LIBERATOR: PULISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

Henry W. Williams, General Agent:

the capital to one address for ten it be forwarded in advance.

The forwarded in advance.

MALLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

YOL. XIII .-- NO. 12.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

as a do to tox a t

iler, ial,

inery,

la, that ups on ny, Cut ned and sillinery

ELY. S JOR

NS.

Mrs. L

Thomas Houseld Folton, bnet G. J. Halmon

er may can me wepap and fran

idence on the Subject of Slavery.

sondence on the Sanject of Savery.

iese of enlightened foreigners on the subery, while visiting this country and wite working of the institution with their own
laways deeply interesting to our people,
last no farther apology "will be deemed
int no farther apology "will be deemed in father apology with be deemed fairing the following correspondence for it will be perceived that it grow arison, but the part of Dr. LARDWER, at the example of activer foreign in country, to write \$5000 cm, the mind of Dr. L., in confining his views, so it is limited sequencian the South, limited experience of slavery, to list a for set it that fallen under his form.

Cearleston, Jan. 7, 1843.

Against Lardner, Sariemnah, Ga.

Sia: When you refurn here, I trust be unmindful of your partial promise to with me on my plantation, about 18 ynites y, in order to see something of our slave fit can prove to any unprejudiced mind attiractal as it exists amongst us; and simperably behind the example and Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and other under the express sanction of Jehovah is which I can also show to have been the complecency instead of dominication, eatite approval, by Christ and his aposition of the same of the same of the mannity, aspires to a righteousness, and that of services and plantisees, but hat of the patriarchs and Jehovah—of scisciples; and in my humble judgment gross and daring impiety. When St. ted the runaway alave Onesimus, whom liberty in Rome, he sent him back to his refus, whom, although a slaveholder, he berly beloved and follow laborer, and schis 'love and fash toward the Lord oward all saints? How this contrasts addet of modern abolitionists, who, intaints St. Paul, 'incice the slave to run is Christian mister, and even to do him ander for holding him in lawlu service, and very candid man to judge. I have enlare on this topfic in the narrow limited, and the dose, the pamphlet (written and pub-yielf in 1835), which I handed you, on will prove to demonstration that domes-ras fully sanctioned by the Scriptures of land New Testaments; and that what and crime then, cannot be humanly made hoot an impious rejection of those sacred la flagrant contempt and dishonor of their ce.

is followed, I believe, every where to us where slavory exists, it is as follows, a doult sláves or laborers a peck of corn of sweet potatoes, each, per week, and older a certain age, half the quantity—selt and met, or sait fish; occasionally: course, young and old, male and female, summer and winter clothes, and furbankets and shoes by their owners—and aduace is in like 'manner supplied them he provision and care for them continue chaces and health, in old age and insom the summer and health in old age and insom the summer and health in old age and insom the summer and summer as musterest of the day and all the night, for season, the consideration of the consideration of the comparative of Great Britain strains, enjoyment and repose. Contrast their season with that of the miserable agricultural, and the consideration of mining operatives of Great Britain strains, or even with that of the idle, profligate strains, or even with that of the idle, profligate included free colored people of the North, and a strain of the profession of profession of profession of profession of profession of the profession of the profession of the comparison. Nor even on safety of presence, as comparison. We punish our slaves, it is maked to the profession of the comparison. Nor even on safety of pensishened, do we shrink from investigate punishened, the way the consistency of the comparison. We punish our slaves, it is that times have even to resort to the whip to safety of present the comparison. We punish our slaves, it is that times have even to resort to the whip to safety of the constitution of the comparison of TOR.
stucket;
rd. Joh
Gentrebe
Fuller,
or Joh
aktille;



BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1843,

A word or ven in closing as the relation between the winter and farming the exception, not the rule—and word of the control of

From Dr. LARDERE'S reply to the foregoing letter, we give the following extract, being so much of it as relates to the main subject of the correspondence:

AGUSTA, Jan. 12.

