BLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, W. Williams, General Agent:

mications must be Post PA

Figureial Committee.

SANCEL PRILERICK,
LORISD,
LORISD,
WILLIAM BASSETT.

have had opportunity to know that us abuser of the Bible, as reckless d'as Abner Kneeland or Tom me so while standing in the ranks. Herom, side by side with Garrison, &c. Have they disowned him, or this invibelity? Not at all, The partisans have thunders for slave-incitanists, priests, 'Odd Fellows,' an infidel editor who is in their his onisonance softiments under

n infidel editor who is in their his poisonous sentiments, under ration. The most that we can it sentiments in relation to him who is a little out of the way, dright by and by? that Murray is, not in the em-layery Society, nor in any way is operations as to involve, it in or his course. Let us look, then, in A. Collies is in open sympa-A. Collius is in open sympa-with Murray; and he is the. Massachusetts Anti-Slavery: the management of its one or the present season. He has that his heart is devoted to at he calls 'Universal Inquir, is only another name for the sm of Murray. Anti-slavery e. His method has been, to ery conventions with meetings and Before, 'And was for-

me right of fadging for themselves and, on the whole, excusing and de-lonies. At the same time, these is retain their standing in the anti-no public rebuke is administered the last number of the Liberator, the ris held up to public notice, with endations, as the author of a new ke of great value!

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1843.

The Funeral of a Slave.

Our attention was arrested yesterday afternoon, as we were passing through the First Municipality, by a crowd of people collected in front of the dwelling of an old and respected citizen, and the throng that was incressently passing in at the door. There was a long line of carriages stretching up the street, of which the mead was stationed in front of the longe which numbers were entering. A heaven

low—and in view of these facts, I must repeat the recommendation contained in previous messages, for the establishment of military posts, at such places on the line of travel, as will furnish security and protection to our hardy adventurers against hostile tribes of Iddians inhabiting those extensive regions. Our laws should also follow them, so modified as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. Under the influence of our free system of government, new republics are destined to spring up, at no distant day, on the shores of the Pacific, similar in policy and in feeling to those existing on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and giving a wider and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

I am happy to inform you that the cases which have arisen, from time to time, of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, under pretence of being engaged in the slave trade, have been placed in a fair train of adjustment. In the case of the William & Francis, full satisfaction is due. In the case of the Jugistant satisfaction is due. In the case of the Jugistant satisfaction is due. In the case of the Jugistant be paid to the owners—while I cannot but falter myself that full indemnification will be allowed for all damages sustained by the detention of the vessel—and in the case of the Douglass, her Majesty's government has expressed its determination to make indemnification. Strong hopes are therefore enter-timed, that most, if not all of these cases, will be speedly adjusted. No new cases have arisen since the ratification of the eighth article of that treaty, will be allowed for all dangets sustained by the detention to make indemnification of the treaty of Washington; and, it is confidently satisfication for the cipith article of that treaty, will be allowed for more minimal to the case of the creation of the cipith article of that creaty, will be allowed for more minimal to the creation describ was a long line of carriages stretching by the street, of which the head was stationed in front of the liouse, which numbers were entering. A hearse, decked in its suble, funeral plames, told us that death had been busy at his remorseless task; but we had the carriousty to ask to whom such honors were now paying. We were answered promptly, for all in the neighborhood were aware of the occasion, that a poor slave of the master of that house was about to be carried to her long home. When we saw the venerable gentleman whom she had served enter his carriage as chief mourone, followed by a lohg procession, many likewise in carriages, and yet more on foot, we could not but think how injurious to the South, how calumnious are the daily demonstrations of the cruelty of the slave system. The remains of that poor servant were honored with burial rities as respectful and affectionate as the most superstitious could have asked, or the most esteemed have received.—New Orleans Pic.

From the Paimyra (Ma.) Whig.

Mr. Thomas K. Collins, one of our citizens, says the Hannibal Journal of the 3d inst. returned home on Wednesday from Canada, bringing with him his servant David, who ran off last fall or winter. The boy had been but a short time in Canada, when he found that he gained nothing by running off. He found that he had to work harder than at home, and only got the promise of five or six dowars per month—less than he could earn here for 'pocket money, and then, had great trouble by sueing, &c. to get what he earned. The snow, too, and cold, of that bleak northern climate, appalled him, and made him wish himself at home, where there was sun enough to grow tobacco. He wrote repeatedly to his master to come for him, promising most solemply, if he would just bring him back, to be one of the most faithful servants living, in future. Mr. C. at last took pity on him, and brought him home.

David says that Capt. Barnett's man, Charles, and several others belonging to Messes. Glascock, Garrard, Beebe, Rackliffe, and others, are at or near where he was, and are all anxious to return. In fact, they would return, in spite of the efforts of the abolitionists to detain them, if they had the assurance that their masters would not 'send them down the river.'

From the St. Louis Repub. Nov. 16.

The abblittomists of Cincinnuti deceyed four slaves from on board the steamer Western Belle, while on her last trip to this city. One of them remained with the philanthropists (?) of Ohio long enough to ascertain their real character, and then deliberately went on board of the steamer Walnut Hills, declared himself a runaway slave, and begged them to take him on to his master, who had gone forward to St. Louis. The captain willingly consented, and the slave arrived here yesterday on board the 'Hills.' On his arrival, he could not be induced to go on shore until his master-came for him; his dread of falling into the hands of anotheeset of abolitonists was so great, that he would not trust himself waprotected, even in a slave State. Extracts from President Tyler's Message to Congress.

If any people ever had cause to render upthanks to the Supreme Being for parental care and protection extended to them in all the trials and difficulties to which they have been from time to time exposed, we certainly are that people. From the first settlement of our forefathers on this continent—through the dangers attendant upon the occupation of a savage wilderness—through a long period of colonial dependance—through the war of the Reyolution—in the wisdom which led to the adoption of the existing Republican forms of Government—in the hazards incident to a war subsequently waged with one of the most powerful nations of the earth—in the increase of our population—in the spread of the arts and sciences, and in the strength and durability conferred on political institutions emanating from the people and sustained by their will—the superintendence of an overruling Providence has been plainly visible. As preparatory, therefore, to entering once more upon the high duties of legislation, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Him as one guide and protector, and to implore a continuance of His parental watchfulmess over our beloved country. We have now cause for the expression of our gratitude in the preservation of the health of our follow-citizens, with some partial and local exceptions, doring the past season—for the rebundance with which the earth has yielded up its fraits to the labors of the husbandman—for the renewed activity which has been imparted to commerce—for the revival of trade, in all its depart— Extracts from President Tyler's Message to

I communicate herewith certain despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, and also a correspondence which has recently occurred between the Envoy from that republic and the Sectiven that the Envoy from that republic and the Sectiven that the Envoy from that republic and the Sective that the Envoy from the Envoy

corpect that other, nations will quietly look on, to the contribution of hostilities of the contribution of the attempt to subdue then for a contribution of the attempt to subdue then for a contribution of the attempt to subdue then for a contribution of the attempt to subdue the for a contribution of the attempt to subdue the for a contribution of the subdue the for a contribution of the subdue the contribution which reside on her as one of the family of nations. An example the subdue the contribution of the cart, it could in no very dispersed Mixico to intuit. While, the contribution of the cart, it could in no very dispersed Mixico to intuit. While, the contribution of the cart, it could in no very dispersed to countries it could be contributed to make the contribution of the cart of the contribution of the product as not contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such as contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such as contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such as contributed to produce; and the executive, in such as contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such as contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such as contributed to produce; and the executive, in such as contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such as contributed to produce; and the executive in such as the contribution of th sports and the state of the sta

I cannot close this communication, gentlemen, without recommending to your most favorable consideration, the interests of this District. Appointed by the Constitution its exclusive legislators, and forming in this particular the only anomaly in our system of government, of the legislative body being elected by others than those for whose advantage they are to legislate, you will feel a superadded obligation to look well into their condition, and to leave no cause for complaint or regret. The seat of government of our associated republies cannot but be regarded as worthy of your parental care.

Letter of Daniel O'Coanell.

At a meeting of the citizens of Utica, held to consider the letter of Daniel O'Coanell to the Repealers of Cincinnati, Javis M. Hatch was called to the chair, and J. C. Jackson and Peter Clopfer were appointed Secretaries. On motion of H. Bushnell, James McDonnough and Patirek Grogan were appointed Vice-Presidents.

II. Bushnell: read the call, and moved that the Mayor of the city be invited to read the letter; which motion was adopted.

Mr. P. Hollister, Mayor of Utica, then came to the stand, and read the letter of Mr. O'Connell.

After the reading of the letter, H. Bushnell made some very appropriate remarks, which were received with applause.

Alvan Stewart next came forward at the call of the meeting, and, in a very eloquent and effective manner, cologized Daniel O'Connell for his long and unwavering advocacy of human freedom, not only in Ireland, but all over the rights. He was

ianner, cologized Daniel O'Connell for his long mit unwavering advocacy of human freedom, not nly in Ireland, but, all over the globe. He sat own amid bursts of enthusiastic applause. On motion of H. Bushnell,
Resolved, unanimously. That the thanks of this tecting be tendered to his Honor, the Mayor, for his induces in reading the letter of Daniel O'Connell.
W. L. Chaplin offered the following resolutions, which were read by him, and, on motion of S. Light-ody, were unanimously adopted:

Since the last adjournment of Coagress, the ExSince the last adjournment of Coagress, the ExSince the last adjournment of the rectain the equive has related to recode inderverbible countries. The
treath of the last adjournment of the rectain the state of the last adjournment of the rectain the state of the last adjournment of the rectain the state of the last adjournment of the rectain the state of the last adjournment of the rectain the state of the last adjournment of the rectain the state of the last adjournment of the la

Meeting of the Friends of Ireland and Liberty.

It is a many aspectable meeting of the friends of Liberty, O'Connell and Repeal, held at the courthouse in this city, on Saturday evening, the 18th inst. Sames Lewis, E.g., was called to the Chair, and Thomas Heaton and E. Harrington were appointed Seretaries.

On motion, S. P. Chase, Inc. Croft, J. H. Coleman and Geo. W. Phillips, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the absence of the committee, the cloquent Letter of O'Connell to the Cincinnati Repeal Association, was read by Mr. Harrington, one of the secretaries, and was frequently interrupted by cheers. After the reading had been concluded, the following report and resolutions were submitted to the meeting, through Mr. Chase, chairman of the committee.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted unanimously by a Meeting of the friends of Liberty, Ireland and Repeal, Saturday evening, Nov. 18th.

of Liberty, redama and Repeal Association of Cincinvon-18th.

