D GARRISON, Editor.

XIII --- NO. 52.

CTIONS. irnal of Commerce.

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on, with a formal declaration of coverament, says M, de Bocane-smilicent evidence, published in American press, that a proposition to the deliberations of the Constant and the second of the Constant and the con

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een so far from provoking,"

ply of our Minister, the Hon. Waddy
stake the following extracts:
the at of war which his Excellency
les the undersigned from offering any

at of war which his Excellency any evapor the subject. With a proud from offering any evapor the subject. With a proud from the language of meases is, but has an inevitable tendency. The government of the underen for war, foreign or domestic path of glory. Still less does saire war with Mexico. But, if, it is the control of the subject with a feeling, it will be the of these threats, alike incompatato of the undersigned, with the own government and to that of deviagued requests that they may finitended for intimidation, they and if as a warning, they are not

corplaces, respectively, window for of the ent prohibiting the retail trade to inset contravention of a substating sets the privilege of trading with-das calculated to produce a greaterian interests and property, than strages of Mexico upon our citi-expresses the opinion that this fa policy upon which the present esolved to cut off all fereign com-

Secretary declares, that the de-September being (as it is) general, dexico has gespected her engage-ing towards citizens of the United neut of the most favored nation, to attiled; and in issuing that law, in nisk laws whiph were in force in has need a right inherent in her ting at title same time, as she con-as, a resonable period of delay, such

would, in conclusion, most rehope that, upon further re-ct, the order in question may d the many inconveniences by from it be thus avoided,

the proceedings, the U. S. Sec-

in a sespatch to Gen. Thompson, glanguage:
M. de Bucanegra, in reply to that sed to you on the 23d August, is sepect too spirited or positive. The de Bocanegra's letter, particularly sentence, is shighly offensive, and been fully justified in requiring him The warning which you have at the use of similar expressions in shoped, have its effect. If, how-d again be addressed in terms so discaration to the United States.

as a coursey and respect as are due to the honsus depairs of the United States.'

The Secretary further says:

The seder of the Mexican government prohibitthe side and the seder of the Mexican government prohibitthe importation of certain articles of merchantal subjecting to forfeiture the same, and othsuccess already imported, unless they shall be
speed of in one year, is beyond all doubt, in vitions of the spirit of our treaty with that country,
tals any less that it is supported to the spirit of our treaty with that country
tals any less that it is a government which prosus to the part of a "government which prosus to find a sincere desire to cultivate friendly
success as the hold a liberal intercourse with othtermines. So far as the prohibition of future insuccess to find a sincere desire to cultivate friendly
success that it violates
that the success of the success of



ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1843.

The most a bid stray and pointing with a supported and the control of the control contacts of the set of greeness in the organic and the philandingsial conducts of contact and the contact and

by do neverbefore remember to have seen concentrated in any one individual. With the last see deaths two, expert was seen in deem, and say. We grapt the seed of the control troths our received yesterday, we really cannot troths our received yesterday. The seed of the control troths our received yesterday we really cannot troths our received yesterday. The seed of the control troths our received yesterday we really cannot troths our received yesterday. The seed of the control troths our received yesterday we really cannot troths our received yesterday. The seed of the control troths our received yesterday we really cannot troths our received yesterday we really cannot troths our readers. It is, the property of our pretending to have, a word of valid defector, and the property of our pretending to have, a word of valid defector, and the property of our pretending to have, a word of valid defector, and the property of our pretending to have, a word of valid defector, and the property of our pretending to have, a word of valid defector, and the property of our pretending to have, a word of valid defector, and the property of our pretending to have, a word of valid defector, and the property of our pretending to have, a word of valid with the property of the prop

such more confined system of operations, for clustion of a change in the principles of the istration, than at home.

to the control of a change in the principles of the administration, than at home.

Though not very strong, I have reason to be thankful for so large a measure of health. Sickness, just
one, is all around me, but I am enabled to work withone of the control of the control

That this cover may not go blank, I transcribe from my note-book, a sonnet, written on the morning of the 1st August.

SONNET,

WENTIES ON THE MORRING OF 1ST MOGUST.

Ye, who hade courage is the trying hour.
When Truth contends with Error, Right with Power, And Blonted Wealth search is be add,
And though of the Search is the search in the Search and Gould of the Search I shall be a search in the Search in the Search I shall be a search I shall

Or. T.'S THIRD LETTER.

DELHI, August 12th, 1843.

MY DRAR FRIEND, —Notwithstanding the balk of my dispatch on the 10th, I must inflict spon you a supplementary letter, that you may have the carliest intolligence of my reception at the hands of his Majesty the King. The enclosed paragraph will explain the reasons why I, did not before go to the King. This morning, at eight o'clock, was fixed for my reception at the palace. Soon aftersix, my escent arrived, and consisted of mounted men, a great number of others on food; carrying swords, several elephants, and an open carriage for me and my immediate attendants. A Jittle before eight I satred, and soon reached the fort within which the palace is situated. Soldiers were drawn up within the barbican. I must at some future time endeavor to describe it is situated. Soldiers were drawn up within the barbican. I must at some future time endeavor to describe it is situated. Soldiers were drawn up within the barbican. I must at some future time endeavor to describe to the first of the sort of t

Ruope-Island .- Amarancy Paine, Providence; --Wur Adams, Pastucket; -- Gee S. Gould, Warwick. [III For a continuation of this list, see the last page JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer-

WHOLE NO. 677.

The Hall of Audience is a spacious pavilion of white mixele, elevated on a terrace of the same material, and is 150 feet in length; by 40 in breath its pillars and arches are most exquisitely carved, and ornamented with guilt and inalad flowers, and inscriptions in the Persian character. Round the frieze, is the motio—

If there be an Elysium on earth, it is this, it is this! But, its glory has departed. Instead of the lines have quoted—I Chabed — or 'Sic transit gloris number, and the written in their place. Some other time I will give you a longer and a better de-

scription

Angust the 14th. This is the last day for depatching letters to leave Bombay on the last of September, and I must, therefore, conclude my letter
I have fittle more to add to it. I have arranged to
spirit the King, privately, overy evening, at a certain
hour, and to talk over all his affairs. He wishes to
send one of the princes with me upon which, how

me. The native troops are in very bid health; and very many families are almost without servants, through the prevalence of fever. You shall hear from me fully, next mail, unless you should refuse my letters, in consequence of the postage. What has become of 'The British Friend?' I have looked anxiously, but in vain for it.

Yours ever, most truly,

GEO. THOMPSON.

0. T'S FOUNTH LETTER.

DELIN, September 16th, 1843.