MY DEAR SIR:

MY DEAR SIR:
Your letter of the 7th was forwarded to me from Savannah, and reached me orily this morning.
My short residence and little experience in your southern country will., I far, give but little yatue to any opinions I may express on the subject of your remarks. I thave not been above two months yet in the South, and have only witnessed (and that very partially) the state of slavery in citize—I have seen no plantation. However, there can be no objection to the disclosure of the impressions I have received from the limited opportunities afforded to me as yet. It does seein to me that the physical condition of the colored people is better than that of a very considerable portion of the working population of England, Southad, France and other countries of Europe, with which I am acquainted. If all slavery correspond with the little I have witnessed of it, then the argument on the slave question must be circumsteraged.

ions of an exclusively moral and intellectual nature. This subject, however, is too vast to be canvased within the limits of a friendly carrespondence of this kind.

With several of the views developed in your letter, I am already familiar, from the glance I took at the brouchure you were good enough to give to me at Charleston. We shall talk over these matters more fully when we mest.

One thing you may be assured, that in me you will find a cool, unbiassed observer and investigator, who will take up the question just as I would a course of physical or mathematical inquiry, having no end in view but the discovery and development of truth.

Believe me, dear sir, yours respectfully,
DION, LARDNER.

TO RICHARD YEADON, Esq. Charleston, S. C.

No copy has been preserved of this reply to the

No copy has been preserved of this reply to the foregoing letter—it may be given on some future occasion; but the following is the rejoinder of Dr. Lardner.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20, 1843. SAVANNAH, Jan. 20, 1000.

My Dear Sir:

I received your letter, this morning. On the subject of slavery there are several points which appear to me sufficiently clear, even without the necessity of seeking further information than that which I already possess. I have now been altogether nearly

ternal polity-of the Society of Friends remains unchanged after the flight of two centuries, but a
change has come over the spirit that inspired those
forms. The business of Friends in those days was,
to assault the great iniquaties that overshadowed the
world; and, in the discharge of it, they cared not
what opposition they aroused, or what persecutions
they encountered. In these days, and in this country, their pleasanter occupation seems to be, to live
upon the capital their fathers accumulated, and to
enjoy the vineyard, which they planted at such cost,
in peace and quiet. In those days, they thundered
forth their testimonies at the market-crosses, on
the hill-sides, and by the sea-shores, to countless
multitudes; their successors of the present day
sleepily whisper them in the ears of yearly meetings. In those days, they were dragged to jails, for
going into steeple-houses and speaking in men's
ears truths which the hearers rejected and hatelynow, they themselves thrust men into prisons for
uttering in thier meetings testimonies they profess
themselves to love and uphold. There are individuals in the Society there may be meetings—that
uphold the testimony of the Society against slavery;
ut truth-compels us to say, that the Society, as a
body, is false to its own standard of duty. And, in
this particular, there is no difference between the
divisions into which it is separated. The Society
of Friends has folt the force of the corrupt public
sentiment of the nation, in common with the other

religious denominations, and yielded to its pressure | members, except at the expense of our principles, like them. Its conduct in this repard is in no wise and we had no other diterrative left but to forego favorably distinguished from that of the other sectation would be added to the first of the conduction of the chiral distinguished from that of the other sectations would be a section of the conduction of the chiral section of the conduction of the chiral section of the chiral section of the conduction of the chiral section of the chiral se

regard their 'organizations as sufficient for the rediscuption of the world from all wickedness, the
discuption of the world from all wickedness, the
discuption of the world from all wickedness, the
organized and associated interference with injurity
of Friends is at least equally jealous of its peculiar
perceptive of reforming mankind, and pronounce
those of its members worthy of blame, if not of discipline, who multe with persons of a different manof for the rescue of the sixe from his alyse of misdifferent mission of Priends with the world's peculiar
per ple in commercial, financial and political associations, for the accumulation of wealth, or the expirple in commercial, financial and political associations, for the accumulation of wealth, or the expirgistion of power.

