on S. C.



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSE TTS.]

THE LIBERATOR

VOL. V.

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JAMES AND KNAPP.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

used to pre anoth, aways poyanos la era and communications must be post paid, operative, in order to shield us from the sitions of our enemies.—Those, there of releters to be taken from the Post Office, carefult to pay their one supare, or a space hand breadth, will be inserted one month less than a square 75 cts.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

MR. GARRISON'S POLICY,

Whe can deduct, is, to identify his cause with
the case of civil liberty, by making it necessary
the case of civil liberty, by making it necessary
the would defend civil liberty to defend
ian ad his meetings. He wishes to put all good
citizes under the necessity of choosing between
ian act the mob; believing that, in such case,
they all be an his aide. It is, therefore, his setcled policy, to provoke mob as much all the control of the control
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n is certainly smith.
All good men must join to put them lolitionists,—Garrison, Thompson and be defended against unlawful violence, t may. Every good man must be on so far as to defend them against mobs. fat of it or liberty is dead. Every good it.

by will. In good one of covered.

So far, we believe that his plan will be successful. Mose must and will be put down; and if how who are not his friends will not do it, men will become his friends out of hatred to mobs, till head his friends are strong enough to put down any thing. And that is just what he wanted fruit what he is trying to built, if those who disk his dourse encourage mobs,—even by their fisces.

not the unprincipled think that the mob can possibly succeed. The country is not nough for that, and will not suffer it.—Bos-tcorder.

WE TOLD YOU SO!!

WE TOLD YOU SO!!

Afer days since we were at Charleston, enring the hospitality of our southern betheren,
whe has subject of mortive contents we see the
to the subject of mortive conversation at the tatatable of the conversation at the tatatable of their northern allies on the subject,
the we assured them that in the event of popumitterference becoming necessary in this quartickey would at one be astisfied that we of the
toth, would go as far and make as great sacrifiatt by and sown the scounderly gang of finantics
of assassine as would themselves.

Brothers of the south—of one common family!

Absurrousers. About a year with the anount of American talest and ce which could be brought to bear upon and those directly concerned therein, they de brazen-faced Englishman named Sturass thought among a certain class, that a mountain the statest hearts could not withstand such a reguments—such be witching eloquence wild command. And when to these rare stations, were added the virtues of an I him, become a convert to this dectrine! However, a convert to this dectrine!

SLAVERY.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

of this

of the persecutors of the eloquent and distinguished individual whose name stands at the head of this article. Malgrilly seems completely, the standard of the stream of the standard of the stream of the standard of the stream completely, and meanness has transacted tistelf, in its attempts to belittle, him, and detract from his merits. Garrison, Oost, Ludiow, the Tappans, and others, have all in their turn received a very liberal share of abuse; but on the devoted head of Gregories, has ported out it whole vial of wrath, insomuch that all the other prominent champions of freedon seem for the moment to have been almost forgotten. Here the inquiry very attempts a neighbor of the mement to have been almost forgotten. Here the inquiry very attempt arises, Why is the six whole vial of wrath, insomuch that all the other prominent champions of freedon seem for the moment to have been almost forgotten. Here the inquiry very attempts a neighbor of the mean of the property of the standard in front. Of the worthy hoat who are bat thing for the rights of man, where the shates the enemy fif thick and fest, an honor to the country that seath his hitter, and an ornament to his manufacture and the standard of t

THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

REWARD FOR ARTHUR TAPPAN. An advertisement appears in the Louisiana ournal of the 15th ult. in which the Committee of Vigilance, for the parish of East Feliciana, offer a tward of fifth thousand dollars for Arthur Tappan.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Garrison,—When the British troops first anded in Boston, the soldiers took occasion to in-errupt the "Boston Boys" in their coasting down he common. Indignant at such intrusion, they waited upon the commanding officer with a formal

Notice having been given from the pulpit on the Sabbath, at the close of the afternoon service, that an Anti-Stavery address would be given in the evening, the house was different and the evening, the house was different and the evening the house was different and the same and

At a incesting of the control of the

which have so ofte

Society, amounting to dollars. mination of the meeting,

nity, one if the same, such accounting town, a doubt that the recent shameful profite the Boston gentlemen, have very made our cause in the country. As Aboherefore, we certainly may claim the citing a disinterested part, in condemntand severally commung the rioters, such as devery commung the rioters, such as the cause of the oppressed, G. C. BURLEIGH.

CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN—EXPLANATION. The editor of the Christian Watchman is out

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA

I have long derinhed both fined bosp that when even cons., a suggested by the Colts, sight both pelled in the anticipation of their conditions of the control of the contro

THE LIBERATOR.