MY DEAR FAIRND—I bare, in consequence of other engagements, postponed writing you, until sit late in the month, and dangerous to delay despatching my letters intended for the October mail from Bombay. I shall, therefore, have to be very brief in my present communication. As, with the exception of one excuration to the ruins of the old city of Delhi, I have been leading a quiet and stupious life in my own house, occupied almost entirely in investigating the affairs of the Royal family, I have very luttle to write about; for events worth chronicling are, at a station like this, in the time of peace, very rare. One event, however, I must record—the arrival of the 4th and 5th numbers of your publication, 'The British Friend,' which I have perused with great interest, and sent round to others, who have been much pleased with the publication. H. C. Wright's Peace lectures have been read by an American missionary here; also, Garrison's who have been much pleased with the publication. H. C. Wright's Peace lectures have been read by an American missionary here; also, Garrison's who have been much pleased with the publication. H. C. Wright's Peace lectures have been read by an American missionary here; also, Garrison's will, also, I trust, be acceptable. Your paper is, in all respects, a most creditable publication—respectable in its appearance—autractive in its title—the material good—the type excellent—the matter varied and interesting—the tone high and firm, yet mild and conclinatory—and the doctrine (whatever others may say) just to my taske. I long to know all about 'The British Friend,' its origin, his

from this date be cooler, and I do not expect to experience any more very oppressive weather before my departure. October, November, December, and January, are considered cold months here, and the most healthy. This is a delightful prospect for me, for I have much to do before I start. I still adhere to my purpose to leave, if I can, by the steamer from Calcutta, on the 14th of November; but there will be another mail from Bembay before that, by which you shall know positively. I shall send you some scraps from the papers, and must now subscribe myself, as ever,
Your affectionate friend,
GEO, THOMPSON.

Correspondence of the New-York Expr

Wassington, Dec. 6.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The Irish Repeal Association of Washington was addressed last evening by Colonel Johnson, a candilate for the Presidency, and by Robert Tyler, the on of the President.

Of the speeches, since both of the speakers have een heard often before, in behalf of Repeal, I need

nerican disciple of O'Connell den abolition,—a slaveholding population holding repea meetings, and contributing bread and batter for the agitator of Merrion square in Dublin, are noveltie of the day which I leave for your own considers too, and with them the striking fact, that while the President of the United States is dreading the am bitter of the United States is dreading the am bit is sending forth his own son to preach a crusade against England, in behalf of Ireland. E. B.

From the Herald of Freedom.

Capitae of the Emancipator.

Capitae of the Emancipator.

FRIEND ROSERS.—I like your heading.— Capitae of the Emancipator.* It was captured.—tapitae as Toy was, by treachery. But it seems to you all mistake, as to who a part of the traitor.

For all mistake, as to who a part of the traitor.

You will sim your batteries at Editor Leavit.

were. You all sum your batterics at Editor Leavitt and the Executive Committee. True, they were the mores in the final act. And they might have done all they did, uncounselled, and aloue. I am inclined to think they would. They set like it now, and have ever since.

But the plot was deeper laid than many suppose. It was a conspiracy against the anti-slavery movement, the transfer of that Emancipator. And it began in Massachusetts, among the clergy. They took advantage of what they supposed the mad notions of women's rights and non-resistance, and thought by means of them to arrest the cause of freedom. They said, 'Now is our time.' And they became sholtionists, in number, as the 'drops of the morning,' and in continuance too. And they made the people, some of them, believe, and the Executive Committee away in New-York especially, that they were sincere. And by a 'few letters in the Emancipator, a few dull, last year's Almanac kind of speeches, and some long, dolful prayers, lavy compelled the belief that the abolitionists were all right on the extraneous topica; and that the exchieuntics, the 'Garrison faction,' was only a very small number of infidels, Universalists and women,' that only 'give them rope enough, they would soon hang themselves.' I don't know but they made themselves believe this. Some of them seemed to believe it. And the Committee at New-York were sutherized to do what they did, with the full assuriance that at the approaching annual meeting, they would be fully sustained. And they thought, I believe the solem protestations of a half a hundred priests, they had reason to think so.

And the deed was done: I blamed the Committee the contraction of the contract

And if they could believe the solemn protestations, of a half a hundred priests, they had reason to think so.

And the deed was done. I blamed the Committee then; I blame them now no less. But the depth of the diabolism was deeper down. And then, when the letters and summonses these clergy issued, went abroad, calling on the people to 'rally to the rescue,' on whom did they call? Were the foes of non-resistance and arome a right not summoned, abolitionists or not? They were there, Came they unbidden? Clergymen and Clergy's men were there, as the records shore, of whom H. B. Stanton-well said recently, they have not performed as they promised. But the tremendous decision in the old Catharine and Madsison St. Church, on the 12th of May, 1840, taught them that they had meddled with things above them. Where now are most of the priests and many others who voted on that day against the principles of liberty? Gone back to exult at the mortification and diagrace they themselves have brought on friend Leavitt and the Executive Committee. Chuckling over the fact that this Committee now are assailed on every hand, for an infamous deed, that never would have been perpetrated, but through their lies and hyperisty. Even the N. E. Puritan, that countenanced the conspiracy, is now heaping damning insult have been perpetrated, but through their lies and hyperisty. Even the N. E. Puritan, that countenanced the conspiracy, is now heaping damning insult have been perpetrated, but through their lies and hyperisty.

These are the mes who, de futto, stole the Eman; cinator. It never would have been perpetrated in the cinator.

roughing Leavilt with his present position and porminous prospects.

These are the men who, de fueto, stole the Emanpator. It never would have been stolen without
em. It was at that time, with them, but not or
em, thanks be to God. And I have not yet half
vealed them as I shall, if my life be continued,
d health restored.

The Executive Committee, I repeat it, thought
rey were doing the will of their constituents in reoving the Emancipator from the control of the
larrison faction. They never would have done
had they not thought so. Leavitt would not have
ted slone. The Committee would not. Nor with
madt majority. They believed the story of the
crys, those brokers in deception and falsehood,
they sent Leavitt and the rest 'strong delusion to
lieve a lie, that they might be danned,' and the
ti-slavery cause with them. Their after course
tyes. It. The croward, pethologisty in the Consection.' might out-vote them, and change the
iteral area means.

icty.

In the word care and American American assurances the clergy and a few satellites, the decision against the Committee. The "schirm" was more than they had any idea of. And with all "rope" they gave it, it would not 'hang' itsell'; is they were courselled all the while, by the very hangels of fraud and deceptics. I wiside Leavlared disclose it. But instead of this, in the terinsine, whimpering manner, he claims cleritaring the strains of the stra

loss cringing ical brotheod, even with the Editor of the Puritan!!