Whereas, the Irish Repeal Association of Cincincinnati, at its meeting held on the I4th inst. adopted
a resolution offered by David T. Disney, denouncing
as coarse and unjust' a letter written by Daniel
O'Connell, and addressed by a Committee of the
Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland to the
Cincinnati Association, while, at the same time, it
acquiesced in a decision of Jacob W. Piatt, who presaided at said meeting, declaring a motion to accept
the letter out of order, thereby denying to the communication of the Liberator the poor courtesy of reception:—

the letter out of order, thereby denying to the communication of the Liberator the poor courtesy of reception.—

And whereas, neither the more respectful of the resolution, nor the presiding officer of the meeting, is in the judgment of this assembly, a true representative of the real sentiments and feelings of Irishmen in America:—

And whereas, this meeting is desirous to express its deep disapprobation of the censure thus cast upon the Liberator, and the whole body of Repealers in Iroland, and to manifest its high admiration and cordial approval of that loftly devotion to principle, and fervent zeal for impartial and universal freedom, which breathe throughout the communication, thus virtually rejected by the body to which it was addressed;

Resolved, That the people here assembled have witnessed, with pain, the action of the Cincinnati Repeal Association, in reference to a letter addressed ed to them by the Committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, and cannot yet bring themselves to believe that that action Iruly reflects the deliberate sentiments of the Irish members of

ne deliberate sentiments of the Irish members of ne Association. Resolved, That the letter addressed by D. T. Dis-

Resolved, That the reply of the National Com-

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath; Wm, A. Dunn, Ha New-Hampshire.—N. P. Rogers, Concord, am Wilbur, Dover; — Leonard Chate, Milfor. Vgunoxx.—John Bement, Woodstork; —Ro . Robinson, North Province.

ast column.]

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 675.

ext.

Ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be ublished in the city papers. E. HARRINGTON,

Sceretaries.

Joshua Leavitt and the Emancipator.

We beg leave to say to our correspondent 'Ami-us,' that we should have admitted his communica-tion, if we had not aiready published the same argu-nent in behalf of Mr. Leavitt, in Mr. Leavitte own iecc. We take this opportunity to remark further, hat the friends of Mr. Leavitt must not presume too nuch upon our liberality. We have re-produced on these columns all ke have the terrespondent

palpable a violation of the mass of the general interests of the press, we cannot suffer the scandal to continue without repeating our earnest remonstrance.

Some time ago, our readers were informed that Mr. Leavitt charged the editor of the Standard with having made wilful mis-statements in respect to the 'Embezzlement of the Emancipator.' We civility requested him to specify declaring, repeatedly, that if he would point out any error, we would cheer fully correct it. He has not attempted to do any such thing, but he has since gone so far as to use the epither 'lying,' in application to the extra Standard. A correspondent, Elizur Wright, Ir., has proceeded to a still greater height of presumption and injustice, and characterized the entire statement as 'a lie, and declared, in a tone of affected triamph. that 'it has been contradicted it the proper quarter. Contradicted! Does our deduded brother Wright, from whom wevertainly have expected better things, appose that, in this intelligent country, with its free spirit of inquiry, its free press, and its habitual contempt of mere authority, contradiction will pass current for refutation § To Dring that about, it would be necessary that the opposer should not only be a priest, but this o a priest of the laquisition. current for refusion 3. To bring that about, it would be necessary that the opposer should not only be a priest, but also a priest of the Inquisition. Mr. Leavitt is not that yet. In respect to the language in which this noble pair of opponents have delivered their assertions, we have to observe that we believe they have both read enough in the horn-book of the law, to learn that 'mere accurrilly or opporbrious words, which neither in themselves import, nor are, in fact, attended with any injurious effects, will not support an action.'

We have greatly mistaken the character of the mass of Liberty party men, if they countenance such conduct.—National Anti-Stavery Standard.

Slavery in the District of Columbia

But on the subject of abolition of slavery in the Original of the subject, you admit the power of Congress to act upon the subject, upon the principle of 'ex-clusive legislation." 'My dear sir,' rejoined Mr. Clay, 'while these are my opinions, conscientionaly

We give to-day, under what we deem an appropriate heading; the first half of O'Connell's powerful and scathing address to the Irish Repealers of Cinctionatis I it is indeed a bold and masterly effect, completely overwhelming and annihilating the wretched appliants by which Irishmen and others have attempted to delend American slavery from the merited execution of earth and heaven. Every reader of our paper—every friend of truth and right—every one who cares for his race, will be profited by the perusal of this famous address. The balance will appear in our next—Herkimer Journal.

creed will no longer any where divide the real friends of freedom.

Resolved, That the conduct of Daniel O'Connell in submitting to arrest, and in exhorting the people in circumstances of just exasperation, to forbearance, peace and submission to the law, adds new laurels to his civic crown, and affords clear proof that his visioun is as great as his patriotism is unquestionable.

Resolved, That we honor and appland Daniel O'Connell as a genuine patriot of the liberty school, who hates injustice and oppression in all their detectable manifestations, and demands for every retional creature, whom God has made, the enjoyment of every right which God has conferred.

Resolved, That labor can never be honored as it

ELIBERATOR:

eon Dentist,

GE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Perfectionist.

come out from among them.

seaths on O. S. Murray's sontiments, a space, we spoke of 'the unprincipled liberty of the bene fastered on the broad platform and 'We shall now take the liberty to or with we mean by this. If any spolities is needed, we may remark, that it is not to be the last of t labor. Now, while we in full, to think, believe, do not feel required, by ration, to allow them to

easible for his extraneous reform opeis worse than Mississippi 'repudianal's 'Limitations of Responsibility.'
y and Collins, it may be said, are
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From the Palmyra (Mo.) Whig.

From the St. Louis Repub. Nov. 16.

SELECTIONS.

THE LIBERAT

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER

Decennial Meeting at Phili Special meeting of the icty, held pursuant to

To the Editor : And can the liberties of a nation be thought eacure, when we have zemoved their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God?

Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever; that, considering of the wheel of forume, an exchange of situation, is anong possible event; that it may become probable by supernetural interference; it has a house the same and the same

attribute which can take side with us in such a contest. — Josephon's Notes on Virginia.

Thomas Jefferson never thought of the absurdity of debating the question whether slavery be an evil, nor was he indugent to the delusive idea that it would be perpetual. He reduced the subject to its certain elements: the master must liberate to its certain elements: the master must liberate the properties of the slave will externinate the master. This conclusion is not weakened by the history of the past. The same color in the senting the past, and the state to use emeripation as a safety-valve; yet notwithstanding the thorough smalgamation of the freed man, with the free born, service wars nearly extinguished by violence the noblest nations of satiguity; while no man dare say that slavery was not the servet cause of their ultimate ruin. But if 'llis justice' should' sleep forever,' and the tragedy so awfully predicted should never occur, still we must regard slavery as the greatest evil that ever cursed a nation.

Slavery is an evil to the slave, by depriving nearly three millions of men of the best gift of God to man—liberty. I stop here—this is enough of itself to give us a full anticipation of the long catalogue of human wo, and physical, intellectual and moral absacement which follow in the wake of slavery.

Slavery is an evil to the master. It is utterly subversive of the Christian religion. It violates the great law upon which that religion is based, and on account of which it vanish is query-universe.

It corrupts our offspring by necessary association with an abandoned and degraded race, ingrafting in the young mind and heart all the vices and none of the virtues.

with an assume the young mind and heart all the vices and he virtues.

It is the source of indolence, and destructive of all industry, which in times past among the wise has ever been regarded as the first friend of religion, morality and happiness. The poor despise laber, because slavery makes it degrading. The mass of slaveholders are idlers.

sever been regarded as the first friend of religion, morality and happiness. The poor despise labor, because slavery makes it degrading. The mass of slaveholders are idlers.

It is the mother of ignorance. The system of Common Schools has not succeeded in a single slave State. Slavery and Education are natural enemies. In the free States, one in 53, over 21 years, is unable to read and wige: In the slave States, one in 133 is unable to write and read!

It is opposed to Literature even in the educated classes. Noble aspirations and/true glory depend upon virtue and good to man. The constant injustice of slavesy hangs as a milistone about the necks of the sone of genus, and will not let them up!

It is destructive of all mechanical excellence. The free States build ships and steam cars for the nations of the world—the slave States import the handles of their axes—these primitive tools of the architect. The deucated population will not work at all—the uneducated must work without acience, and of course without skill. If, there be a given amoint of mechanical genius among a people, it is of necessity developed in proportion as a whole or part of the population are educated. In, the slave States, the small portion educated is inert.

It is antagonistic to the Fine Arts. Creations of heavity and sublimity are embodiments of the soul's imaginings: the fountain must surely be pure and placid whence these glorious and immortal and loverly images are reflected. Liberty has ever been the mother of the arts.

It retards Population and Wealth. Compare New-York and Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio—States, the small portion of the kestes is in a nuch greater—ratio, even superior to that of the slave States, than the population of the fee is greater than that of the slave States. The Manufactures of the slave so compared with those of the free States, are as I to 4, nearly, as is shown by statistics. I consider the accumulation of wealth in a less ratio.

It is the mother and the nurse of the slave so compared with the sol of the

It austains the public sentiment in favor of the deadly affrey and the duel—those relics of a barbarous age.

It austains the public sentiment in favor of the deadly affrey and the duel—those relics of a barbarous age.

It is the mother and the surse of Lynch law, which I regard as the most horrid of all crimes, not even excepting parricide, which ancient legislators thought too impossible to be ever supposed in the legal code. If all the blood thus shed in the South could be gathered together, the horrid image when Emmett drew of the cruelty of his judges, would grow pale in view of this greater terror.

Where all these evils exist, how can Liberty, Constitutional Liberty, live? No indeed, it cannot, and has not existed in conjunction with slavery. We are but nominal freemen, for though born to all the privileges known to the Constitution and the laws, written and prescriptive, we have seen struct down with the leaden hand of slavery, the most glorious banner that freedom ever here in the face of man—'Trial by Jury—Liberty of Speech and of the Press. The North may be liable to censure in Congress for freedom of speech—may lose the privileges of the Post-Office and the Right of Petition, and perhaps yet always the seed of the pression of the pression of the properties of the free but we of the land of slavery are ourselves slaves! Alas for the hypocritical cry of liberty and equality which demagogues sound forever in our cars! The Declaration of Judependence comes back from all nations, not in notes of trimph and self-elation, but thundering in our ears the everlasting free making us infidels in the great world of Freedom—raising up to ourselves idels of wood and alone, inscribed with the name of Deity, where the invisible and true God can nover dwell. The blood of the heroes, of 76 has been shed in vain. The just expectations of Hamilton and Franklin and Sherman and Morris and Adams of the North, are betrayed by the continuance of slavery. The fond of the heroes, of 76 has been shed in vain. The just expectati

dy? Are the fewls free in the wide heavens, the fishes secure in the depths of the ocean, the beaus untrammeled in the forest wilds, and shall man only, man formed in the image of Deity, the heir of im-there is a remedy.

There is one of four

man formed in the image of Deity, the heir of importality, be doomed to hopeless servitude? Yes, there is a remedy.

There is a remedy.

There is one of four consequences to which elavery inevitably leads: A continuance of the present relative position of the master and the slave, both as to numbers, intelligence and physical power; Or an extermination of the blacks: Or an extermination of the blacks: Or an extermination of the blacks: Or an extermination of or emancipation and a commantly of interests between the races.

