produced b

T. Williams, General Agent :

Editors of the New Orleans
-New Orleans, 1842
to be found in our land, disless and broaching their the-

rives that our sympathies no, with strong common once, patience that knows o actual state of things e condition of their race, the more deserving of the the individual whose letter Orleans Bulletin has owing notice. While a condition of a henevolent

master, and a breshing his benevolent r problem, viz: How population, and use

thern country, whose Now, if these mas-tian men, they could a all embarrassment

sackers from all embarrassment slaves, and living where they into whose hands would they their religious interests be cared be a faithful discharge of the do to then in the providence of could be asked to begar them-by setting them free, who does it worse than it now is, would so say nothing of the aged, the Such a one is Mr. McDonogh, his stewardship, has set an ex-chanters, such as they may follow g their own interests. This is find them, and so construct.

i then, could not be carried out it mutual confidence and esteem, and theirs would walk in the love and consider the interests of their-way, persevering under every temp-cle, he would then undertake, by banker, the keeper of their gains ensure their freedom in Liberta in

L'XIII.---NO. 11.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD...OUR COUNTRYMEN

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

Mr. McD. stated to them frankly and plainly, that his object was to give them freedom and happiness in Liberia, without the loss or the cost of a cent. to himself, from sending them away, and that there was but one way in which it could be done, viz. by greater assiduity and exertion on weir part during free usual hours of day labor, and especially by extra hours of labor before day in the morning, and after night in the givening, so that he would not give them an hour of time, but they would have gained and steed in his hands, previous to their going out free.

greater assiduity and exertion on beir part during the usual hour of day labor, and especially by extra hours of labor before day in the morning, and after night in the brening, and the would not give them an hour of time, but they would have gained and placed in his hands, previous to their going out free, a sum of money arising from their extra labor, fully sufficient to enable him to purchase an equal number of slaves to take their places on his plantation. He warned them that it would require years of perseverance to effect it, and promised them that he would not involve himself by speculation, or otherwise, so as to put it out of his power to carry out the agreement—that he would keep a regular account of all their gains, and by instructions to his executors, provide, in case he should be taken away, for the fulliment of the contract.

The surprise and astonishment of the slaves at such a proposition, coming froin one who had unlimited legal power over them and their time, may be universedity conceived than expressed. Whoever has realized the power of suspicion and distrust in inferior and narrow minds under such circumstances, will feel that here was the point of difficulty, to inferior and marrow minds under such circumstances, will feel that here was the point of difficulty, to inferior and marrow minds under such circumstances, will feel that here was the point of difficulty, to inferior and marrow minds under such circumstances, will feel that here was the point of difficulty, to inferior and marrow minds under such circumstances, will feel that here was the point of difficulty, to inferior and marrow minds under such circumstances, will feel that here was the point of difficulty, to inferior and marrow minds under such circumstances, will feel that here was the point of difficulty, to inferior and here was the point of difficulty with would work well, and no where is the integrity and godliness of Mr. McD's character and course so polluble and so attested, as in the alacrity with which they circumsed planters, such as they may nonlow
ing their own interests. This is
e find them, and so construct our
ses, not only that it ought to work,
rock. But to come to the letter,
it his duty himself to keep, and
household after him to keep the
jild an injunction upon his slaves
ll work on that day. But a long
med him of the utter impossibility
t in practice, with men obliged
days in the week for their master,
that stood in need of many little
ad by their master, and which they
no other way but by labor on that
rea after long and fruitless exertions
are to his injunctions, determined
to have been a stood in the stood in
old, if thereafter, they should labor
day. From this time, 1822, the
as kept holy, church regularly at
a remarkable change in their man
it lie, in every respect for the betmount of money gained by their Sat-

The one half of Saurday being already your own, maneyones of my agreement with you that a no hambor of my agreement with you that a no hambor of my agreement with you that a no half year more, you will be done to the Sabbath-day, your first rail be to gain a sufficient sum of money to the other half of Saurday, which is the one reason that the other half of Saurday, which is the one cannot be to the time you have to labor for maney the control of the time you have to labor for maney that the other half of Saurday, which is the one cannot be to the time you have to labor for maney that the control of the time you have to labor for the time you have to have for the control of the time you have to have for the control of the time, who should meet again, I trusted, row and the time to make the control of the time, which the control time to the time you will be a most different to them, who also to he cannot have a gain of people of nearly double the number of the time you have to pay him for your free. The control of the time, which is the control of time; that we should meet again, I trusted, row and the carried on the support of the time, which the control the support of the time you have to pay him for your free the deep variety of the control of time; that we should meet again, I trusted, row and the carried on the support of the control of time; that there was still another god final separation of the support of the control of time; that there was still another god final separation in the mane of the carried on the supposed that such an experiment in the precision of another the compalisation of the supposed that such an experiment the such and the carried on it the mane to the carried on it the mane to the carried on the carried on it the mane to the carried

to despised not, but with noble pains-takin cherished it, till he could send them forth in the group it is out from its ruins, and watched over a cherished it, till he could send them forth in the grious liberty of children of God to their father lan the street, in which they sailed for Africa, floating his proposite my house, in the Mississippi, at the bank letters of the the street. I had taken my leave of them can the ship, on Friday evening the sailing, in my house

MARCH 17, 1843.

for their captivity. Till then, unblest themselves, and a curse to Africa, as irreligiona colonies still prove, if they have not already done so, why is Caristians, should we wish them away, and what plan so effectual as this we have passed in ratiow, whereby to pay our debt, and make them twice blessed in sending themsels on instruments to evangelize Africa? Herein is the superiority of Mr. M'D's benevolence. He placed the objects of itin climate similar to that of Africa, where they were acclimated, there gradually developed their moral nature, talents and capacities for usefulness, did not emancipate them at once, and send them forth an ignorant and a licentious gang, to sink still lower in the scale of being and contoninate the soil on which they were cast, with worse than heatten pollation, but 'tried each art, reproved each dull delay, allured to brighter worlds,' by a pains-taking interest for fifteen years in the success of the experiment. Making religion the basis, and illustrating its power over his own heart, and in his own life, he guided them by the star of Hopa, till by the discipline and culture of their pupilage they became at last worthy of freedom, worthy to go forth as representatives from a Christian to a licathen land. Now may we not learn much here for our missions, and for our mission stations? We wish to do good to the sons of Africa, iere and abroad; to raise up greachers and catechists, to establish and cherish a communication and sympathy, between that country and this, to operate upon Africa with Africans, for the whites cannot, to any great extent, but through such medium, carry on the work there. Mr. M'D has swed us from the necessity of experimenting. The Bishop of Georgia, in his Montpelier Institute, is testing the sufficiency of slave labor to support it, but let us suppose a missionary institute, with the consent and under the aspects of the experiment, and liberty at last, how certain would be success—how unalloyed the gratification. Let the proposed mission school be placed,

Sixth Annual Report of the Canada Missions.

