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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, viz:—WESLEY PHILLIPS, EDWARD QUINCY, EDWARD JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Brethren.

They lay down on the law of nations. They say that they are the law of nations, and that the place of all such institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST, and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

The Liberator.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND. NO. IV.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GEO. THOMPSON.

BY WILLIAM FARMER, ESQ.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

Upon Mr. Thompson's return to this country, he did not interrupt his anti-slavery labors. He landed at Liverpool in January 1836, and from that period until the autumn of 1837, he was incessantly and exclusively engaged in lecturing upon American slavery, and in organizing auxiliary societies to the great American cause. He succeeded in arousing the religious denominations of this country to the guilty proslavery action of their brethren in America. This led to a large number of memorials and remonstrances being sent to the Transatlantic churches, setting forth the heinous sin of abetting the crime of slavery.

His attention was then, after a lapse of upwards of three years, recalled to the condition of the mis-erably-manacled slaves in our own colonies. Evidence was adduced to show that, notwithstanding the supposed perfection of the legislative provisions by which they were protected, their condition was no better than it had been in a slave.

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Mr. Thompson now found opponents in those who had formerly been his co-laborers; but, ere long, many of those who were most strongly censured by his conduct were the most zealous in seconding his efforts. Amongst others, Lord Brougham, in February, 1836, in the House of Lords and at Exeter Hall, warmly advocated Mr. Thompson's plan for the immediate termination of the apprenticeship; and Mr. Buxton also openly withdrew his opposition to the measure, at a great meeting held in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich.

Upon his return to England, Dr. Cox published a report in connection with his visit, in which he treated the characters of the American Abolitionists. Mr. Thompson immediately denounced the book, and challenged its veracity to a public discussion concerning the veracity of the statements. This invitation was promptly declined, and the Liberator's matter was referred to the second edition of the work; but not Mr. Thompson had held two or three public meetings, at which the conduct of Dr. Cox was unanimously censured, and not until Mr. Thompson's scathing address upon the subject had

RECEPTION MEETING

IN HONOR OF

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

(Photographically reported by JAS. M. W. YERRINTON.)

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., the distinguished British orator and philanthropist, having again visited America, after an absence of thirteen years, a number of the prominent citizens of Boston and its immediate neighborhood tendered him a Public Reception, in grateful acknowledgment of his disinterested, zealous and most efficient labors in counteracting the malignant influences of secession agents in England, and in bringing the minds of the people of that country to an appreciation of the real nature of the momentous struggle in which the North is now engaged.

At twenty minutes before eight o'clock, the Governor with Mr. Thompson, and the Committee of Arrangements, appeared upon the platform, and were received with vociferous cheers, the waving of handkerchiefs, and every demonstration of welcome and delight. As His Excellency rose to make the opening address, the applause was renewed, with equal heartiness, and it was some time before his voice could be heard.

SPEECH OF GOV. ANDREW.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I esteem it an agreeable service, and in the direct line of my public duty, to attempt the Chairmanship of this great meeting of the patriotic and loyal People of Massachusetts to accord an honorable welcome to GEORGE THOMPSON. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The advocate of the extension of suffrage; the most eloquent popular champion of British emancipation; the associate of Cobden and Bright in the repeal of the corn laws, enlarging the market abroad for American grain, in the interest of cheap food for the million; in Parliament the defender of British India against the oppressions of the East India Company; the enemy of monopolies; the fearless and untiring advocate of public liberty; he was faithful in the darkest hours to the cause of justice for the American slave. (Applause.)

Mr. Thompson found the Indian branch of the abolition question so absorbing, that he determined for a time to apply himself exclusively to it. In six lectures the most valuable, on British India, which he delivered at Manchester shortly afterwards, he pointed out the immense resources that country for cotton cultivation, and the general influence which would be the development of these resources would have upon the abolition of American slavery.

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