The present relative position between the blacks and whites (even if undisturbed by external influences, which we cannot hope) cannot long continues. Statistics of numbers show that in the whole slave States, the black increases on the white population. The dullest eyo can also see that the African, by association with the white race, has improved in intellect, and by being transferred to a temperate clime, and forced to fabor and throw off the indefence of his native land, he is increased in physical power; while the white, by the same reverse of long, is retograding in the same respects. Slavery, then, cannot remain for ever as it is. That the slave reswell has the same will be external properation of the independence of his native land, he is increased in physical power; while the white, by the same reverse of these, is retograding in the same respects. Slavery, then, cannot remain for ever as it is. That the same rewell has a subject reserved the externinated seems hardly probable from the above reflections, and because the great mass of human passions will be in favor of the independence of the same remains of human passions will be in favor of the independence of the same remains of human passions will be in favor of the independence of the same remains of human passions will be seen remains of human passions will be infavor of the independence of the same remains the same

crease of the slaves and unshirum. Pride, love of power, blind avaries; and unsylve pleasions real power. Blind avaries; and unsylve pleasions real power in the slave population must increase till tance is no retreat but in the extendition of the slave population must increase till tance is no retreat but in the extendition of the slave population must increase till tance is no retreat that in the extendition of the slave is not a slave and extendition of the slave is not a slave incorporated too the high easte of quendam masters, an esternal acidity-valve, which yet did not awar from extendition. If my resioning and their bat-blishes the third, unless we atall ourselves of the last—emancipation. If my resioning and their between the last—emancipation. If my resioning and their between the last—emancipation. If my resioning and their between the last of the last of the slaves by thousehast into fresh which we would not agree with me, that if we can be sense in the slaves by thousehast into fresh must be slaves by thousehast into fresh must be slaves by thousehast into fresh their common to the slaves by thousehast into fresh their plants and athens turned the slaves by thousehast into fresh their plants and athens turned the slaves by thousehast into fresh to the relied upon, that British West Indher sourched to the relied upon, that British West Indher sourched to the relied upon, that British West Indher sourched to the relied upon, that British lave regiments of black men, who make fine solutions to the plants of the white British lave regiments of black men, who make fine solutions to the plants of the plants

For some time past the papers have alluded, in very confident terms, to a plot, said to be halfshing between President Houston of Texas and the British government, which if carried into effect might be highly detrimental to the interests of the United States. It was represented that certain accredited in government, which if carried into effect might be highly detrimental to the interest of the United States. It was represented that certain accredited agents of the British government were working with might and main to effect the abolition of slavery in Texas—that a project was on foot that would end in the final addition of that country to the list of British provinces; and the most urgent-appeals to the fears and the capitally of the South have been made, with the declaration that the most fearful danger is timpending. It has been hinted that the correspondence and documents developing this awful plot, are to form the ground upon which President Tyler is to propose the assexation of Texas, and that they will be published with the simulal message. It is now stated on the authority of a highly respectable journal in New-Orleans which was unwittingly made the instrument of creating the slamm in the first place, that it is satisfied all this clamm, the first place, that it is satisfied all this clamm, as been accountry, and, on the other hand, to printle excitations and the source of the substitution of the

At the great meeting in Faneuil Hall, Nov. 18, 1843

Ma. PRESIDENT: The gentleman in the gallery (Mr. Tucker) com-lains that professional men have attempted to force heir opinions upon the meeting. I rise to say a cord, not as a professional man, nor as a mechanic, although I belong to the latter class, but as a mass using a deep interest in this question. Nor do I sish to force my opinions upon any, farther than hey find a roady response in their hearts. Truth a truth, whether it couse from professional men or he humblest laborer.

My friend Mr. O'Brien charges on with a wast o sympathy with the cause of Repeal. I would ask hat gentleman, who aided him in getting so the meetings in Lynn? (the town where I belong. Were they not abolitionists, to a man? Such was fur a race, whether he knows it or not.

insult, that we have attempted to force the spinions of O'Conyell down his throat: he scouts it with indignation. At the last Repeal meeting bolden in Lynn, I spoke of some of the reasons why I, being a Repealer, and deeply sympathizing with Ireland and all her peaceable efforts to free herself from the oppressions of English aristocracy, could not have full faith in our Repeal Associations at home. I pointed to the fact, that Robert Tyler and Richard M. Johnson, and other slaveholders, were in full fellowship in their meetings. 'Why need you care for that?' said Mr. O'Brien; 'they are not the movement; they are not at the head; I point you to Dantz.' and Mr. O'Brien; 'they are not the movement; they are not at the head; I point you to Dantz.' which we have been consistent of the contract of the contrac

any man that shall have your government.

And there is Robert Tyler, who came here to offer his devotions on the altar of liberty. But he could not approach that altar, nor ascend Bunker Hill, without a slave to hold his hat or ombrolla. He went to the Repeal meeting the evening following. Hill, without a slave to hold his hat or unbrolla. He went to the Repeal meeting the evening following, apologrizing that his devotions the day previous had quite upprepared him for the occasion; but if a heart overflowing with the love of freedom was any thing, it was at their service. I tell you, my friends, they are not the friends of Repeal, but its deadliest enemies: the sooner you get rid of them, the better.

I close these remarks by pledging myself, that I will go for the immediate repeal of the union between all tyrants and their oppressed subjects, whether they be on the Emerald Isle, in the United States, on in any part of the wide world.

Proceedings at Fancuil Hall.

The reported speeches delivered at the above named meeting are well worth reading. Let the people of this and of the old world reciprocate the labors of each other, in pleading for homanity, and the thread which has twee been severed, will soon become 'a three fold cord,' which 'cannot easily be broken.' Wm. Lloyd Garrison was chosen Chairman of the meeting. A few years ago, and he was led through the streets of Boston and lodged in jail, to prevent the infuriated mob from taking his life, because he occupied so strong ground against slevery. Now, he can say pretty hard things against slevery, and no one dares to molest him. A few years ago, and 'Old Fancuil Heil' was too sacred a place in which to hold fansited meetings.' But now a thundering anti-slavery response to 'Old Ireland's remonstrance against her sons supporting slavery, does not desecrate the walls of this ancient gathering place.' [Gorious change]. Within a year or two, this old 'Cradle of Liberty' has been many times used for rocking the child, human freedom. May the time soon come, when the ploneer burses of this 'cast away' shall have put away their feelings of animosity towards each other, and when all shall see eye to eye, in their efforts to advance the tree principles of freedom throughout this land, and the Proceedings at Fancuil Hall.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[Reported for the Liberator.] nd Lay Convention in Middletown
[CONCLUDED]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

portions of the constitution as are in violation of God's laws. It has been declared, 'that what the law declares to be property is property.' Such laws should be disobeyed. I hold that all rightful laws should be observed and obeyed, but when they enforce the right of property in human beings, every person should regard them as null and veid.

Rev. Mr. Colton. I move that the words, 'are void,' be stricken out, and that we substitute, 'we feel our selves released from obligation to obey them —which would amount to the same thing, and be less objectionable in phraseology.

onable in phraseology.

S. M. Booth. It is a principle of common law, a

S. M. Booth. It is a principle of common taw, a all Juriest cach, and as Jugo McLean of the Suprem Court, in the case of Van Lautt, has recently decided that an agreement to do an act against natural right in null, and that any contract that rests upon such a basis void. In the promosed amendment, we declare out own duty merely; while in the original draft, we decided the contract that the stage of the contract that the contract that the contract that the contract the contract

Ray Mr Mills. Whatever may b here, will not bind the consciences of ministers and members of churches of this State.

bere, will not bind the consciences of ministers and members of churches of this State.

Rev. N. Golver. Here is a great principle involved. No fetter operates more effectually against the antislavery cause, than the slaveholding clause in the Constitution. When we put forth a resolution, declaring such laws and clauses to be nuil and void, we utter a great truth; and I hepe it will produce its desired effect. Before God, all laws and compacts which require men to do wrong are null and void; and this is what we proclaim to the world. The remarks of a brother, that such resolutions produce an unfavorable impression should have no weight. Our object is not to win man, but to stand it God's truth; and men that are not ready to do that, would be an injury to our cause. They need conyering before they can unite with us. I am for going straight forward—not yielding one jot or tittle.

Rev. S. Boutelle. I fod anxious that the resolution, as mended, should be adopted. The public press has published resolutions of similar import to the origant, which was adopted at the Buffalo Convention, and ridiculed the Convention, to arouse a spirit of freju dice in the public mind against our cause. The ene-

and void?

S. M. Booth. The Judge only dellared a ganeral principle; it is their inherent immorality which makes them so.

Leyi Galo. Every Christian feels that every wicked law is null and void. Thus thought Daniel and the tree Hebrews. Every martyr thinks so, and tramples down all wicked laws instead of conforming to them.

ridden, which were containty jumping at sometimity, I could not tell what. Neither can I see any thing for our brethren to be so much startled at. Each one is left to ge away as free as he came. But the principle of do-nothing will certainly accomplish nothing for the slave. All that is proposed for us to do is to try to influence our brethren aright. We have proposed no coercive measures. We ask of them to do ne more that to preach the gospel, and apply it. I believe anti-slavery to be a part of the gospel, and that no minister can neglect to apply it with impunity. I hope this question will soon be disposed of. I have come forty miles in order to do some good, and I want to have something accomplished. W. H. Burleigh. I move that the meaner in which each resolution passed be published. That will obviate the necessity of a protest from those brethren.

Rev. L. Crocker. I consider that it would be an act of injustice to those brethren to publish the reso-

lutions as the sentiments of the Convention. Some lutions as the sentiments of the Convention. Some did not vote at all; others for them, and others against them. I wish that we may all feel disposed to harmonize. For that reason, I do not wish to be compelled to send forth any protest with the resolutions, but shall, if they are published in their present form, put forth my disclaimer when I think proper. The first resolution, declaring that the Bible opposes slavery, I consider not sound philosophy. Likewise the last one, respecting fugilive slaves, with the text of scripture appended to it; I hop shall not deliver unto

ads.

A. F. Williams. It appears that the business of this Convention now is to undo what it has done for the two days it has been sitting. Those brethren, who do not wish to have their names appear with the resolutions, can erase them from the roll. (Severa

voices—they are attached to the call)

S. M. Booth. Brother Williams has expressed the

Rather let our motto be, 'Nulla vestigia retrorsom 'no footsteps backward.

Rev. Mr. Jones. I cannot conceive that any benefit will be derived to our cause by the publication
of these resolutions. On the contrary, much hurt
I think will grow out of such an act. In reply to bro.
Ayers—horses sometimes start for two reasons—for
the want of light, and from too much light. I hope
the proceedings will not be published.