DEAR BRETHREN: Two years have elapsed nee the mission of Justice and Humanity among e self-emancipated refugees in Canada, was placed a large Convention at Le Roy, N. Y., under your

state, as a moderate estimate, that 1500 of your communities on the control of th

ament of her Britantic Majesty—the jother has aused the Old Cradle of American liberty to rock s by the convulsions of an earthquake. In the case of the unfortunate Nelson Hackett, tho, by stratagem and duplicity, was imprisanted, we months at Sandwich, and conducted, under cov-

as by the convalsions of an earthquarke.

In the case of the unfortunate Nelson Hackett, who by strangem and duplicity, was imprisoned five months at Sandwich, and conducted, under cover of might, across the Detroit river, and harried there is the stranger of the Detroit river, and harried the stranger of the Detroit river, and harried the stranger of the Detroit river, and harried the stranger of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and communicated to them such facts as the nature of the British and the stranger of the strang

o be extensively useful. It is designed not to supersed, but greatly to subserve the interests of common schools, by training up teachers, and is to be conducted strictly on the manualithor system. Students, over filteen years of age, are to have instruction free of cost, and be furnished with plain, but wholesome diet, and lodging at \$1.00 per week, to be paid in work, for which they will be allowed five cents per hour. They are to be trained thoroughly upon a full and practical system of discipline, which aims to cultivate the entire being, and eli eit the fair-east and fullest possible developments of, the physical, intellectual and moral powers. A little more purchased near the head of navigation, on the river Sydenham, suty miles north by east from Detroit.

Possessing all the advantages of a healthy clanate of a milder type than that of central New York, or

/ WHOLE NO. 636.

It has fallen to the let of your humble agent we superintend the interests of the mission generally, and education among the refugees. Our cup has been mingled with joy and sorrow. We have had conflicts powerful and protracted, which were followed by victories triumphant and glorious. Our labors at home and abroad, have been more abundant than in any previous year. Like the Apostle to the Gentiles, we have learned 'both how to be abased and how to abound—both to be full and to be hungry—both to abound and to suffer need; but we cheerfully testify, that by the grace of God, we have not 'labored in vain, nor spent our strength for nought.'

Respectfully submitted, HIRAM WILSON,

GEO. A. AVERY,
LINDLEY MURRAY MOORE,
O. N. BUSH,
Rochester, Jan. 7, 1843.

From the Boston Courier.

The Latimer Petitions.

Massachusetts petition consists of a roll of we feet wide, two feet in diameter, and more if a mile long, to which are attached the

e:-		ALCOHOLD STATE OF THE
Counties.	Mass.	Congress.
Barnstable,	1861	1430
Berkshire,	567	473
	4269	3296
Bristol,	493	455
Dukes,		6655
Essex,	9688	1921
Franklin,	1795	
Hampden,	1342	1068
Hampshire,	2271	1915
Middlesex,	9130	5593
Norfolk,	6178	5578
	1711	1724
Nantucket,	5398	4406
Plymouth,		6120
Suffolk,	7129	
Worcester,	11,132	9712
Unknown,	1562	1516
The State State of the Con-		51,862
Total.	64,526	41,000

asked for, or desire information on the subject.

P.

Jenicial Decision.—An important judicial decision was lately made known at Uniontown, Pa. by Judge Ewing, the presiding judge in that region. A man from Virginia had select a person of color, was carrying him off on his own authority, under the U.S. color of the present Gourt law. A writ of habeas corpus was incompleted by Judge Ewing, who, unlike the Manacher and the first law of the desired by Judge Ewing, who, unlike the Manacher and the legality of the same and erit to examine into the legality of the same. The claimant then underfock to identifie to respondent as his slave; but the judge identifies to late in the day to permit a man to be identified by ser marks, like a theep or a swine. The claimant then prayed for time to go home for additional testimony; but the judge said the law was, that very man holding another in durest, was bound to show og the return his legal title at or do. Of course, the respondent was discharged. This is, undoubtedly, sound law, and rioss honer to he judge.

To the House of Representatives :

slio thoughi proper to communicate copies of Lord Aberliepus letter of the 20th December, 1841, to Mr. Everetti, Mr. Everetti, etter, of the 23d December, in reply thereto; and extracts from several-letters of Mr. Everett to the Secretary of State.

I cannot forego the expression of my regret, at the apparent purport of a part of Lord Aberdeen's despatics to Mr. Fox. I had cherished the hope that all possibility of misunderstanding as to the true construction of the cipith sricle of the treaty lately concluded between Creat Britain and the United States, was precluded by the plain and well-weighed landing in which it is expressed. The desire of both governments is to put an end, as specially as possibility of misunderstanding and the United States, was precluded by the plain and well-weighed landing in which it is expressed. The desire of both governments is to put an end, as specially as possibility of misunderstanding the second of the contract of the contra

least idea of yielding anything owned settlament of the question. This we owed to what we had already done upon this subject. We chose to make a practical settlament of the question. This we owed to what we had already done upon this subject. The hours of the hour of the following the control called for it—the honer of its flag demanded that it should not be used by others to cover an inigatious traffic. This government, I am very sure, has both the inclimation and ability to do this; and, if need the inclimation and ability to do this; and, if need the inclimation and ability to do this; and, if need the inclimation and ability to excluse the fleet of eighty gone; but sconer than any foreign government shall excluse the province of executing its laws, and fulfilling its obligations, the highest of which is to protect its flag alike from abuse or insult, it would, I doubt not, put in requisition for that perpose, its whole naval power. The purpose of this government is faithfully to fulfill the treaty on its part; and it will not permit itself to doubt that Great Britain will comply with to more. In this way, peace will be beet preserved, and the most amicable relations maintained between the Iwo countries.

JOHN TYLER.

That the British government saw in it an attempt, to on the part of the government of the United States, it to give a practical effect to their repeated declarations against the trade, and recognized, with satisfaction, an advance forwards the humane and enlightened policy of all christian States, from which they anticipated much good. That Great Britain would be crupulously fulfill the conditions of this engagement; but that, from the principles which she has constantly asserted, and which are recorded in the correspondence between the Ministers of the Uctorrespondence to the same intention to renew, at prevent, the discussion upon the subject. That his last note was yet tonsenwered. That the President might be assured that Great Britain would always respect the just claims of the United States. That Great Britain made no pretensions to interfere, in any manner whatever, either by detention, visit, or earnch, with vessels of the United States, known or believed to be such! But that it still minimained, and would creek the from involuntary error, or in spite of every precastion, loss or injury should be austained, a prompt reparation would be afforded. But that it should entertain, for a single instant, the notion of abandoning the right itself, would be quite impossible.