The yearly meeting at Baltimore, on the 31st of
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society of
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued an Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued and Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued and Address to the Society on
October, 1824, issued and Society on
October, 1824, issued and Society on
October, 1824, issued and Society on
October, 1824,

To the Anti-Slavery Friends within the limits of Indiana Yardy Meeting:

DEAR FRIENDS—In the love of the everlasting goesel, that love which desires the present and eteral welfare of the whole bugan family, we salute you to faithfulness in every good word and work.

As many of you have not been with us at this time, to witness for yourselves the unanimity, the harmony and brotherly condecension by which our deliberations have been conducted, and above all, the holy solemnity which has covered our assembly, we would say for your encouragement, that the overshadowing canopy of Divine regard has evidently been felt to cover us, and in reverent humility and self-absendenses we wish to ascribe all the praise to Him who has thus favored us with his presence, to the confirming of our souls in the belief that our thus assembling together has been owned by Him.

It is only by a faithful discharge of known duty

From the New-Garden (Indiana) Free Labor Advocate.

Friends' Convention.

The Convention of anti-slavery Friends which met in this place on the 6th inst. was numerously attended, considering the inclemency of the weather. About the time of the assembling of the meeting, the cold was so severe that we feared our company would be very small. But to our surprise, quite a multitude, assembled, especially of men Friends. An individual who attended the last yearly meeting of North Carolina, was present, and says that our meeting, was about as large as that.

The proceedings will shortly be published at length in pamphlet forms and the most important parts will be given in the Advocate.

We suppose some, even of our anti-slavery Friends, will be dissatisfied with our proceedings; not being prepared for such measures. We believe, however, if they could have been here, and seen and heard and felt what was witnessed among us, they would be of a different opinion.

Numerous individuals, who came entirely unprepared for a separation, and several wise, left their bomes for the purpose of opposing it, became fully a statisfied, and heartly united in the measure.

It was evident we could no longer enjoy our residence of the content of the purpose of opposing it, became fully a statisfied, and heartly united in the measure.

It was evident we could no longer enjoy our residence of the content of the purpose of opposing it, became fully a statisfied, and beartly united in the measure.

It was evident we could no longer enjoy our residence of the content of

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer

AGENTS.

MAINE. - A. Soule, Bath. New-Hampshire. - N. P. Rogers, Concord; - Wil

NEW-Hadrasties.—N. P. Rogers, Concord,—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chare, Milford.
VSMNORT.—John Bement, Woodtock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massactusextra.—Moese Emery, WestNewbury;—
C. Whiple, Newburyport;—Luther Boutell, Grofen;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Pfincton;
J. Charch, Springfeld;—Josiah Hayward, Salem;
John Levy, Lovell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorelester
and vicinity:—Richard C. French, Pall Kiter;

WHOLE NO. 637.

secch you, the word of exhortation. Be increasingly careful to maintain, unsullide, all the doctrines
and testimonies of the gospel, as we have received
them to hold up to the world. Manifest by a holy
life and conversation that you are truly devoted to
the cause of your Holy Redeemer. Let not the
world nor its allurements entice you from the true
simplicity of the gospel, that all around you may
have the evidence that while you are engaged in
the lawful concerns of time and in the promotion of
the reformation in the world, your treasure is in
Heaven. Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves,
but rather give place unto wroth. As much as
lieth in you, live peaceably with all ween, and carraeastly seek after and cultivate that heavenly disposition which will enable you to pray for your enemies, and in truth and sincerity to say 'Father, forgive them, they know not what they do.'

Signed on behalf of Indiana Yearly Meeting of
Anti-Slavery Friends, held at Newport, Wayne Co.,
Indiana, from the 7th of the 2d mo. to the 10th of the
same inclusive, 1843.

Walter Eddernoon.

LEGISLATIVE.

Colored Seamen.

Colored Seamen.

The Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred an order of the House of Representatives, of January 12th; also the position of J. Ingersoil Bowditch and others, merchants of Boston: also the report and resolutions of the State of Georgia, transmitted by his Excellency the Governor; also an order of the House of the 11th instant; and lastly, the message of his Excellency the Governor, communicating copies of papers in the executive department since 1834,—all which orders and papers have reference to the imprisonment of colored seamen, citizens of Massachusiets, in the southern ports of the United States,—ask leave to

REPORT:

REPORT:

The fact of the existence of laws, in most of the Southern States in which slavery is established, by the operation of which any colored seamen, sailing in the vessels of Massachusetts, are subjected to imprisonment and to slavery, if the expenses attending that imprisonment are not paid, is now too generally known to need any explanation. The Legislature of this State has, heretofore, expressed the sentiment of the State, in remonstrance against the most arbitrary and unjust species of legislation. It has appealed to the provision of the Federal Constitution, which gives to her citizens, not simply protection from worng, but the privileges and immunities, in other States, which citizenship in those States confers. And, at the session of the General Court in 1842, it went so far as, by a resolve, to vest in the Governor, for the time being, a discretionary power, whenever application should be made to him in behalf of any citizen imprisoned in the maner specified, to take measures for the release of such prisoner, and for the submission, to the U. S. courf, of the question of the legality of his imprisonment. It does not appear that any application has been virtually made to the Governor, under this resealer. The

C. F. ADAMS.

RESOLVES
Relating to the Imprisonment of Citizens of this
Commonwealth in other States.

Resolved, That the perseverance of many of the states in the Union, against all the remonstrance on the part of Massachusetts, in seizing and imprisoning her citizens, without the allegation of crime, is calculated to weaken the confidence which she has in the good disposition of those States to maintain their engagements to the Constitution of the United States involate.

tion rengagements to the Constitution of the United States inviolate. Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, be authorized to employ an agent in the ports of Charleston, in South Carolina, and New-Orleans, in Louistana, for a term of time not to exceed one year, for the purpose of collecting and transmitting accurate information respecting the number and the names of citizens of Massachusetts, who have heretofore been or may be, during the period of his engagement, imprisoned without the allegation of any crime. The said agent shall also be enabled to brings and prosecute, with the aid of counsel, one or more suits in behalf of any citizens that may be so imprisoned, at the expense of Massachusetts, for the purpose of having the legality of such imprisonment tried and determined upon, in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor have

ted States. Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be hereby authorized to draw his warrant to cover any necessary expenses incurred in carrying into effect the aforegoing resolves, after the same shall have been audited and allowed by the council, to be paid out of the public treasury.

### STATE OF MICHIGAN.

tical right, stand upon a perfect ever win his rew-man. They belive fersher, that every man, let his con
tition or complexion be what it may, who is govern
d by the laws, and assists, in maintaining their avceriding what those laws should have a voice ir
ceiding what those laws should be. These artinciples which will not be disputed by any frien
republican freedom. They are, in fact, the fountation on which all republican institutions are based
this position cannot be maintained, then republian institutions must, fail, as they have no othe
undation.

enact them? Are any of our citizens larce are not represented?

ease questions, (except the last,) must be act in the negative. A portion of the people of State do not enjoy the right of self-government i political privileges are denied them; they she had sice in efacting. And they are larced, but they not represented.

o must all admit that these distinctions in the all rights of our citizens are not warranted by

voice in concing. And they are tazed, out with a most representation that these distinctions in the titeal rights of our citizens are not warranted by, n any manner based upon, the principles of relicanism. We must seek in a different field, and another foundation, for the origin of these distincts. They will be found to their primitive, rising upon the basis of arisiocracy, side by a crising upon the basis of arisiocracy, side by a continuous the property qualifications, hereditary privices, and the divine rights of kings. These are some of the ideas which have present themselves to the minds of your committee, and are unable to see any ceason why the red man he black man, who becomes a citizen of our to, and who comes under the operation of its, and assists in maintaining their supremacy, ald be denied the right of suffrage.