Rev. L. Atwaler. I regretted at the time the resolution was under discussion, that I could not have an

opportunity to utter my protest against it; but, owing to the rush of speakers to obtain the floor, I was compelled to keep silence. The address partially reconciled me to have the resolution remain as it it, as it would thereby be greatly modified. But, after concited me to have the resolution remain as it it, as it would thereby be greatly medified. But, after consulting with my brethree around me, and ascertaining the their feelings, I fel; it to be my duty to enter my protest against it, unless it can be reconsidered. This resolution can be medified, this will be an end of mainterial influence for this great and hely cause! If the ministers cannot be frought into the cause, there is but very little prospect that it read to cause, there is but very little prospect that it read to cause, there is but very little prospect that it is coming our testimony against slavery; and now those who have thus far borne the burden and least of the day, in this cause, are asked to yield up all they have done, and concede every thing to those who have those far borne the burden and least of the day, in this cause, are asked to yield up all they have done, and concede every thing to those who have then far done nothing but to throw obstateles in our path. I hink such persons are in an unenvisible dilemma. Some have said to us, We cannot go with you, on account of your offensive measures and different to the said t

Levi Galo. Every Christian fesis tint every wicked law is noll and void. Thus thought Daniel and the
three Hebrews. Every marty thinks so, and tramples
down all wicked laws, instead of conforming to them.
And shall this Christian Convention reliance to declare
its convictions by setting saide this resolution?
The Chair substituted Mr. Colton's amendment,
which resolution, as amended, was adopted.
Rev. Mr. Mills. I wish to know if the resolutions
sions of the ministers of this State; but few of the

s Rev. E. Grisweld. My name was in the cair for this Convention. I am in an unfortunate position. The resolution was adopted during my abosence. I am opposed to the resolution, and, as a mind inter of a church which extends from Maine to Mississepin; I must enter my protest against it, if it is to be published in its present form.

D. G. Platt, from Washington. I am opposed to the consideration.

D. G. Platt, from Washington. I am opposed to a reconsideration. I shall consider such an act equivaient to a rejection of the resolution. I consider the resolution of greater importance than all the others which have been adopted. I am a member of a clurch that sustains a minister who says he will admit slave-holders into his pulpit, and to his communion. I wish to have the resolution pass, that its influence, coming from this body of ministers and Christians, may be felt by that clurch. [The Chair. Do you feel it to be your duty to withdraw from that church?] No. I do not, at present.

that question !
D. G. Platt. Abolitionists throughout the St D. G. Platt. Abolitionists throughout the State, an especially in Litchfield county, have been waiting wit great ansisty for the action of this Convention. Threats have been made, that, if these resolutions as adopted, there will be secession—they should bear imid that a secession may take place from another will do, and are inquiring if it is not their duty to seed from pre-slavery churches. They will not hastly, but are thinking—and the action of this Convention will help them to decide their duty. The

watch over the churches are especially interested in this subject, and their feelings should be respected situated as they are. If the resolution cannot be re-considered, I think this will be the end of these Con-

ventions.

A. F. Williams. I fully appreciate the remarks and feelings of the Rev. Mr. Griswold, inasmuch as he is a minister of the Methodiat Episcopal Church.

The resolution was reconsidered.

Wm. H. Burleigh moved to append to the pream-

mington Convention—to wit, 'That we hold no sue ecclesiastical relation or fellowship with slaveholder as shall imply approbation of slavery -which wadopted, and the Convention adjourned, sine die. The mountain labored, and brought forth a mou

Some time has clapsed since we have been penitted to see the handwriting of our worthy Dublicorrespondent, RICHARD ALLEN; but the following Dublis, 11th mo. 18, 1843.

My DEAR GARKISON:

I statch up, my pen at the last hour, to tell the how glad I am to hear that the invalids are againetty well restored to health, and that thou art agains thy editorial chair, nerved with fresh strength an vigor from thy short respite. For myself, I am hope fal axaver for the good cause. I see everywhere

take the place of the bayonet

War is a a game, which,

Henry C. Wright is amonget us again. He desires his love to thee and thine. He looks in tolerably good bealth, and we will try and keep him so, if we can. His mission to this side of the Atlantic will do

The Core of the friend rilized to friend rilized friend r

Kim. The President, Wm. Lie absent, Robert Parvis, one of a took the chair. Thomas Early, Lindley Coster. David Lee Child were chosen Vi L. Jones, Wm. A. White, Mar Eliza Hambleton, Secretaries.

The meeting was called to

Convention in 1833, was read by Wa after which, the following resolution

eir promulgation.

Henry Grew, and unanimously adopted.

put forth at its last annual meeting, that a his meating forth at its last annual meeting, that a his matter forth and the speedy triumph of our cause.

Burleigh, S. S. Foster, and C. C. Garfast. I olution was laid on the table, to allow the a ment of the following committee, to prepar dress to the abolitionists : Thomas Earl D. L. Child, Lucretia Mott, and Wm. A Wi

After a report from the bus

TUESDAY, Dec. 5. The Convention met a hour to which it adjourned. The resolu discussion yesterday was taken from the bili

discussion yesterday was takes from the hamended by dropping the words, a last man dard inserting a wintdown of support as stip." The resolution was thus discuss Grew, L. Mott, George Bridson, Wa. I Frederick Douglass, and Pluny L. Clase.

D. L. Child moved further to sinest, by after the word 'sects,' and all same every kind." J. M. McKim moved that the be laid on the table, and the resolutions in the business committee, in relation to it. party, be made the order of the day at 3 s'dett

the Convention adjourned to meet at had

The second of th

restoring the resolution to its original means was discussed by the mover, H. Gree, and

sts not to be seduced into the support of us real date for any office, connected will

taining of human beings in a state of sleety.

Discussed by T. Earle, G. Bradbure, D. L.C.

W. A. White, and Samuel Aaron, and then they

The Convention adjourned to 9 o clock, Wales

Resolved, That neither this organ, will undertake to prescribe or free-its members, what course of political scient pre-parate, further than that they vote for some sid-mate come up to the standard indicated in the ing resolution; nor will we condense or open-mede of political action, which shall be consi-with that standard.

mode of political action, which shall be saw with that standard.

It was supported by J. M. McKin, G. Budiel, Aaron, T. L. Cavender, W. A. Whin, S. Fon-St. D. Hastings, F. Douglass, Edwin Tuesell, T. Eo-Peleg Clirck, T. W. Langhore, Isade N. Hain, F. Grew, C. C. Burleigh, and Lucreith Met, and posed by D. L. Child and J. A. Callins. J. A. Collins moved to amend the resolution and ing it read, 's that this Society will not undensity presently, to its members, 'dec. Supported by mover,' C. L. Remond, C. C. Burleigh, and Jan Pugh, and opposed by John Thomas, Janes Lar-and Eli Dillon.

Thomas Earle moved to amend by adding, and we respectfully recommend to our Energy will mittee and editor the purcuing a similar come, wild make pagatived.

was negatived.

The discussion returned to the first which was supported by L. Coates. T

tendered. That the business committee be author-god instructed to take into consideration the fi-ce of hise Society, and report them to the meet-

came together. Thos. Earle resolution:

wing resolution: that the thanks of this Society, and of ids of humanity and justice throughout the world, are due to DANIEL O'CONNELL,

an, the Convention dejours a session Thurs

H. Grew, J. A. Collins, L. Mott, Hiram L. Gil, Thus Earle, J. A. Taylor, and unanimously

e pilewing committee, viz: W. A. White, B. 60, floward Gilbert, S. D. Hastings, E. M. Da istrande. Burleigh, were appointed to receive gains and pledges.

ew offered the following resolution food. The control of the

d, That whereas the pecuniary profit on the om the use of those products, ar and oppression, and are actually and el ing up what they pretend to destroy.

of the day for 12 o'clock. Foster offered the following resolution: aved, That while our views of the transfer tor remain unchanged, and we cordially nurse of the Standard in Taying the facts

sected with that transaction before the public, that dismins who have recently come into the ranks place a full understanding of them, we do not the Liberty party, as a body, responsible for the date of Mr. Leavitt and his condjutors, in as much large majority of the party had no part in the se-tent, and totally repudiate the intolerant spirit and M. McKim moved the following substitute red, That no action of this Society is to be

into an implication of a change of views in the transfer of the Emancipator, or the leas upon the honorable and manly course of the

, that this Society, in its action during Convention, has had no intention to cen-course of the Editor, David Lee Child; ring the fullest confidence in his integrity, outting his willingness to accede to

ort will be made to liquidate this debt be best are contracted; and whereas, if the wanted by the American abolitionists, the

ings immediately for the purpose of raising uidate the debt of the American Society: be requested to call such meetings, and he heir influence to carry this recommendation into the limmediately on their return home. On motion of S. H. Gay, the following was adopt-

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by this usered. That a Committee be appointed by thus testion, of one or more persons from each of the testion, of one or more persons from each of the testion of the committee, or such other means and the committees, or such other means any may think proper, to collect funds for the liqui-cas of the debts of the American Anti-Slavery So-

haker; ... Image Mouroe of Connecticut, Frederick Douglass of Steep H. Gay of Massachusetts; H. S. Gilmore of Steep H. Gay of Massachusetts; H. S. Gilmore of Steep H. Gay of Massachusetts; D. S. Fussell and Lamboon of Indiana; I. Whiton, Sarah Pagis and S. D. Hastings of Sanajisani; Robert: Ely, B. Rush Plumley and Lash Middleton of New-Jersey; Benjamin Webb of Bargan; Edward Southwick of Maine; Pfeed Clark Steep Hours of Steep Hour Ones. To New-York.

The special assignment, the free labor readys, was now taken up, and supported by T. White in, C. C. Burleigh, Thos. Hambleton, Sarah Pugly, Lindley to Costes, Lucretis Mott, and Mary Grews and apposed by Stephen S. Foster, Thomas Earle, George Bradburn, David L. Child, and Sidney H. Gay.

The resolve was, on motion, laid on the table.
S. S. Foster offered the following:
Resolved, That it is the wish of this Society, that the business meetings of its Executive Committee, from the earliest practicable date, be held at Boston, of in order to secure the comments and active some of its President.

and slaveholding tyranny and extertion through the land, as unjust and perfidious to Mexico and this country, and equivalent, if accomplished, to a disso lution of the Union.

Thomas Earle moved to amend, by inserting the words, 'as a slaveholding State,' after the word Texas. The amendment was lost, and the resolution adopted.

Thus, Earle then offered the following protest:

On motion of C. C. Burleigh, it was resolved, that this Society disclaims the interpretation given to it adoption of the resolution concerning Texas, by the protest of Thomas Earle.*

The Committee on writing an address to the abolitionists of this country were, on motion, excused from

The resolutions concerning John Quincy Adam were taken from the table for discussion. A motion was made to refer them to the next annual meeting which was lost, and they were finally, after a long debate, referred to a Committee of five, to repor thereon at the next annual meeting. The following persons were appointed as the Committee:—These Earle, D. L. Child, Robert Purvis, J. Mitter McKim and Gazzie Bradhurz.

and George Bradburn.
The resolutions are as follow:

approbation of a portion of the public conduct of John Quincy Adams, supposed to have some con nexion with the subject of slavery; and from the views taken by the people of this country, and of the civilized world, of his supposed connexion with the anti-slavery enterprise, his acts and opinions may be

Therefore, we feel imperiously bound publicly to protest against the course of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, for the following among other reasons, viz.