That these observations had been rendered necestard the states of the states and the prosition of the other states. That the Presidence was the them the presidence of the states and the states that the states and the st

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1843,

From the Presbyterian, Feb. 11, 1843.

From the Presbyterian, Feb. 11, 1813.

Self-Taught Man.

Ms. Eurrox:—Having attended a meeting of the Synod of Alabama, which closed its session on Monday evening, January 234, in the city of Mobile, I hasten to inform you of some interesting proceedings of this body. It appears that there is within the bounds of that Synod, a colored man, of extraordinary character, whom the Synod resolved to purchase of his master, (in case he could be obtained at a reasonable price,) with the view of sending him to Liberia as a missionary. The man alloded to its a member of the Presbyterian church; no good and regular standing, and has the confidence of all who know him. His wife is also a member of the same church. But what is remarkable in the case is, that he is a classical scholar, and wholly self-taught. He is, a blackmid; and it was stated on the floor of the Synod, by members and others, who knew him, that he first learned the letters on the door of his shop. In this way he familiarized himself with the letters and their names. He then learned to put them together and make words, and was soon able to read. He then commenced the study of arithmetic, and the neglest grammar and geography. It was also stated that he is now able to read. spect. We chose to make a practical estiment of the question. This we owed to what we had already done upon this subject. The house of the country called for it—the honor of its flag demanded that its should not be used by others to cover an inquitous traffic. This government, I am very sure, has both the inclination and ability to do this; and, if need be, it will not content itself with a flect of eighty guiss to the some remaind on the countries. This government, I am very sure, has both the inclination and ability to do this; and, if need be, it will not content itself with a flect of eighty guiss to the some remaind on the content itself with a flect of eighty guiss to the some them any foreign government shall extreme the faithfully to fallight the ready on its part; and flows a man of devoted pietry, and remarked that he was a

and the second second

COMMUNICATIONS

or, . Strong in Him whose cause is ours, . In condict with unboly powers, . In We'll grap the weapons he has given, . The truth, and right, and love of Heave.

rage an exterminating war against every er age which the light of Christianity mal known to us. Our weapons are moral, because ou warfare is moral. We are to accomplish the 'over throw of 'slavery by the spirit of repentance.' We are to exterminate the system of violence and blood shed by the pure and lovely precepts of the gospe of Christ. Reform is good to live by; it is good to do by; it is good to live by; it is good to

JACOB FERRIS.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Unt

ligion.

5. Resolved, That the system of American slavery is not a southern, but an American institution, involving the Morth as well as the South, in all its aggravated goilf, and that every American whose influence is not thrown, openly against this infamona and God-defying oppression, is, in the sight of God and justice, a slaveholder.

6. Resolved, That the progress which the cause of emancipation has made for the last twelve years, through the influence of a few men and women, under circumstances much for the last twelve years, through the influence of a few men and women, under circumstances much for the last twelve years, through the influence of a few men and women, under circumstances much growth of the state of th

penerous hospitality to abolitionists from abroad, and one requiring the proceedings of the mosting to be published in the Liberator, Standard and Herald of the published in the Liberator, Standard and Herald of After which the Convention adjourned and after the After which the Convention adjourned and and the After which the Convention was a very interesting, and doubless profitable one, though it was a great discharge the published one, though it was a great discharge to the convention were not present, as expected. They are vector and the published one, though it was a great discharge to the convention of the published one, though it was a great discharge to the published one, though it was a great discharge to the published one, though it was a great discharge to the published one, though it was a great discharge to the published one of the published one

Convention at Southboro'.

Proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention held at Southboro', March 1st, 1843.

The convention was called to order by Soft Whiting of Southboro', and organized by the choice of Moses Savin, Praelent; Trowbridge Brighan and Seth Whiting, Vice-Presidents; Lorenzo N. Burnett and George E. Johnson, Secretaries.

Prayer by Dea. Slies Walker of Westboro'. James Murne, John A. Collins, Cyrus M. Burleigh, Lyman Allea, and Emory B. Pay, were then appointed a committee to prepare business for the Convention.

At hail past five the Convention adjourned.

EVENTING.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev.

With H. Lord, followed by a song from the audience,

Resolved, That portipoles of Christianity and

republicanism denand of the Chitreh and Govern
tempolicanism denand action, peep, avowed hostility,

to slavery; and they are false to those principles, if

they sanction, followeship, or apologize for tha cursed

system, over manifest indifference to the claims

of suffering humanity.

Resolver, that przipulcie ngainst color is a ma
condition as base denial of the first principles of

Christianity and republicanism, involving all who

indulge it, whether as individuals; churches, or rail
read corporations, in the guilt of hating God, and

cespicing his children.

tion present a vote of thanks to Messers Collins, Burleigh and Munroe, for their able and eloquent addresses. Passed unanimonaly.

Voted, That the praceedings of this Convention be published in such papers as the President and Secretaries think proper.

Voted to adjourn size die.

MOSES SAWIN, President.

L. N. BURNETT.

and to bring into disrepute the church and the ministry.

3d. That Dea: Henshaw is a member of a Society, whose apparent object is to strip, the Church, the clergy and the Sabbalt of their sanctity; a society, whose apparent object is to believe the Church, the clergy and the Sabbalt of their sanctity; a society, whose monitories to believe the Church, the clergy and the Sabbalt and a strip of the pastory of the sample of the pastory of the sabbalt of the pastory of the sabbalt, and the sabbalt of the pastory of the clurch, April 30th, which he knew the mess of the Sabbalt. April 30th, which he knew the sabbalt. The Auti-Slavery Society on the clurch and the sabbalt of the

among the audience, who joined in a song.

At one o'clock the Convention adjourned.

AFTERROON.

The Convention was opened by a prayer from Rev. Aaron Haynes of Southboro', and followed by another song.

James Munipoe moved that all present be invited to participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

Adopted.

Resolved, That American slavery is a national, not a southern institution, involving the North as well as the South in the guilt of shaveholding. Supported by J. Munroe and C. M. Burleigh—Adopted mannimonaly.

At half past five the Convention adjourned.

Evenue.

Evenue.

Met. pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev.

Win. H. Lord, fallowed by a song from the audience.

Resolved. That the Review of the Surkey of

Religious Revivals.

Religious Revivals.