In the second of the control of the course of the condensed and indefinite solion that there must be see connexion between free suffrage in the free to of Michigan, and domestic slavery in the sorigin States of the South. How or in what was connexion between free suffrage in the free to of Michigan, and domestic slavery in the sorigin States of the South. How or in what was connexion between free suffrage in the free resonancies of the South. How or in what was connexion between free suffrage in the free for Michigan, and domestic slavery in the sorigin States of the South. How or in what was connexion connexion of sheary was an an inoffensive and powerless people. With the question of slavery, we consider that we enothing to do, and in considering this matter, are not bound to know that it exists on the face he earth.

e nothing to do, and in considering this matter, are not bound to know that it exists on the face to carth. here is not, and cannot be any necessary conton between the two questions, and even if there it would look rather out of place for the people lichigan to volunteer to perpetuate oppression of the slave States, at least by their united examinitie as to do so known to this House, that in slave State of North Carolina, suffrage, though lave State of North Carolina, suffrage, though leave State of North Carolina, suffrage, though leave it would be suffrage to the suffrage of the su

# BRITISH PARLIAMENT. House of Lords, Feb. 7. RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Lord Brougham said he rose in pursuance of a notice he had given the previous evening, for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to a most
important subject—Siz the state of the question between the United States and this country, in the negotiation of 1823—4, with respect to the Right of
Search. He was more inclined to take this course,
because, doubtless, from a misapprehension of a
plain, undeniable fact, for it was no matter of controversy, but was recorded on the journals of the
House of Congress of America, because from misconstruction of the fact, a great mistake had recently been made on the subject by a gentleman for
whom he felt a sincer respect—a gentleman whom
all who knew esteemed and admired for high genius
and ability—a gentleman whom he would call his
honorable and learned friend, and who held the situation of Attorney General of the Court of Cassation
in France, M. Daupin.

That gentleman was represented to have made an
exceedingly incurrect statement as to what really
took place between the United States and 1824, to the extent of having permitted himself to state, in his place
in the French Chamber of Deputies, that the Senate
of America had refused to touch the question, experts, that they refused to touch that
question, experts, that they refused to touch that
proposition would be inconsistent with the independence of the national flag. Now, on that point,

by permitting it to afford an asylum under its flag to the pirate of all other nations.

He hoped, therefore, that they would no longer hear of their neighbors across the channel shelvering themselves behind the alleged example of America, and petending that they could not ratify the treaty of 1831 dpon the ground that the United States were irreconcilably hostile to United States were irreconcilably hostile to Meadinssion of the right of search; the Americans, on the contrary, had been the patrons, the promoters, the champions of the right of search all over the world. (Hear, hear.) They had, by their conduct in 1833—34, shown their opinion that their national independence, or the honor of their national language of the possibly affected by conceding the right of search. (Hear, hear.) He understood that the despatches to which he referred, as well as that containing the draught of this convention, were already in the possession of this House. He wished, therefore, that his motion should be considered as a motion only for the production of such as were not already before the House.

the such its incomplies and hermed friend was right, when he [Leaf] being a possible and the such a possible and the such as a consequent of the front is and a many and a such as a consequent of the front is and a many and a such as a consequent of the front is an analysis of a different indicate the such as a many and a such as a consequent of the indicated front in the such as a many and a such as a consequent with the independent of the national flags—that was a many and a such as a consequent with the independent of the national flags—that was a many and the such as a consequent with the independent of the national flags—that was a possible and the bour of the national flags—that was a possible and the bour of the national flags—that was a possible of the such as a consequent with the independent of the flags of the such as a consequent with the independent of the flags of the such as a consequent with the such as a co

to the pirates of all other nations.