I ted you, friend Rogers, there never was in the eighteen centuries of Christendom, any infamous conspiracy or act, as important or the robbery of the American Asta-Stavery Society, but the presthood were at the bottom. And so long as that body exists in its present form, there is no hope for the race of man. None know them but those who are, or have been of them. Not thirty days ago, I had little hope that the hand that now writes these fearful ruths would ever write more. But in that hour I declared what I now write. Even now, I am by no means sure that my work on earth is not almost done. Be it so, if that's the will of God. But to the last hour of my life, comed is sooner or later, I will still declare, that the order of clergy, as an order, must be kurled from its blood stained throne. O, the long, long night it has been preying on human heart. written with sunbeams, and read, and beby an astocished world. What clerical
has done and is doing, is not known now,
loe known hereafter.
Yours to aid in the revelation,
PARKER PILLSBURY.

Cassius M. Clay, a slaveholder, of Kentucky, ablished in a late number of the New-York one, a long letter upon the subject of slave eaded by a quotation from Jefferson, in which presses himself as decidedly anti-slavery, nounces the peculiar institution in the strongexpresses himself as decidedly nati-slavery, and denounces the peculiar institution in the strongest terms, as being opposed to every thing that is good and right. Mr. Clay is himself a slaveholder, and probably knows from sorry experience, the withering social and moral effects of that great curse, which has reated so heavily and so long upon this country. But we are not a little amused at the sign emarks of certiau limiteserving, cringing dog. whippers, in the shapes of editors and correspondents, who (discerning mortals!) have now arrived at the conclusion that slavery is an evil! Yes, there is the editor of the Boston bae, who wrote in defence of the man-hunter, Gray, when he was in pursuit of George Latimer; he now coase out in commen dation of Mr. Clay, and in warm sporoval of the position than by him! And what is that position? Way, with the exception of the regart which he professes to entertain for the Constitution, Mr. Clay with the same ground that abilitionists have shood upon for the last fifteen years! We doubt not that the train of moral influences set in motion by abolitionists, 'long time ago,' have brought Mr. Clay to the position he now occupies. When he liberates his own slaves, we have but little doubt that others will be induced by his example to 'go and do likewise.' Mr. Clay says that sunscriptation is perfectly safe! Let it be remembered that this is the confession of a slaveholder.—

ture, he is to be hanged by the neck till he is dead't dead't! dead't! dead't!!

Afterwards, on motion, it was resolved to form an anti-abolition society, whose chief business should be to catch runsway negroes. Some dozen resolutions were passed, among which we give the following as curiosities:

That we recommend the propriety of bringing from Illinois; an solutionis tor each negro they sid in excaping from Missouri.

That we will give a reward of \$200 for the delivery of Richard Ellis, of Quincy, and \$100 for Erasmus Benton Stillman, of Fairfield, when delivered to the committee of vigilance.

That it need not be expected that the very lenient punishment inflicted upon David P. Nelson and Jas. Bolkin, will be a precedent for the punishment of similar offenders bereafter.

That all negroes found going at large, without a pass, be subject to receive ten lashes from any member of the Ania-Abolition Society.

This out-Herods Herod. We did not know that our country could furnish a deliberative assembly so destitute of justice, manly regard for law and honorable feeling as this.

South Carolina.

South Carolina.

In compliance with the Governor's Message, which we noticed a few days since, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature of this State, to prevent free blacks from entering the State. The 1st section of this bill requires the Captain on a penalty to deposit in the Sheriff's office, as soon as he

WILLIGY A. WHITE, Esq. This young gentleman returned to his home in Watertown, a few days ago, after an absence of several weeks. He has been engaged with Remond, Bouglass, and other old school abolitionists, in Western New-York, Ohio, and Indiana, attending the Conventions held to discuss the question of slavery. In all of these, Mr. White has been a devoted and eloquent advocate of freedom. With the courage of a true hero, and the purpose of a christian philanthropist, he has gone forth. When he returned home from his tour, the people of Watertown turned out on more the most of the gone the and walescent in the returned out on more walls with the purpose of the second of the se when he recurried some from his tour, the people of Watertown turned out en masse to meet him, and welcome him home again. It was cortainly a pleasing spectacle, and must have touched the heart of Mr. White and his friends with a solemn though pleasing delight. We are glad to record any honors which may be conferred on our young friend. May they be accommissed, and may

Anti-Slavery Mclodles.

For all those who love to sing their emotions or their principles on the subject of slavery, here is an agescable and useful manual. Several collections have preceded this; that a new one is demanded shows that the cause of anti-slavery, as well as a thousand others, is deriving strength from what at first would seem to be but a feeble ally. All history, however, and all great movements, bear testimony to the power of music to rouse men's sluggish or coward spirits to action. War owes half its glory and its strength to music, and the other half, if it be not profane to say it, to its banners and tinsel trappings. It were a pity if the spirit of the spirit

deviction to the caine of freenons.

Service that the state of the control of the

you.'

I could weep, Mr. Editor, provided it would accomplish any thing, over the present fallen condition of the once bold and fearless Christian Reflector.

The contrast is truly painful and hundlisting it has, the Walthoun being witness, 'essentially hanged.'

The Watchman is the same now as it was the way to be a second to be a se

ship!

I hope Mr. Graves will think of these things, and act worthy of his calling; and not suffer the Christian Reflector to be complimented by slaveholders or their spacials. their apologists.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Lectures by C. C. Burleigh. NEW-BEDFORD, 12th mo. 19th, 1843.

FRIEN GARRISON?

We have had Charles C. Burleigh here lecturing on American slavery for the week past, and it has been a week of general rejoicing among the free spirits of this place. He has waked up a general interest among us, and the houses for religious worship, be.it said to their credit, have mostly been opened, notwithstanding his burning rebukes upon the standing religion of our country, falsely called Christianity.

ing terms, and for which we regret that we cannot find room in our present number. We trust our elequent and powerful coadjutor will give some lectures in city before his return to Philadelphia.—Ed. Lib.

CONGRESS

Thurspar, Dec. 21.

The Chair called for petitions from Massachusetts
Mr. Adams observed that there was na appeal before the House, taken by himself, so the decision of
the Chair, that one of the petitions presented by him
the Chair, that one of the petitions presented by the
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the Chair called the petitions of the petitions of the petitions of the petition of the petition of the petition of the petitions of the petition

was made that the petition contained matter that was insulting to the House; and he then desired that it might be read, that the House might judge for itself. Then an objection was raised to the reading of the paper.