Raixy Garrison:

Having been in several different, places where revivals of religion, so called, have been carried on the principles, it is greater or less degree, I wish to give a few thoughts on the effects of one that we had in this practiced in the fine and for the furtherance of the color is a major of the color is a major of the color in the effects of the purposing regard. There is such a thing as one being as much a slave type and is principles of the purposing religious devotes, to ordinate the objects of their pursuits—altogether everlooking of the objects of their pursuits—altogether everlooking of the state, and one in which any assentiating God, and the need of alteration in the temper, and disposition of their souls. They chanced, it may bo, to come in

uth Landing

AT SEA, OFF CAPE PEAR B. March Le., 1812.

Reservery actives a servery active and implantiate or the servery and implantiate and servery and implantiate actives a servery and implantiate actives a servery and implantiate actives a servery and implantiate active active

nt to Libe godly sati is measure ave them— tekon them

great savid , Snally, h., Sna

I am now

Good Meetings in Concord, Mass.

Coxcons, March 13, 183.

BROTHER GARNISON:

We wish, in a few words, to inform you then Convention of the 5th was most deeply intensy. A few friends from abroad cheered as wisher needs and our only speakers were last and C. M. Burleigh. We wish we need which and C. M. Burleigh. We wish we need which were forward to make it known to set of the table were portectly delighted with them as lecture, all were forward to make it known to set of the day. We never have seen a time, when we heased such breathless silence. Almogd McMarch and the condition of the few first the set of the day of the commence his remarks in the entry until about nine o'clock, and confined his speak until past ten, yet we could not perceive theirst

Hostos, March 6, 184

To the Editor of the Liberator:

The case of the deacon at Ellicatrille, XI. mentioned by your Washington correspond of the 24th of February, having recently hen set over by the Liberty party in the Massechaethle, islature, it may illustrate the motives of a point this party, to place it before your reder.

Before filling the vacancies in the Seatick Liberty party, consisting of eight members, listing that their votes were sufficient to determine it.

which the six democrats above aliaded is re-in the convention, above their collegues, PAIR PLAI.

Abduction of a Free Negro.—A man arrived in place on Thursday night in the cars from the Schringing with him a negro lad of about 14 see age, and purity at Jarvath Intel. The sees and purity and started lated. The sees of the waited one alone dealer with the incubies of a time of the sees of t

PRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1843.

REFORES THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH IS A Y-COV SAST WITH DEATH, AND AN AGREEMENT WITH ELL,—INVOLVING BOTH PAGETTE, IS ATMOOTHE REMAINTY—AND SHOULD BE IMPEDIATELY AS-TILED — Resolution adopted at the nanual meeting the Marrichments July-Slavery Society, in Paneual all January 20, 1843.

transformed into an Angel of Light. The fact, that one sixth portion of the America
pple is held in unmitigated, and unending slaver
long spee demonstrated to the world that the re

ometty on the control of the control

Rivil.
Lov. I.

for

that ce that ce that ce that ce the Munn ie to e populars, as the one with the ce that the

South over of the control of the con

the agitation of the subject of nagro eman it has been an easy task to prove that the a Churches are the Bulwarks of Slavery." clusion from this frightful fact has ially anti-christian, and therefore de

better than that of the Church An over og majority of the elergy, up to this hour es to be either hashle or indifferent to the an

enterprise. \ \
r the test be applied to the Church or the

abolitionists have subjected then arge of being infidels, heretics, an manty! But it is as false as was the

anti-slavery feeling and sentiment ne sanction to man-stealing, with all it ors and impicties, the Episconal stand nently. It has nothing of piety but the gid observance of which, in its estimation of the law for righteousness' to ever

it recognizes, the moralit article which occupies so large first page, copied from the Epis Missions, a pyblication of high authorising, in the English language, can be foundament, or more irreligious abunan, or more immoral, or more irreligious, in graits true meaning, just interpretation, and sendency,) we have yet to peruse it. If ever attempted to exhibit himself as an Angel of he has done so in the present instance. If there as an occasion for the free use and faithful apon of strong demonistory language and scorchronic, it is found in this particular case. Fast we are with all the saintly tricks and devices looking diabolism, we have seen nothing to the imposture and impudence embodied in the under review.

ion to labor for him with greation on their part during the usu-ion on their part during the usu-r, and then, for a beggarly pit-tra hours of labor before day in r night in the evening, which id then sit in judgment on the Donogh; and if he can find

edger he his property; next, he have a most pious re al welfare; next, in exertion, many a weary years is a self sets them free, after the ay obtained by fileen years of midnight total is the same time, that he had made enough the time time, that he had made enough the time to buy a gang of slaves nearly twice as staggressing his statement by telling of his taggressing his statement by telling of his taggressing his statement by telling of his keep holy the Sablash day!! And for stampille villainy, and tits protracted rase puts his claim to be considered a rare phi-

of thristian I

when is culogized by the Spirit of Misses, he is culogized by the Spirit of Misses

as than whom 'n none is more deserving

to the god '—who has 'strong sensiquick sympathy with his kind '—who

poldems, how to abolish slavery, and

Thirtistanize our slave population, and

the regeneration of Africa '(!)—who is 'a

read master, whose 'n president consideration. the regeneration of Africa '()—who is 'a the present of the good of his race' 'professa' traper' and excites 'deep 'professa' traper' and excites 'deep ho 'maker religion the basis, and illus-ner over his own heart and in his own whose praise will doubtless be in the "—But here we are compelled to be a facility of the professal of the pro-pose of the professal of the professal of the pro-tocological of the professal of the professal of the pro-pose of the professal of the professal of the pro-pose of the professal of the professal of the pro-pose of the professal of the p

The Star-Lee Engire-Tite Report of the Rachester Common condition and prospects of the Canada Mi the care of Hiram Wilson, (see first pa-qually grafffying and satisfactory to all t

of southern slavelindders, and furnish abolitionists with new weapons of offence and defence. Should success attend 'The British and American Institute of Sci-ence and Industry at Dawn, it is expected (and not unreasonably) that it will in doe time send forte ma-ny-highly intelligent and well-educante deolored youth to take the field as lecturers and agents in the cause of universal emancipation. And who will be able to plead like them?

them, from time to time, in money and clothing, from the friends of the colored race in the United States.—