In hoped, therefore, that they would no longer hear of their neighbors across the channel sheltering themselves behind the alleged example of America, and petending that they could not ratify the treaty of 1831 upon the ground that the United States were irreconcilably hostile to the admission of the right of search; the Americans, on the contrary, had been the patrons, the promoters, the champions of the right of search all over the world. (Hear, hear,) They had, by their conduct in 1832-24, shown their opinion that their national independence, or the honor of their national and control the possibly affected by conceding the right of search (Hear, hear). He understood that the despatches to which the referred, as well as that containing the draught of this convention, were already in the possibly affected by conceding the right of search, the honor of the considered as a motion only for the production of such as were not already before the House.

United States and Mexico.

The National Intelligencer contains an abstract of the dipion alic correspondence commenciated to Congress by the President, in answer to a call from the House of Representatives, relative to the seizure of Monterey, in Upper California, by Commodore Jones. The correspondence consists of five elections place as pastor of a congregation in Cincinnati, which can be a covenitied, and the principles of Christianity will overdrave the considered as a motion only for the production of such as were not already before the House.

United States and Mexico.

The National Intelligencer contains an abstract of the chief of the chief

The suggestion in five of the assessment, distinguily control of the control of t

view that they were true because they were taught, instead of poceeving that they were taught because they were true, and pre-ordained from the beginning.

But I did not intend at present to offer an argument on this subject, but simply to enquire, since these views are attracting so large a share of public attention, if in your free apper we may not expect to see expessed your free opinions, either for or against them. We commenced a contest to unchattolize two and a half millions of our fellow-beings—we are compelled to continue it, for the restoration to their primitive and inalienable rights, of 800,000,000. Left us have your co-operation, if we are right in our attempt to regenerate and redeem our species,—if a searcely tolerate one-committalign, in any of her advocates, in regard to any of the great reforms in progress. We should like, also, to hear from Mrs. Child. Her hands are in degree tied, unless she can contrive to notice ou through means of that ingenious sasfety-valve, the Letters from New-York. New-England holds many a free spirit which should cheer us on, or bid us cease.

Yours for all reform,

A. BROOKE

Spirit of New Organization in Maine.

A meeting of the Lincoln Co. A. S. Society was held in Bath. Me. on Welesseth and Thurshing the second of the s

transactions of the American A.S. Society at its meeting in 1840 was enacted.

The meeting, after being called to order, was opened by singing an anti-slavery song. Prayer by C. C. Cone of the M. E. Church. The following remarkable passage from the prayer is worthy of deep contemplation: 'O Lord, purify thy church, add coercied were with the blood of the poor slave!'

Nathaniel Swasey then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, without much debate:

Resolved, 'That the anti-slavery enterprise recognizes free discussion, unawed and untrammeled, and that all persons present, or who may be present at these meetings, lave the right to participate in the deliberations.

A business committee was then appointed, consisting of the following persons: C. C. Cone, E. Smith, J. Barron, D. Sewall, R. Babb, Issaac Otts, and D. S. Grandin.

The committee, through their chairman, immediated exceptions.

one of the privilege of speaking, and did not accept the proposed amendment. So the motion passed, Mr. Sewall then, true to the priestly character all over the world, moved that the invitation to all persons be not understood to include females.

Messrs. Cone, Sewall, Boynton, Higgins, Shaw, (all priests), spoke in favor of the motion, and Babb, Soule, Grandin, Smith, Swasey, Mrs. Redlon, and Tallman against it, till the hour of adjournment.