If continue the supposed is a few claims the second of approximation of the supposed is a few claims of a principles and an interpretation of the supposed is a few claims of

means to do hi to judge harsh cult emergenc tempted to put. The writer the first place the mob, from the Mayor excence, for some call for the n holding public conclude, that desire obvious except the control of the c persuade the a and thus affor ought to have aware of the fi if the abolition of the excited fend the right

fend the right life.

Mr. Lyman man of the p regret that he ful occasion; ful occasion; other person; favor of mobs such a meetin state of efferv lawless violen to me most ur Lyman, whom
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In regard
Garrison's do

been proper f efforts to dete efforts to dete But I cannot favor of mobs I approved, un lows, it should removed by t Hancock I Mayor, betwee assembling, s it. Hancock of the call for the ladies she pearances der of the city, to have lined to the company to the company

Here it seems
I do not know
which author
force, becaus
ing there is s to require a n ticipation of t had made suc be sufficient t Was he boun the spot, soon mult, with the force which he for the emerge The conductarged as put does Hancoo

Mayor's con charge? Of dialogue, wh ence from th A more unfa corresponder ed of. The ed of. The tempt by wo fessedly nev for any offer tell what h conduct, he witness be l the mode in

Mayor.

Perhaps I answer to the us examine and see if it with the mo with the mc
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and bids defiance to ; and if, for a mo-ed, it rises like An-Like the children of icted, the more we et, the truth of which persecution always igns to crush; and icquainted with the tequainted with clubs are with clubs are recollected the ww I say unto yee, let them alone. If come to naught; but rthrow it? Whethhe form, or in define. Our fathern same. Our fathern

he form, or in def-same. Our fathers y legal persecution, y legal persecution, ng in the city of Bos-ng in the city of Bos-ng in the city of Bos-ng in the city of Bos-ristison, who was at-lemned to death, he 'If you have power which I do question, which I do question, more take Oustwhich I do question, more take Quakers' nk to weary out the the lives of his ser-by it? For the last eddra) here are fire' ou have power to take se up the same prin-vants, and send them you may have tors your portion. For ked, saith my God.' as verified. He was he would leave the cturn. Mark his anthe would leave the cturn. Mark his en-the original: 'I, the leave this jurisdic-lever shall come back arning by sad s only increased their pen their prison doors, nore on pain of death nore on pain of death
ing stripped two of
l Judith Brown, naked
e tail of a cart, and
the town of Boston.
in the 17th century,
aw. But now, in the
le,' and 'orderly,' and
Boston met by thos-

to of all law, to put a sysical force, and with I and carried by storm 30 ladies. Who of us I and carried by st 30 ladies. Who c age of the poet? ng or two, van; couted them,

and had he been in should we have of his cin. In the absence, let him of the N. Y. tors, sing in chorus:

at an acknowledgmen at an acknowledgment it an acknowledgment it is virtually saying, tionists stand on the pield of argument we as we utterly despair by legislative enactions, we are obliged, to what is perhaps wrong nder peculiar circumstifiable, viz. rise in a arguments of brick, arguments of brick

assembled in reality abolitionism, making n and Thompson only angodly designs? I incarcerated for safe incarcerated for sate ingan, of Baltimore, to mob, he was told by to protect him. He on for safe keeping, ie jail, and murdered e your safety to the jail, and not to the energy of the city he energy of the city f this city, been May-s of the next morning d a different tale from columns. But, sted to hear that in all politionists, they have ir principles of non-The weapons of eur hir principles of non-The weapons of eur mighty through God, g holds. May all of rents, wield our moral efficiency than ever, en the inscription on jail be, according to

J. COFFIN. , Chatham & Wilson.

HE MAYOR.

of pain and regret, an signed HANGOCK, in r. Lyman, the Mayor operator with the mob and makes a show of and makes a show of that his accusation. nor the apologist of hat he was as sincerc-tor in a sany man in o object. If he com-basion, it is just that but with the kindners to every man a lo

means to do his daty. To those who are disposed to judge harshly of his conduct in a new and difficult emergency, I would say, have you ever attempted to put down a mob yourselves? The writer of the piace referred to, argues, in the first piace, that the Mayor was accessary to the mob, from his previous conduct. He says that the Mayor exerted all his private personal influence, it some time previous to Homes. Palmer's all for the mob, to dissuade sholitonists from holding phits meetings. Is if fair from this conclude, that the Mayor wished for mobe? His desire obviously was the very reverse, that is, to presuade the abolitionists to forego their meetings, and thus afford no excuse for mobs. The writer ought to have added in this connection, if he was seare of the fact, that Mr. Lyman has always said, if the abolitionists hobe to have meetings, in spite of the excited state of public feeling, he would defend the right of free discussion at the peril of his life.

