removing their cose cannot but have an influence in removing their cose cannot but have an influence in removing their cose cannot but have an influence in removing their cose cannot but have an influence in removing their cose cannot but have an influence in removing their cose cannot but have an influence in removing their cose cannot but have a mide compitation of the British Counset, the Bey of Tanit the exertion of the British Counset, the Bey of Tanit has abolished the slave trade in his dominious. He has abolished the slave trade in his dominious. He has followed up this, measure by a Gerrere, that all has followed up this, measure by a Gerrere, that all has followed up this, measure by a Gerrere, that all the caravans which were bringing also topped all the caravans which were bringing the countries there, for no other purpose than then ergo countries there, for no other purpose that the region of the provision. To escape from slave y awa no crime; on the top of the state that as the early and the propie in the contrary, the condition of a slave each of soil the contrary, the condition of a slave endeavoring the result of the contrary, the condition of a slave endeavoring as the contrary, the condition of a slave endeavoring the contrary, the condition of a slave endeavoring as the contrary, the condition of a slave endeavoring the contrary, the condition of a slave endeavoring and the propies of the contrary the condition of a slave endeavoring the contrary, the condition of a slave endeavoring and the propies of the contrary the condition of a slave endeavoring the contrary the condition of a slave endeavoring the contrary, the condition of a slave endeavoring the

tion which had been entered into with France on the subject, was one of a more limited nature than that with the U. States. Arrangements of the nature proposed with reference to France, had been entered into at the time the treaty of Amiens was concluded, but since that period the convention had not been renewed. The French government were most anxious to renew that treaty, and he thought that the number of the offences to be set forth in the act might hereafter be enlarged, but for the present it would be best to begin with the offences which had been included in the convention of 1802. The except treate had hear ende for a vary with nowner.

'Railing at the Church.'

ditor of one of our religious exchanges say

any condemnation of it. It is proved and applauded the course of the Assembly approved and applauded the course of the definition of the without exception. Did the 'edification of the church' demand this course too? We fear this same church is becoming arrogant in her demands, when some of her delinquencies must be passed in silence, and others must be heartily approved to keep her and others must be heartily approved to keep her

Participation of the Section of the

hankful, and at half past eleven o ciock, A. as, we landed at the Bangor dock, and I was conducted to the Washingtonian house kept by Messra. Elijah L. Norcross & Son, and was there recognized as a man, and kindly treated by all his family; may Heaven reward them. Oh! when will this kind of suffering cease?

J. N. MARS, or Salem.

N. B. This is for the good of the travelling comminity. I remain yours for God and equal rights, Bangor, July 17, 1843.

J. N. M.

From the same.

We listened to a lecture from Rev. Mr. Mars, on Tuesday evening, upon the subject of slavery, in which he showed, satisfactorily to many, perhaps to all of his hearners, that slavery is not confined to the South alone, in this sountry; that the slavery of the mind at the North, in regard to certain things, is far greater than it is at the South. The prejudice which exists against color is attender here than in

a man of color:

'Some years since I went to Wilmington, in the State of Parkers of the Wilmington, in the afterwards, this person called upon me with two others, to obtain my consent to preach on Sunday, we think it was,] and at length succeeded in obtaining it. After I had given an affirmative answer, they wished me to go with them.

'Go,' said I, 'where?'
'To the Mavor's, to get a license to preach!'
'A license to preach! I shall do no such thing.'

or opposition to alkey's a dispersion to symmetric terms of the planded of the conservation of the conserv From the Banger Gazette.

Prejudice in Maine.

The following communication has been handed us by Rev. J. N. Mars, a highly respectable preaching region of the Methodist denomination, belonging to sale prejudice, which has heretofore existed among those who have the content of the public convey those who have the control of the public convey those who have the control of the public convey those who have the control of the public convey those who have the control of the public convey those who have the control of the public convey those who have the control of the public convey those who have the control of the public convey those who have the control of the public convey those who have the control of the public convey those who have the control of the public convey those who have the control of the public convey those was for done away, that men of spoiless cheracter and gentlemanly manners might be treated at least as civilly as 'dirty men under the influence of strong drink, 'even if their skins do not happen to be of the proscribed color. Huntress, whether 'by authority' or not we do not the control of the public convey the public convey the public of the pu

1

WHOLE NO. 657.

COMMUNICATIONS

Women's Anti-Slavery Conference.

ter may enclose a newspaper, to a jand frank the ild always desig

ave. so, Cornhill,

Rushville; sallinghous, and B
Best Grone; and B
Best Grone; and B
Best Grone; and B
Best Grone; and B
Abner G, Kirk
Lot Holmes, Colle; and Brooke;

etavo, at a price ared to subscrib-py will be sold

IA COFFIN.

RATOR.

tford; John S.

Constribury.

Faller, Skanerice; John H
Ruzhville; Isaa

ments.

Resolved, That the duty of obeying God rather than man is binding upon us as professed followers of him who came to 'open-the prison doors to them that are bound, and that we will not aid in returning our brethren who fly to us from bondage, but will do all that lies in our power to aid and protect them—not from any ill will towards the slaveholder, but from a sense of duty to those seeking the heaven-porn blessings of freedom.

Resolved, That we heartly acquiesce in the work which our brethren have commenced in the western

REBECKAH H. FOSTER, Sec.

Duties of the North in Regard to Slave

From the Register and Observer.

Messas. Enross.—In the Register of July 224, I find an editorial article entitled 'Position and Duties of the North with regard to Slavery, containing, some thoughts which I am glad to see spread before the readers of your paper, and some others, which a more perfect knowledge of the principles and measures of the abolitionists might perhaps have induced you to suppress. It is pleasant and encouraging to see a portion of the conductors of the religious press becoming convinced that 'we do sustain a relation to slavery, and, consequently, have some duties in respect to it devolving upon us; 'that 'the idea that we have nothing to do with it whatever is not a christian idea;' and that 'what is the most practicable, efficient and peaceable means of effecting the abolition of slavery, is one of these questions which every citizen ought gravely to consider and inform himself upon. These are great, truths, which have been too little regarded by the mass of our community; but if the teachers and guides of the people have seriously begun to recognize and acknowledge them as truths, we may hope that the people themselve will soon attain the same knowledge, and commence some appropriate action.

But the article in question contains other statements, upon which I more particularly wished to comment.

The assertion that 'the abolitionists as a party

But the article in question contains other statements, upon which I more particularly wished to comment.

The assertion that 'the abolitionists as a party have overlooked the claims of the master in the rights of the slave, and have looked at the question only in its ethical aspects,' shows plainly that the origins of the slave, and have looked at the question only in its ethical aspects,' shows plainly that the variety have overlooked his opinions from popelar rumor, or hearsay evidence, rather than from personal knowledge of those against whom he brings so grave a charge. If he were acquainted with the writings of Thome and Kimball, of Richard Hildreth, of George Thompson, of William Goodell, and if he had heard the lectures of meny of the most prominent abolitionists, he could not have made these assertions. It has been as scheborately proved in the publications of the Anti-Slavery Society, by reasonings and facts, that the planter's pocupiary interests would be favored by immediate emancipations, as that the slave is oppressed. However difficult it has been, while our brothers and sisters have been chained, lashed, starved, tortured; while their conjugal, parental, social, civil and religious rights have been trampled upon, and themselves classed, have been trampled upon, and themselves classed, have been trampled upon, and themselves classed, have been trampled upon, and an ending of the decentry, of agricultural and commercial presperity, of all the elements of social, moral and religious improvement, and last, but not least, of conscious rectitude and peace of mind. The masters have been abundantly thought of and cared for the ex-slaveholders of Antigus and Bermoda have been for half a dozen years testifying to them of the superior convenience, economy and comfort of free labor; and had not our white Pretires of and cared for the ex-slaveholders of Antigus and Bermoda have been for half a dozen year testifying to them of the superior convenience, economy and comfort of free labor; and had not our white P

writer complains further that the abolition 'have aimed to accomplish their object at one ough the operation of the highest and holiest prin es, which in a wicked and selfish world, and it tion to extensive and hereditary abuses, it is no e to do.

actual reformation to begur. We pause on ye, call the passage upon which we wish to comment follows: 'Abolitionism, technically speaking, ried forward and carried out, can end, it seems only in a physical struggle, in which the of humanity and freedom would probably ultimate the passage of the passage would be fearful het rimmph bloody.' asing by the incongruity of the highest and st principles terminating, as their legitimate the previous struggle, I shall only it as the property of the previous evidence that its author. In a little previous evidence that its author has little personal acquaintance with the principles and

basis acquaintance with the principles and f abolitionists. These may be stated in s, and the readers of the Register may of their tendency. of their tendency, of their tendency of their tende

avandoned.

ires of abolitionists have been to spread
le and its collateral truths through
by lectures, books, newspapers, periodts, and tracts, as extensively as possiical pamphlets, and tracts, as extensively as possible, and to petition the State and mational Legislatures for such aid in this great work of humanity as they can constitutionally and legitimately give. A small partion of them have also used their constitutional right to nominate abolitionists to fill the mational and State offices. This is all that they have done; the head and from of their offending. The struggle's has been one of truth and moral power against sophistry, contempt, misrepresentation, forter violence and tyneh law. Physical force is not one of their means of operation; it is unknown alike to their theory and practice; and he who asserts that their principles have such a tendency either inters a wilful calumny, or knows not whereof he affiirms.

G. K. W.

George Braddury, Esq. late of the Massachusetts legislature, lectured at Utica on Wednesday evening, on the action of the General Government in support and extension of slavery. Mr. B. is a thorough matter of the subject, an oloquent and caustic speaker, and bestowed many well-aimed and well-merited blows upon the old serpent, Slavery, and its supporters.

Ing with the roar of cannon, the shouts of congregated thousands of freemen, the hosannas to American liberty, and the lying laudations of sycophantic orators, go up to heaven in one diabolical discord, at which the very angels might shed tears of pity over the hypocricy and self-deception of a whole nation.

The lecturer expressed confidence in the sincerity of those whose names were appended to our Declaration of Independence. He said he had no doubt that they indufged an undoubting belief that they principles of that Declaration would be carried out to the farthest consequences, and that the result of it would be, not the liberation of a portion of their countrymen from British oppression, but the overthrow of every description of slavery from the banks of the St. Croix to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. How far those anticipations have been realized, tet the two and a half millions of human beasts of burden smoore a suswer!

den among us answer!

The lecturer alluded, in words of scorching trony
to the recent celebration on Bunker Hill. There,
sons of the Pilgrims, southern slaveholders, and ever
a delegation from the slaves themselves, congregated by hundreds of thousands to pay a tribute or
respect to those who died in defence of the great

sion. In the whole course of that mighty man's address, not an allusion, even the most distant, was made to our foulest national sin,—not a hope was uttered that the great boon of freedom might ultimately be extended to the groaning millions of American-slaves. How had the mighty fallen What a total contrast between the burning denunciation against the trafficers in human beings uttered on the rock of Plymouth in 1820, and the death-like silence on the subject of chattel slavery, on Bunker Hill in 1843.

on the rock of Plymouth in 1820, and the death-like silence on the subject of chattel elavery, on Bunker Hill in 1843.