Because he has asserted, in substance, that the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the principles of the Declaration of American Independence, which proclaims the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

gress, without the consent of a majority of the peo-ple of the District of Columbia, of that law by which ple of the District of Columbia, or that law by which the people of the whole Union aid in-enslaving men in that District, would be a violation of republican principles, and especially of the doctrine of the right of the majority to govern; thus in effect conceding to the people of that District; the right to make the whole Union considerates in their crimes, but deny-ing the right of the whole Union to suppress those crimes.

into the Union as a slaveholding State, and ed himself favorable to the admission of Florida in

the same manner.

Because he has recently published a doubt, whether it'is not better for Africans to be in slavery in Ame

Because he has recently published a doubt, whether it's not better for Africans to be in always in America, than in freedom in their native country.

Because he shas lately proclaimed, in reference to slavery, the doctrine that the laws of man are entitled to more obstitence than the laws of God.

Because while he has often expressed the utmost indignation and the severest cepsure, in reference to sucreactiments by slaveholders upon the rights of northern freemen, he has rarely uttered a word to portray the manifold wrongs done to the slave, to express the least indignation at those wrongs, or to exclude the least feeling of commisseration on his behalf.

Because after having for years smussed the abolitionists with the idea that he believed immediate emagination in the District of Columbia constitutional, and with the tope that he would support it as soon as a majority should favor it, he has recently crushed those hopes by the annunciation, for the first time, of a different construction of the Constitution.

show a lamentable imperfection of head or of heart, of of both combined, and demonstrate the necessity, c

American announced that the Committee had taken up in cash and pledges \$611 46, and a silver watch and pencil case. At 4 o'clock, the meeting adjourned size die.

ROBERT PURVIS, Pres. BESJ. S. JONES, MARY GREW, WM. A. WHITE

Having seen placards about the streets of the city tating that Mr. Mooney would lecture in the Marl stating that Mr. Mooney would lecture in the Mari-boro Chapel, on Tuesday evening of the present week, on 'The Irish in America,' and supposing, from the fact that the said Mooney had elsewhere publicly as-sailed the abolitionists, that he might attempt, in the course of his remarks, to prejudice the minds of his audience against the anti-alexery movement, we went to hear what might be said. Nothing, however, was advanced on the subject of slavery; the object of the lectorer being to extol Irish patriotism as manifested in the revolutionary struggles and the last wer in de-fence of American liberty—and particularly to refute Mr. Webster's assertion in his Bunker Hill monument speech, that it is to the Protestant Reformation this

to with the wer for independence, and that Calholics were not less zealous in carrying it on than Protestants. Mr. Mooney is an extremely dull and harren speaker, and presented his facts in a loose- and swiward manner; but he certainly made out his case—to wit, that there is no difference between Catholics and Protestants in their made of treating enemies; that they are equally animated by a desire to 'kill, slay and destroy,' and can readily unite, in a brotherly way, to shed the blood of their oppressors. In the light of Christianity, this fact is far from being creditable to either of these parties. It shows that their religion is worthless, and that, though they both profess to take the Prince of Peace for their leader, they know him act, and being not as this Miguoun. For they who follow him are possessed of his spirit, and delight to walk is his footsteps; and as he came to lay down

the Americans, or how brave are the Irish in battl

God hath created us, and we are all children of the same common Pather. But he cas do them no good by inflating their vanity as frishmen; by appealing to their animal passions, rather than to their moral institute; by searching the pages of history for examples of Irish valor; by exciting in their minds a spirit of hostility toward those who are wrongfully oppressing Irishment All the warriors and patroits who have very appeared on earth shrink into nothingness in contrast with that great and good philanthropiat, Pather Marunyw. Their brows are knit in wrath, but his is placid as an angel's; their garments are red with human gore, but on his there reats no stain of blood, they seek to conquer by fire and the avord, but he by charity end good-will; they are in behalf of a select number, but he for all mankind.

How exalted is the present position, how majestic the attitude of Daxies. O'Conxett.! He gloriously repudiates all other weapons but those of justice, truth and for the contract of the second and the seco

the attitude of DARKE O CONKELL: He gloriously repudiates all other weapons but those of justice, truth and freedom. He is leading his forces against British tyramy under the banner of peace, and conquering through the unresistible might of weakness. He sufforces on the minds of his followers the eafety, the duty of abstaining from all violence, no matter what

the occurring that no politicat change can be worth the price of one single drop of human blood, Daniel O'Connell has recorded his testimony against every revolutionary struggle that has been characterised by violence, from the days of William Tell down to the present time, not excepting the revolution of 1776. But, while he thus dissuades from the shedding manhood—to laugh to seorn the hireling soldiery with which freland now swarms—to meet actual weapons with these of reason, truth, charity—to give no repose to British tyramy, but boldly confront it or all occasions, and unitedly demand 'destrick son fax. LAND —and to proclaim to the world that 'Repeal must not be abandoned.' Well and truly does he say—It is a noble experiment, that of endeavoring to obtain the restoration of political funchises and rights by the use of means strictly and exclosively peaceable and moral.' And inspiringly does he esclaim—Rally round me in this noble experiment, this glorious struggle. Be not abashed—be not (oh) need glorious struggle. Be not abashed—be not (oh! need I say it?) be not dismayed. Peace, order, tranquillity -these are our arms. With these we are cen-

gonded Ireland like water? Is she not at her, wistend, and recling like a drunken man, to and fre? Of what avail are her cannon and bomb-shells, her farts and castles, her naval ships and regiments of soldiers? Truth is impervious to the sword, right cannot he shot down by the musket. No government was ever in soldiers, so despicable, so helploss a predicament. England is at present the laughing-stock, Ireland the admiration of the world. England has nothing to rely on in this sublime conflict but her brute force, for the use of which she can find no occasion. Ireland has all the facts and arguments, all the right and equity, all the sympathies, and goodwishes of universal humanity, on her side, and these she can and will wield with tremendous, omnipotent, triumphant effect. trium phant effect.

she can and will wield with tremendous, omnipotent, triumphant effect.

Mr. Mooney, in eulogizing the revelutionary struggle, forgot to state that they who participated in it were enslaving their fellow-men while they were resisting unto blood a three penny tax on tea. Ha also fargot to metion, as the result of that struggle, that the right of petition is not now enjoyed by the American peaper, where the result of the structure of the bear tyrants and bloody-minded assessins, who represent the thries-accurated South in that body. Nor did his allude to the fact, that one-sixth portion of the American population are now pining in chains and slavery—as large a number as the entire population of the country in 1776. 'Shall I not viki: for these things? saith the Lord. Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?' such a nation as this?

Mr. Mooney spoke in exalted teyms of the patriotism and valor of General Jackson, particularly in connexion with the battle of New-Orleans. He said that the General was born in an emigrant ship on his passage from Ireland to this country, and that he proudly claimed to have nothing but genuine Irish blood in his veins. But Mr. M. omitted to inform his audience that General Jackson has been a slave-trader, and holds as goods and chattels a number of his fellow-creatures in bondage; and is an unreleating despot in heart and in practices. Such an atorejous crime pot in heart and in practice. Such an atrocious crim inal no country ought to be anxious to claim as native-born son.

On our first page we have made such extracts from this Message as will particularly interest our readers. It will be seen that the President does not distinctly urge the annoxation of Texas to the Union at the present session—but why? Unquestionably to full the suspicious and fears of the North, so that no sounds, discontant and fears of the North, so that no popular demonstration may be made to control the

The tyrannical O.O. has again out the Right by a bare majority. The vote stood—for the Right of Petition, 47 whigs, 44 democrats. Against it, 15 (southern) whigs, 50 democrats. So it goes to the

We have transferred to our colomns, from the New York Tribune, a very spirited and powerful essay on southern slavery, from the pen of Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. With the exception of a small portion of it, it is one of the most 'ultra' as well as elequent productions that have yet been given to the public on that momentous subject. Mr. Clay, however, not withstanding his vivid parceptions of the crime of slaveholding, is binself a slaveholder. Lamontable inconsistency! But we treat he will speedily liberate his slaves, and thus set an example which shall give irrestible force to his glowing appeals. This is not the first time he has spoken out in thunder-tones against the slave system. He appears to be a man or rare courage and talent.

A considerable portion of our inner form is occupied with the official proceedings of the highly interesting meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, recently held in Philadelphia. The specifications against John Quincy Adams, presented on that occapion, are drawn up with great force and clearness, and required, we think, no delay for their adoption. We deeply regret that we could not be present.

THE TENTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR

> AMORY HALL, On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

The great variety of things rare, unique, new neutral, from London, Fars. Dustin, Glasgow, Lo-mburgh, and many other places, together with all that have been collected at home, combine to make this an unequalled apportunity for the choice of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Among other attractive and valuable selections for the occasion are expected

Two Cases of Anticles and Paris,
Comprising Bonnets and articles of Ladies. Dress,
Bronzes, Printing Press, gilt Balloons, filled with
gas, safe for drawing-room use, Bonboos, Bonse of
Toys, Medallons, plated Play Services, small seerssoires, Statuctics in or mostly, Fourniture de Bu-

iain Scale, beautifully cut, boxes of Sealing Wax, Wafers of different kinds—a few of the Monuments of Paris. Pepetris—ornamented and plain, of unexceptionable inste, in, boxes, portefeuilles, cases and sacheta; Pictorial Letter-paper, of eight or fem varieties; rare Autographe, Old Books,—the entire manuscript of O'Connells' Letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, very valuable; Gustava de Beaumont's hook on Ireland, in English, translated by W. Taytor, the best book on Ireland extent, and not yet published here; Abdy's Travels in the United States, (never re-published) models of English and Swiss coitage architectura; Card-cases of the Killarney arbutus wood; a Forcelain Eavelopes, and four other kinds; embellished Mosse Paper; Wood of York Minster; exquisite water-color aketches of Rhine scenery from Nonnesworth, Johannesberg, Cologes, &c.; pen and ink drawings, Bristol board, outlines drawings from the Muses of the Vatican, &c. &c. On the first day of the Fair will be published

THE LIBERTY BELL,

THE LIBERTY BELL,

The beautiful Souvenir of the Fair for 1844, con taining ordicles from Dr. Bowning, Emily Taylor Garrison, Rogers, Pierpont, Harriet Martineau, th Duchess of Sulherland, Lucretia Mott, James Haugh on, R. D. Webb, J. R. Lowell, William and Mar Howitt, and other distinguished persons of England and Auterica.

TUNBBIDGE WARE.

Texasines Wars.

Those who engaged articles of this beautiful were, after the last year's invoice was disposed of, are informed that the requisite selection has arrived, consisting of every variety of small auticles, taper-study, paper-folders, winders, ten-caddies, japanned and gilt Portfolio-stand, a new and beautiful paticle, &c.

Nearwerts.

paper-folders, winders, tea-caddies, japasined and gitt Portfolio-stand, a new and beautifil switch, &c.

NTATURIES,

After the antique; and a few copies of the most celebrated works of modern sculptors, but principally classic subjects.