Mr. Lyman's next offence is, that he was Chair-man of the pro-starrey Faneuil Hall Meeting. I regret that he should have aided on that disgrides-ial occasion; but I can not aware that he or any other person who addressed that assembly, was in favor of mobs. Now, although the tendence of Mr. Lyman's next offence is, that he was Chairother person who authersout assembly as favor of mobs. Now, although the tendency of such a meeting, when the public mind was in a state of efferrescence, was probably to encourage lawless violence against abolitionists, yet it seems me most uncharitable to charge men, like Mr. Lyman, whom we know to have been aways op-posed to such violence, with a design to promote it, without some more direct evidence to substan-tate the charge.

In regard to the gallows erected before Mr.

In regard to the gatiows erected serior air. Gaption's door, "it would, it seems to me, have been groper for the city government to have made efforts by detect the offenders who placed it there! But Leanhot say that the city authorities were in free of mobs, because they might think the course 1 approred, unnecessary or inexpedient. The gal-lows, it should be recollected, was very promptly

lows, it should be recollected, was very promptly removed by the city officers.

H.xecox next contends that the conduct of the Mayor, between the direct call for the mob and its assembling, shows him to have been accessary to it. H.xecox contends that when the Mayor knew of the call for violence, he was bound to say that the ladies should have their meeting, and if appearances demanded, he was bound, by the laws of the city, to have called out the military, and to have lined the streets with Bayonets and cannon. Hereit seems to me, H.xacox is allogether wrong. Id not know whether there is any law of the city which authorizes the Mayor to assemble a military. I do not know whether there is any law of the city which authorizes the Mayor to assemble a military force, because a mob is anticipated. But supposing there is such a law, the occasion did not separate the model of the meeting. The Mayor, I believe, had made such arrangement is set be thought would be sufficient to quell the rick; if any should arise. Was he bound to do more? He was promptly on the spot, soon after the commencement of the tumel, with the GIV Marshal and Constables. a force which he probably supposed was sufficient for the emergency.

for the emergency.

The conduct of the Mayor during the mob, is The conduct of the Mayor during the mos, is charged as proof of his being accessary to it. But does HANCOCK give us any detailed account of the Mayor's conduct at this time in support of the charge? Oh no. He offers a long timaginary dialogue, which he says he thinks is a just inference from the Mayor's conduct during this period. exce from the Mayor's conduct during this period. A more unfair course than that adopted by your correspondent could scarcely have been conceiv-ed of. The Mayor is held up to ridicule and con-tempt by words put into his mouth which he con-fessedly never uttered. Suppose a man on trial for any offence, and a witness should undertake to tell what, he thinks, judging from the prisoner's conduct, he might have said. World such a witness'be listened to for a moment? Yet this in ed to for a moment? Yet this is mode in which Hancock proposes to try the

Mayor.

Perhaps I might conclude without any farther answer to this branch of the accusation. But let us examine the real course of the Mayor's conduct, and see if it affords any proof of his co-operating

with the mob.

He urged the ladies to retire. Whether this was the most judicious course or not, I shall not stop to inquire. I believe many abolitionists think

stop to inquire. I believe many abolitionists think it was right for the Indies to guit the room. If certainly affords no reason for doubting the Mayor's good faith, that he recommended this course.
The Mayor, with his officers, certainly cleared the building of the rioters, and defended its entance, afterwards, for a long time, against repeated and violent assaults. He thus protected Mr. Garrison's life, and the property of the Society, and so far seems to me to deserve commendation.