The following passage from Webster's Bunker Hill ration was quoted, and pronounced an absolute falsehood: 'In the seventeen millions of happy people, who form the American community, there is not one who has not an interest in this moument, as there is not one that has not a deep and abiding interest in that which it commementack.' Where, asked the lecturer, are the seventeen millions of happy people? The two millions of slaves form a part of them. Are they happy? Can they be reudered more miserable? A man who cannot own his own children happy! A man who cannot breathe or think as he pleases, who is a mere thing in the hands of another, from whose mind every ray of intellectual light is carefully excluded, who is forbidden to learn of duty, of God, of immortality—is not such a thing in the very lowest depth of misery? You may add to the number, but scarcely to the weight of the wrongs. There is but one who can possibly be imagined more wretched than the slave, and that person is his, perhaps, more imbruted master. And what interest has the colored man in the Bunker Hill Monument? What has the revolutionary contest effected for him? Just nothing at all! His Declaration of Independence is yet to be written, his battle for freedom is yet to be fought. Why did not the sitence sand crash him with the word of falsehood on his lips, together with

Why did not the silent monument speak out and rebuke Daniel Webster where he stood? Why did not the stones leap from their places and crush him with the word of falsehood on his lips, together with the thoriging thousands who were applauding his lying decismation to the very eche.

Mr. Pierce spoke of the different positions, in regard to the anti-slavery movement, occupied by the British and American Church. During the whole of the agitation preceding West India emancipation, the English pulpit spoke out strongly and unanimously in Ambul of treedom.

But the American Church, as a whole, has sold itself to slavery. Historious exceptions may be found, to whom all honor should be rendered, but the majority of every denomination have joined hands with the oppressor. At the South, the professed Ambassadors of Christ are defending slavery from the Bible itself, and the clergy at the North remains silent, assist in the unholy work of supporting injustice, or if they pretend to rebuke the heaven daring injustices of the planter, speak of them in language so fold, so guarded, so bedged about by almost infinite qualifications us to amount to little most than a pologies for crime. If the Bible could be shown to sanction slavery, then would the lecture not receive it as the word of the Most High, would stand in direct opposition to the word of God written upon his own heart. But the Bible sanctioned ne such thing. Christ came to mancipate, and not to orage whem.

In this connection the lecturer disclaimed all hoselitity towards the church of the such as a such and to forge whem.

thus showing that more plantation work is performed under freedom than under slavery, atthough the women, to a greater extent, are employed at home, in the performance of their dompstic duties—als though the children are in school, and the menspend more time as freemen than they did as elsaves, in cultivating their gardens, raising poultry, attending meetings and lecures, &c. &c. in fact, the regults meetings and lecures, &c. &c. In fact, the regults of West India emacipation have proved most conclusively, that freedom is better for men than slavery, eyery where, and ouder all conceivable circumstances. The negroes outnumbered the whites in the proportion of twelve to one—they were in the lowest conceivable state of degradation—they had known nothing but to be driven hither and thither like herds of cattle—they had been lashed, and branded, and out-worked, even from infancy—no means had been left untried to render them brutes and savages—and yet, when at the sound of a bell subject of the control of the subject of the subject of the property of the subject of the subjec

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1843.

The First of August at Dedham. The First of August at Dedham.

'Every human being is interesting,' said a benevolent man. So is every thing and every day, because
of the connection of all with human beings. The
First of August, so interesting to every community
since the emancipation it brought to the slaves of the
West Indies; so peculiarly interesting to our own
slaveholding, community, gathers with its every annual return a resh store of delightful associations.—
The First of August, 1843, will live in many hearts as
the day when they proclaimed in the free of the sun. the day when they proclaimed in the face of the sun, without the narrow walls of denomination, in the

the voice, and do not, therefore, stand self-condemned :- how comes it that we heard not the voice that in all nature and all revelation, in all history, and in the lives of all devoted men, has never ceased to call continually upon us? We were selfish, or frivolous, or cowardly, or low-minded; and so we did not hear it. A man must judge binnelf by his whole life, to find where his aims are. If from his birth to the moment of his awakening to the true purposes of life, has been doing the things which blunted his moral susceptibilities, he must not hold himself guiltless in laving held back from the anti-slavery work, because the conscience that he had drugged and stopfied was anti-lamorous. Among all deeply engaged in the

110xs, &c.

1. 'God himself is with us for our Captain.'—
II. Chron, ziii. 12. Borns by Francis Jackson,
President of the day, supported by Win. Bassett and
John T. Hitton, Vice-Presidents.
2. Immediate Emancipation the duity of the master
and the right of the slave. Fiat justitis, roat coolom.'
3. 'Tlks' is the Lord's doing. Underneath this
line a figure of an emancipated slave, in an attitude of
triumph, treading the whip under his feet, and his
chains falling off. 'Slavery abolished in the British
West Iodies, August 1st, 1834. Laus Dec.'
6. Portrait of 'George Thourson, advocate of

6. Portrait of GRONGE THOMPSON, advocate West India Empiripation, with the following in

Hers, as on Britain's cliffs sublime,
Freedom's charged prophet late hath n
And cried to ear dark coasts of crime,
The Lunz slone—the Lord is God?
And instant let the chains be riven,
From off such Ethiop's wardly limb!
And songs arises from earth to Heaven,
The glorious exodus to hymn.

7. Painting by PRAYT.—The Emancipated Slaye—weathed with evergreen.
8. 'Great is Truth! Great is Liberty! Great is Humanity! and they must and will prevail!'—Words of Jonn Adams.
9. Figure of the Cap of Liberty. ! God never made a Tyrant nor a Slave.'
10. 'Our fanaticism: All men are created equal. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself'.
11. 'The Almighty has no attribute that can take sides with the slaveholder.'—Words of JEFERESON.
12. 'The Union, we will visid every thing to it.

12. 'The Union: we will yield every thing to it

13. A painting—The Liberty Bell, 'Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the lababi tants thereof.' 14. Our trust for victory is solely in God.

may be defected, but our principles never.—Declara-tion of the American A. S. Society. From Lynn came this snatch of song of the Hutch

From Milton the banner bore, in gain jetters, an appropriate inscription.

It was a heart-stirring sight, filling the soul with the happiest auguries, and the holiest and tenderest memories. The thoughts may not all be told that swelled the hearts of those whose earthly prospects.

swelled the hearts of those whose carthly prospects, good hame among their fellow-men, deepest sensibilities, and strongest social ties had all been laid down to form the path over which this festive procession passed without a word of opposition—without a gesture of contempt. In far other processions they had walked, with those who were early called from the thick of, the anti-alevery buttle, whose lives had been laid down in the hot conflict of its earliest day. The presence of their dead was round about them. The affectionate son remembered painfully life dead mother whose dearest hope it was to see him a lawyer in presence of their dead was round about them. The affectionate son remembered painfully this dead mother whose dearest hope it was to see him a lawyer in high-practice, leaving it only for a seat in the nation's legislature—a divine crowned with literary and theological honors. She has gone down to the grave without seeing the feeling begin to wear away which showered brick-bats and mob-cursings and church-excomnunications upon him, because he chose his portion in this life with the oppressed, and not with the oppressor. Here walks the man whose fidelity to the cause has deprived him of his living, and the god-will of all who might put him in the way of getting one, and his child is without certainty of bread. He has been called, like Abraham, to the sacrifice of his son, and he has obeyed the voice of conscience, though often 'the noble heart did wreatle with despair.' A few of the brothers-in-arms of Geo. Thompson were here, who could not hear the mention of that day, nor look upon that angust beloved countensance and not feel their hearts fill with memory. Where are they who, after having stood by him through the and not feel their hearts fill with memory. Where are they who, after having stood by him through the whole difficult year when his eloquence shook the land, from the village fireside to the Presidential seat, looked last upon his living face in the miserable cabin of the brig Satisfaction, and followed him by land to Halifax for one more farewell? Gone from among the living. Where is she whose house sheltered him in Danvers, when the mob drove him, with his wife and little children, from their beds at midnight, for having rold the story of the Panning and the

having told the story of the Emancipation of the lat of August, and proclaimed in the choicest, the most polished, the most unexceptionable words of love, the claims of the American slave? Gone. How plainly seem to sound even yet in our cars his well-remembered words when hunted for his life—'One with you in ancestry and language, in principle and in religion; pleading with you for your brothers and mine, am I a foriginar to the people of this country! An a society of the people of this country? An a foreigner to the people of this country? An a foreigner to the people of this country? An a society of the form of the second set of English emancipation, to him more than to any other one man owing. He might have had letters from her influential men to our influential men, and have identified himself with them. He saw more clearly—he folt more nobly. He acted as the apostles were commanded to do by Christ: 'When thou goest into a city, isquire who there is worthy; and ablee there. Who, as touching the slave, is worthy in America if not William Lloyd Garrison! With him he identified himself. He acted in the spirit of Christ, who was baptized of John, even against his remonstrance, because 'thus it be cometh us to fulfi all righteousness:' and John was forms of the property of thoughts like those filled.

At throng of thoughts like those filled.

Thy voice, O God, is on the air,
As it sirs the leaves of every trea.
That stands around us, while at prayer,
For the engre captive's liberty.
That is well! That 'e well!
For, louder is thy voice, O God,
Than the voice of all, who ply the rod. Thy hand, O God, hath raised the grove, That, above us, lifts it leafy shield, While, in our armor,—truth and love—We are here, on Freedom's battle-field.

That 's well! That 's well! For, stronger is thy hand, O God, Than the land of all, who ply the rod.

Thy smile, O God, is in the light That around us shines, from all the sky, That around us shines, from all the When, or at nonnide or at night.

To the slave we speak of iberty.

That 's well! That 's well'.

For, brighter is the smile, O God,

Than the smile of all, who ply the

That the smile of all, who ply the rou.

Thy word, O God, 'Well done! Well done,
Is forever heard, nor leared in vais,
Is forever heard, nor leared in vais,
When sax easts off, and tramples on
His tron yoke, and broken chain.
That's well! That's well!
For, mightier is thy word, O God,
Than the word of all, who ply the rod.

Than the word and the basted thrall;
Thy frown, O God, on bird doth rest,
Who returnell, bound, the basted thrall;
Though in a robe of ermine drest.
And the highest in a judgment hall.
That a well all well!
Though detegr; is thy frown, O God,
Than the base of all who feel the rod.
Than the base of all who feel the rod.

Oliver Johnson then read from the Prophecies
'Cry aloud and spare not,' and from the New Tests
ment the parable of the good Samaritan, and the fina

judgment.
The choir of abelitionists then sung Sweet For dom. Hr. Jackson then called on Mr. Atlan.

race! we thank thee for the noble and philanthropic men in our own and in other countries, through whose efforts this great deliverance was obtained. We bless thee for their years of patient labor, and of patient waiting. We pray thee to continue to bless this gause of Freedom, and all who are engaged in labors for its success. May they study the example of the great Teacher, and wilt thou grant them a double portion, of thy spirit—the spirit that prompts to devoted efforts for humanity. Let them not be overcome of evil, but opercome avil with good, until their work be accomplished. May we here listen to words of truth, soberness and power, which shall carry home to our hearts the great truth of thy goispl, that all nations are of one blood, and that to all nations thou hast given the same rules of life and principles of action. Make us all feel that the requisitions of the redemption of all mankind from the bondage of gin and the enalsevement of their fellow-men, that all may be brought into the glorious liberty of the children of

Lowell, was then sung by the same friends of t

III, was then sung by the same?