Varieties

Of infant's Dresses, gentlemen's linen, Dress Waist-coats, silk Aprons, richly quilted Skirts, Bags of every sitch and color, in Berlin' worsted, wrought with gold and steel bends; Tapestry, Tabouret, ottoman, screen and work-table Fittings; ladies', gentleman's and children's wrought Slippers; new Neck-ties and Waistcoats of knitted woollen, Chenille, wrought blue sain Tippet, trimmed with swan's-down; an entirely new fashion of ladies' Gloves, for drawing-room use; splondid Sofa and Chair-Nets, Purses, Cuffs, Muffir, Muffatces', Needlebooks and pin and tollette yushions, of dozens of varieties; Net Napkins, shaving clotls, Book-marks, various sizes of Britches, Stamboul, sofa and elbow cushions, Puzzles, children's Dresses, of a new material; sain Ornaments for the seek very heantiful being the Tartans of the class whose names are also family names of Massachusettis; a few 'Alice Mands,' a small shawl for girls, a few 'Alice Mands,' a small shawl for girls, a few 'Alice Mands,' a small shawl for girls, a few 'Alice Mands,' a small shawl for girls, a few 'Alice Mands,' a small shawl for girls, Balla, Bats, Whistles, miniature Vessels, and all manner of boys' play things, Dolls, Baakets, lined with silk; a pair of splendid Bell-Pulls.

Many valuable Paietings, both landscafes and por-

silk; a pair of splendid Bell-Pulls,

PAINTINGS.

Many valuable Paintings, both landscapes and portraits. The earlier Presidents, highly finished copies
from Stuart; Roman Lady, an original Vandyke;
Portraits, by excellent aritats, of Dr. Channing, Dr.
Nott, Dr. Griffin, Alexander, Hamilton, DeWist Clinton, and various other distinguished statesmen and

This beautiful and magnificent spectacle of the Christmas Tree, with appropriate musical services will be on Monday, the evening of Christmas day. December 23th, at the MELODEON, The front of which will be illuminated for the occasion, and all arrangements made by which to preven inconvenience in the entrance and exit of a grea

M. W. Chapman, Ann T. G. Phillips, Mary G. Chapman, Susan Cabot, Éliza Lee Follen,

Olivia Bowditch, Sarah S. Russell, Sarah B. Shaw

Hannah Tufts. Catherine Sargent M. A. W. Johnson Anna R. Philbrick, Mary Young, Harriet Jackson, Mary F. Rogers, Louisa M. Sewall, Caroline F. Willian

Lavinia Hilton

The Hall (AMORY HALL) will be ready for your reception on Tousday morning, the 19th, very early Such as find it necessary to come on Monday the 18th will find the Hall in process of arrangement. BJ Please to send in plenty of green trimmings of

the running vine, &c. to arrive at the Hall che afternoon of Friday, or the morning of Saturd the 16th, or at the Anti-Slavery Office, if sent or TNOTICE.

The friends of the cause are informed, that donation

Great as is the fatigue of getting up this Fair annually, we feel encouraged to perseverance by observing, as we do, the gradual progress of the cause in this place, under the influence of 'patient continuance in well-doing,' and such we esteem all sincere labor for the benefit of the slave.

Quaker Ruffianism.

Yesterday, at the conclusion of the ser-rienda' meeting in Cherry-street, Stephen

Mayor, he was required to give buil in \$250 for his experance at eight o'clock this morning, and to keep the peece in the meantime. Mr. F. refused to give the bond, and asked to be sent to prison; but a gentleman insisted upon entering the security for his, and this was accordingly done. The examination, which lasted from 12 till 9 o'clock, was a very exciting one, and the office was never perhaps more crowded on any previous occasion—a large majority of the spectators being Friends. The Cherry-street meeting was disturbed in a similar manner by Mr. Foster last Sabbath week.'

We have not an inch of room for comment on this disgraceful conduct on the part of those who

We have not an inch of room for comment on this disgraceful conduct on the part of those who make broad their brims to be seen of men; but noine are needed—for the case is too palpable to require any exposition. It is another proof that the Society of Friends in that diabolical city of Satau, not of Penn, is as rotten as corruption itself. Is throutling a devoted friend of God and man, who attempts to speak in the name of Christ, and hurrying him to prison, the liberty of conscience and of speech which Gostau for the content of the content ecome brass, and the most fine gold base m

CITY ELECTION. The election in this city, on Monday last, resulted in the choice of the Whig can-Monday last, resulted in the choice of the Whig can-didates for Mayor and Aldermen, and a large major-ity of the Common Council and other city officers. How vastly important! For Mayor the vote stood— Brimmer, whig, (who is re-elected,) 4876; for Sav age, democrat, 2241; Scattering 169.

MARRIED—In this city, on Sunday evening, by Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. Simpson H. Lewis, to Mcs. Susan Smith.

In Salem, on the same evening, by Francis A. Fabbens Eaq, James Babcock of Kingston R. I. to Cecilia Remond of Salem.

NOTICES

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The lecture on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19th, will be delivered by Rev. S. K. Lornnor.
To commence at 8 o'clock, pecissly.
The Elocution Class will, meet for practice at 6.1.2 o'clock.
CCHAS. A. BATTISTE, Sec. Boston, Dec. 13, 1843.

Important Meeting.

Important Meeting.

The annual meeting of the (central) New-York State Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the Angazan Anti-Slavery Society, and an expect of the present, and an expect invitation has been extended to those able advocates of our cause, TIR. HUTCHINSONS. The Standard and the Herald of Freedom are requested to copy, and to urge editorially, upon their readers, the importance of these meetings to the interest of our cause in Central New-York. Questions of the utmost importance, and courses of action of the depent moment, now present themselves for discussion and for choice.

The Lat all friends of the cause and the American Society make exertions to attend.

CALL TO THE FRIENDS OF SOCIAL RE-

A CALL TO THE FRIENDS OF SOCIAL REFORM IN NEW-ENGLAND.

We are induced, by the pressing wants of the
times, as well as the earnest solicitations of friends,
to call a Convention of friends of Social Reform, to
be holden in Boston the last Tuesday and Wednesday of December, (26th and 27th,) 1843.

The objects of the Convention are—
1. To take counsel together, that we may most
the counsel together, that we may most
cause of Social Social and the progress of the great
cause of Social Social and the progress of the great
cause of Social Social and the progress of the great
cause of Social Social and the progress of the great
cause of Social Social and the progress of the great
cause of Social Social and the progress of the great
prayed in times past, and beholding the wonderful progress of Social Science, discovered by Challes
FOURIES.

3. That those who believe that Associators is to

SCRIPTURE MANUAL

The friends of this work are requested to forward any additional questions, (with a simple reference to the proof-texts,) or any hints of advice they may think proop regive me, by grivate conveyance, care of Creckler & Browster, Boston, or M. W. Bodd, Brick Chapot, New-York, or by milt to North Wrentham, Mass. in good season for the second edition, which I hope to issue in a few months.

CHARLES SIMMONS.

UNPRECEDENTED !!

UNPRECEDENTED!

THE WEEKLY BAY STATE DEMOCRAT, a Rational, Miscellaneous, and Political Journal of the LARGEST SIZE, is offered to the public, by the publishers, at the upprecedented low price of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

The publishers are only able to furnish this valuable paper, which is dilied entirely with reading matter, stee low a rate, in consideration of the immensus number they print. Those of our honest New-England farmers who desire a good family paper at one has the name charge, have only to send us their matter of the control of

TO GILDERS.

A YOUNG man who has devoted much of his time in the different departments of a Looking. Glass and Picture Frame manufactory is anxious to secure a situation in Boston. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 25 Corabill.

POETRY.

From the British Friend. THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

I stood in fancy on that field, the awful fight was o'e. The volleying musketry bad ceas'd, and ceas'd th

The volleying musketry had cens'd, and cens'd the cannon's roar;
A veil of vaporous mist hung o'er the scene of death below,
Where as in one wast charnel-house, repos'd both
friend and foe.

The shout of 'Vive'l' Empereur,' no longer rent the sir,
And hush'd was England's battle-cry, both heard so
lately there;
The trumpet's brazen voice no more raised brief its
shrilly peal,
The rolling drum had ceas'd its din, and ceas'd the

clash of steel. On the horizon's eastern edge the pallid orb of

Arose, and o'er the battle's wreck threw wide bersi

very light;
Shedding a soft and beauteous ray on helm and cuirass
bright,
As dinted, hack'd, and rent, they lay on the red-field

der'd o'er that dismal plain, am

less dead, Where garments roll'd in blood proclaim'd mos true the warrior's trade; My gory pathway thickly strewn with fast expiring men.

vern,
Veteran and youth left there to die;
I treat in God no mortal eye,
A some so rife with agony,
Will e'er behold again!

Many from whom the spark of life had fled foreve more, Still grasp'd with firm convulsive clutch their sabr

steep'd in gore; While o'er the features of the slain the noisele:

Depicting Rage, Revenge, and Hate, fell demons of the soul! I turn'd to gaze upon the field, and by the moon's pal

ray, I saw a female form bend o'er The soldier, on his bed of gore,
And aided by a lamp she bore;
A moment on his features pore,
Then turn in haste away.

ad impair'd her frame, but still, with speedy ste ne sought Each spot where iron shower, like hail,

rne upon the wintry gale, Its work of death had wrought. willy she sped o'er broken ground, o'er shatter

sword and gun; Yes, gentle reader, true my tale; With many a stifled sob and wail, And cheek with terror ghastly pale, A widow sought her son.

Word had been brought that he had fallen upon the

had been crough;
A musket-ball had pierced his side,
And from the wound, the crimson tide
Of life ebbed fast away.

One who had fought close in his rear,
The entidings to his mother bear,
And urged by fond maternal care,
Offering to Heaven a fervent prayer,
She sought the battle plain: That spot where late the summer corn

Way'd proudly in the breeze of morn : But now, by trampling hoofs uptorn, Showed to the eye a mass forlorn, Of blood-besprinkled grain Near and more near unto the spot whereon I stoo

she drew,
And from the lamp a flickering ray
Upon the pallid dead that lay
Around her path, she threw. At length she paus'd, and with a cry of wild unearth!

woe,
She knell upon the ensanguin'd ground,
Her son, her hapless son, was found,
His blood had steep'd the sod around,
But now had ceas'd to flow!

Then to his lips she closely press d Her anxious ear, as if possess d Of hope that still within his broast The vital spark might glow!

ing now to where she knell, a offered friendl

aid;
She gave a shrick that pierc'd the sir, A wail of deep and dire despair;
But to my wish her grief to share,
No conscious heed she paid.

I wip'd the soldier's clammy brow, And rais a the drooping head; No human skill avail a him now, His spirit long had fled! That well-knit frame, that sinewy arm

A few short hours gone past, Had mingled in the mighty strife, Endued with young and vigorous life, In death were stiffening fast!

'My child!' the frantic parent cried,
'My own, my long-loved boy!
Would that with thee I might have died,
My comfort, hope and jey!
Of every solace now bereft,
No friend remain: like thee; '---At length she ceased the loud lament, Then clasp'd her bony hands, and bent

A supplicating knee.

A supplicating knee.