The Jeautical baseness of Daniel Sewall could be equalled by nothing but the weakness, absurdity, and self-evident' nonsense, (apparent to a boy ten years old who was present, and afterwards made a report of the proceedings), with which the whole of his remarks abounded; not a word of common sense edid he utter. He pretended that the meeting had a said of the self-energy of the se

postemplation: 'O Lord, purify thy church, all costered over with the blood of the poor slave?'
Nathaniel Swasey then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, without much debate:
Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprise recognizes free discussion, unawded and untrammeled, and that all persons present, or who may be present at these meetings, have the right to participate in the deliberations.
A business committee was then appointed, consisting of the following persons: C. C. Cone, E. Smith, J. Barron, D. Sewall, R. Babb, Isaac. Otts, The committee, through their chairman, immediately announced that, to-morrow, the constitution of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the true principles of abolition are but a recognition of the golden rule of our Saviour, viz. 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them?' and require of us that while we seek the emancipation of the colored race to the equality of brothren.
2. Resolved, That in view of the great moral conflict which is now going on in this country, and throughout the world, between human freedom and human enslavement, no genuine friend of man's proyer, that he would bless the efforts of the Bath Anti-Slavery Society, and then added the colored race to the equality of brothren.
2. Resolved, That in view of the great moral conflict which is now going on in this country, and throughout the world, between human freedom and human enslavement, no genuine friend of man's proyer. The proper should be the the forts of the Maine State Ans. Society, and the American And Loudney and Lordney and Lordney

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

The Executive Committee of the Rhockle Anti-Slavery Society have requested me into a course of lectures on slavery in this city. I livered the first of the course on Sanday real livered the first of the course on Sanday real 19th inst. in Franklin Hall, which will soit 19th inst. in Franklin Hall, which will soit 19th persons. The Hall was cond on set in held another meeting last evening, in Wennield another meeting last evening, in Wennield another meeting has teening in Wennield another meeting has teening in the Hall, the largest and most aphendial in the Hall, the largest and most aphendial in the Hall, the largest and most aphendial that is a thousand went away, who could not get in a thousand went away, who could not get in future meetings will be held in Franklin Hall.

a thousand, went away, was the future meetings will be held in Franklia manufature meetings will be held in Franklia manufature meetings for six or eight weeks sectomed. I am glad to inform you, that there is a large on this city, who give evidence of a desire force in this city, who give evidence of a desire force than a year past. They are you more left of the past a widty.

Yours for the slave,

FREDERICK DOUGLESS.

\*\*FREDERICK DOUGLESS.\*\* - Indicated to hear of the past of the

To We are very much rejuiced to here of the cess of our friend Doughas in Rhode-label, for a know that both he and his cause are worthy of that there is much to be done in that State for here.

# THELIBERATOR

FRIDAY MOUNING, MARCH 24, 1843.

led; That the Compact which exists That the North is a 'Cov peath, and an agreement with and an agreement with a structure and peath is a traction and should be improved the annual meeting adopted at the annual meeting agreement. Since I was a support of the samuel meeting and the support of the ery 26, 1543.

Some of the Statistics of Slavery,

ARLE ADDRESS. The last number of the A
and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter is almos
occupied with an 'Address to the Non-Slave
of the South, which is stocked with importan
id raduable statistics, respecting the complete
age of the slavetholding power in this republic
each attributed to Judge Jay, but the name o

"The following are the toxic." ait—I. Increase on poyen
3. State of Industry and Enterprise,—
towards the Laboring Classes. 5. State of
6. State of Morals. 7. Disregard for Hu2. Disregard for Constitutional Obligations,
of Speech. 10. Liberty of the Press. 11.
Weakness. Each of these heads is elucitately interpressive manner, by "figures that," and by arguments that are irresistible,—
datery berlager ought to obtain a copy of
is for constant reference in all meetings
shall hold for the subversion of the slave
that make some extracts from it heretest make some extracts from it here-

as - FEEDING TOWNS AND A STATE OF THE STATE

In 1840, the difference was rev

serents. In the free States, the value

\$334,139,690 -- in the slave Stat

net In 1839, the tonnage of vessels built in was 120,988; built in the slave States, 23,600, am one-fifth of the whole. The ralue of the built in the free States was \$6,311,805—in

in 1834, was in the Tree States, 504,835-i re Stater, 82,532. The single State of New ad twice as many as the thirteen slave States

of age, in the thirteen free States; who and write, is to the whole population I i persons; in the thirteen slave States. rs at public charge!!