Nen! whose boart it is, that ye Come of fathers brave and free, for the treath on earth a slave, Are ye truly free and brave? If ye do not feel the chain, When it works a brother's pain, Are ye not base slaves indeed—Slaves unworthy to be freed?

Women! Who shall one day bear Sons to breathe New England air, If ye hear, without a blush, Deeds to make the roused blood rush, Like red hava, through your veins, For your sisters now in chains; Answer! are ye fit to be Mothers of the brave and free?

Is true freedom but to break Fetters for our own dear sake, And with leathern learnts forget That we owe mankind a debt? No! true Freedom is to share All the chains our brothers wear And with hand and lieart to bo Earnest to make others free! They are slaves who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak; They are slaves, who will not cho

For the fallen and the weak;
To the fallen and the weak;
Harvey are slaves, who will not choose
Harvey, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than, in silence, shrink
From the truth they meeds must think;
They are slaves, who dare not be
In the right with two or three. Francis Jackson then introduced Oliver John

him who made that song cannot die! In the name will live! The name will be a heart that does not respond to every wor is there a soul that does not feel that last star

ls there a soul that does not feel that he.
They are slaves, who fear to speak.
For the fallen and the week!
They are slaves, who do not choose.
Haired, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think!
They are slaves who days not be
In the right with two or three!

sold and to interesting constraints on the limbs of eight hundred thousand human beings. Let us endestor to comprehend the magnitude of the blossing. It is a population eight times greater than the population of Boston; greater than the population of Massachusetts; before that time, ground down to dirt in degradation and despair—for whose good, I sak yea? For nobody's. Can it be for the slaves good that the is controlled by another, worked, and bought, and sold, and heaten as a slave? Ask the slaves. It is for the good of the slaveholder? Go and see! From the absolute accessity of the case, he is obliged to sacrifice all that is noble and right to maintain the claim over the slave. From the absolute accessity of the case, he is in a more degraded and pittable condition than his victim. His situation is not to be envied, but deplored.

Emancipation Dedham. He of Lunsford L where he had and been two emancipated were very exe great propriet; the results of years of expensive the results of years of expensive the many by his degree of known that the control of the c

What can be sain against humaness emoping after 8 years experience of it? I know to have no conflicting testimonies through the knowleap pers:—they paint a gloomy picture of antiponer which has failed. I do not wonder they want to to fifteen hundred before emancipation. One may good till another is told. But there are account a recent...Irax ave matters of fact, and as the another ry cause needs only trust and fact no rive noise cy. I will put it to vote whether you will have before you now. [Mr. Fierpont here read fees cent number of the National Anti-Starry State the most satisfactory accounts of the working cannot institute the most satisfactory accounts of the working

no more moral people than these conscipated sites I wish we could get such a report from one one ap-lice court.

It is safe, then. Is it profitable to emosphize To be sure fit is! Who doubts it? This reminds at of-what was told me at Bangor by a Scotish phrician—Dr. M Clurer, whose friends possess Wei [bat property—that lands there have become one hundred per cent. more valuable since the emacipates. Really, what terrible fanaticism is cent. Here we have the good subtract the southern States! How we have suite Really, what terrible fanaticism is our: Her rehate the southern States! How we labe to sale
I their lands a hundred per cent. mere triable—
make them rich. Ah, would they but make them
colves rich toward God, he would make then rich
make them rich. Ah, would they but make them
colves rich toward God, he would make then rich
make them rich. Ah, would they but make them
colves rich toward God, he would make then rich
make them rich. Ah, would they but the fer
colves rich toward God, he would make then rich
make them in the rich the sale of the fer
when preached on the short of lake Gesenst,
eighteen hundred and forty years go. Will you
liave move? (Yes, yes.) [Mr. Pierpost thes test
again from the Standard on this head, information
condensed from Jamaica papers, in proof of the god
working of the system upon property.] What make
and valuable? Why, I'll tell you. There are
moverer of Texan lands, and has been a member of
the Texan Congress. 140,000 acres of Texan lands
he owns, and yet he writes to me, he cannot sen' his
children. North for education. He cannot sen' his
he owns, and yet he writes to me, he cannot sen' his
he can get no hands to work it. There is
is. There is no labor there, and labor is what not
be jellined to land to make it valuable. But jak,
how must it be applied to land to make it posinish.
Acting upon ide motives of the laborer, or by compelling hinal; but he Lass' or the Cash? under skick bow must it be applied to land to make it promotes the provided to the laborer, or by compelling binal by the Labor to the Cash? ander what stimulus will a man do most work? What thisk yes, Yankees? Ah! you say pay, and we'll werk. If the labor the control of t man is not paid, he does as little as he can, and man is not paid, he does as little as he can, as conaumes as much as he can; and which makes he
State wealthy account, think you, Lash or Cash? I
will put it to the vote. [Mr. Pierpont having lake
the sense of the deceing, went on.] It is a upaimous yote.

I have more proof to offer of the wealth which

I have more proof to offer of the wealth when riflect all that is noble and right to maintain the claim over the slave. From the absolute necessity of the case, he is no long that the case, he is obliged to sacrifice all that is noble and right to maintain the claim over the slave. From the absolute necessity of the case, he is in a more degraded and pithable condition than his victim. His situation is not to be envied, but deplored.

Eight hundred thousand slaves have been made freet by what power? By the feeling of right, not by the sword, homb-shells, and cannon shot. Granville Sharp, Clarkson and Wilberforce, were but lightly esteemed in their day, at the commencement of time had commenced it. Through their labors came at length the event we this day commemorate, as a triangle of Divine philanthropy; as a victory of the glorious gospel of the blessed God: and yet we are now sold that those appointed to preach that gospel;

acussion was nincy, L. La eating slavesh repetrators, by i the single s-and the dut-lort-coming if nowledged sti-nied. Facts n and southe are addoced-stency with i cal persons as all-owship to po-

celebration ther han

tery of the v A large con ar's meeting

we shall hear from other sopped withe to go on at present. We shall hear from other to go on at present. I may wish you and other our collation, I may wish you giones, and ther our collains, and the perfect of the perfect of the second states of the second states of the second sec

of August as Weymouth. The First August was duly commemorate encient town of Weymouth, long distinguists as straing abolitionism. The celebration b. P. M. The charts was occurs in an and ye elegant and testeful manner, with everand flowers. After the organization of the , an address on the subject of West India pation was elivered by Edmund Quincey, of a He was followed by Mr. Lune, the father food Lane, very recently from North Carolina, the his cold age. Mr. Lune's remarks pated i.i. his old age. Mr. Lune's remarks pated i.i. his observation of slavery during sixty also f his observation of slavery during sixty and of the words. and testeful manner, with ever ster and upon the slave. He was and by his son, who enforced his father's testi-ble by his own-particularly with respect to the need knowledge possessed by the slaves, of the second measures of the abolitionists—and the sace which the anti-slavery movement has had able condition. This influence he pronounced have been favorable to the slaves. The house was any filled with a intelligent and attentive audi-tions Weymouth, Hingham, Abington and other a from Weymouth, Hingham, a legant collation towns. An ample and elegant collation ing towns. An ampie and engage to the hospital-ided for the whole assembly by the hospital-e Weymouth friends, in an apartment below the The tables were most bountifully furs thought that facts would justify. This es chiefly carried on by Messrs. Ford, Puttillow, Smith, &c. The duty o Facts touching the communion of the northnand church members. At about 10 o'clock ably separated, having spent a very pleasan andle day together. Before adjournment, Mr of Hingham, expressed on behalf of the guest by, their grateful sense of the liberal and ele

ng interest that is felt in this day. ning an epoch, and it will be refer the most prominent in th

ineting house in Weymouth, to celebrate the of the day. A full representation appeared he sighboring towns, and they were most hos preserved and the state of the day. A full representation were most hos preserved and entertained by their Weymouth. The meeting was opened at 2 o'clock. The state of the steps leading at the door o with were lined with houses. ned with boughs, and the interior astefully decorated with bough

Elmer Hewet, of Abington, was, and I. S. Smith of Hingham, see was sung from the Anti-Slaver offered by Rev. Mr. Howe of Hing e meeting, to prepare an abstract of only say of it, that it was appropriated in the say of it.

four years old; had bee insurrection in Tennessee; sheries very much the danger of the is tune from; a slaveholder on suspication of resistance, would make no more in its and shooting down a slave, than he is the control of the slave in the slave in the slave is the slave in some a black bear; he had been brought he men, that he had sometimes thought he man heig, and yet he was; he was unwhat he had seen between master and adoubt be thought he was extravagant; and the seen between the strength of the seen of the se and takes anything from his man, what then? what he is given beer to the court, from the discretifiers from the officer, from the officer to execution, dury is wors off than the brute. He exist of the people of Raleigh, when the highest property of the work of the people of Raleigh, when the highest property of the work of the people of Raleigh, when the highest people of the self-and family, then the North, and he returned that he was permitted to come to the

midst of friends.

This speech, taking the circumstances of the speaker into consideration, was the most impressive and affecting of any that was made on the occasion. It was not the words or thoughts, though the words were remarkably well-chosen and correct, for a person in his situation, and the thoughts were all sound and healthful, but it was the circumstances in which the speaker was placed, that gave him such power over our feelings. There he stood, a new being in a new world, rising, as he expressed it, up, up, up. For sixty years and more, he had been looked upon as a hing-had been taught to consider himself as a king-had been taught to consider himself as a king-had

how unlike what they might be, were they admitted to the light of knowledge and the franchisets of citizens!

At Malf-past five, the meeting adjourned at the refreshment room in the sestry of the church. The cut tertainment was bountiful and elegant: and was a most satisfactory proof of the generosity, zeal, and refinement of those who propared it.

At half-past six, the meeting was re-opened. It was continued till ten at night, boat of the people from the neighboring towns left at twilight, but others came in from the village, who probably had not been there during the afternoon, and the meeting was well sustained till ten closed.

The following gentlemen spoke on subjects pertaining to the occasion:—Thayer, Davis, Smith, Spear, Lincola, Ford, Daggett, Richards, Howe, Quincy, L., Lano, Puttillow, Allen. In the evening the discussion turned more particularly, though not wholly, upon the American church. It took this course naturally, and was conducted in a good spirit. Not a person was called to order during the whole of the meeting. No disturbance was made within or without. All seemed interested in the occasion; and, if f may judge of the feelings of others, from my own, it must have left a good impression upon the community. That this gathering at the course manuely and the property of the property of

by a voice of the meeting, the secretary was directed to prepare for the Liberator such an account of the meeting as he should deem proper. I have endeavored, Mr. Editor, in accordance with that voice, to give you the character of the meeting without entering very much into details. It would give me pleasure to report the speeches in full, but I could not do it, with-

ut oscupying too much of your paper. I remain, my dear Sir, Your friend and coadjutor INCREASE S. SMITH.

Lowell Picnic.