To illustrate the strength of Canadian prejudice, we quote the following passages from a letter from Miss Fidelia Coburn, daughter of Eleazer Coburn, Esq. of Bloomfield, Maine, dated at Dawn, Jan. 7, 1843, and published in the last 'Liberty Standard'. 'After allouding to the Institution at Dawn, 'she says,—'Color phobia rages to a much greater extent than any where in the States; to such an extent, that the name of abilitionist is the most oppositions that can be named and enough to draw into active operation all the, mailing and the states of instruction, ahe adde—'They say they are willing we should teach, if we would not associate with them afterwards; but to place curselves on a level is more than himan nature can bear. Indeed, they pretend to say that we cannot be christians, and do it, but the devil must be in our hearts—that we are vile hypocrites, bold blasphemers, &c.' The Principal of the protein the states of the same of the sam

be necessary for the flying fugitive from slavery to leave his native land for a foreign soil, but he shall find safety and protection in every non-slaveholding State, and a friend in every person to who relate his story! Until that day come, it vain for the North to pretest that she is n South in enslaving millions of the and that on her garments no stain of blood or found. At present, she is full of blood guiltines largely responsible for the existence of slavery resultie.

claim on the benevolence and fasterin mother country. Mr. Fuller is too we England and the United States to need at dation from us or others, and we trust with great success in his benevolent mis

British Anti-Slavery Report

We have received a copy of the Third Annual Report of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, presented to the general meeting held in Exeter Hall, London, May 13th, 1642. The Report itself is extremely brief, but the valuable Appendix which accompanies it, makes it a voluminous as well as a highly interesting panmohlet.

their refuge, and under falsehood to hide themselves. It has already been ascertained that the number of slaves in British India amounts to FIVE MILLIONS, and the returns are yet incomplete! How appalling is a disclosure like this? And what a mighty work the philantinepy of England has yet to accomplish? But the same spirit which broke the chains of 800,000 bondmen in the West India islands, will yet caust the trumpet of jubilee to be blown throughout slave cursed India.

arsed India.

Some idea of the value of this pamphlet may be It should not be forgotten that, while the Canadian fugitives find protection for liberty and life on the soil to which they have fled, they are there met by as haughty a spirit of complexional caate as exists in any part of this country. Of course, they do not receive much aid from the Canadian population, and would be subjected to much more suffering than they now endure, were it not for the aid which is obtained for them, from time to time, in money and colothing, from the friends of the colored race in the United States.—To illustrate the strength of Canadian prejudice, we quote the following passages from a letter from Miss Merchant of the case. Antil Stavery Deputation to Brazil, Edica Coburn, daughter of Eleazer Coburn, Esq. of Russian Serfago. Sugar-computative seasons Brit average quantity of sugar introduced into Great Brit ain during the periods of slavery, apprenticeship, and information is communicated, which exhibits great in dustry and research.

AGRICULTURE. We acknowledge the receipt of th AGRICULTURE. We acknowledge the receipt of the Annual Report of the Transactions of the Monroe (N. Y.) County Agricultural Society, containing the Address at the Exhibition and Fair of the Society at Ruchester, Oct. 25, 1842, by HERRY CLIMAR, (formerly of this city.) President of the Society the Reports of the Committees, and of the Premiums awardance. ed, and a list of the Officers and Members of the Society, for 1842. It makes a valuable pamphlet of about 70 pages. The Address of Mr. Colman is characterized by excellent good sense, a highly cultivated taste, just enthusiasm, and high moral reasoning, to gether with many important facts and suggestions is regard to the encobling purenit of Agriculture.

Of Agriculture he justly remarks—'It admits o improvement. Its improvement depends on the intelligence and skill which are brought to bear upon it. There is no art or normal when.

State's FARLY MAGAZINE, for March, contains much useful and varied reading, and also twenty well-executed embellishments. The commendations of this march, by the mewspaper press, have been hearry and work, by the geveshoper press, have been hearty and universal, to which we cordially said our own. The enterprising publisher justly remarks that it is too to an ephemeral character, but rather of the permanent book kind, the matter being of such a nature as to render it as suitable for perman ten years hence as now; and as it is stereotyped, individuals becoming subscribers at any time. If a 12 and 12 an subscribers at any time will me it would into the to take the work from the commencement. Price \$2,00 per annum, in advance. Saxton & Peirce, 133 1-2 Washington-atreet.

THE PLONERS. The following is the table of con-ents of this elegant and independent magazine for March :

March:
A Vision; A Lament, by W. W. Story; Notes upon English Verse, by E A. Poe; The Maides & Death, by Elizabeth B. Barrett; The Birth. Mark, by Nationiel Hawthorne; A Lore Thought; The Shadow of the Obelisk, by T. W. Parsons: Dream-Love, by J. B. Wright; Sonnets; The American's Daughter; The Street, by James R. Lowell; John Flaxman, by W. W. Story. Literary Notices.

Mose Denogratic Serviters. In the House of the Representatives, Maine, the bill for the protection of citizens of that State, in the slave States, has been laid on the trable, and 300 copies ordered to be printed. Mr. Lymbn (a 'Simen Pura' democral) faared if the bill should be printed, it would reach, the South, and offend 'our southern brothen '1 The poor cringing douglaface !

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from David L. Child.

Wassiscres, March 11, 1843.

Wassiscres, March 11, 1843.

There many, I presume, in the Bay Stete, whe will wish to know the fate of the great Latiner Pet tion. It having been delivered set silentie, as her tions a steel, to be disposed of as east man shou see fit, it was by him referred to the Judiciary Consider. And here I will do Mr. Speaker White It was the beauty of precision of the speak in the speak it was the speaker which was the speaker with the speaker with the speaker was the speaker with the speaker was the speaker with the speaker was the speaker was the speaker with the speaker was the sp whether within the infamous '21st' or no ommittee indicated by the member presenting

bill should be construed to authorize payment for slaves; and he made on the occasion the exceller and conclusive speech which you have heretofore put Mr. Levy, the Florida delegate, took the floor in re

Mr. Lerg, the Floriga deregore, and declared that there were no slaves embraced in this claim. I have incretofore given you a sketch of the debate, and now refer your readers thereto. The main ground of the claim was, that we had agreed the way. On a subsequent day.

is government, in pursuance of an opinion o rundy; as good law, I presume, as his opini doubt hang analyamationists under the second sec-tion. Judging from the composition of this claim, I cannot doubt that we hard-working northern man have paid for hundreds of women seized and stolen for steprum filadeson's other campaign. They would have been paid for, as proposed in this bill, if Mr. Giddings had not detected and exposed the scheme, and Mr. Adams followed it up with proof that the whole claim was fraudulent, having not the slightest connection with the treaty as Mr. Crawford, who had been at Washington and consulted constantly during the negotiation, well knew, and rejected this claim accordingly. The bill was lost by a vote of four to one. I dare say, however, it will be brought forward egain, and finally allowed, as all claims of every nature from that querter ultimately are. Indeed, on

were examined at that time, and a report made, that the Government, neither under the present Containing the Government, neither under the present Containing the present Containing the present Containing the present Containing the them, except as persons. I have often boot reminded of a decharition of our venerable friend, I. T. Hopper, that in all the cases where he has come in content with alave-meaters; the has proved, that in self-induced and according to a few formation of their pecuniary interest in shaves, they have always used, without the base for share prospect of advantage in a doing. If old and exprinced members are right, the habit extends to every other shaveholding interest. It has been proved beyond a doubt, that the wife leaders of Virginis, in the hast presidential campaign, did represent to the slowers of the Santae bank.