Now, he asked if it was possible to get forward with the petitions from the people of the United States, if objections of this kind are suffered. How members from other parts of the Union could tolerate the existence of a rule which excluded the arguments in petitions of this nature, he was at a loss to conceive. He protested sgainst any responsibility for the consumption of one moment of the times of

The Speaker said he understood the gentleman from Morth Carolina to call the gentleman from Massachusetts to order for irrelevancy in debate. It was with great-difficulty, very frequently, that the Chair could see the applicability of remarks which gentlemen proposed to bring to bear on questions before the House. It seemed to the Chair, however, that a discussion of the 21st rule of this House was not now relevant to the question which the House was called upon to decide.

Mr. Adams said that he was not discussing that rule.

The gentleman from North Carolina, however, that the control of the contr

After some further desultory discussion

The question whether the gentleman from Massa-chusetts should be allowed to proceed with his re-marks was put by the Chair; and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Adams then proceeded as follows: I am much obliged to the House, sir, for their kindness; and I

Mr. Jameson moved to rek
tee on the Judiciary.
Mr. Cave Johnson hoped I
would withdraw that motion,
to a select committee.
Mr. Jameson, however, doe

request.

Mr. Wise then ro
long time opposing
upon these petitions.

a hich these proceed

Another Congression

From this day jorn, and jorcer, a manusing fight? (Raising his hands to bearen). And to my constituents, that from the way this we been carried on here, there is no hope here for righter. (Tremendous senation, and the me to be a senation or calmly.).

I leave the gentleman from Massachsen, those with him, to take their course—do what they will. I have done! (This address with a leave to them the heavy responsible of what they will. I have done! (This address duced an almost electric effect in the flow galleries.)

Wise—Let me explain, sir. I do not is that I would surrender the rights of my conditions of the proper battle—ground for the way. I will non-slaveholding States on this flor take full responsibility of thus infinging upash stitution. But I here, in the name of my G my country, upon whose altar I have wen frend the Constitution, tell those gentlemes a wful responsibility they incur by this stemp; attrop this Union. And I here as selemily myself to renew this battle with all the strength, ander and the people of our commo c As you are trying to infringe the Union, I and situations and the people of our commo c As you are trying to infringe the Union, I can do not strength, and or and talends which a meetid for protect all!

There was immense excitement in the land (says the correspondent of the Form)! Wise plosed his remarks and took his seat, if his rear. I caught the expression of his eyes, lightly was lightled with all the fire of triumph, before have I seen such a look—near heart proposed to the protect and protect what was meant by the lights the eye! He saw a gleam of hope, that rear the country and that his proof it is not contract, and that his proof it is not contract, and that his proof it has proved the country and that his proof it has proved the country and that his proof it has proved the country and that his proof it has proved the country and that his proof it has proved the country and that his proof it has common to the proved the country and that his proof it has contracted and the pr

ions as to the ultimate triumph of the petition were about to be realized The debate was further continued

but each State shall have at least one opposited in Resolved, That his Excellency the Greening and the proposed amendment, to each other and members of the Horizon of Registering and the proposed amendment, to each other and members of the Horizon of Registering of Commonwealth in the Congress of the Resolved, That his Excellency the Gorero requested to transmit a copy of the side registering the Commonwealth of the service of the United States, Which we cover all States.

y requested to transmit a copy of the Lang Sar and done to the Executive of the Lang Sar and of the several States.

Which resolutions Mr. Adams had mored to refer to a Select Committee.

He cearied that the debate should go on, and far every member should have an opportunity to press his views. But this was not permitted to assail the positions and relect on the proceeding to fir. Adams, and he had po chance to reply, Mr. Thomasson of Ky. moved that he [Mr. A.] be get mitted to address the House.

Mr. Belser of Ala. mored that the resolution is laid on the table.

The Speaker decided that, if debate were mixed on, the resolution must lie or more and the resolution of the resolution of the resolution for the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the the resolution of the Legislater of Marchaester, for in both the branches which parchaester, for in both the branches which parchaester, for in both the branches which parchaester, for in both the branches which parquestion might be taken.

⊿R, 677.

HOLE NU

the affirmative, the rules was granted to Mr. Ad. Whescupon,

Reporters especially to what he

ld attempt to hold it. The fore done wisely in giving in at

had spoken on the subject aft has an abolitionist, and was so all his life, I all hope with all my soul that the day will be a been as a state of the soul has been as a soul has been as a soul has a soul ha

espatatives of this
the United States,
the Governor be
said resolve and
he United States
and moved to re-

d go on, and that portunity to experiment of the proceedings to to reply, Mr. A.), be personal to resolutions be

ste were insisted

doors of your own House of Representatives; what is this Union, or what can it be to you? Such suggest-ions, I lament to say, have a strong effect both at the

thed the sentiments of the people of his district. But the gentleman say, or will he now say, that that ech represented the sentiments of the people of

gentlem, in that sense, then, that Those an abolitionist; and was so all his life, I because the substance of the substance o

such a reference as he wished. Mr. Ken-d that the Committee would consist en-Massachusetts men, 'that we may see will do.' Mr. Jameson thereupon with-notion to refer to the Judiciary Commit-a motion for a Select Committee prevailed.

THELIBERATOR

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1843

reputation—embarked on board of the May Plower and signalized themselves beyond any of the pilgrin exiles—counted not their lives dear unto them, as that they might break the chains of tyranay and give to the country liberty and independence Nay, more—if you did not know them, you would no

he given offence? What wine-bibber has a sact in the light of his example? What the select the severity of his moral castigation? the millions of toiling, bleeding, manacled

Social Regularization. The consention was advertised to be held in this city, the present week, was attended by an uncommonly fatelligen and respeciable, as well as numerous body of juquiren from various parts of the country, and continued in of light was thrown on the subject, and a powerful impetus given to the cause of Social Reorganization.

sighted, sugacious friend PARKER PILLERORY is entire ly correct in the view that he takes of this matter is another column. The facts to which he alludes ar highly instructive, and should be constantly kept free

attended this Fair, at Amory Hall, has been of a most gratifying character; for particulars, see the next Lib erator. All who visited it were fully satisfied tha

present year, that they must not complain if, after the lat of January, ensuing, their papers are discontinued. All such are earnestly entreated to forward what is justly due us, without delay, that we may not be faceed to adont this unplessant alternative and advance payments on the new volume will be very acceptable. We are in great pecuniary need.

School Room crowded, both by our white and colored friends, on Tuesday, evening next, to hear Frederick Douglass' description of: the One Hundred Anji-Sla-very Conventions held in the West, at most of which he was present, during the last six months: He will doubtless be able to communicate much cheering in-

Chaplin, Ct. is partly in type, but we are compelled to postpose it, with many office articles, for publica-tion in our next number.

gr We say 'ditto' to all that our Iriend writes below. The abblitionists connected Esser County Anti-Slavery Society are no a men of straw—no mere fair weather of Just let them know what needs to be done, will do it, promptly and efficiently. Now, then, for strong rally at Manchester!