It gives us great joy to inform our friends, that the result of our colebration and Picnic has far exceeded our expectations. The whole day was prolific with interest and good feelings, feelings that will animate and reanimate every anti-slavery heart that was her at every recurrence of thought to it. The Picnic went off with great celat. 1 exceeding

ly regret that I could not attend the day n cept transciently, being much engaged in assisting preparations for the evening Pienic. As I could nattend, as one will expect me to give the processing indead, as the will only present a few importations, as I willnessed them.

ings in detail. I will only present a few important items, as I witnessed them.

The meeting commenced at 10 o'clock, at the Johnstreet church. A large body of anti-slavery stranger were present, probably the pith of old Middlesex; also some from the Granite State, among which were the Hutchinsons, and our friend Tanner.

President and Secretary were chosen, and a soul-stirring prayer was offered by Elder Woodman, of this city. Leanner help expenditure.

resident and Secretary were chosen, and a soulsitring prayer was offered by Elder Woodman, of
this city. I cannot help remarking, that his su pplication to the throne of Divine grace was a grand index
of the spirit that characterized the meeting through
the day. He exhibited the true spirit of gespel ministers—a spirit of piety which cares to evangelize souls
that dwell in the tubernaclos of colored mortals, as
well as those that dwell in white.

After prayer, the Hutchinsons,—those providential
anti-slavery songaters, came forward and sang so inspiringly that I believe they sang anti-slavery into
every body except a few hardened clergymen. Their
loaves and fishes, popularity and vain-glory were so
much more inspiring to them than humanity and truth,
that they could not be inspired by the matchless
strains of these mountain minattels.

Here! came away, and on my return, nearly at
the close, I found our cloquent friend Phillips speaking. I learned that measures had been taken to remunerate the person or persons who had sustained a
suit at law, for a Society act.

Mr. Phillips spoks at levely were as he.

munerate the person or persons who had sustained a suit at law, for a Society, act.

Mr. Phillips spoke at length upon the Constitution. The question at issue, was, whether the Constitution of the U. S. guaranteed the right of slavery. He spoke of the many constructions put upon it. The substance of his remarks was, that he cared not whether that instrument did or, did not guarantee the right; if the Supreme Court and public opinion had construed it in favor of that right, it was enough for him to know it; and he said all abolitioniets should go for the total, annihilation if if could not exist without curring the country with slavery. Mr. P. thought it a matter of national policy to go for the abolition of slavery to preserve our national laws. ing the country with slavery. Mr. P. thought it matter of national policy to go for the abolition slavery to preserve our national kenor, and to save from the aggressions of foreign focs, for so long slavery existed, this nation, which would be a nation of coards. This was the fact, he said, and could be recon the face of all the speeches and discussions. Congress; and he referred to the Creole case at boundary question. Here Mr. P. urged the importance of circulating certain petitions throughout the State, to obtain for them 100,000 signatures, if possible, to each to Canada.

amend the Constitution as to abolish slavery.

Mr. May, from Lexington, spoke at some length
upon the Constitution, in a very sound and emphatic

North and feel, for a short time, just as he was stepping into the grave, that he was a free man and in the
Providence, had caused us to meet to commemorate
an event so big with philanthrops. I understood Mr.
This speech, taking the circumstances of the speaker
into consideration, was the most impressive and affectof the plan, success, and happy results subsequent to

brings to light many views that ordinary minds of not reach. He is a setter-forth of great and good p cirles—his sentiments are humane and benevolent, I feel to regret that the world is not blessed with m

friends in Lowell, and through the county, are a unanimous with good freding respecting the case to Dr. Farnsworth. A Committee of one from all lower that were represented volunteered, and pledge themselves to use all possible means to raise mone in behalf of the County Society, to liquidate the expenses incurred by the unjust tuit brought agains our old and tried friend. God bless the effort will success.

our old and tried friend. God bless the effort with success.

Every thing went off well through the day. But however great was the interest, the interest in the evening was far greater. The celebration—the Hatchinsons—the Lawell clarionet band, together with Frank Johnson's band, all contributed to bring out the people. From one to two thousand people were present at the picnic. There was a general rush—a perfect enthusian—and I am told that hundreds could not obtain admittance, the Hall, though it is very spacious, being full to overflowing. The long lables were beautifully arranged, and ornamented with boquets of, flowers. They did great credit to the ladics who superintended them. The tables were fully apread with luxuries of the season, and no doubt they constituted a rich feast to those who partook of them. Perhaps the hall was not quite no romantic as the open air, or Dedh am groce, yet it excited the advictions. them. Perhaps the hall was not quite so remantic as the open air, or Dedh am groes, yet it excited the admiration of the throng. It was decorated with tres, evergreen, and other foliage, that the God of nature provides. Mottoes were hung around the hall, and seemed to speak sentiments of freedom through the forest. A large green arch, interspersed with flowers, stood at the head of the hall, from which was suspended a large painting, representing slaves in chains, raining their cry to Heaven, and a group of human flesh-mongers hidding thom off at auction! One of the mottoes spoke our beloved friend Garrison's force. ne mottoes spoke our beloved friend Gartison's firs sentiments as published in the first number of the Liberator, which were "I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I, will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard."

I will not attempt.

single inch—and I will be heard.'

I will not attempt to describe farther—I can only say, much praise is due to the Committee of Arrangements, to the ladies more especially, which constituted the largest portion of it. It is to them we give the palm. They were careast, unequivocal, and indefatigable in their efforts to make the occasion what it was. They were moved by the humane and benevolent impulses of their generous hearts, and the friends of humanity may well speak, in gratification that such noble women are in our ranks.

Die women are in our ranks.

The Pienic came off about 8 o'clock, immediately after a short address from our worthy President, who congravidated the multitude that we had met to rejoice at so memorable an event as that of British emancipation; and he hoped he should live to see the time when tion; and he noped he should live to see the time whe he should meet them on a similar occasion to com-memorate the day of American emancipation. Durin

were as often obliged to return and repeat—such was the delight, yea, enthusiasm they produced. I could compare their sweet voices to no other than chanting notes of paradise.

compare their sweet voices to no other than chanting notes of paradise.

Speeches were made by Messra. Scribner, Brewster, and Thayer of Lowell, Turner, of R. I. Johnson, and another gentleman from N. X. Dr. Scribner made a welcome speech. He gave welcome to friends from abroad and friends at home. It was most beautiful in style and manner, and strictly adapted to the festivities of the day and evening. I am totally mable to give the speeches in detail, or in part, being otherwise eigaged. I can only say, that the speech of each gentleman commanded great attention, and produced a woonderful, and I think a lasting impression. The sentiments, too, from the same speakers, were very humorous, full of wit, and anti-slavery matter. Our friend Brewster was peculiarly happy in giving sentiments, being called upon by the chair several times. His were the following:—

1. The Anti-Slavery Cause: To espouse it would immortalize a Webster—to oppose it, consigns even him to infamy.

2. The Hutchinson Family: May they live to gladden by their sweet voices the day when the nation shall assemble to celebrate American managination.

2. The Hutchinson Family: May they live to gladden by their sweet voices the day when the nation shall assemble to celebrate American emancipation.

3. The Band who have contributed so much to the richness of our centertainment: May they chant the rineral diege of American slavery.

The following wea from Mr. Johnson:
Slavery and intemperance—twin sisters: They thave done so much to aid each other in life, in death way they not be separated, and may their death be

Another from Dr. Scribner, who was called by the chair, elicited great response. The following was from friend Tanner, we must meet the beauty

ablences of it we are much indebted to our good friend
A. I. Brooks, Esq who presided. He acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all. He was generous, free and indulgent. Nearly at the close, Mr. B. made some very timely remarks. He canvassed the wholess the satisfaction of the satisfaction of the satisfaction of the satisfaction. and indulgent. Nearly at the close, Mr. B. made some very timely remarks. He canvassed the whole ground of the anti-clavery campaign for 8 years past. He said that 8 years since he made three applications for the city sull to the city authorities before the could obtain it for George Thompson to lecture before the (then) young men's anti-davery society. He said then such a meeting as the present could not be field unmolested. He then stood nearly in the same place 8 years ago, about four feet from where briekbat passed him with great force at George Thompson. Here Mr. Brooks contrasted the present occasion with what he had witnessed a few years since. What a change, he said. Now we could meet undisturbed, rejoice together in the same good cause, and go home in safety; and more, have the city hall grains! At the close of the address, Mr. B. gave a sentiment, which was well responded to. Mr. Timyer gave another, which raised a universal shout. It was to the ladies. The substance was, he hoped they might live and die old mades if they did not become anti-slavery. Here the Band struck up a lively tune, and the dense mass of human beings passed leisurely out, amid the din of lullarity and music.

In behalf of freedom, H. W. FOSTER. Lowell, Aur 4. In behalf of freedom, H. W. FOSTER.

Lowell, Aug. 4.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF BRITISH EMA-CIPATION BY THE NEW-ENGLAND PREEDOM ASSOCIA

This glorious event was celebrated by the New-Eng land Freedom Association, Tuesday, August Int, 1843 at the Chardon-street Chapel, at 3, P. M. A procession was formed at the Inflant School Room, and at the meeting house, Belknap-street, and joined by another formed at the north part of the city, consisting of members of the Association, tenchers and papils of Sabbath schools and others friendly to the objects of the celebration. bration. The procession moved from Belknap, through Beacon, Park, Tremont, Court, Howard, and Charden

Beacon, Park, Tremont, Court, Howard, and Chardon streets, to the chapel.

The President of the Association called the meeting to order, and stated the order of arrangements. He was succeeded by a song from the juvenile choir, under the direction of Miss Sewall.

The Rev. Mr. Snowden addressed the throne of grace; and a portion of the Scriptures was read by Rev. J. C. Beman. Another selection was performed by the inventile choir.

by the juvenile choir.

The Rev. Mr. Beman addressed the audience in The Rev. Mr. Beman addressed the audience in a very appropriate manner. He spoke of the events of this celebration, of the great amount of sufferings of those 800,000 human beings in the West India Islands while under the yoke, and of their glorions release from thraldom, through the efforts of Witherforce, Clarkson, and other eminent philanthropists. He drew a picture of the situation of millions in the U. S. who are those greating and pinjing in bonders, and in the a picture of the situation of millions in the U. S. who are now groaning and pining in bondage, and in the truest terms spoke out the condition of the nominally free colored population. New England's free institutions were also fully represented,—her churches, and corporations, and associations, with all their cursed prejudices, were reproved in righteous terms. He insisted that the colored man, as he was the injured party, could alone feel on this occasion. Freely acknowledging all the sympathies of our white friends, he considered they could not, having cover been placed in the same circumstances with the colored people, feel as they do in celebrating this great event. Who were the slaves in the West India Islands? Colored men. Who were rejoiced in the great jubilee? Colored men. Abes allutions of the contractions of the colored men.

Who ought never the colored men.

After alluding to this great event at Jamaica, the After alluding to After alluding day of August Jat, After alluding to this great event at Jamaica, the night previous, and on the glorious day of August 1st, in a very feeling manner, he hoped in future, that, every colored man in this country will celebrate this, as a day of thanksgiving and praise.