Atthough the peculiar friends of Mr. Tyler pretend that much political capital is to be made of the rejection of Cushing and Wife, I have found that that act of the Santae gives general satisfaction.

I have not occepied your columns with much of the goasip of Washington; but there is probably a curiosity to know what is to become of our Daniel

. I said in my last that a pledge was given tiends in secret session of the Senate, for the of removing an objection to the confirmation ce cabinet officer from Massachusetts, that Mr. ject of the right of search or visitation, this meat an intelligent country is sadly humbogged by the slave breeders. If the people understood the matter, the would not only be willing to establish a mutual right of search, but would demand it. I would recommen to you to republish the Quintuple Treaty with its An nexes, published in the Intelligences of this day. This letter will shose the babors of your Washing ton correspondent, and I avail myself of the occasion to the day and you and your readers an affectionste farewell,

Syars Desya. The aggregate debt of the several States exceeds two hundred millions of dollars! The National Intelligencer says the debt of Virginis is shown \$40,000,000; that of Pennsylvanis, \$36,336,644 00; that of Illinois, \$33,527,272 53; that of Identisans, \$23,935,000 00; that of New-York, \$22,959,733 00.

Convention, have declared their preference for Henry Clay for the Presidency. This is quite natural—he being both a duellist and a slaveholder, and thus eminently qualified for that high station, seconding to the standard of patriolism and morality in the Ancient Domision. Miserable expectants are they whose loopes are based on clay!

At a meeting of the City Anti-Slavery Society held in Lowell on Wednesday evening, March 7,

Voted, That this Society become auxiliary to the

LUTHER PUFPER, Pres.

The Earthquake at Guadaloup

The Enrihquake at Guadaloupe.

Captain Knowles, of sch. Elien, from St. Thomas, states that before he left, news had been received from Frim Peter, Guadaloupe, this by the great earthquake from the control of the states that before he left, news had been received from Frim Peter, Guadaloupe, this by the greate earthquake the states of t

earth rocked so that a man could not keep his fee opened in several places and closed again, awalle up people and buildings, and, in some instance water, flew up sixty and seventy feet. Many openings remained. About two-thirds of the in tants perished. Of the garrison of 800 men, on

iants perished. Of the garriane of 800 men, only 70 survived.

A furious fire broke out immediately after the earth-quake, which raged for some days, adding greatly to the horrors of the scene. Some persons, after having been slamest extricated on the rubbien, were necessarily abandoned to their fate, on account of the approach of the fire. The care of people, buried auder the ruins, were heard for several days, and a large number were dug out for a windled and suffering condition. Some, it was hopped, buried and suffering condition. Some, it was hopped, but and been exposed for two days, was intolerable, that had been exposed for two days, was intolerable. Four thousand bodies had been dug out of the ruins of 80 in the first the first three first three for the days, was intolerable in the first three for the days, was intolerable in the first fi

the country.

Among the killed is the American Consul. He was aken from under the ruins with both tegs broken, end aken from the both tegs broken, end to board an American vessel in the hurbor, but filed the next day.

In Antigus, almost all the buildings were destroyed, but no lives were lost.

In St. Thomas the shock did no mischief, boyone

iga was not ascertnined.

The shock was felt as far North as latitude 23 de

WHITE SLAVERS IN HAVANA.—The following ex-tract of a letter, received by one of the editors of this paper, from a scientific traveller, who recently lectur-ed in this city, gives the following account of white slavety in Havana.

According to promise, I take this opportunity of the return of the Hayne, to send you a few lines from this delightful city. I have not any news to tell you, except that the English speaking people here are to faw to render my public labors profitable. As no the slave question, I see oftening materially. As no the slave question, I see oftening materially.

Handreds of Lives Lost! During the late flood of Red River, a steamboat was sent to the relief of the sufferers, going from place to place picking up the

In the city court on Saturday, a free colored man-named Heary Williams, was consisted of the erime of inducing a slave woman, the property of D. H. Mc-Culloh, to run away from her master. It appears that Williams also perusaded her to rob her master of a sum of money before she absconded.—Balliamer Re-sultings.

Mr. Jones, a democratic member of the New-York Legislature, less introduced a bill to repeal the act ex-tending the right of trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves. It will pass of course.

Emancipation.—The New-Orleans Bulletin of the 7th inst. says, 'About 30 pointions were received and cated upon favorably, by the police jury last night, to emancipate certain slaves, at the prayer of their several owners.'

The bill which passed the Michigan House, abol-ishing capital punishment, has been defeated in the Senate. We are sorry for it. MARRIED.—At Fall River, Hon. Nathaniel Ber-den, Representative to Congress, to Miss Sarah G. Buffum, daugh'er of Arnold Buffum, Esq. of in-diana.

DIED.—In this city, March 9th, Joseph Smith, late of New-York, aged 57 years. In Roxbury, 25th ult. Mrs. Mary, wife of John C. Gore, aged 27.

NOTICES.

Anti-Slavery Conventions.

Molitionists of Massachusetts, awaks?

You are exmeatly invited to co-operate with the
Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society
to get up and sustain the Conventions, to be holden in to get up and sustain the Conventions, to be holden in the following places, and at the time specified below. Charles Lenor Remond, James Boyle, C. M. Bir-leigh, J. N. Buffum, and other able speakers, will be present. It is expected Frederick Douglass will strengt several of the Conventions.

The abolitionists in the towns where the meetings are to be held, are requested to appoint some of their number a committee to procure a house for the holding of the Convention. In scatter information,

number a committee to procure a nouse for the contention, to scatter information of the meeting in the surrounding country, and to secure accommodation for the strangers from out of town.

ommodation for the strangers from out of Georgetown-Friday, do. 17th. S. Danvers—Saturday, do. 20th. Weymouth—Monday, do. 20th. K. Abington—Wednesday, do. 23d. Dridgewater—Thursday, do. 23d. Norton—Friday, do. 25th. Holliston—Monday, do. 25th. Foxboro'—Saturday,
Holliston—Monday, do. 27th.

J. A. COLLINS.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. AT AMORY HALL. The next lecture of the series will be delivered or

Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, by William Lloyd Garrison. Subject-What the North has to do with Slavery. By This lecture was pos-poned on Monday evening last, in consequence of th severily of the storm.