Grand Anti-Slavery Rally for Old Essex !

The notice of the next meeting of the Essex Coun-y Anti-Slavery Society will, no doubt, appear in your aper this week, and in addition to the call, I wish to Thus reflections have been suggested by reading, in the New-York Herald, an account of the proceedings at the thirty-nighth anniversary of the 'New-England Society, in that city; on which occasion, an oration was delivered by the Hon. Ruyus Choaxa, of Boson, followed by a dinner party, at which Mr. Webster was present; and made a speech. Mr. Chaste is the successor of Mr. Webster in the U. S. Senate, and is equally open to rebuke for his moral immediately, want of independence, and infidelity to the cause of human rights. He has seen, session after session, he seared, inestimable right of petition cloven down and the question of the reception of thousands of petitions ignominatously nailed to the table,—the petitions, too, of his constituents,—and yet has been afraid to niter even a feeble note of remonstrance against the tynamous deed. His theme was the Pitgim Fathers, and he found it an easy and popular task to be voluble in their praise. They were, he and, a heroic people—they lived in a heroic age—to a time in which were exhibited uncommon examples of reare and difficulti virtue, tried by an chigency that

Resolved, That in the opinion of the of South Carolina, sound policy, the vital the people of the United States, and their

The Madisonian says, in reply to the N. Y. Com-mercial Advertiser, who sets down Texan annexation as a humbur, that 'humbur or not, Texar will be an-sexed to the United States, and so will Oregon.

The Senate of Georgia have determined by a vot of 51 to 37, to sell the Western and Atlantic rail roads. The House of Representatives have rejecte by a vote of 141 to 48, the bill providing for th State's subscription to the Montoe rail-road.

The Northampion Courier says that the influence is exceedingly prevalent in that region at the prestime. Many aged persons, with whom it is very vere, have died after a sickness of a few, days. cough accompanies it, which, if not soon cared, stroys the most vigorous constitution.

Four negro men were executed at Cahawba, Ala

From 1788 to 1843, a period of 54 years, the Speak-er's Chair has been filled by members from the free States only 19 years: from 1810 to 1843, a period of 33 years, it has been filled by northern men only 2 years. Not a single non-laveholder has occupied it since 1826, and now the slaveholders claim a pre-scriptive right to it—a claim which our members from the free States have not the courage to contest.

To can the climax of violating all decapty and the most strocions despotism that was ever coolly proposed to the American peoples, a fir. Dromgoole, of Va., offered resolutions on Friday, in substance—to prevent hereafter an insection dopon the Journal of the House, of any paper which the majority may no

A violent S. E. gale took place on the river Plata

Died-Athhe N. H. State Prison, John Path Chichester, aged 53. He was committed for three years since, and in his last moments as his innocence of the crime for which he was so

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

CHAS. A. BATTISTE, Sec.

SCRIPTURE MANUAL.

SCRIPTURE MANUAL.

The friends of this work are requested to forwa any additional questions, (with a simple reference the proof-texts,) or any hints of advice they may this proper to give me, by private conveyance, care. Crocker & Brewster, Boston, or M. W. Dodd, Brit Chapel, New-York, or by mail to North Wrentha Mass. in good season for the second edition, which

OLD PLYMOUTH.

OLD PLYMOUTH.

The Plymouth Counsy Anti-Sharey Society will hold a quarterly meeting at Hanover four corners, or Wednesdey the 3d of January aext, commencing a 10 o'closk, A. M.

All persons, friendly, or otherwise, are invited to present, and take part in the deliberations of the meeting.

SAMUEL DYER, Sec.

Abington, Dec. 13, 1843.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY A quarterly mealing of the Essex County A. S. Society will be held in Dodge's Hall, Manchester, Society will be held in Dodge's Hall, Manchester, Ordon, M. 10 to continued the succeeding day.

The Convention will undoubtedly be one of much interest, and it is hoped that abolitionists in the county, and elsewhere, will give attendance so far as practicable.

cable. Wm. A. White, Charles, L. Ramond, Frederick ouglass, and Addison Davis, are confidently expect.

Salem, Dec. 29, 1843. MARY P. KENNY, Sec.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Sla-ery Society will be holden in Boston, on WEDNES-AY, the 24th of January, 1844, commencing at 10 weath take seasonable measures so to, arrange their business affairs as to emable them to be present. A cordial levisation to come and participate in the pro-ceedings is extended, to all who desire to see the soil of America no longer stained by the foot prints of a slave. Before a final adjournment, it is expected that there will be an Anti-Slavary Soirce, which will un-doubtedly be of a highly interesting sharacter. FRANCIS JACKSON, President, W.s. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Sec.

Books and Stationery. BELA MARSH

AS taken the assterly part of the store occupied by the Asti-Slavery Office, where he will keep contamily for sale a general assortment of School, Classical and Miscellaneous BOOKS; also, Blank Books and Stationery, on liberal terms.

New Printing Establishment. BENJ. F. ROBERTS,

BENJ. F. RUBERTS,
No. 32, WASHINGTON-TREET, BOTTON,
To propared to execute, at short notice, every variety
of letter-press Printing, in the neatest manner, on
the most reasonable terms.
Boston, Dec. 27. Im

POETRY. For the Liberator LIFE'S DISCIPLINE. We do not know how much we This life's harsh discipline, Until from all external things We turn, and look within.

When to the test of truth and love We bring our wayward hearts, hen first we learn the chastenin, A healing balm imparts.

We have - and who has not? - been told That God, in wrath, afflicts— nd, in his vengeful fury, doth Was with our pleasure mix—

And fills the cup of human life With abguish to the brim; Thus we may learn from suffering To worship paught but Him. How gloriously the Sun of Truth Pours forth His blessed light, And sends these shadows of the past Back to their native night!

And shows to every open eye,

That all our griefs have grown

From plants of our own cherishing,

Or seeds we've careless strown. Our Father's gifts are good and pure To all our sinful race;
Yet doth He let the froward hearts
Be filled with their own ways,

And wander in the weary wild,
Amid the twilight dim,
Till, tired and sad, they turn and find
Light, rest, and home in Him.

Our God is Love,' and cannot act From cruelty or wrath, And 'tis His hand alone that spreads

And when to Truth and Good we lurn, And seek in all things Him, No longer is our path 'mid thorns, Weary, and sad, and dim.