The juveniles then performed another of their se-

Mr. Scott then made an eloquent speech in honor of Mr. Scott then made an eloquent speech in honor of the day. He hoped blessings would attend the Britona in the great work of emancipation; he rejoiced in the glorious event, and wished that the United States would imitate so good are example. He thought it very necessary in order that the colored people may soon be rid of the yoke of slavery in this country, that they become united, and be as one man. 'United we stand, divided we fall,' in this great movement. After a rehearesal of his travels in different countries, he concluded by saying something concerning American slavery.

The Rev. Mr. Snowden made some romarks on the creent that had given so much joy to 800,000 human beings. He spoke of the system of slavery in the days of Pharaoh, and Moses, of the course the Israelizer of Pharaoh, and Moses, of the course the Israelizer of Pharaoh, and Moses, of the course the Israelizer of their oppressors. He warned modern oppressors to mark this fiste of the old Egyptian slavehólders, and advised them to beware of the interposition of an all wise Creator in behalf of the oppressed. George Latimer, the man who gotel himself, and the Hon. James B. Gray, the Virginia man-thief, he appropriately no ticed, with many circumstances connected with the peculiar institution. He contrasted the personal security of the people of the North with that of the South, Said he, in the free States where there are an slaves, who ever heard of individuals sleeping with pittols, howis knives, or other deadly weapons about them, fearing the horrid effects of emencipation in those States? Are there any here who feel affaid of their throats being cut in consequence of the freedom of the colored man? Does any body believe this to be true? No!—every man, it does not matter what may be his astanding in society, in the free States, can very some of an advance of the states, can very some of the states, can ve coase to de evil, and learn to do well."

The juveniles then performed a piece called * Free

Mr. S. R. Alexander than took

The Soirec.

On the evening of the 'gloriour first' a goodly winnbes of ladies and gentlemen participated in the entertain ent at the infinit school room, provided by George Washington. Every thing passed off in a most happy manner, and all seemed to appreciate the Soiree as an appropriate finale to the observances during the day.

Rev. J. C. Beman, Wm. C. Nell, and James Scott responded to call, and briefly alluded to the happy went, which this say had been justly the 'theme of cloquence and song in various parts of the land.

Rev. Samuel Snowden imparted an unusual degree of animation among the guests, by an expression of his feelings in rhyme.

Thus ended the day, which, while it recalled vividly to mind the thousands yet bleeding under the lash of American slavery, could not fail to animate all with the hope that ere long the trump of jubilee will seemed through the land, and all the people unite with the bondman in shouting for his liberty. W. C. N.

Lynn Women's A. S. Society

Great Annual Jubilee---August 1, 1843.

Lyan Women's A. S. Society.

At the eighth annual meeting of the Lyan Women's
Anti-Slavery Society, held July 25th, 1843, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the topsal of the unholy and antirepublican marriage, law, at the late session of the
Legislature of Massachusetts in the farther diffusion of
equal rights to all, is received by us as a living token,
that the wrath and sneer of man shall ever tead to the
advancement of human freedom and to the glory of
the Father of mankind, to whom we render all the
praise.

the Father of mankind, to whom we render as the praise.

Resolved, That we tender our heart-felt thanks to Frederick Douglass, for his ardent and eloquent appeal before this society, in behalf of the suffering bondman; his sojourn in a distant State we commend to the true heart of humanity, and to the protecting Power that guided him from the dark prison-house of slavery, enabling him to plend for those, who, by American laws, cannot plend for thoses/vs.

Resolved, That we will exact ourselves to assist the friends of the Massachusette Fair. Resolved, That we work friends of the Massachusetts Fair,
MERCY T. BUFFUM, Sec.

Call Things by their Right Names. Ms. Garrison:
Among the toasts at the dinner on the 17th,

They fell, devoted but undying;
They rell, devoted but undying;
The very gales their sames are sighing;
The west are sight of their name.
The woods are part of their name,
The who will not be their name of the will not be their name of the will not be their name of the will not be their name of their parties when the darky mountain,
Their memory aparkles o'er the fountain;
The meaners rill, the mighthest river,
Rolls mingling with their fame forever.

selected lines far more truly expressive. I would have said —

said —
General Warren and the Patriots who bled on Banker's Hill:
'Had they but guessed, or could they but have dreamed, on the free bounded, in their veins Was shed for freedom with a liberal joy. That great example which they died to show, Should fails on Bat, should shies so fruitless here, That neen should say, 'for Liberty these died, Therefore let us hold slaves, —had they thought this, Oh, then, with what an agony of shame, Their blushing faces buried in the dost, Had, their great spirits parted hence for heaven!

Isane Leavitt.

Bro. Garrison—Allow me to say to your readers, that the Governor and his Council will meet on the 24th inst., and will be then ready to receive petitions and to hear any reasons which the friends of humanity may have to assign, why the sentence of death which has been pronounced upon this unfortunate incirculating should not be executed. Friends who are circulating petitions will be active during the short time they have to labor, and will be particular to send them in season to the proper authority. Those whose convenience will be threshy promoted, may send their petitions to your office, and I will convey them to the Executive of the Commonwealth.

J. M. SPEAR.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, to be held, this year, during Christmas and New Year's week, bg all ladies interested in the anti-slavery cause, who have not time to work for it through this medium, to send to them any pieces of silk or other desirable material which they may wish

Anti-Slavery Conventions in Ohio.
In conjunction with the American Anti-Slavery Society, the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society, the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society will commence a series of Conventions at Jefferson, Ashtabala County, on Friday, the Jith of Angust, at 1, P. M. to continue through the next day.

At Salem, Columbiana County, on Taesdays, the Jith of Angust, to continue probably three days.

At Massillon, Stark County, on Monday, the 21st of Angust, to continue two days.

At Utics, Licking County, on Monday, the 28th of Angust, to continue two days.

Each of these, except the first, to commence at 9, A. M. and to be attended by James Monroe of Connecticut, Charles L. Remond of Messachusetts, Jacob Ferris of New York, and John O. Wattles of Ohio.

A second series will commence at Cleaveland, Ohio, on Friday, August 10th, at 1, P. M. and continue through the next day.

At Oberlin, Lorain County, on Tuesday, Aug. 15th, to continue probably three days.

At Mansfield, Richland County, on Tuesday, the 22d—two days.

At Woodberry, Delaware, on Friday, the 25th—

we days.

At Green Plain, Clark County, on Wednesday, the

two days.

At Green Plain, Clark County, on Wednesday, the 30th—two days.

All of this second series except the first, to commence at 9. A. M. and to be attended by John A. Collins and George Bradburn of Massachusetts, Frederick Douglass, late of ——in the land of human chattels, where he is still claimed as 'property.'

Let all who love liberty—who sympathize with the bondman in his degradation—be aroused to attend these Conventions, and let every abolitionist resolve to take two of his pro-slavery neighbors with him to hear the gospel of liberty proclaimed.

On Monday, the 4th of September, the first anniversary of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society will convene at 9 o'clock, A. M. in Liberty Hall, at Oakland, Clinton County. On this occasion we shall probably have present all the speakers who attend both these series of Conventions, besides our own Morris, and Lewis, and Chese, and Thomas, with Dr. Bailey, and our friends generally, who are active in the Ohio Seciety. We wish to see our friends come up by the thousand, to consolt upon what next is to be done in our moral warfare. From Oakland our Eastern friends will probably pass into Indiana, and hold Conventions there—returning again through the southern part of this State, and holding meetings on their way to Pennsylvania.

It is to be hoped these toil-worn and slavery-scarred champions of freedom will receive a cordial welcome, and such assistance in conveying them from one meeting to the next, as is besitting Western hespitality.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Ohio A. S. Society,

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of denation received into the treasury of the Mussic-chusetts A. S. Society in Jane and July.

From Josiah Walcot, Boston,

"Francis P. Mansfield, Warren,

"An Abolitionst, Boston,

"Daniel P. King, Danvers, by E. Smith,

S. PHILBRICK, Treasurer Mass. A. S. S.

Boston, Aug. 1st, 1843.

NOTICES. NOTICE

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Board of Managars of the Essex county Anti-Slavery Society, will be holden at the house of J. Kenney, 32 South-street, on Saturday, 19th inst, at half-past 2 oclock, P. M.

Object.—To determine the time and place for hold ing the next meeting of the Society.

A general and punctual attendance is solicited.

MARY P. KENNY, Secretary, Salem, Aug. 5, 1843.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

A Fair will be held at Deby Hall, in Hingham, on Wednesday, Aug. 30th, the proceeds to be appropriated to the benefit of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Such articles are usually found at a Fair will be offered for sale, including refreshments, cof-Society. Such acute, including refreshments, we'll be offered for sale, including refreshments, we'fee, ico-creams, &c.

The Ear will be open at 10 o'clock, A. Mg, if the weather is favorable, if not, the first pleasand any and we carnestly request all who sympathies with the oppressed to aid us in our efforts in their behalf.

Donations of any kind their like in behalf.

Donations of any kind their like in behalf.

MARY W. LATCOLK, MAYTH. STRACK, MAYTH. LIKCOLK, MARY A. STANDERSKE, MAYTH. LIKCOLK, MARY L. GARDERS, SUBARE, WILDERS.

CONVENTION.

CONVENTION.

A National Convention of the colored citizens of the United States will be held in the city of Buffalo, on the third Tuesday in August, 1843, at 10. celock, A. M.

The object of this Convention is to deliberate on those questions that pertain to the colored, many rights, and to adopt such measures as will effectually secure to him the privileges of an American citizen, Among the objects to be promoted, is the establishment of a permanent press through which the grievant control of the colored people may be made known and reduced the colored people may be made known and reduced the colored people may be made known and reduced the colored people may be made known and reduced the colored people may be made known and the property of the colored people may be made known and the property of the colored people may be made known and the property of the medical who can make the overenent to attend will be present to aid with their wisdom the deliberations of the meeting.

If Measure Hilton, Colo and Null accessed the control of the colored to the colo

present to an interest the meeting.

[L' Messre Hilton, Cole and Nell are among the delegates expected from Beston, and it is hoped that a argo New-England representation will be present.

A CALL FOR A NON-RESISTANCE CONVEN-

The undersigned, inhaliants of the town of Abington, propose holding a Convention at the town-house in said town, on Tuesday, the 22d of August, at 9 octock, A. M., to take fitto consideration the inviolability of human life—a subject deeply interesting to us, and we helive should be to the whole community. We hope to have an interesting meeting and the more so on assessment.

y jail.
opposer of non-relistance and its advocates, as judo are halting between two opinions; are into the present—all of whom, we trast, will be to be present—all of whom, we trast, will be the present of the hope which is within Common and application will do what they can to the people from abroad comfortable and happy they tary.

Abington, Aug. 1st, 1843.

Abington, Aug. 1st, 1843.

SOCIAL REFORM.

A Property Convention, for the purpose of discussing the right to individual property, will be held in Salem, Columbiana Co. Ohio, or Thursday, the 17th of August, to be addressed by John O. Wattles and, 1842 to the same of the salement of the

LOOK AT THIS!

A LADY who has a complete set of the Liberator from its commencement to the present time, would be willing to dispose of them by early application to WM-C-NEIL.