CONVENTION AT WEYMOUTH

CONVENTION AT WEYMOUTH.
The friends of the slave will receive the advocates of universal and impartial Freedom, on Moxnay, 20th intak with open zeros and wearn hearts. The Convention will be hold at the Universalist meeting, house. Earneafly is it hoped that there will be a large gathering of our friends from Borton, and all the adjoining lowns. Let it be borne in mind, that this is not to be merely a town or county meeting, but a voluntary Convention. Come, brethren and sirters, and we will do what we can to make you comfortable

and we will conside a superior of the consideration and happy.
Singse pass through our village every most plymouth, Duxbury, Schuate, Abington as water. A Plymouth stage leaves floston co clock, A. M. and passess through Weym

Weymooth, March 7, 1843. JOHN M. SPEAR.

PROPERTY CONVENTION.

The undersigned, who were appointed a committee, at the Convention recently holden in Lynn, to call another Convention for the purpose of examining more at length the rights of property, and the best means of recognizing seeing, would affectionately invite the friends of reform, for and soar, to meet in Worcester, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 23th and 25th.

WILLIAM-BASSETT, JESSE HUTCHINSON, ISRAEL BUFFUM, J. A. COLLINS.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

York, commencing on WEDERPOOL

o'clock, A. M.

All the friends throughout the country, who perAll the friends throughout the country, who perceive the complicated evils of society, and who wish
the country and camera their causes, are carneally inthe question of property, governments, the church,
The question of property society, and co-operative associations, may be properly being thefore the

Society.

Car. See.

tive associations, the state of the above society. J. A. Collins, Cor. See, J. A. Special meeting of the above society will be held in the vicinity of Waterloo, Seneca Co. N. Y. commencing on Thrusty April 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which Hr. Brooks, John O. Waltles, and other delegates from Ohio, are expected to be present.

and other teregons of the color, Practical Christian, BT The Herald of Freedom, Practical Christian, Sermont Telegraph, and other papers friendly to Universal Reform, are requested to insert the above call.

WM. HENRY BRISBARE, E. D.

AVING commanced the practice of Medicine in
this city, respectfully solicits the favor of his
friends and follow-citizens who may require professtonal services: He may, at present, be found at Mr.
Fuller's boarding-house, No. 24, Franklin Place.

SITUATION WANTED.

A SITUATION wanted, for a colored, girl, four.

A hen years of age, in a family in the county, where her education and character will receive attention.

WM. C. NELL, too.

companies it, makes it a voluminous as well as a highcompanies; it makes it a voluminous as well as a highly interesting pamphlet.

It is stated that the fireign slave-trade, so far as its
movements can be traced in official and other authentic documents, is but hittle diminished in extent; and
its travages extend to the eastern as well as to the western coast of Africa. Complaint is made that the treaties which have hitherto been negotiated by England
with foreign powers for its suppression have, with few
exceptions, been flagrantly, broken; and the conclusion is currectly drawn that, until the market for
slavas be brokensup, it is vain to loope for the suppression of this great iniquity.

Referring to the treachery of the United States,
France, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and other powers, in
relation to this trade, the inquiry is made in the Report.—What lies at the root of all this heatility, oppo-

It appears that nearly our willion of slaves have been introduced into the Brazilian empire during a period of little more than seven years! the more than seven years!

POETRY,

From the Democratic Review.

THE BALLAD OF CASSANDRA SOUTH WICK, 1659.

fo-day, From the scoffer and the cruel he hath p

thren, And tamed the Chaldean lions, bath set his

Last night I saw the sunset melt through

bars, Last night across my damp earth-floor full the pa gleam of stars;
In the coldness and the darkness all through the lo

Alone, in that dark sorrow, hour after hour crept by Star after star looked palely in and sank adown the

seemed to be
The dull and heavy beating of the pulses of the sea.

All night I sat ensleeping, for I knew that on th

morrow,
The ruler and the cruel priest would mock me in m sorrow,
Dragged to their place of market, and bargained fo

and sold,

Like a lamb before the shambles, like a heifer fr he fold! Oh, the weakness of the flesh was th

ing and the shame; so low voice of the Tempter like whispers

me came :
'Why sit'st thou thus forlornly?' the wicked mu

said,
Damp walls thy bower of beauty, cold earth thy

maiden and !

Where he the smiling faces, and voices soft and swee
Seen in thy father's dwelling, heard in the please street? Where be the youthful glances which all the Sabbat

through Turned tenderly and timidly into thy father's pew?

Why sit'st thou here, Cassandra ?- Bethink thee wi

and fair,
On brows of merry girlhood, half hid in golden hair

Not for thee the hearth-fire brightens, not for the kind words are spoken,

Not for thee the nuts of Wenham woods by laughin

boys are broken,
No first-fruits of the orchard within thy lap are laid,
For thee no flowers of Autumn the youthful hunte

coffers of the priesthood, who

Rejoicing in their wretchedness, and glorving is the

And what a fate awaits thee !- a sadly toiling

Oh! ever as the Tempter spoke, and feeble Nat Wrung drop by drop the scalding flow of

prayer.
To feel, oh Helper of the weak !—that Thou inde

Bless the Lord for all his mercies !- for the peace

lonely cell;

The hear-frest melted on the wall; and upward from
the street

Came careless laugh, and idle word, and tread of

At langth the heavy bolts fell back, my door was ope

And slowly at the Sheriff's side up the long street

pussed; I heard the murmur round me, and felt, but dared not How from every door and window the people gazed

And doubt and fear fell on me, shame burned upo

my cheek,

Swam earth and sky around me, my trembling limbs

grow weak;

*Oh Lord, support thy handmaid, and from her sonl
cast out

The fear of man which brings a snare, the weakness
and the doubt.

Then the dreary shadows scattered like a cloud in morning breeze, And a low deep voice within me seamed whispering words like these:

Though thy earth be as the iron, and thy heavens

brazen wall, Trust still His loving kindness whose

hand, Sat dark and haughty Endicott, the ruler of the land

Dirk lowered the brows of Endicott

augor spread.
od people,' quoth the white-lip
not her words so wild,
Master speaks within her—the

made, Who to their house of Rimmon and idle bring
No bended knee of worship, nor gainful offering. Then to the stout sea-captains the Sheriff turning said

In the isle of far Barbadoes, or on Virginia's she

Grim and silent stood the captains :

A weight seemed lifted from my friend was nigh, I felt it in his hard, rough hand, and saw it in

Pile my ship with bars of

I looked on haughty Endicott, with wenpon

Hard after them the Sheriff

Thankegiving to the Lord of life !- to H

Sing, oh my soul, rejoicingly, on evening's

And weep and howl, ye evil priests, and mighty men of wrong, The Lord shall smite their pride, and break the jaw

teeth of the strong.
We to the wicked rulers in His avenging hour!
We to the welves who seek the flock to raven and

But let the humble ones srise .- the poor in heart be glad,
And let the mourning ones again with robes of praise
be clad;
For He who cooled the furnace, and smoothed the

stormy wave, And timed the Chaldean lians, is mighty still to save!