this course might pacify the mob, and tend to prevate the course of the

minded, self-derviced, and disinterested martyr, this services. Ay, he is the favored recipient of thrust aside the profered support of the powerful his master's surey—Pleacable tyrant: Good soul; the many of the profession of the provided in the state of the profession of the provided in the presence ferred sooner to return to the stades of private that tolerates the image of God in his presence file, than to go into Congress on the Anti-Slavery that attaches the sixve to his master, backed by ticket. This, indeed, deserved honorable mention before the citizens of Baston. What a wide field of ambition was here spread before him! Here was a unsater-stroke of policy presented to his university of the profession of the state to the same as the state of the state o tance, afterwards, for a long time, against repeated and violent assaults. He this protected Mr. Garnison's life, and the property of the Society family of the same of the property of the Society family. The society is gin. But I will not, for a moment, justify the Mayor in I will not, for a moment, justify the Mayor in I will not, for a moment, justify the Mayor in I will not, for a moment, justify the Mayor in I will not, for a moment, justify the Mayor in I will not, for a moment, justify the Mayor in I will not work in the will be society's sign. But lawr no doubt he acted housestly, in the hope that this course might pacify the mole, and tend to prevent further outrage. For such an error of judgment, it access to me most cunch airthable to charge ment, it access to me most cunch airthable to charge with the mole. The Mayor has been very most blamed for not have been very most blamed for not taking the course for suppressing the riot, which is directed by a recent statute. I know not what is directed by a recent statute. I know not what is directed by a recent statute. I know not what is directed by a recent statute. I know not what is directed by a recent statute. I know not what is directed by a recent statute. I know not what has motive was for this neglect of duty. I certain by shall not attempt to justify it. Yet taking the whole of his conduct on the occasion into view, and knowing that he was in fact using exertions to oppose and disperse the mole, it seems to be abstracted to contend that he could feel any sympathy with a lawless rabble who were endeavoring to protest he is subtority.

In the inagriary dislogue, Haxcock most undirected proved to pursue him. The charge is wholly goundless.

When Sheriff Parkman stated to the molitude that could not find that the videous the work of the suppose of dispersed by those who saw Mr. Garrison accept out of the widow, that he will be could not find Mr. Garrison in the building, and thus induced the crowd to pursue him. The charge is wholly goundless.

When S

dition, I am confident, was given by the Mayor or Shoriff Parkman, that Mr. Garrison lad escaped from the building.

The conduct of the Mayor, after Mr. Garrison was brought to his office, seems to have been divident to the Mayor and the main prompt and judicious. I should have preferred that Mr. Garrison should have been sent out of two, mather than to the just Batte grand object of saving Mr. Garrison was successfully recomplished. The Mayor is charged by Hancoca, with false imprisonment of Mr. Garrison. But I believe Mr. Garrison was successfully associated by an antient of the victim pictures his shricking wife rising from the bed of alchese to faint upon her complished. The Mayor is charged by Hancoca, with false imprisonment of Mr. Garrison. But I believe Mr. Garrison were voluntarily to the jail.

The conduct of the Mayor since the mole is next arraigned. He is blamed from the subject of the subject o

ing were chered unto temping sum on one slund of the sum of the su

And does not the ruthless slave-owner, when he manacles the limbs of his brother, and enforces obsoletione by stripes, brave the opinion of an indignant world? He braves public opinion, not by crying out on behilf of those who have none to help them; not by rearing the standard of liberty and enforcing the precepts of love and mercy; not by standing between the knotted scourge and the hopeless victim; but by deads of cruelty and wrong, that make the cheek of Mercy turn plac—by revenging on the defenceless slave all attempts to open his own eyes to the wickdeness of his conduct—and, lastly, by darkening every avenue by which intelligence may dawn upon the immortal soul of his fellow—by wresting the percentage of the decent of his conduct of his index! This is braving public opinion with a vengeance! This is waging was gained that mean nature, under the black banner.

But we have no right to interfere with the 'do-inestic concerns' of southern elsevholders! Our masters would have done well to enforce their precept by example. Call ye not, ye mockers of human agony, call ye not the tearing of the scream-ing babe from the breast of its frantic mother— the rending asunder every tie of natural and con-jugal affection—the banishing of every book from the negro's humble fireside—the withholding of your consent to marriace, necessary to the handby the negro's humble fireside—the withholding of your consent to marriage, necessary to the happiness of the parties—the prestitution of another's write to your unprincipled desires—call you not these things interference with 'donnette concerns?' Is not this a violation of claims which gold has not purchased—a burnting asunder of bands which tyramy has not riveted? Is not this an interference with rights of no conventional or insaging-vigin? Ay, it is trampling upon laws, rights, and claims, which have existed since the creation of the world, and which have their foundation in the first principles of Truth, Justice, and common humanity.

nanity.

The South might as well be convinced, first a The South might as well be convinced, first as inst, that she must relinquish her alaxes, in spite of the howings of Lynch's murderious band, and the yelpings of Northern blood-hounds. The country cannot long remain blind to her deep sin-fulness, and the South will yet look back with horror upon her present degraded condition. Light will force its way—their conseiences will be as roussed, and they will wash their hands from the

will force its way—their conseiences will be aroused, and they will wash their hands from the
fool stain in which they now pretend to glory.