No. 25, Cornhill.

The hollowing was from friend Tamer, which made manner and concurred with Mr. Phillips his opinion, and the actions which should be taken in relation to the petitions.

Mr. S. R. Alexander than took the stand. He spocks of the New-England Freedom Association whose bittionist; but, on Charles Durleigh stating to them Mr. Tamer put a few redical constructions upon Messry. Phillips and May's semantic; and Mr. Wood, of Lowell, dissented a little from them all respecting of the cause, the emancipation of American slavery, and cannot be expected as the constitutional right of alsevery, and semand to agree with what Mr. Mellen, from Boston, stewwords and brought out one or two good jokes and sharp hits from Mr. Phillips.

It is mortified that in making out this scraw of the first two gentlemen were the most unanimously received.

The meeting was very interesting, and the propositions of the first two gentlemen were the most unanimously received.

It has afternoon, therefore made himself as popular, it is until the afternoon, thereof a part of Mr. Phillips one who has heretofore made himself as popular, it is justice to that gentlemar for me to stroopy to give a shaped bedding the propositions of the first two gentlemen were the most unanimously received.

It is a shape of the first two gentlemen were the most unanimously received.

It is a shape of the first two gentlemen were the most unanimously received.

It is a shape of the first two gentlemen were the most unanimously received.

It is a shape of the first two gentlemen were the most unanimously received.

It is a shape of the first two gentlemen were the most unanimously received.

It is a shape of the first two gentlemen were the most unanimously received.

It is a shape of the first two gentlemen were the most unanimously received.

It is a shape of the first two gentlemen were the most unanimously received.

It is a shape of the first two gentlemen were the most unanimously received.

It is a shape of the first two gentlemen were the most unanimously received

e emancipation
w we have sees
Yew-Orleans paan experiment
hey want to disonly a few days
y may be dusof their cherish

tore statement of course tell tion paper. I that there are respated slave a our own po

its reminds in Scottish physics West India uss West India on the India of the India

Will you me then read information f of the good What makes I have a very a, who is an member of

in, and commakes the or Cash? I aving take the or Cash? I aving take is a unanisa authority in authority in

then!

POETRY.

HYMN.

SUNG AT THE DEDNAM PICKIC Supe AT THE DEDIAN PICESC.
The bondmen are free in the isles of the main!
The chains from their limbs they are flinging!
They stand up as men!—never tyrant again,
Is the pride of his heart, shall God's image profine!
It is Liberty's song that is ringing!
Hark! loud comes the cry o'er the bounding see,
*Freedom! holy Freedom! Freedom, our joy is

Alas! that to-day, on Columbia's shore, Alas: that to-day, on Columbia s abore,
The grouns of her slaves are resounding!
On plains of the South their rich life-blood they pour
O, Freemen bleast Freemen 'your heip they implore
It is Slavery's wail that is sounding!
Hark! loud comes the cry on the Southern gale,
! Freedom! Death or Freedom! Freedom or Deatl
must prevail!

O ye who are blest with fair Liberty's light, O ye who are blest with fair Liberty's light,
With course and hope all abounding,
With weapons of love be ye hold for the Right!
By the preaching of truth put Oppression to flight!
Then, your altrast riumphant surrounding,
Loud, loud let the anthem of joy ring out!
'Freedom' holy Freedom!' let all the world her the shout!

> From the New-York Tribune. SPIRIT-VISITS.

BY AUGUSTUS SHODGRASS, it a dream, that souls beloved Revisit souls beloved on earth? Do they not o'er our spirits move, Bright in their seraph-birth?

I will not yield the pleasing thought,
Though stern-eyed Wisdom on it frown:
The joys it brings, the joys it brought,
Like stars on me look down.

Holy the thought when pensive even Comes with its train of shadowy friends; Then from the siry halls of Heaven A slow-winged crowd descends!

The loved, who died while life was young,
The old, whose lengthy march was done,
The gay, the pensive, and the strong,
Who fell as joy begun!

They pass—and, reverent and sad, A bright-eyed troop moves slowly by: They who the hearts of men made glad By Heaven-born minstrelsy.! The immortal bards of olden time

I know them by their shadowy lyres— Again they strike the chords sublime, And light the spirit's fires! The masters of the tragic muse, Who showed the Furies unto men-

once more they all their powers unloose, And mankind weep again!

The laughter-moving bards are there,
Who wept that men might laugh at we;
They wreaths of flowers immortal wear,
But onward silent go! They come, and pass with eyes upturned

Their inspiration works again; They feel the fires that in them burned. When prophets unto men!

They looked on life, and wept, and died, Or felt its thorns press on the brain; Some knew, whom life severely tried, The mad-house and the chain! Some felt a thankless country's curse; Some for a thankless country died :

Yet were those countries, by their verse, Ennobled far and wide!

Now Lanra's lover once again
The wreath of Fame and Love would twi
Now flieth from his country's chain
The godlike Florentine?

There moves the shade of him whom Fame Ennobled as her dearest child: The great in soul—before whose flame The strongest heart grew mild!

The blind old bard, too, cometh there, Into whose mind the heavenly light Came like a meteor through the air, And melted gloom from night—

The peasant minatrol, at whose gong The heart is kindled into fire, And unto whom for e'er belong The chords of Nature's lyre!

The gifted ones—the great departed— The wise, who dwelt on Nature's breast-The loved, the fair, the broken hearted— Steal around me in my rest !

And while these visions thus are mine, all I forego the pleasing th That they are messengers divine, Whom Life from Death hath brought?

No : may I live and know the bliss Of commune with these shadowy bands : hey cheer a life's dark wilderness, And freshen its drear sands!

THE HEART.

The heart—the heart! Oh let it be A true and bountsons thing; As kindly warm, as nobly free, As eagle's nestling wing.

Oh! keep it not like miser's gold, Shut in from all beside;
But let its precious stores unfold,
In mercy, far and wide.

The heart-the heart, that's truly blest, In never all its own;
Is never all its own;
No ray of glory lights the breast
That beats for self alone.

The heart—the heart! Oh! let it spare
A sigh for other's pain;
The breath that soothes a brother's care
is naver span! to sain.

And shough it throbs at gentlest touch, Or sorrow's faintest call, 'Twere better it should ache too much, Than never sohe at all.

The heart-the heart, that's truly ble Is never all its own;
No ray of glory lights the breast
That beats for self alone.

STANZAS TO ___

BY MRS. SERA SMITH. Oh! does within my inmost heart
Thy treasured image lies,
Enshrined with all that's holy there,
That desith or change defies—
And yet my woman's tongue could na'er
Frame words to tell thee thou art desr.

No. Woman's love is ever fuund
A silent, hidden thing;
Where hopes and fears alternate rise,
Like shadows o'er a spring;
That in some lone and silent wood
Is gushing in the solitude.

No r like the voiceless perfume breathe
Where dowerets dock the ground,
That, hidden in their vertient erreen,
Else exercely might be found—
I would that o'er thy sense might steal
The half a woman's beart can fee!

REFORM

For the Liberator New Society.

New Society.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISOT:

That an extensive change in the social, political, and religious aspect of society is close at hand, nothing, perhaps, more fully proves, than the growing desire for such change. It is not to be denied, that is ing, periaps, more very desire for such change. It is not to be denied, that a strong dislike of existing modes of action is felt by great numbers of the people. One by one spring up, and are presented to public view, new theories of life, new principles, new combinations. The 'powers that new principles, new combinations.

bulk to the farthest East, is tossed by civil commu-tion, and threatened with partition at her very cer-

In this country signs not less ominous appear. Waves of opinion which, at a distance, seemed mers lines on the ocean, come tumbling in upon the dry beach, parts of that storm whose fulness they presage. Thought is parturient, and brings forth acts armed against every abuse. Religion is to be separated from cant, politics from brute force, and social and domestic life from the brand of slavery and dependence. Pretension is charged on the priest, falsehood to the politician, and a love of money which knuws no bounds, stands out as the sin of the trader and man of wealth. Nor is the indictment an assumption unbounds, stands out as the sin of the trader and man of wealth. Nor is the indictment an assumption unjustified by facts. Church militancy is an array of words which to many, perhaps to most, are meaning less, except to cover sin or closk deception. Government is fittle better than a contrivance to defined past wrongs and perpetuate present evils, whilst the institution of property serves scarcely any other purpose than that of foster-perant to theft, profligacy and crime. The gospel is, it is true, preached most elequently; liberty and equality are as fine themes as ever for declamation, and peace and propertiy are not worse off than either for panegyrists. But the money-bag and the whip mock the mouthings of pulpit expositors, a growing inequality gives us the just money-bag and the whip mock the mouthings of pit expositors, a growing inequality gives us the value of legislative labors, and a host of ills, industrious momental and social, stamp with untruth assovitions of conservative and progressive unity.

tons of conservative and progressions good, from That out of these evils will come good, from those order, none who recognise clearly a Wi which foresees and intends happiness to the v numan family can, for a moment, doubt. Yet a know, not vaguely, but with certainty, what the re-form is which he is seeking,—for the time has come for marshalling the revolutionary forces, for distin-guishing between the veteran and the inexperienced, between the volunteer, with limitation of service, and he, or she, who fights during life, for life, liberty, and he pursuit of happiness.

It is a moral fact not to be forgotten, that a reall

It is a moral fact not to be forgotten, that a really national reformation was never brought about without the concurring will and action of every free agent in the nation. All must concur to promote reform before what are called religious and political reforms can be consummated. Each is, in verity, performing his appointed work in his own sphere, and never is he permitted to view his own efforts embodied in fact but the may say if his view he have the property of the prop na appointed work in his own sphere, and never is he permitted to view his own efforts embodied in fact but he may see, if his vision be large enough, a correspondant embodiment of the strivings of others. Thus rotten churches shake to their foundations when a throne is overturned, and independence from a foreign yoke is obtained, where some only sought the repeal of a tax, or the better administration of a law.

And Acre or Low construct run Rryonaxion.

Are an unchanging ordinance, that the Word be precedent to the Act; but this last must follow and be conjoined, or no reform takes place, or there will continue cant, hellowness, deception. Who shall say that the Word reformers will not become after men and good, learn the mystery of their calling, and stand out and set as real, efficient handicraft? They have listened, with what cars they have, for the Truththey have wetched for the Light, and if the Love come not to them, it will be, in all probability, because of the outer distraction, the immense hubbab which is going on around them, the Lo! here, and Lo! there, of sect and party. The people are, however, too sick of creede and statutes, and too much in earnest after the essentially and substantially good, to be diverted from these objects by any shows or cound whalowyer. Their hearts have been set on reform, and reform they will have. It is known that a price must be paid for it, that a sacrifice must be made. So be it. We marray roat, but there, the conditions. We have denounced the arist ing relations of section as false. We will perform the a conditions. We have denounced the arist ing relations of section as false. We will perform the a conditions. We have denounced the arist ing relations of section as false. We will perform the a conditions. We have denounced the arist ing relations of section as false. We will perform the a conditions. We have denounced the arist ing relations of section as false. We will perform the a conditions. We have denounced the arist ing relations of section as false. We will perform the a condition the collegue of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the conditions. We have denounced the arist ing the condition of the condition of the conditions. We have denounced the arist ing the condition of the co

REFORM PROCEEDS FROM GOD. WORDS OF TRUT

first principle of reform, and in the love and practice of goodness its completion.