But from the beaven of heavens shines forth A pure and hely ray, linch toucheth every thing we see With beams of perfect day.

Then 'clouds do angels' faces wear,'
Each tear-drop is a gem,
And all life's cares have deathless foonts
Of blessedness in them.

And, though around us roll the way. Of suffering and sin,
There is a spring of perfect joy.
Still, deep, and pure within.

Earth's changes will no more to us
The lines of suffering wear,
When we can look within our hearts,
And use God's image there.
New-York, Dec. 1843.

From the Liberty Bell for 1844. MY COUNTRY.

And thou, my country, who, to me art dear As is the blood that circles through my heart, To whom God granted it in charge to be Freedom's Messiah to a trampled world, Who should'st have been a mighty name to shake Who should'st have been a reighty name of old lies and shame as with a thunderfit, Art little better than a sneer and mock, And tyrants smile to see thee holding up Freedom's broad Ægic o'er three million s Shall God forgat himself to humor thee? Shall Jostica lie to screen thine ugly sin? Shall the ejernal laws of truth become Cobwashs to first the foul purpression thromy colorable. Cobwebs to let thy foul oppression through Shall the writing or the sinner's track,
Age after age, upon the sinner's track,
Roll hack his burning deluge at thy beck?
Woe! woe! Eyen now I see thy star drop
Waning and pale, its faint disc flecked with That had been set in heaven gloriously, To beacon Man to Freedom and to Home! Wan! woo! I hear the loathsome serpent West - woo ! I hear the loathsome serpeut his, Trailing, unharmed, its slow and bloated folds O'er the lone ruins of thy Capitol! I see those outcast millions, is refed to wolves, That how! and sand 'er' Freedom's cory corse, And suck the obbing heart's blood of that flope, Which would have made our earth smile bar beaven, A happy child upon a happy mother, From whose ripe breast it drew the malk of life.

From whose ripe freast it draw the falk of the But no, my country! other thoughts than these Befit a son of thine: far other thoughts Befit the heart which can unswerred believe That Wrong already feels itself o'ercome, If but one soul have strength to see the right, Or one free tongue dare speak it. All mankind Look, with an anxious flutter of the heart, To see thee working out thy glorious doom. Then shall not with a lie upon the lies. To see thee working out thy glorious doom. Thou shalt not, with a lie upon thy lips, Forever prop up canning despoissms, And help to strengthen every lyrant's plea, By striving to make man's deep soul content. With a half-truth that feeds it with mere wind. God judgeth us by what wo know of right, Rather than what we preclice that is wrong Unknowingly; and thou shalt yet be bold. To stand before Him with a heart made clean By Joing that He tangitt thee how to presch. Thou yet shalt do thy holy creately yet, That little Mayflower, convoyed by the winds And the rude waters to our rocky shore, Shall scatter Freedom's seed throughout the we And all the nations of the earth shall come aughout the world, And all the nations of the earth shall come Singing to share the harvest-home of Truth. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

FIRST OF AUGUST. 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,
In the pride of his heart, shall God's image profes

It is Liberty's song that is ringing! Hark! loud comes the cry o'er the bounding set Freedom! boly Freedom! Freedom, our joy

Alas! that to-day, on Columbia's shore,
The groans of her slaves are resounding!
On plainare the South their rich life-blood they pour
O, freezen! blest freemen! your help they implore
It is Slavery's wait that is sounding!
Hark! loud somes the cry on the Southern gale,
Freedom! Death or Freedom! Freedom or Deatl

O, ye who are blest with fair Liberty's light,
With courage and hope all abounding.
With weapons of love be ye beld for she Right!
By the presching of truth part Oppression to flight!
Then, your altars triumphant currounding.
Loud, loud let the anthem of joy ring sut;
Freedom! holy Freedom! let all the world hear the shout!
O. J.

THE PLIGHT OF TIME.

THE FIGURE OF TIME.
Time speads away—away—away
No eagle through the skies of day,
No wind along the fille can flee,
So swiftly, or so smooth as he.
Like flery steed—from stage to stage
He bears us on—from youth to aga;
Then planges in the fearful sex
Of fathomicss Eternity.

NON-RESISTANCE

To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal. 34. Eccles-street, 22d Nov. 1843.

tianity, but we are satisfied it is a violation of set interests of man as a social and intelli-being. We deem all war criminal, because in life should be considered inviolable by ho-peings. We deem all war wrong, because it ductive of much misery and anhappiness, and istory of man clearly proves that it has ever a footish and limificient means of terminating the send attaining the objects in view, and we c in believing that the attention of the Reis-is every where being turned to the imaguity of ractice.

in all countries; we remain, gentlemen at ls, Respectfully yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.

JAMES HAUGHTON, of Dublin.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, M. P. AND THE OTHER MEM-BERS OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

THE ADDRESS OF THE GLASGOW ANTI-WAR SOCIETY.

SIE AND FELLOW-SUBJECTS—Ireland, for several years, has been to us in another character than as an Anti-War Society, an interesting object, where we rejoiced to see millions of all ranks and all denominations—under the Zuidance of the distinguished leader of the temperance reformation, Father Mathew—shandoning their peraicious indulgence in intoxicating drinks, and elevating themselves above such sensual gratifications to a higher scale of moral dignity. gence in innoversate series a practifications to a higher scale of moral dignity.

But it is to you, Sir, and to that portion of the inhabitants of Ireland, who, under you as their learning the series of the seri

inhabitants of fictand, who, under you are defined, are denominated. Repealers, it into we address ourselves at present, not because you are Rapaders, for into that subject we enter not, but as an Anti-WarSociety, opposed to all war and men-killing event to every warlike demonstration, we desire particularly to express to you, Sir, and to those who act with you our high admiration of the pacific stand you and they have taken; and to rejoice in the glorious exhibition you have presented to the world of the bloodless victory of moral over physical force.

Holding, as, we do, that it is a principle of the Christian religion that man has not, under any circumstances, a right to take away the life of man, we cannot be indifferent to your position, whether adopted from principle or expediency—we hope from principle—and we deplore that the government of the country, professing to be Christian—at any rate exacting annually from the people an immense sum of money, on pretence of teaching them something, which they denominate Christianity—should, on this occasion, when the people are, we believe, meeting peaceably to concert measures for obtaining what they conceive to be their rights, so far to mistake the principles of that holy religion and their own duty as a Christian government, as to send into Ireland thousands of armed men, the most likely means to provoke the people to disturbance, and thus to be ready, on a mament's notice, or on the least profocation, to alangther and destroy thousands of arms and children—their own countryme?!!!