And we, my friends, I trust we are notatchild's
play. We have not come out from the world, followed by the dragon of popular hate into the wilderness, to see a reed shaken by the wind! No
derness, to see a reed shaken by the wind! No
forces, to see a reed shaken by the wind! No
The Society next proceeded to the choice of ofthe sun of liberty is struggling through the
Egyptian darkness of our land. The Spirit
of Truth is travering it up and down like a tempeat,
and the rattling and crackling of his chariot
wheels amongst the dry bones may be head from
one end of the country to the other. Follow up
the advantage—the monster is signtated—give his
time—to take breath, but poise well your javelins—let the slogen cry be—God and Liberty! and
lins—let the slogen cry be—God and Liberty! and
line—let the slogen cry be a slogen cry be a

and the rattling and crackling of his chariot wheels amongst the dry bones may be heard from one end of the country to the other. Follow up the advantage—the monster is agrated—give him not time to take breath, but poise well your jave lime.—It we also gone roy be—God and Liberty! and lime.—Let the alogoner or be—God and Liberty! and lime.—The him to time to take breath, but poise well your jave lime.—It was a signal of the country because of the outrageous attempts which have been made to prevent its being held. We trust our fellow citizens, the honorable was to pave our way to popularity and office. We know no man in this struggle—the sum of Truth binds our cyes to wordly objects. We would not deceive our adversaries, even for their own good. If they will beed our warnings and entreaties, they must do it with their eyes open. We tell them plainly, that the total externimation of alectry is our object. It is the only sent gone in the lord, known in the lord our warnings in the land, we shall not cease to plead for his enlargement. These are the only torms upon which our silence is to be purchased; and if we perish for the support of our testimony, our last accents will be breathed in asserting the rights of our colored brethren, until the fading tones of our voices mingle with our funeral knell.

With my best wishes for yourself and the illustions stranger, I temain

With my best wishes for yourself and the illus-With my bees
rious stranger, I remain
Your faithful friend,
WILLIAM COMSTOCK.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1835. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOSTON FE-

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOSTON FE-MALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
We are happy to inform the lovers of liberty and the public generally, that after two unsuccess-ful attempts, the Boston Female Anti-Slavery So-ciety have succeeded in holding their annual meet-ing. In pursuance of the following invitation, they met at the house of Fancts Jackson, Esq. Hollis-street, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 19th, Hollis-street, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 19th at 3 o'clock.

To the Ladies of the Boston Female Anti-Sla

at 3 o'clock.

"To the Ladies of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society:
Having with deep regret and mortification observed the manner your Society has been treated by a portion of the community, and especially by some of our public journals—and approving as I, and the second of the property of the second of the property of the second of the purpose of holding your annual meeting of for any other meeting.

Such accommodations as I have are at your service; and I assure you it would afford me great pleasure to extend this slight testimony of my regard for a Society, whose objects are second to mose other in this year, the second to see the second to second to see the second to see the second to see the second to second to see the second to see the second to see the second to second

tion.

The number of ladies present was over a hundred and thirty, among whom were the highly distinguished Miss Herriet Martinew, and her very intelligent companion, Miss Jeffrey, from England, 18 and Mrs. Thompson, the wife of our inestinable fellow laborer, George Thompson.

CHAL V. CAPLES, M. H. SCHLERY, Prom. CHAL V. CAPLES, M. Services, Nov. 30.

Think of our country's form;

all dismal with Albe treats.

All dismal with Albe treats.

All dismal with Albe treats.

The property of the delines of the last meeting, and the same the Record of the delines of the last meeting, and the 21st of October, read by the Secretary, Miss & Y. Ball, and was indeed the record of our city's shame, preserving the conversation which passed between the President of the place of the most of the most of the same prepared and read, should be added to the record of the last meeting, which was done by a unanimous vote. by a unanimous vote.

Next was read the Secretary's Annual Report

Next was read the Secretary's Annual Report—
a very neat and valuable document—and then the Report of the Treasurer.

Mrs. Chapman, the Secretary of Foreign Correspondence, then read a letter which she had, by order of the Society, addressed to the Ladies in England, and another to the Dutchess de Broglie, in France. Both of them were worthy their subject and their destination.

The Secretary of Domestic Correspondence, Miss Anne Weston, afterwards road a highly inversiting and spirited letter from Mrs. D. L. Child, and another from the Female Anti-Slavery Society of New-York.

Some account was then given by several ladies, who are engaged in soliciting subscriptions to the

y of New-York.