Speech and Writing are, there cannot remain a doubt, among the principal means of bringing about a reformation y yet their practice value has not, it in feared, been carefully weighed, nor well understood II may be asfely asserted that, under no circumstances can they be equal to Acting. They may be, and are often necessary to explain whence action proceeds and to what it tends; but they can never be allowed to superstood the necessity of sering. If we speak and ownite we must also do, and the doing must be in close conformity with the saying, or there will be little. Itselfitood that any good shell result to others Every one is bound to show, in his own being, the interpretation of what he puts forth with his tongue or his pan. If he will talk of and exhort others to Reform, he should be, himself, reformed. The loader,

Whipping Apprentices in the Navy. The Buffalo Courier contains extracts from lette written by naval apprentices of respectable conntion in that city, which we think worthy of notice ion in that city, which we think worthy of notice.

'I am whipped about every day for nothing, and now my body is all covered with bruises from head to foot, and I am now sure it will kill me. If I stay here much longer. If you could come here and see when 'all hands witness punishment' is piped, to see about a dozen apiece given them over the bare back, bringing flesh and blood at every stroke, and sometimes two or three dozen, instead of one dozen; but I wont talk about such things any more.'

'I——— gets a whaling about every day with a rope, about an inch thick, across the back. He is now covered with marks from head to foot. I have heen a little more fortunate, have only received, six Reform, he should be, himself, reformed. The louder, more cloquent, and persevering he is, the more is he braud to become a perfect pattern, not in one kind of goodness only, but in all. The physiological reformer will find it to be equally his day to be a reformer of national institutions, as it is andst certainly indispensable that the latter should proceed from the basis of his own individuality. Individuals reformed are, necessarily, at variance with institutions that have been framed by persons with a spirit, thoughts and habitudes which they have rejected and set saide. The physiological reformer is, therefore, we repeat, bound in consistency to enlarge his field action, and co-operate with the advocates for institutional melioration. No general changes for good are, at alloposible, unless by the regeneration and reformation of individuals, so that it is equally demonstrable to the reformer of institutions that he is, in reality, contributing nothing to the sum of public good unless he

the reformer of institutions that he is, in reality, con-tributing nothing to the sum of public good unless he has sebmitted to the law of personal purification. The nation is passing through one ordest, and pre-paring for a second and still greater trial and triumph. Drunkenness has been, nearly, expelled from the land, but there remain behind other demons of even fouler aspect and greater malignity. The one which, it seems probable, will be next attacked, and with greatest success, is one which, unfortunately, the great body of the people scarcely, if at all, recognise as existing; I allude to the sin of cating forbidden sub-stances.

rake together, be piled up in the way.

SAMUEL BOWER.

Hervard, Mass. July 31, 1843.

MISCELLANY.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

mis appointed work in his own efforts embodied in fact that he may see, if his vision be large enough, a correspondant embodiment of the strivings of others. Thus rotten churches-shake to their foundations when a throne is overturaed, and independence from a foreign yeke is obtained, where some only snopth the repeal of a tax, or the better administration of a law.

The true reformer then acknowledges-as fellow-thoreal who conscientiously hope and strive for good, however small their measure of it may be, and limits himself, so far as they are concerned, to efforts at avakening in them a desper consciousness, and of enkinding, if so it may be, larger hopes. Better would it be for humanity if this course were the one generally followed. What years of anxiety and hopeless exertion shall men be spared when they shall have learned not to oppose this follow-men, when have been proceed, and what it is which constitutes reform; having learned which, we shall be fairly entitled to say how far, and in what manner we are co-sids in the work of melioration.

Let it, then, in the first instance, be-broadly acknowledged that all reformation proceeds directly from that Divine Spirit which fills the universe, that no ment but that of originating change is due to man, who has only to be grateful and to obey. Simple as is this truth, it is unrecognised, whilst the consequences of supposing reformation to be setly from the Divine Spirit which fills the universe, that no ment but that of originating change is due to man, who has only to be grateful and to obey. Simple as is this truth, it is unrecognised, whilst the consequences of employing reformation to be setly should be constituted to the fill the strip of the constitutes reform the contemplation of the con

grant; that grant; that ich we also to not deny. The form of serious mon for some weeks past, is the pamphled of the Duke de Broglie upon the abolition of elements of the Duke de Broglie upon the solition of elements of the Duke de Broglie upon the solition of elements of the Duke de Broglie upon the solition of elements of the Duke de Broglie upon the solition of elements of the Duke de Broglie upon the solition of elements of the Duke de Broglie upon the Brog

ters, the French do not show so much activity a perseverance as the English. They make it speeches, and then pass to some other subject. may be, therefore, that in ten years, we shall be judgeter. The proprietors of the colonies have France very killed, very busy advocates, who kno how to take advantage of every circumstance, ward off the blow with which they are threatened. Cor. N. Y. Observer.

rope, about an inch thick, across the back. He is now covered with marks from head to foot. I have heen a little more fortunate, have only received, it doesn since i came from Mahon. The other morning the first lieutenant called all the upprentice boys upon the quarter deck. They all came up there, and when they had got up there, he called all those that had chickens, or had men to wash clothes for them should step out; I stepped out then, and so did L-and a great many other boys. Then he called all the boatswains mates in the ship to come there. When they had got up, then they were told to lick the boys as fast as they could. I got 15 with the colt; and L got a dozen.

"Instead of having school, we have a screen put and call it the school room, there we have to pick oakum and lay up nettles. Sometimes they do pretend to have school, and then the school master (we have to call him school mester, but he is an illiterate seama, and then any of the boys can teach him gets out a few spelling books, and slates and pencils and makes pictures. "A man of war is a place to make a man" as — says, yes it is; all that you hear is cursing, swearing, blaspheming, men and officers, all allike."

Puskrissa. I have already apprised you that

ficers, all alike.'

Pusktisk. I have already apprised you that Puseyism is silently and stealthily at work, and that it stalks with gigantic strides through the land. Most of the present administration are weeded to it, and Mr. Gindstone is its lay apostle. The education part of the Factory, Bill is so based upon prelacy, that there is no mistaking its 'origin, and the object of its introducer.' But whatever has been or are the Puseyite propensities of the government as individuals, nothing has been positively evined on their part as a Cabinet, until the recent appointment of a son of the Earl of Devon as one of her Majesty's chaplains. Since the extraordinary charge of the Bishop of London, most of the clergy in his diocess preach in their white surplices, read all the prayers to the 'altar, instead of to the congregation, and walk the streets with long black coats aveceping the ground, and cut off, Quaker-like, at the coller. Mr. Gladstone, who is now a Cabinet minister, is at the head of all lay Puseyism.—Cor. Jour. Com.

PURETISM GOVE Man. A ludiereds scene occurred last week at a village on the confines of Hiraethog Mountain, Denbighshire. It was a quarrel between the parson, who is a rabid Pussylte, and an old testy farmer. The latter had presented to him by his landlord, a Chevioi ram, with an extraordinary fine pair of horns. When the ram had been sheared, previous to being turned to his walk, the farmer fastened a bell to his neck, and as the usual body mark of his sheep, put two crosses with Red Raddle (Myn Coch) on his rump. The sight of the two crosses, and the sound of the bell, excited the holy ire of the parson, and induced him to make use of several harsh expressions, and to charge the farmer with impiety, and with an intention to bring the church into diagrace. The Wech mountaineer's choler was instantly roused, and but for the intervention of the lookers-on, his reverence would have been very irreverently dealt with. It seems that the clergyman had previously denouseed the marking of sheep with a cross as a piece of impiety, and the appearance of two crosses at one and of the finely horned ram, and the bell at the other, was considered as burlesque upon the Llanwst new church. -Carnarron Herald.

MORE REPUBLICANISM. An armed runaway slave was arrested it Donaldsonville, Louisiana, on the 18th ult. after receiving three shots, by which he was severely wounded.

The Rochester Democrat records this fact, and adds:

'Thy spirit, independence, let me share!'
men are created free and equal.' 'Americahome of the free—the grave of the tyrant.'
Columbia, happy land '!

We will add, 'Slaves wouldn't take their freedom, if it were offered; 'Slaves are better treated than the working men of the North;' 'The abolition stories of cruelty are false;' 'Fhe slaves are a happy set of beings;' 'Public opinion would frown on an unkind master, &c.

Pass it round, and let every editor add his commentary.—V. Y. Tribune.

STILL MORE REFUBLICATION. A negro boy belonging to Mr. Samuel Martin, at Florence, Alabama, recently ran away, and was pursond by a son of Mr. Martin. When found, Martin tied his hands, fastening a rope to the stirrup of the saddle, intending to make the boy follow him home, a distance of nine or ten miles. Thus arranged, they started; and when a few miles from tows, the boy was by a sudden jork of the horse thrown down, and thereupon the horse took fright, kicked the boy upon the head, fractured his skull, dragged him some distance along the road, and soon after, the poor fellow expired. Mr. Martin was arrested and examined, and sequitations.

STILL MORE REPUBLICANISM. How it increase

STILL MORE REPUBLICANISM. How it increases and multiples!

Important Slare Cass.—A case of harboring and concealing runaway slaves, was tried at the July term of the U. S. Circuit. Court, District of Obio, Judge Mc Lean presiding, which, after considerable delay incidental to the receiving of testimony, was concluded on the 13th uit. It appeared in evidence that on Sunday morning, the 24th of April, 1843, a wegon, driven by a negro boy, was noticed going through Sharonville, in Hamilton county, at a very rapid rate. Suspicion was excited, and some persons started in pursuit on horseback. This wagoo was evertaken, and found to contain seven negroes, with the defendant, John Yan Zandi.) When asked if the negroes were slaves, he said they were free by nature; and being questioned as to where he met them, replied that they got into his wegon at Walnut Hills, meer Cincinnal.

nest was obtained.

Another Stere Case.—Archibald Smith, a colored man, fugitive from justice, charged with cutting it. the name of the same of the sa

h chonorary member.

Mr. Columa presented the Society copies of Profes

Thichook's Geology of Massachusetts, three of his
ports on the sgricultura of this State, Mr. Elie
columns. These were grasfully received, and the
citizent received in the state of the state of the
columns. These were grasfully received, and the
city in return voted him their best thanks.

society in return voted him their best thanks.

Mendre in Trangere.—Extract of a letter dated Cherrycille, Tenn. July 14th:

There is quite an excitement among us at present, occasioned by several acques mordering a young white man in our riginity—a young man of great personal worth and first family. They the negree's have confessed their guilt and purpose, which was to murder as many of the white as posselly, or though the weep to the propose of the p

almost every nogro in the neighborhood is involved.

The Wyandott Indians, about 600 in number, took their departure from Cincinnation the 90th just, for the Indian country West of Arkanasa. The Cincinnati Gazeties says the mass of them looked as if they were creatures of excess and ain. During their brief sejourn in Cincinnati, many of them were drunk about the streets; and in this state one, if not two, fell overboard at night and were drowned. Some became quarretisome, and a fight or two in the afternoon took place. A child cited just before the boats left, which was buried at Cincinnati. One or two other dealish add occurred since they began their journey. Their horses, about 300 in numbers, were sent on by land, to meet them in Missouri.