And while, on the one hand, we hament that in the nineteenth century Christianity, is so grossly or so willfully misunderstood by one of the most enlightened governments of the carth—one which expends more than any or than all others on its propagation, and claiming too the character of paters and—that they should imagine they have a right to hire and train one part of their subjects to shoot, stab, and murder their fellow-men and women, and by such means coerce the survivors to subm

the bayonets, and bullets prepared for the people, or no avail.

This man-killing Christianity, however, we are grieved to know, is not peculiar to any lone government or religious denomination; but was engrafted of Constantine, and has ever since extensively, almost universally, prevailed among all government and denominations, and has, with the other vices practised by professing Christians, done more to my-mote infidelity than all its open teachers.

One such practical demonstration of the triumphant advantage of anti-war principles is worth a hundred theoretical peace conventions, if the parties are not true to their principles, and ready to honor them and condemn the opposite, wherever and by whomsever exemplified.

mer age.

If he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one graw before, be deemed a benefactor of his country, surely he who, by pacific measures, preserves the lives of his fellow-men, is much more the benefactor of his species than he who, by warlike means, contrives ackness to destroy them.

The Glasgow Anti-War Society, then, Sir, would desire most succeptly to encourage you, and all who

MISCELLANY.

le go to Ramantale to preach on two Sundays, said on l'hanksgiving day, which would come between. Hev. A Dumont Jones, who had been preaching there for some time, had been requested by the Barnestole Committee to supply their politifor a few weeks, by sending other persons, if he could not be there hisself; and it was at his request, as I supposed, and as Mr. Briggs supposed, that the latter engaged me to go. I went and preached one day; the attendance being rather thin in the moraing, but in the afternoon about as full as usual. In the effect, that on, Satorday, Mr. Jones, on, being informed that he had sent me to Barnestable, told him he had made a great missike; that he had expressly cautioned him against sending me, (Mr. Briggs had benestly understood him otherwise [;) that there was such a prejudice there against me that it would never do. Mr. Davis added, that Mr. Jones had written to him, that for the second Sunday of my engagement, he should send some one class. It seemed to be settled at once that I was not to preach there again. There was a quiet determination in Mr. Davis manner, which seemed to be settled at once that I was not to preach there again. There was a quiet determination in Mr. Davis manner, which seemed to the settled at once that I was not to preach there again. There was a quiet determination in Mr. Davis manner, which seemed to make the matter. I submitted it then saked Mr. Davis what was the ground of the prejusice against me. He said he supposed I must know that as well as he; that there had been an anti-slavery meeting here once, (if was a Peace meeting,) which I attended, and at which a colored man was present, and spoke, which had defended many. I told him i well remembered the meeting, and the fact of Fred-oric Douglass being there on terms of quality, but that, so simple was I, it had never occurred to me that one of the pregnite of the

DEAR SIR:

Dear Sir:

After each of the two interviews which I had with you in Barnstable, I felt that I had failed to say something which the extraordinary, circumstances in which I was placed called for from me. Indeed, when you called on me the second time, I was so unwell as to be dispanished from talking. What I failed then to say, justice to myself and to the truth demands that I should communicate own. Silbence on my part might imply that I acknowledged the justice of the prejudice against me that exists in your society, and that I feel self-reproached and blameworthy for the conduct which excited in your midst ac moch indignation. But certainly I am very far from feeling thus. The course that I then pursued, though without the least suspicion that any one could find in it occasion of offence, I should undestrainly pursue again in like circumstances, let it offend whom it might. Those who could be offended at it, put themselves in the wrong. They reveal most clearly what spirit they are of, and it is one with which the spirit of Jesus can have no sympathy, and upon which, in another world, if not the country of the co

bered the circumstance, I could have no doubt the honor them and condemn the opposite, wherever and by whomsoever compilied.

We entreat you, Sir, and all who act with yon, to persevere in the same peaceful course, and so disarm your adversaries, and give them no cause of offence or pretence of excess to resort to violence; and thus exemplify the truth and the power of the heavenly principles taught by the Divine Founder of Christianity—Love your enemies, "Resistance will, but overcome evil with good," and thus, as you have said that 'you do not account any revolution worth one drop of human blood," demonstrate that the changes required in the governments of the world may be more certainly and rationally effected by moral means than by physical force, and that physical force, even thousands of bayenets and bullet, are powerless arguments against a people determined to be quiet, and yet free—and not under any circumstances to resort to violence.

Your position, Sir, and that of your companions, contrast strongly and favorably for you with that or your adversaries. Tou, we apprehend, sought to obtain nothing by "Legal means. There were no objections made to the large meetings for temperance reform, and the Irish people, finding themselves improved by that change, were quietly meeting to devise means to improve the management of their political affairs, when the government, deeming fand and the proples and had not you, Sir, interposed in the people sind bad not you, Sir, interposed in the people with the poople with the poople

desire most sincerely to encourage you, and all who are with you, to persevere in the adoption of pacific measures. They are sure, in the end, to prevail; and basides, and above all, you are sure that to have the approbation of your own conscience and of God.

By order of the Glasgow Ant-War Society:

JOHN MURKAY, Chairman.

Glasgow, 15th Nov. 1843.

The Puntshment of Death.

We hear very little of late from the advocates of the sholition of the law making death the penalty for murder. The apitation of the question, if it has not been given over by those with whom it originated, has apparently died away, and the public mind seems to have settled down into a first conviction—from which, indeed, it was never greatly moved—from which, indeed, it was never greatly moved—from the first, indeed, it was never greatly moved—from the first, indeed, it was never greatly moved—from which, indeed, it was never greatly moved—from which provided the provided of the provided that the provided in the provided in

shall be diverced forever from the Unitarianism which can wink at, if not apologize for slavery and its manifold abominations; among the most strocious of which is the prejudice of color, or rather, it he prejudice of caste or condition; for the color is but an accidental badge of the degraded condition of being a chattle, and a badge that is, through the licentiousness inherent in the slave system, too fast becoming effaced to answer as a badge much longer. I place this prejudice amongst, the most atrocious things that belong to alvery, because it is that on which all its other atroctities and the system itself-rest for support and justification in the slaveholder's mind. It is a soft hillaby sung in the ear of bis conscience; it is a smooth pillow haid begeath his sometimes fevered head. That northern people, standing aloof, unimplicated, inpartial, Christians too, sy, females, refined, delicate, pure,—that such should have his holy horror, this touch-me-not antipathy to the poor victims of slavery,—does it not prove conclusively, that God never made them for any thing but wretched beasts of burden? I hope that the Untarianism which, either at the North or the South, can connive at, or apologise for slavery, or any of its juling abominations, may be speedily and forever cut off from the Unitarianism which, the house has prepared to the saving truth of God. I have never taken the name, though I adopt most of its prominent doctrines; but I love the great and good men who have illustrated its principles in their writings, and adorned them by their lives; and I would have those who feel anxious for its honor and its purity, to contend carriestly to separate it from all alliance with sin, and especially with that, most hateful and loathsome of all forms of sin,—chattel-alavery, and its adjunct inquities and pollutions.