Some account was then given by several ladies, who are engaged in soliciting subscriptions to the Petition to Congress, of the effort they have made and their various success.

At this period of the proceedings, Miss Martineau rose with great dignity and simplicity of manner, and said, 'I have been requested by a friend present to say something—if only a word—to express my sympathy in the objects of this meeting. I had supposed, that my presence here would be understood as showing my sympathy with you. But as I am requested to speak, I will tasy what I have said through the whole South, in every family where I have been, that I consider Slavery as inconsistent with the Law of God, and as incongatible with the course of his Providence. I should certainly say no less at the North than at the South concerning this utter abomination—and I now declare that in your principles I fully agree.'

postage—be is welcome to it.

to Garrison!

you damd. Scoundral to say that Thompson is a decent man you well know that he is an unhangd. rascal and if it had not been for his damd. hipocritary you and others would have found it out before your race is short you may depend and if you make any fatter; novements relating to Abolitonists are fatter, but have been a fatter of the start of the sta

jail—young TAR & FEATHERS.

Mr. George Thompson's Character. A statement has been prepared, under the direction of the Massacchusetts Anti-Slavery Society, relative mong us have so fully revealed to ourselves and the world the truly alarming state of our country, and whose name will be had in grateful remembrance by thousands who have witnessed his distressed, untiring devotion to the cause of the oppressed, and whose eloquonce, poured out in a proposal service of the oppressed, and whose eloquonce, poured out in a honest opposition to the truth, from which, a never all the properties of the truth, from which, a never still kept flowing too. The nee, and flowed and still kept flowing too. The nee, and flowed and still kept flowing to. The statement will be published in our next.

The publication of the letter from a Mr. Holbrook, of Virginia, to Mr. May, with the copious notes in answer, has been unavoidably postponed until to-day, because of the unnual press of other matter. We commend the whole article to the perusal of our readers.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

It will be precived that we have devoted a large position of our paper to the use of our aumerous correspondent, even to the total arcticulon of our own articles. The total products of our own articles, which is contrastly segmenting. It is not possible for a to give publicity to them all—and such as may not appear will be suppressed, not because they are not tank.

IT The gentleman, who kindly exchanged coats with Mr. Garrison in prison, will oblige Mr. G. by leaving his wallet and letters which he forgot to take out of the pocket of the borrowed coat, at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 46, Washington-street.

NOTICE

HYMN FOR THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

37 JAMES MOSTCOMENT.

ADES, ages have departed.

Since the first dark vessel bone
Afric's children, broken-bearred,
To the Carribeas shore,
She like Rechel,
Weeping, for they were no more.

Weeping, for they were no more.

Hillions, millions have been slaughtere.
In the fight and on the deep,

Millions, millions more have watered,

With such (tears as captives weep,

Fields of travail,

Where their bones till judgment sleep.

Mercy, mercy, vainly pleading,
Rent her garments, smote her bret
Till a voice from heaven proceeding,
Gladdened all the glostny West:
'Come, ye weary,
'Come, and I will give you rest.'

Satan, Satan beard and trembled, And upstarting from his throne, Bands of Belül's sond assembled, Fired with rancour all his own, Madly swearing, 'Christ to slaves shall not be known

Tidings, tidings of salvation,
Britons rose with one accord,
Swept the plague-spot from our nat
Negroes to their rights restored;
Slaves no longer—
Freemen, freemen of the Lord.

THE DYING BOY.

It must be sweet, in childhood, to give back
The spirit to its maker: ere the beart
Has grown familiar with the pain
Has grown familiar with the Has grown
Has grown familiar with the Has grown
Has grown boy
Has grown familiar with Has grown
Has grown familiar with the grown familiar with Has grown
Has grown familiar with the grown
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Has grown familiar with the grown familiar with the grown
Has grown familiar with the grown familiar with the

' Mother—I'm dying now! ere's a deep suffocation in my breast if some heavy hand my bosom presse And on my brow

And on my crow

I feel the cold sweat stand:

My lips grow dry and tremulous, and my breath
Comes feebly my. Oht (ell me, is this death?
Mother; your hand—
Here—By it on my wasts,
And place the other thus beneath my head,
And easy remother; asy, when I am dead,
Shall I be missed?

Never beside your knee, Shall I kneel down again at night to pray; Nor with the morning wake and sing the lay You taught to me.

Oh! at the time of prayer,
When you look round and see a vacant seat,
You will not wait then for my coming feetyYou'll miss me there.