Temperate and Longerity.—Mr. Phineas Camp died in the village of Whiteabrough, New-York, aged 50 years and six months. His long life was owing, as nearly a could be learned, to an inherited vigor of constitution, temperance in eating and drinking, and an almost entire abstineare from medicine till after eighty years of age, except once during the revolution, when the camp lever prevailed. His death was free from main and ansiety, and he manifested intelligence.

until within two hours of his departure.

Southern Morals.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal contains the particulary of one of the most desparate exhibitions of the fury of despair we ever heard of. A fellow maned John Owen, after severely wounding a young man named Boyd, fled. He was avertaken by a body of armed citizens in Cooke country, where he had entreached himself in an out house. Here he was besiged for a whole night, during which he kept up a brisk fire on his assailants with a double-barrelled gun and a brace of pistols, wounding several, and receiving many wounds himself. In the morning he rashed out, knile in hand, and atabbed one of the besigers, receiving two more shots in his body. He then dropped his knile, and it was picked up-and plunged into his breast. He fell, but when on the ground draw his knile from his body and stabbed firetcy at his assailants until he died.

kinle from his body and stabbed fiercely at his assist-ants until he died.

Fatal Accident — In Groton, on Saturday last, we learn from the Lowell Courier, Mr. John H. Rice of Ashby, lost his life under circumstances similar to those which recently caused the death of the Rev. Mr. Beecher, in Ohio. He had discharged one barrel of a double barrelled-gun, and while blowing out the smoke, the other was accidentally discharged, and its contents lodged in his head, causing instant death.

The number of immigrants arriving at the port of New-York, during the first seven months of this year, is but 29,000, against 51,573 during the like portion of last year. At Quebec there has been a similar falling off. The Repeal excitement in Ireland is

Do tell, said aunt Deborah, why is the present chism in the church called puscyism; now, was the reply, unless it grows arm of instruction, the cat-e-chism.

An Anti-Temperance People.—It is stated that in freat Britain fifty-six thousand houses are licensed or the sale of beer and spirits, independent of forty-our thousand beer-slops; making a total of one hun-red thousand.

THE REFORMER

Devoted to Temperance, Anti-Slavery, Moral Reform, Peace, Health Reform, Christian Union Christian Retrenchment, Female Elevation, General Education, Parental Reform, Professional Reform National Reform. National Reform. James A. Thone, and W. B. Orvis, *Editors*.

PUBLISHED BY A EXFORM ASSOCIATION.
Self-Denial, Unrescriped Devotion to God, Abounding
in Works of Faith and Labors of Love. Sanctification of the Church, Conversion
of the World. The Glory of God.
Ba ye holy, for I am holy. 'Be filled with the
Spirit.'
Fran Discussion in the Spirit of Christ, Banking of the

Free Discussion in the Spirit. See Inice with the Spirit of Christ, Baptism of the Holy Ghost, God's Kingdom within.

THE above Association of Friends of General Reform, purpose publishing a periodical, entitled 'The Reformer,' advocating the various branches of Christian enterprise in their connection and mutual relations, as their importance and varying prominence may seem to demand. It is esteemed very desirable that the various reforms of the age should be dispassionaled discussed, in a meek and Christian spirit, free from that carping and resource, that railing and calomy, ermination and recrimination, which so poison and embitter many of the periodicals of the present day.

poisson and embitter many of the periodicals of the present day. Moreover, it is deemed highly desirable that cheaper and more concise method of discussing reform principles should be adopted. The public can not well spare the labor of wading through the lun ber of a half-dozen or dozen weeklies, tri-weeklie and dallies, of maminouth dimensions, in order to can

man, fugitive from justice, charged with cutting away several slaves, the property of Mesers. Emory and J. Jarratt, was brought from Harrisburg, Pa., to Baltimore, on Wednesday night, on authority of a requisition from Gor. Thomas, by A. Ridgely, of the firm of Asy, Zell, & Ridgely, and committed to jail by Walter Gray, Zeq., te await his trial—Pénnayése aises.

Arrest of a Colored Men on charge of being a States.—A negro named Jenn, who has been in Princeton awaral years, and is quite t favorite of the people, was arrested on Friedry by the High Shorif of Baltimore, as a fugilive slave. He was committed to lead to the county jail to await his examination, for which subponnes have been issued—Treaton Get.

A girl of thirteen, rending in Burlington, VI. is now pregnant by a married men named Butley, who seduced her is a hoary-headed villain nearly stary years of got. He is now in jail.

Fire in Provident.—The extensive print-works of series Saunders, on the west side-off the Coye, Providence, B. I. took fire in the hot-bours, and the middle of the control of the providence, and the main pieces of goods were destroyed. Loss \$25,000; 15.

We learn from the Allas that Elias Haskes Derby, Eng. of Boston, and Uriel Crocker, Eng. of Fischburg, will take passage in the Caledonia for England. A part of their beauses abroad is to contract for the iron for the Fitchburg will take passage in the Caledonia for England. A part of their beauses abroad is contract for the iron for the Fitchburg will take passage in the Caledonia for England. A part of their beauses abroad is contract for the iron for the Fitchburg will take passage in the Caledonia for England. A part of their beauses abroad is courseled to procups subscribers. Or the Reformer, Oberlin Lorina Color passage in the Caledonia for England. A part of their beauses abroad is courseled to procups subscribers. Or the Reformer, Oberlin Lorina Color passage in the Caledonia for England. A part of their beause and contract to the contract of the contract of the contract

GENTEEL BOARDING,
FOR RESPECTABLE COLORED SEAMER,
HENRY FOREMAN,
No. 157 AFS.-STARK, BOSTAS

No. 151 ARR-STREET, BON RESPECTFULLY informs his senfaring is and the public, that his old stand is could and the public, that his old stand is could

WANTED,

PLA TO WATER CONTROL OF THE CONTROL

はした。

A YOUNG man of requisite qualifications need like a situation in a genteel family—would print to be a conchunan.

Alea, a colored girl about 15 years of age, to be in Alea, a colored girl about 15 years of age, to be in a family in the country. None without good recognitions.

ne country. None without good recess need apply.

Apply at WM C. NELL, 25 Cornell.

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

GROCERIES,

FOR sale by CHARLES COLLINS, No. 2.Clarring, viz.

street, New-York, among which are the faller,
14 brown and bleached Muslim-54 brown &
Colored Cambrics, Ginghams, Bed-licking, Apress
Furniture Check, Canton Flannel, Calicos of denet patterns, Wicking, Batting, Wadding, Sayrada,
and Cotton-Balls. GROCERIES.

GROCERIES.

Lonf, white crushed and brown Sugar, or vines utilities; Molasses in logbeads and barrels; Es, utilities, Starch, Indigo, Chucolate &c.

Also, 15 bales free labor Cotton.

2th mo. 10th, 1843.

DR. BAYNES. SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE No. 1 1-2, TREBORT ROW.

Office No. 11-2, THEORY Rev,
ONG experience in the practice of Denal Suphery has qualified him to judge of the distance
her the all their various stages, and the benode of treatment.

Artificial Teeth supplied of the pures marrishus
merted on the most approved principle.

mastication systems subjecting the patient to fis the consequences which so freeze which so freeze which so the consequences which so freeze or attention to the step have been set without care or attention to the step have been set without care or attention to the step.

Specimens of work to be seen at the offer. Postular attention paid to the management of provide of children's teeth. Treatment for the Tree destructions attention at the consequence of the conseque

Lunsford Lane's Father.

WANTED,

WANTED,
I of a small family in the city.
Also a boy, in a boarding-house,
An excellent situation can be obtained for a time
adquiring a mechanical trade.
Subscribers analysis to the United State Ctries,
and the Northern Star, will be forwarded any
spiration to WILLIAM C. NELL, 25, Credit

THE TRICOPHEROUS, OR MEDICATED COMPOUND

Who i Should should be should be shade a free hard be shade, as the charge fall of the ch

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND.

IS now scknowledged by thousand, she see that ly, to be the only remedy to prevent ledges, and to recipre the honly remedy to prevent ledges, and to recipre the hair that has fallen of, or become this, to pravent grey hair; to cure and remore supply pearance of scurf and dandroof from the hair, sat a keep it in the most healthy, soft and pleasy state, in the form all oily and greasy appearance. The the virtues of the Tricopherons, or Medicate Company, are: 18t, 1ts bracing, strengthening, and chriftying operations. 2d, 1ts gently simulating the steeling of a skin. 3d, 1ts producing and accompting a receive in the bulls or root, and particulty in the poly and the steeling the the state of the skin. 3d, 1ts producing and accompting a receive in the bulls or root, and particulty in the poly did skin. 3d, 1ts producing and accompting the creations of the skin from the effect of the skin from the effect of the skin form the effect of t

GARRISON'S POEMS

THE following are the contents of the volume Mr. Garrison's Poems, just published at & Co

ist ; To st Infant; Hope for the Ensieved; Enrily Fost, Liberty; Fourth of July; The Goiden Fost; New-Years, Day; May Day; Te William; New-Years, Day; May Day; Te William; To my Wife; To the same; To my Fusters, Fill Benjimin Loudy; To the memory of small, Leaving my Nutive Land; The Franch Fust; the Leaving my Nutive Land; The Fuster Fust, the Death, of James Cropper; Charles Reight, Freedom of the Mind. To Time: Weekly; Freedom of the Mind. To His. Heaving Freedom of the Mind. To His. The May The James. A complete of the Mind. To His. The May To James. A complete of the Mind. To His. The May To James. The May To His Theology and Sarry; To James Land, The Mind Hope of the Mind. To Time The May To My West feld Easiphion; To my Birth-Place; The Kneeing Shut; The New Year; The Dying Year.

For sale on above. Price, in papple, 5 cent. full bound, 37 1-2 cents; care qualty, 6 cent. 8 per cent. discount to the trade.

PROSPECTUS

PROSPECTUS

A HISTORY OF - OULD NEWBERT.

THE aubscriber having long-antetinied he spend of publishing a history of Newbury, not must be a publishing a history of Newbury, and must be a first of many of the publishing a history of Newbury, and have not not be a published and the published of the publishing a history of Newbury and have not a published to the first of the published of the publishing of the

JOSHUA COF

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

CONFECTIOT.—S. S. Cowles, Heriford.—Jain Hall, Exert-Hampton, James Munree, Creating New York.—Issue T. Hopper, New York.—Issue T. Hopper, New York.—Issue T. Hopper, New York On The Hampton, Pers Not T. Yardey, Parlind Hartshorn, Penn Yen.

PERSENTATION—IN CHARGE MARKET HAMPTON TO THE MARKET HAMPTON THE MARKET

[SEE PIRST PAGE.]

Remittence by Mail.... A Postmarts a statut.
Remittence by Mail.... A Postmart may money in a feiter to the publisher of a scarping by the subscription of a third person, and fail state if written by himself.

If Agents who remittens we hould sleaped nate the persons to whom it is to be created.

former to the former to the former to the former to be red of the former to be