Very respectfully yours.

From the Oberlin Evangelist. To the Renders of the Oberlin Evangelist.

case; so far as they are known to us.

We make in his behalf no apology; we ask none
from the community; we know of none that can be
made. He had our unwavering confidence, so far
as relates to his general integrity of character; he
has betrayed it festfolly. His heart we have not
known; but we cannot now account for his conduct, except on the admission of deep and world deprayity.

pravity.

We mourn his fall, but we have no mantle to thro We mourn his fall, but we nave to the control of th

istry.

Mr. Taylor, with the advice of brethren here, sur-renders himself to justice, and the law will doubtless take its rightsous course.

To us these disclosures were so unexpected and take its righteous course.

To us these disclosures were so unexpected and asturding, that for a time, we could not realize them as true, although the facts presented, and the subsequent confessions of Mr. Taylor rendered a doubt of the reality impossible. We had been, for a considerable time, painfully conscious that he was not the spiritual man that we once though him to be. One of our number, Prest Mahan, had often expressed the conviction, that his influence was greatly injurious to the Evangelist, and that without a great change in his spiritual state, (a change which we carnestly hoped for, he must be removed. Yet none of us suspected that what we saw, arose from what now appears. When the first shock of surprise and horror was over, then the steel entered our souls. We knew what grief was—grief for the cause of holiness, of moral reform, of the Sabsath, of the suffering ilave, of every good cause of which he had been the idvocate before the world, and which his dreadful all would so deeply wound. The remark of one of advocate before the world, and whitch his dreadful fall would so deeply wound. The remark of one of our sisters, the wife of our brother who is now in Boston, and whose presence and counced we so much need at this extremity, will, as well any other words we know of, express our feelings. This, she exclaimed, 'is affliction.' We can bury all our friends, and and she and a few months before followed a deer child to the grave.) we can bury all our friends, and not be afflicted. This, this is affliction.' But, bretheren, 'though perplexed, we are not in despair.' Zion lives. Her God and Saviour reigns. Truth, is the same eternal rock that it was before one of its armor bearers betrayed it. 'It is good both to hope, and patiently want for the salvation of the Lord. We anticipate the sorrow, dear betrheren, which these appalling announcements will occasion in you. In our own hearts we have realized it all. The blow has fallen. We bleed. You bleed, 'Christ has been wounded in the house of his friends,' While we remember you, will you not remember us, with social interest at a throne of grace?

been wounded in the house of ms. Insens. Whule we remember you, will you not remember us, with special interest at a throne of grace?
Yours in deep silliction in behalf of the Erangelist Association,
A. MAHAN,
H. COWLES,
J. A. THOME,
G. WHIPPLE.

There is a man living near Greenville, S. C. which has reached the advanced age of 136. At the time of Braddock's deafeat, he was 45 years of age.

The Extraordinary Female Thief, Mrs. Harri Smith—Whose name, in connexion with the recei astonishing case of larcenies in this town, has a quired a painful notoricity, was arrested on Tuesda and brought before a magistrate. She pleaded guit and was discharged on bail in the sum of \$700 for he appearance before the criminal court in Januar.

movement. In that metropolis, the snorm sum of £12,000 was collected in one day tow till League s new fund of £10,000. Most of the tributors to the fund have doubled their subscript in the state of the fund have doubled their subscript in the state of the saw movement. The free traders, it must be suffered to the saw movement. The free traders, it must be suffered to the saw movement of the saw movement. The free traders, it must be suffered to the saw movement. The free traders, it must be suffered to the saw movement. The free traders is the same sum of £10,000 to \$1.000 to \$1.

The revenue of taxes of the Island of Cuba round numbers, is about \$12,000,000; \$2,500,000 whitch go to support the army, \$1,500,000 to may, \$2,000,000 for the civil functionaries, \$6,000,000 are sent to Spain.

the performances were over and the house was close la groping about in the dark, he fell over in the pi sixty feet, striking a chandeller in his fell, without se riously injuring his cranium.

A man at Utica (N. Y.) has been agrested on the charge of whipping his son to death last summer, and then killing another youth, who was a spectator, lest he should become a witness.

The plough used on the Eastern railroad, to clea the track-of snow, runs on wheels, and weighs si tons!

A young Quakerers was lately married in Philadel-phia, and her bridal dress consisted of woven glass and satin, which was imported from France, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars!

Sizes Trade.—Advices at Boston from Balin to October 4, gate that the slave trade is carried on there to a greater extent than at any other port in South America.—The letter further states, that a schooner belonging to an Englishman, artived there a few day, before, with a cargo of 350 slaves, all of whom wert immediately sent far into the interior.

It is said that M. Archerau, of Paris, has invented a galvanic light, which, inclosed in a glass tube about 12 inches in simueter, is equivalent to about 20 of the ordinary gas lamps !

It is reported that Dr. Swith, the Texan Charge of Affairs at I France, has addressed a communication to Lord Aberdeen, informing him that Texas will not for a moment enterain any proposition for the aboli-tion of slavery in Texas.

It is found that to evade the law against free negro-soming into the State of Louisiana, some who arriv coming into the State of Louisiana, some w on board steamboats, and who are actually sume to be slaver.

AOTONY AIT-NO.EL LOOK AT THE

UNPRECEDENTED!!

F. WEERLY BAY STATE DEMOC ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

NOTICE.

LIGHT AND TRUTH.

THE publishing Committee of this are
announce, that they have called in
Mr. James Scott, and have issued a prospethey have placed in the hands of different hey have placed in the hands of different indu-ted by are willing to advance the interests of the B. F. ROBERT Cor. Sec. of Pal. C.

Light and Truth.

DENTAL SURGERY Dr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Death

RESPECTFULLY informs the city and strangers visiting the city need of the operations of a Dentis found at his office, corner of Wash

RESPIRATORS,

OR BREATH AND BODY-WARMING
STRUMENTS.

ENGLISH and American Respirators, the
made under the direction of Dr. H. I. Bown

THE TRICOPHEROUS

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND ow acknowledged by the

GENTEEL BOARDING FOR RESPECTABLE COLORED SI HENRY FOREMAN,

No. 157 Ass. STREET, Bostos

RESPECTFULLY informs his scalang to
and the public, that his old stand is conduction

and the public, that his old many he will use his

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

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