Father—I'm going home!
To the good home you spoke of—that blest land,
Where it is one bright summer always, and

I must be happy then:

From pain and death you say I shall be free,
That sickness never enters there, and we
Shall meet again.

Brother—the little spot
1 used to call my garden, where long hours
We've stayed to watch the budding things, and i
Forget it not!

Plant there some box or pine,

Something that lives in winter, and will be
A verdant offering to my memory,
And call it mine!

Sister—my young rose tree,

That all the spring has been my pleasant care,
Just putting forth its leaves, so green and fair,
I give to thee!

And when its roses bloom,

I shall be gone away, my short life done;
But will you not bestow a single one
Upon my tomb?

Now, mother, sing the tune
You sung last night; I'm weary and must sleep.
Who was it called my name? Nay, do not weep,
You'll all come soon!

Morang upread over earth her rosy wings, And that meek suffere, cald and ivory pale, Lay on his couch adees. The gentle air Came through the open window, freighted with The sarroy don's of the early spring.— He bresithed it not; the laugh of passers by, Jarred like a direct in some meanful tune, all a werried on his simulers. He was dead.

STANZAS

STANZAS

ON THE DEATH OF A DAUGHTER.

She came—the child of many a prayer— Like a precious, peerless gem;

And she glowd awhile like a ruby rose
In a regal diadem.

But the light of the gem was soon o'ercast:
It was too giorious far to last.

She came like an iris upon the breast Of the swelling ocean afar; Like morn upon a mountain-crest, Or the light of a new-born star; But the tempest o'er her i adiance pas It was all too glorious far to last.

Il was autoo gionosi far to inst.

She came like a rose on the streamlet's
When the winter storms are gone,
Whose odorous leaves in crimson pride
Expand to their parent sun;
But she perished by an untimely blast;
She was all too beauteous far te last.

From verdant fields and from cloudiess :
And from ever-blooming bowers,
She came like a bird of paradise
To this stormy land of ours;
But her plumage was strewn upon the b
It was all too gorgeous far to last.

Her voice was the limpid water's gush
To the parched pilgrim's ear;
Her cheek was the dawning's chastene
To that pilgrim lorn and drear:—
That cheek is was, that voice is mute,
That rivall'd an angel's face and inte.

That irval'd an angel's face and lote. Her mind was pure as the morning dew That bathes the opening flowers, Or the cloudlet tinged with a sunny base. That descends in balmy showers; That mind shah sour'd from our vision d To mingle with the obserabim.

MISCELLABNOUS AND MORAL

Via., gentlemen, are the paratises of carrights, the control of the control and by the control of the c

severy citzen, extends equally to religious and political topics, and it is impossible to conceive any
subject which we may not constitutionally discuss.
The right is sexred, and no individuals years
the right is sexred, and no individuals years
the right of the religious and the contracter, have an
equal and undoubted right to publish their sentipoliticians of every mane and character, have an
equal and undoubted right to publish their sentities are the only judges, and Courts and Juries are in the
first instance the only judges, and Courts and Juries are in the
first instance the only judges, and Courts and Juries are the only
invested to the right of the press,
the sent of the right of the press,
that might be passed to abridge, or the press,
or to shield any one subject from discussion, would
be utterly null and void; and it would be the duty
of every good citzen, or every genuine republican, to resist, with energy and decision, so palpale a violation of the Constitution, so audacious
an unity of the contraction of the constitution, so audacious
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an or the contraction of the constitution, so audacious
an original o out the forms but in utter contempt and defance of law. Hence it is, gentlemen, that the Court feels it incumbent on them to exhort you to exercise unusual vigilance at the present time, in presenting every case of illegal assumption of power and every interference with the gast you who would be a supple of the contract of the contr

fence.
You are, therefore, gentlemen, specially charged to inquire into this alleged conspiracy, and if tour it existed, to present the conspirators. No man in society is safe, when self elected tribunals are permitted with impunity to nsurp the perogatives of instituted authorities, and libthe procedure of matitude with importance and execu-larly procedure of matitude authorities, and illustry and republicanism are but empty names, if the protection of law is to be denied to the poor, the despised, or even the vicious; and if freedom of speech means only the right of speaking what the lawless and violent may please must check the first approaches to tyranty, whether clotched in the robes of office, or masked under the form of popular feelings.

can be supported only by illegal means.

MR. O'CONNELL. AND THE HOUSE OF It is a consistent of the text of the tex

at Existence, the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, has come out with 'the evidence' to substantiate the charge some time and the commercial Advertiser, has come out with 'the evidence' to substantiate the charge some time and the commercial that 'the commercial tha

Arbur Tappan & Co., in their letter requesting the publication of the anti-alavery expose, say:

'Thus far our business has been increasing. We have never sold so many goods in one years we sold the year ending Gottle, as since that period, nor so many in the sound to the period, nor so may mount in each in the months of July and August as the present year.'