Father of mercies, hear my prayer,
Upon thy awful throne;
Renew each day thy gracious care;
Thy heavenly love, oh, let me share;
Teach me unnumuraing to bear
My lot, now drear and lone.
Or, rather, from this earthly acene
Of trouble, sin, and wee,
Remove my poor and aged frame—
Life burns but with a sickly flame—
Though unprepared I go. Though unprepared I go.

I trust in my Redeemer's name, (Who died for all a death of shame,) To reach the heavenly shore; Let but thy gracious will be done, She cried, then sank upon her son, Groan'd once, but breathed no n

Ob, War! oh, horrid War! oh, when will all thy miseries cease! When will the nations of the earth be wise and lie

When will the nations of the center in peace!

When man into the culturing knife shall turn the bristling spear,

And beaten into ploughshares bright,

The insatiate sword from mortal sight,

Foregood disappear!

T. F.

Forever disappear! Maidstone, 10th mo. 1843.

FORGIVENESS.

FORGIVENESS.

How beautifully falls

From human lips that blessed word forgive!

Forgiveness—it is an attribute of God—

The sound which opened. Heaven—renews again
On earth, lost Edes's bloom, and flings.

Hope's halcyons o'er the waste of life.

Thrice happy he, whose heart has been so school'd
In the meek lessons of humanity,

That he can give the utterance; it imparts
Calestial grandour to the human soul,

And maketh man an angel.

THE LIBERATOR

Ancient and Modern Pharisecism Compared.
The Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal of the 25th of October, contains an article headed, 'Ancient and Modern Non-Resistance Compared.' The subject is 'Prayer.'
The writer tells us that 'ancient non-resistants,' Jesus Christ' and his disciplea, 'were praying men.' He tells us 'chirist relired into secret places to pray.' Can be tell us of an instance in which he ever prayed in public, and before the guze of the world, except in the single instance of his agony on the cross?' He arose a great while before day to pray.' Was that before a popular audience in the synagogue, and under the eyes of the priests, that they might any he was a praying man? 'He prayed at the grave of Lazarus.' Was it vocal prayer? Did any liear the words of that prayer but his Father? Evidently not, for the language is, 'he groaned in spirit'—and afterward he lifted up his voice in thanksgiving that his prayer was answered. No one heard him pray.' He taught his early followers to pray.' Did he teach them to do so?

'They prayed with great fervency when the Holy Ghost fell on them on the day of Pentecost.' 'Prayer was made without ceasing by the church for Petry when he was in prison.' [Do the churches now offer prayer without ceasing by the church for Petry when he was in prison.' [Do the churches now offer prayer without ceasing for Christ's poor disciples now in the prison of southern slavery)? Non-tesis tants do. Most of the pricess of Boston positively refused to pray for poor George Latimer when he was in prison.' They frequently prayed when pease.'

In the supplementation of the prices of Boston positively refused to pray for poor George Latimer when he was in prison.' They frequently prayed when pease and the prison of southern slavery? Non-tesis tants do. Most of the pricess of Boston positively refused to pray for poor George Latimer when he was in prison.' They frequently prayed when pease.'

In the first country, to all the class that it country, the sade to the class of t tants do. Most of the priests of Boston positively refused to pray for poor George Latimer when he was in prison.] 'They frequently prayed when persecuted, when together, when they were to part, when entering upon some great and responsible work, &c. &c.' [And our modern Pharisees always make public prayers when they are about to do any, thing designed to impose upon the blind veneration of an unthinking, priest-ridden people. If they are about to engage in any thing suggested by the prince of darkness, they begin with public prayer, that they may take possession of the minds of the people in advance, particularly when they are preparing to devour widow's houses, and bind heavy burdens on men's shoulders!

the peasures of the mide of the people in adverage, particularly when they are preparing to devour widow's houses, and bind heavy burdens on must shoulders I will be a proper to the people of the people in the pe

Their humble vows they dare not breathe To powers they've no acquaintance with. I will only ask friend 'James,' whether he was influenced by 'the spirit of Christ' in quosing the ribaldry of John Trumbull in this connexion? and leave it for his own conscience to decide, whether he is Christ's or not. I can repeat, as applicable to himself and his like, his closing interceasion—'O, Jeeus my perfect pattern! Forgive them, for they know not what they do.' We wish them to repent; we would not harm a hair of their heads; we can bear persecutions, mobbings, smitings, and imprisonments, though inflicted by modern priests and professors, as some of us have done. We would and can observe the injunction of the apostle, 'Dearly beloved, avenge-not yourselves.' We can, in the spirit of Christ, warn the people against them, proving them to be blind guides, whired sepulchers, Pharisees and hypocrities. We can see their end, and weep over them, as Christ weept over Jerusalem, saying,' If thus hadst known, even thou, in this thy day, the things that belong to thy peace; but now they are hid from thine eyes.

ton would be scattered to the four winds of, heaver by such an outrage on common decency!

In the afternoon, passing by the Miller Tabernacle, and observing persons there congregated, I stepped in with a view to ascertain how soon, now, if was expected the elements would melt with ferrent heat, and the world be burnt up. I found the audience small, with a doll preacher, who seemed to be trying to make them, believe that 'the time would certainly come when they should inherit the earth alone, and the wicked be burnt up. I could not help thinking that the two that were sitting beside ue had confidence in the preacher, for they occasionally gave a response by way of a good loud snore.

Thus, I have thrown out these hasty remarks, having a little leisure while here. If you think they are worth any thing, you are at liberty to make such use of them as you deem proper.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1843. C.

self and his like, his closing intercession—'D. Jesus my perfect pattern?' Porgive them, for they know not what they do.' We wish them to repent; we would not haym a hair of their heads; we can bear persecutions, mebbings, smittings, and mprisonness, though inflicted by modern priests and professors, as some or us have done. We would and can observe the injunction of the apostle, 'Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves.' We can, in the spirit of Christ, warre the people against them, proving them to be blind guides, whited sepulches, Pharisees and hyporifices. We can see their and, and weep over them, as Christ wept over Jerusalem, snying, 'If thou hadst known even thou, in this hy day, the things that belong to they peace; but now they are hid from thine eyes.' Such was the melancholy condition of the Jawish church and lis prienthood, and such is the condition of the sects of these days and their priesthood.

Saccarapps, Me., Nov. 1843. D. S. G.

Thanksgiving.

Mr. Garnison:

The condition of the Jawish chow they are hid from thine eyes.' Such was the melancholy condition of the Jawish church and list priesthood.

Saccarapps, Me., Nov. 1843.

D. S. G.

Channing or a Chaltham would not avail at home against such barefaced atrocities, it is not elequence. It is not learning. There is no sene fact, and deny ourselves son expanded the principle.

Better surely to resamin in ignored the principle.

Mr. Garnison:

The continuation of the special fife, int is not learning. There is no sene fact, and deny ourselves son expanded the principle.

Mr. Garnison:

The continuation of

duced he puts himself before the public as a teacher, and asks their patronize. It is freely given. He is shunned in society, and the wontan who is with whim, still the wife of another, is not relected. So much of public virtue remains. The man is avoided, the public virtue remains. The man is avoided. But the lecturer is patronized and rewarded. The very prints which were lavish of their censure, and loud in their indignation, when the account of his avillary first reached us, now publish, puff, and defend him. One or two religious journals, which have ventured to speak plainly of his crime and the inconsistency of supporting him, are only noticed as very simple and remarkable censors. Those 'ladies' who retuse on principle to go and hear an open, shameless adulters, are called 'prudish.' The man has large audiences, composed of both sexes. He discourses on the theme hardly second in majesty and glory to those of the public. He speaks of the wondrous works of Goo. He even gives not shall becture? in Boston, which is crowded! and he attempts (we know not with what success) to repeat it here. Dr. Lardñer, offering to give a moral and religious lecture, on the Sabbath, at the theatre! If any thing can surpass this, in the absurd, the insulting, and the impious, it is yet to appear.

Setting aside now the question of right and wrong in the people, can all this pass without a decided injury to the tone of social and general morality—letting down its standard, bluming sensibility, inviting the jeers of the dissolute, and promising to the worst a public pardon? Their reverse the fact; suppose the man to have met the treatment here that he met at home—suppose our country, for this simple city, to have withheld from him all countenace, and left, him to silent contempt; what a noble declaraction would it have been—what a heautiful testimony for ourselvess, and salutery impression upon all?—

than lost.

I have not written to reprove those who have but acted thoughtlessly, or to judge those who have acted conscientiously. Neither have I any wish to injure Lardene. Let the man alone. But let us reflect, now that the excitement is over, on the actual and whole case, as it bears on our religious professions and our social relations, as it affects the edifice of the public teacher, and as it may help us to decide upon duty in other similar circumstances, not so improbable as they once were.

upon duty in other similar circumstances, not so improbable as they once were.

We have no public virtue to spare, or private purity to expose to needless temptation. But om domestic purity, as the general truth, is yet unstained. The sense of reputation, and the principle of idelity, are still strong. How long will they continue so, if other cases like the present should occur if the young and the matter are to be made familia with gross vices rewarded rather than rebuked, and we publicly pledge, to the infamous and outcast of foreign lands the shield of our protection, a generous support for them and their families? E. B. H.

support for them and their families? E. B. H.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have heard of
two or three arguments in exculpation of Lardenr,
which call for a word. One is, that he has 'married' the
woman. Will the lawyers please to tell us if a
man can marry the wife of another man,? And
even if she were divorced, could be marry her, when
divorced for adultery? Is a set of unmeaning words
to be called marriage? I have seen no proof that
he even pretends to be married; and if he does, it
is but the fouler outrage upon a sacred institution,
an added violation of both humin and divine laws.
Another apology is, that there are even 'ministers of the gospe!' who have been accused, and
some of then, convicted, of the same offence. Does
this mean, that after any minister has been convictde, he has still preached and been sustained at
home, or that he has travelled with his partner
through the country as a public teacher, upheld and
approved? Where is the case? Let it be exposed.
Let ministers be treated according to their conducts,
like other men. Let those, who support or screen

approveu. Where is the case? Let it be exposed Let ministers be treated according to their conduct like other men. Let those who support or screet them in known iniquity, and those who countenance amy public actors of vile character, take care of their own consciences. But they must not ask others to admire their taste, or admit the soundness of their reasoning.

Once more, It is said this is a satter with the care of their case of their case of their case of the case of the case of the case of the case of their case of the case

their reasoning.

Once more. It is said, this is a matter with which 'ministers' have nothing to do. Verily, ours is a remarkable sgc. For some time, we have heard that ministers must not meddle with certain 'delic sever and excuring topics,' however wayser, uncornstain, or itentious the case. And now they must not speak of the notorious violation of a positive commandment, and a public outrage on all religion! Will some one be so good as to inform the public, what ministers are made for?

E. B. H.

IF A specimen of judicial piety!

IT A specimen of judicial piety!