TRUTH.

I bow to thee, most hely Truth,
The first-born of the skies;
The prop of ago—the flower of youth,
And guide to paradise. O Truth! sustain for as then hast Through evil days and dark; With glory crows my life at last, When fails life's flickering spark.

MISCELLANY.

manage in the same way with his half breeds as de the European princes, who can manly place them in the army, where they answer very well in the death-game. This black lumber does well enough to pay the tax to the destroyer. Restrain your disgust, Sir. Say not, 'Fiel' shame! you offend me!' I intend, either here or in Louisiana, to establish a breeding-place for slaves among the Germans. The pure German blood is better than the Anglo-Saxon, in which so much miserable Irish blood is unigled, that for one drop of pure Anglo-Saxon blood, perhaps we must reckin ninety-nine Irish. Those gentlemen, who, at this moment, are laying the foundation of a German-American colony in Virginia, will have a favorable

ger. He and soul that they would have been only Jews then; how they are three times as bad—all is party, reguery, cheating, counterfeiting bills, false accounts, vile writings, false oats. You may be beaten, you may be flayed elive, you may be thrown into prison, but become rick, Moese. The Yankee wants, however, the kind-beartedness of the Jew. The Jew is in his nature like the Gissey, a wanderer, a stranger, a host. For his rights, as one of the people, the Jew here in America loses all his peculiarities; he becomes like a Yankee, like any other honest man. In his place stands the poor wanderer from Africa, the pror captive with the black skin, I gasure you, however, there is something under the black skin, and if I carry on my trade for the gent more, the whole South is mise. Inght farmes shall blaze through the whole land, and the servitude of the sold brethren shall revoge uself on their oppressors. All those races the have spring from the good families of the South, ball the imbured by me with the poison of freedom. Nothing easier than this, I have sold fallows who would keep a secret for a hundred years. On the day of wrath they will burst forth like a storm. No man will know from whence it comes; the unknown stranger, the despised elave-breeder Kaldarf will be the watchword. The blacks who run Away now from Georgis, know not of my catalibationent. My Burshen swen, all of them, to keep the secret till ten thousand brothers are sworn in. The ten-thousandth will be the meaning on the appointed day. The time no one knows; but all my slaves recommend to others. I however see no cruelty in raising men to revenge

A gentleman of fortune in this city, has ceived a letter from his brother, who is Pre one of the Mobile banks, who mentions, an er matters relative to the present distressi-some interesting incidents touching the sa

Mobile, the extensive notice of the man is brother, softon brokers, stopped payment; and in due time the sale of their personal property devolved upon an anotionner. Among the hiving chattels disposed of

but who cost \$4500, was stuck off to the friend of N. for \$802.

This marrative is no fiction—the writer of the lefter of the first morning to the gentleman who furnished us with the above, was to ascertain the whereabouts of his friend N—— as he had been unable to hear from him since his important purchase, though he had immediately written to New-York, acquainting him with t. We have been promised an introduction to the heroiss of this friend the sarrative, and her now happy husband.

Mr. Pierpont, a cousin of the Rey. John Pierpont of Boston, an unfortunate man, was recently subject to death at the South. He was a native of New Haven. Rev. Mr. Pierpont thus concludes a letter in reference to this subject:

'Well, poor fellow, his term of service have appred. He its discharged. He has no powerful friend at court, to inquire into the equity of his case, or to bring any strong doe' To justice. He was nothing but a corporal even before he was flogged, and when flogged, be was not even finat. Happily for him he was nower married. He was a lone man in the world, and has left neither wife nor child to remember or even to know that he was flogged out of it.

It is stated that slove the recent earthquake, a large whirlpool has been formed in the Mississippi river, about 300 miles below St. Louis.

Woman's Rights - Major Tochman, the Polish ex

of coughing in a short time. They have got aboy at the Beston Mission, who weight two hundred and fifty pounds. He is but eleven years old, and is five feet two inches high. If he should keep on growing, he will be a man by the time he is twenty-one.

A Beancer—The Glesveland Herald states that there is at the Museum in that city a roung girl, eight years of age, named Hannin C. Crouse, born in Parriage county, Ohio, who weighs too hundred suffice typer of the country of the countr

three pounds.

A gentleman in Buckingham Co. Va. has a wife whose weight is 376 pounds. One of the little responsibilities, aged 18 months, weighs 33 pounds.

By a recent order of the Emperor, the punishmen of a convicted incendiary in Russia is decreed to be running the gauntlet aix times before, 1000 soldiers and, in the event of hissorviving, (!) twenty-one year labor in the Siberian mines! Rev. Dr. Bailey, a popular Episcopal elergyman England, has been convicted of forgery, and sentenc to transportation for life.

PROPOSALS

PUBLISHING A VOLUME

Boston, Feb. 22, 1843.

Situation Wanted.

A N individual, who has had ten year especial at the printing business, as in want of a in as a compositor or pressuas, or take chan newspaper establishment. He can produce air y reference A small compensation will be for y received. Address v B. P. B., 25, Combili.

Boston, Feb. 9, 1843. JUNIER'S OYSTER ROOM,

21 Howard. BILL OF FARE.

N. B. Oysters for sale by the gallon

Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Milliner

No. 13, STANER-STREET, B. A. E. MANN

A. E. MAINI
WOLD inform her customers and fine
she has increased her business, and
hand in assortment of Earny Goods, State
lery, &c. Straw bomiets dyed, altered, et
pressed, in a superior manner. Festimatel
attended to with neatness and despatch.
N. B. Bonnets of all thinds made to order.
Boston, Oct. 28, 1842. BOARDING HOUSE

FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform set, one seamon as may visit Boston, that he have seamon as may visit Boston, that he have seamon as may visit Boston, that he have seamon as may be seen as the seamon on temperance principles, a two. 6, Sun Genythan on the seamon of the s

UNION HOUSE. subscriber has lately opened a gente House, situated at No. 4 Southers

The Finest Hend of Hair produces

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Dec. 9.

THE TRICOPHEROUS,

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND,

Is now acknowledged by thousands, whe many to be the only remedy to prevent balled to relatore the hair that has failed off, of beam

New State Register for 1843.

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