Concord Presson.

It is said that Mr. Garrison has been compelled to give up the lease of the Anti-Slavery Rooma. The Richmond Whig will please to observe that we are going on very well now. That paper said we would trample on all our laws and hang a thousand somb. Let it, wait patiently. The good people are fast getting in the humor to do any thing the South shall require. We beg them to be merciful, and not ask us to hang more than ten day. Mobs and hanging are rather expensive amusements.—Boston Dauly Advocate.

Another negro has been apprehended in Livingston, (Miss.) on a charge of having been active in the insurrections at that place. He was sentenced to be hanged the same evening—and the sentence was executed.

in the insurrection at that place. He was sentenced to be hanged the same evening—and the sentence was executed.

Daving Owarga. We learn that on Tuesday evening last a most daring outrage was committed upon a young lady, rending in the family off Rev. Joseph Driver, in Circus street. From high Driver was the control of the control of

Seduction and Steicids. A young woman of much personal beauty, named Sunan Dillson, aged about 17 years, who had been turned from her father's door for having become the victim of a seducer, destroyed hereid in Saturday, versing last, and corrosive sublimate, which the placed on an upple, and atc. She died within ten minutes after taking the poison. The spectucle at the inquest is represented as having been and indeed, the father was bridged to the deeper and bridge of the deeper and the deeper and the state of th

"The Times." We find, under his head, in the last Knickerbocker, and realtent as the general parts of the country, and realtent as the general parts of the country, and realtent as the great parts of the country, which have taken place in distinct parts of the country, which have taken place in distinct parts of the country, which have taken places are supported by the country of the country, the tense by the country of the country, the tense by the country of the co

THE REWARD.

The New Orleans papers contain the following socies and adverter from the Louisians Journal.

The following has been handed to us by the censultate of vigilance of the Farish of East Pictions, for particular, "FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS The Above reason REWARD.

The above reason of REWARD.

The above recognitive of the Parish of East Pictions, for the committee of Vigilance, for the Parish of East Pictions, La. of the outcirous absolitoria, KETHURTAP, PAN, of New York.

Jackson, La. Oct. 10, 1855."

Jackson, La. Oct. 10, 1855.

Jackson, La. Oct. 10, 1855.

Whatever opinion may be extertised of the seeder.

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Whatever opinion may be extertised of the seeder that there is no end who will not endem the source of the seeder of the seeder of the seeder opinion to end to the seeder of the

Tezas. The following intelligence is a few days later than that we published yesterday. We less also that selter received in town from New Coleans says, that five of the Maxican States had been also that a letter received in town from New Anna. We believe bowever, that the corrections of this account as well as those recently published from Texas. NEW ORLEANS, Octione 20.

"Dear Sir, Defen of the True American States of the Maxican Stat

" NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS, 19th Oct. 1835.

"Macondocurs, Texas, 19th Oct. 1855.
"We were delighted last night by the arrival of an express from the Brasses, by shown arrival of an express from the Brasses, by shown arrival to Gaine, (Lashkin, they had killed a few of the Lancers, (who are the Gower of the Meistes at my.) and taken the rest prisoners;—series of the public ators, taken possession of 300 mass army, and taken the rest prisoners;—series of the public ators, taken possession of 300 mass army, and taken the rest prisoners;—series the will be defeated, as he is completely surface from the public ators, and there we hope and belate the will be defeated, as he is completely surface from the surface of Gonzalos, he will have no controlled, and the surface of the series of the surface of the surfac

Interesting to Gin Drinkers and Gin Sellers. In the Superior Chief Justice June, for the exceedy of \$12\$ do a quantity of gin alteged to have been sold as given the Wiley a green exceedy of \$12\$ do a quantity of gin alteged to have been sold as given to the seller of the seller of

advonmente of Basircouls to Maryland. The Bali-Balircoul has held to the Maryland of Ose Ralircoul has held the effect of greatly increasing it yalou of lands in the opport services of proficing a concern of the profice of the services of the profice of the profice of the profit of the grower. Among these is the impulse port on a heavy which frequently luming at the Balinears with your work of the profit of the profit

Michigen. There is nothing new to be nit the prevent on each of the prevent on either side. The question, gards farther jurisdiction and possession disputed terrority, will remain said of it by a comparation of the prevent of the p

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