Adam Horn, convicted at Baltimore of the murder of his wife, was on Monday last sentenced to death. The day of exception is to be appointed by the Governor. Judge Magruder's remarks before pronouncing the sentence, were solemn and impressive. Neither the court nor the spectators could refrain from manifesting the deep emotions which the occasion inspired. Addressing the prisoner, Judge Magruder said, (we copy from the Baltimore Fatriott)

You have been tried before a jury of your country, upona charge of willful, premeditated and deliberate murder; and, after a calm and patient investigation of several days, during which you had the aid of counsel who did all that zent, indefatigable labor, professional skill and learning could do on your behalf, you have been declared by that tribunal 'Guilly' of that atrocious crime. I have reflected much upon the verdict, and cannot but declare, as I now do, that it was, in my judgment wight.

clare, as s now up, toat right.

The victim thus deprived by you of life, was o that sex whose weakness entitles it, at least amon all civilized men, to protection—a sex to whom ever rudeness has always been regarded as 'infomy,' an inault as cowardice. She was not merely a restart. all civilized men, to protection—a sex to whom even trudeness has always been regarded as 'infany', and insult as cowardice. She was not merely a trootan, but was one whon you had sworn, by a preinise recorded in heaven, to love and cherish. She was your wedded wife, carrying in her boson at the very moment that you imbrued your hands in her blood, the pledge of her love to you. She was young—too young to have been hackined in vice, even if the evidence had shown her to have been in any wise chargeable with error, as it did not, but, on the contrary, it proved her to have been prechaste, and pious. She was, moreover, gentle in disposition, and obedient and dutiful to you her dusband, and, as far as we can learn, she had not an enemy on earth, except in that man who, of all others, should have been her friend and defender. After the revolting detail, which we have all heard during the trial, of the facts attending the commission of the crime of which you have been found guilty, it can now subserve no good purpose to recapitate them. The heart of every one, except that of a find, sickeps at the recollection of them, and only advert to the pairful subject which I would willingly dismiss forever from my mind, in order that you may retire from the place with a perfect conviction, that an offence perpetrated in a manner so mercileae, so relemelses, so rel

Here, perhaps, I should cease to say more than to pronounce the sentence of the law; but, as it has been the usage, from time immemorial, to offer on such occasion, some consolators advice to persons standing in your unhappy condition, and as the relation I hold as your temporal Judge, will, in a few moments, be at an end, and you will, in a very brief space, stand in the presence of the Judge Elernal, it is fit, perhaps, that I should not deviate from this ancient custom.

From something which fell from one of the witnesses during your trial, I have learned that your belonged to one of the denomination of Christians. Let me then advise, and even implore you. to flee, without as instant's delay, to the footstool of the merciful Saviour of mankind, and to sak, with the deep and sincere sorrow of a repentant heart, that your heimous sin may be forgiven. God himself has declared, that, though your sine be as scarlet, they shall become, through repentance, as white as snow, that 'a broken and a contribe heart he will not despise.' A single sigh, if uttered from the depths of a crushed and broken heart, shall not pass unheard, but may cause its renovation; for, however corrupt it may be, it can be purified by his Holy Spint. Even a look, 'the upward glancing of an eye,' if that is all within the power of a sinner to give, if it be the look of faith and prayer, given with a truly pointent heart, shall not be unhereded. Let me point you the hist pass which was end of benevolence—when every act he did was full of

The twadding, namby-pamp, mink and water, meither-loi-port-cold coarse of the Boston Christian Reflector, on the subject of slavery, has long called for a scorehing rebuke, especially in view of its anti-always origin and pretossions; but the following puff, from the pen of the pre-slavery editor of the Christian - Watchman, whose Ishmaelitish hand is against every unpopular reform, is as condemnatory as we can find words to express our feelings.

The Christian Reflector.

The Christian Reflector.

This paper commenced its existence some months previous to our former connexion with the Watchman, against which, it at once assumed an attitude of decided opposition. Its tone and spirit were such, that for the sake of our own peace, and the good of our own readers, we for several years passed by its almost constant attacks in entire silence, and we believe that its name scarcely appeared in the columns of, the Watchman. The situation of the concern rendering it necessary that it should pass into other hands, it was removed to this city, and the character of the paper was essentially changed. The present editor is an old acquimtance, with whom, while a pastor, we were on terms of pleasing social and official intercourse. Men thus related should never be rivals, much less opponents, and for ourselves, we are glad that we have so pleasant a co-laborer in this important field of usefulness.

The following sneering article, is also from the Christian Watchman, and exhibits in bold relief the spirit of blackguardism, falsehood and ruffianism which actuates its author, in catering for popular corruption and oppression, and assailing the beneficent

which actuates its author, in calering for popular cor-ruption and oppression, and assailing the beneficent reforms of the age. What does such a scotler care for 'the miseries of the poor operatives' of Great Britain? Nothing, except to quote them for the base purpose of quelling the rising tide of human sympa-thy for the scarred and manacled bondmen on our southers soil! It is such a man who compliments the abolition character of the Christian Reflector!

abolition character of the Christian Reflector!

If it is a singular fact, that among the multitude of reformers who are striving to distinguish
themselvés in the present age of philanthropic effort,
nose has ever hit upon the wrongs and oppressions
which exist at the present time in the manufacturing districts in England. The slavery and degradation of this country, do not compare with the
miseries of the poor operatives living on the island
of Great Britain. Ample proof of this may be
found in a series of little books, now in course of
publication in New-York, on the 'Wrongs of Women,' by Charlotte Elizabeth. Should some 'one
idea' agent get up a sir about it, he would be able
to obtain the largest salary of any one of the kind
now in the field. Astounding facts can be easily
obtained, and if fairly brought before a certain class
of the people, the cause would be popular.

From the Washington (Ps.) Reporter.

Pursuant to a previous call, the County Convention of the colored people of Washington county assembled in the African Methodist Episcopai church, in the bessuch of Cansoneburg, at 20 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, Oct. 31st, 1843.

At 21-20 o'clock, a large number of delegates being present, the meeting was organized by calling DASHL ARKET to the Chair, and appointing T. S. ROMNSON. Sec. not tem.

Dasiel Arker to the Chair, and appointing T. S. Rossisson, Sec. pro tem.

The subjoined resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That we hall the present as a favorable opportunity for the moral elevation of the colored citizens of Washington county.

Resolved, That we as colored citizens, will encourage temperance, education, industry, and everything that pertains to our moral elevation.

Resolved, That we petition the Legislature to bestow upon us the right of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That we will engage in those occupations and employments, so far as in our power lies, as will have a tendency to elevate us in the scale of society.

tions and employments, at a service to the cale of seciety.

Resolved, That with the view of better carrying out our object, we will use every honorable means to make us worthy citizens in community.

Resolved, That we will make every proper effort to set good examples for the growing and rising generation.

Resolved, That we will encourage our people as mechanics and business men, as far, as in our power lies.

Resolved, That as freemen of this Commonwealth, we feel an inseparable attachment to her institutions and just laws, and deem it alike our duty and our privilege, at all times, to sustain and uphold them.

Resolved, That we recommend to the colored people of Washington county, to form temperance societies in every town and borough.

even to admit the corpse within the precincts of the church, because she was, at the time of her death, member of the Society of Friends, and had not re-ceived baptism.

ceived soptism.

Care for Broachitis—A minister of the Presbyterian church, resident in Green county, who has been laid aside from his pastoral office by bronchitis, for three years past, has entirely recovered his voice by the application of Croton oil to the surface of his threat, against the organ affected. One drop, daily rubbed over the surface, produced a singular but powerful eruption on the skin, which, as it progressed, restored his voice to its full tone and vigor.

Killed.—A man named Mack Dudney was shot at Holly Spring, (Misk.) on the 6th inst., by another named Williams. They had a quarrel, when Williams armed himself with a gin, and was pseading the streets. Dudney, desiring only to scare Williams picked up a gun, and walked out into the street, and, thinking Williams would run, asked him if he was ready; whereupon Williams inmediately raised his gain and shot him through the head.—N. O. Pic.

Miss Farley, the editress of the Lowell Offering, says—I should judge that about seventy of the mil-girls have written for the Offering since its commence-ment.

ment.'

Connectical River Closed — This river was not fordable farther up than Middletown, on the 4th, on account of the ice.

THE subscriber, who has THIS!

the bast of festimonials in regard to character, the bast of festimonials in regard to character, &cc. Please address WILLIAM C. NELL, 25 Co. II. Will the National Anti-Savery Stander a favor by inserting this netice?

WARRANTED BOOTS A 0 ATENT

101

NOTICE.

THE publishing Committee of this work has announce, that they have alled influences Mr. James Scott, and he hashed of different indicates they have placed in the hapts of different indicates who are willing to advance the interest of the Boston; Nov. 15, 1843.

Light and Truth. A NEW work, with the above tile, will be ised.

A NEW work, with the above tile, will be ised.

A from the press on or before January I, 1844, to triming a fristory of the Colored and Islam and from the Biblio and nucleut and modern whole, but volume of 400 pages, handsomely busines, but volume of 400 pages, handsomely busines, but volume of 400 pages, handsomely business and prince of the state of the st

will be allowed to individuals who remit ceion for dozen or more copies.

This compilation is recommended as a time collection, by gentlemen who have timed to manuscripta. The author is a colored as seen dant of the colored and Indian race.

Orders for the work will be received by Beises, F. Roberts, 37 Cornhill, Corresponding Sement of the Publishing Cogmittee.

Boston, November 15, 1843.

DENTAL SURGERY. Dr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Destis.

Dr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Besig.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizet of Rose, and strangers visiting the cit, whe suit need of the operations of a Denist, that he may be suited be suffered by the suited and surgeon of the operations of a Denist, that he may be suited as the surgeon of Washington-series La Grange Place, where all operations on the La Grange Place, where all operations on the form of the surgeon of the surgeon

RESPIRATORS. OR BREATH AND BODY-WARMING IN- The state of the s

ENGLISH and American Respirator, the litter made under the direction of Dr. H. I. Bownston, may be find at 17 Redford-street, at Theodore Medial's Apothecary, Shop, and at Mrs. Mark., 281.2 Washington-atreet, 3 doors north of Bedford-street, Boston.

Boston.

This instrument is useful for all pieces liable be exposed to cold, seamen, concluse, travelor public leaturers, &c. as it prevents the size from passing off from the body of the ware at rapidly as it would otherwise. It is invalidated with cough during the cold months of its vest. year. September 29.

THE TRICOPHEROUS,

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND IS now acknowledged by thousands, who use in ly, to be the only remedy to prevent belongs to restore the hair that has fallen off, or become I ly, to be theionly remedy to precent execute to restore the hair that has faile off, or becose that, to prevent grey hair; to cure and runbe every gearance of sour and dondorf from the bair, ask keep it in the most healthy, soft and glory sain, ask keep it in the most healthy, soft and glory sain, are: 1st, fits brazing, strengthening, and classified Caspath, are: 1st, fits brazing, strengthening, and classified caspath; are: 1st, fits brazing, strengthening, and classified sain. 2d., It is producing; and encourages a tenses in the bulb or root, and particularly to tep shall cave to the hair. 4th, Its equalizing the circulates fluids. 5th, 1st freeing the skin frees the effect of period of the control of the strength of th

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