and the South, in relation to political rights ges, and the distribution of political power, of as follows:—At the last Presidential 32,583, or one elector to 5,935 votes ve 443,331 votes, and had 42 electors gave 443,331 votes, and had 42 electors, Maryland and North Carolina gave 229,568 had 48 electors!! Ohio gave 272,039 had 21 electors; Georgia, Delaware, Kun-hama, Louisiana and Arkansas gave 265,941 had 44 electors!!

ories belonging to the United States, and the same number of inhabitants. They been admitted into the Union—the former re State, the latter as a free State. In 1840 is had 97,574 inhabitants.—Michigan, 212,267 it census will doubtless show a still more

to be denominated . The Per as put and carried amidst acclar

oc-laims to deliver, los de evening, los evening extensions to the city and interest the city and interest to the city and interest the city and interest

LASS

The British Priend.

The British Priend.

In this Friend, a most excellent publication, me teased to be asseed, in consequence of the result he editor to this country, has been succeeded. Its British Friend, which is hereafter to be published. The proprietors and editors be being the proprietors and editors being the proprietors and editors between the proprietors and editors between the proprietors and editors between the proprietors and editors being the proprietors and the proprietors and editors between the proprietors and editors between the proprietors and the proprietors and the proprietors and the proprietors are the proprietors are the proprietors and the proprietors are the proprietors and the proprietors are the proprietors a as Murray) the soul of the contribution and bus MERRAY) the soul of the Teotiish antiborsman. A portion of this new journal is
borsman. A portion of this new journal is
the to information on the Abolition of Sla
to Frotetion of the Abolition, and the imtif the tendition of the Natives of India—on
telescope of the Corn and Provision Laws,
will daudiess be one of the most useful pubtas the other side of the Adlantic. Referring
times of Grosco Theoryson to British India,
that one object of his visiting that country i to ascertain its capabilities for providing a sufficient supply of cotton for our home manufactures, by means of which Englard may ultimately become independent of the slave grown cotton of the United States, and the death-blow, in a commercial point of view, be thus given to American slavery! Success to every right-cous effort for the overthrow of slavery throughout the world!

New Organization in Maine.

New Organization in Maine.

It will be seen by the account of the proceedings at the recent meeting of the Lincoln County A. S. Sciety in Bath, that a division has taken place between the members of the Society—the clergy and their rea case the time? But it is their vocation to 'lord it over God's heringes,' and they are troubled to find that it is fast coming to an end. It's in vain for such persons to profess christianity, or to claim to be genuine abolitionists. In their view, it seem, a sectarian organization is one that allows no proscription of human feings on account of sex, complexion, creed or clime! Impudent and foolish men!

The Lowell Convention.

We understand that the Lowell Convention was remarkably successful and well-timed. The discussions were animated, and attracted large audiences throughout the day, and crowded houses in the evenings.

The recent developments there in church matters discussed to the control of the c quent testimony on the same subject. Rev. Mr. Tootbaker and Elder Thurston replied in defence of the Church. What ground the Courch. intended to take we can hardly tell, since he almost all the time (which was not short) speaking in settling what he called 'prelimir and afterwards seemed to be engaged in

Dropping buckets into empty wells, And laboring hard in drawing nothing up.

And laboring hard in drawing wothing up.

We understood him, however, to assert, that the American Church was the only hope of the slave, and that the Church had done as much (1) for the slave is any other class of the comunity. He did not even think of trying to prore that she was on this subject what she ought to be and professes to be, a guide and example to the world. If this be the highest ground her champions can take, well may the Clurch consider her cass desporate.

The State, funds, recent publications of the Society, political parties, &c. received some attention in the course of debate. Much praise is due to the indefatigable exertions of our devoted friend, John Levy, whose seal in the cause is enough to awaken the coldest community to action. His efforts in Lowell have

est community to action. His efforts in Lowell have met a noble response.

Good luck to the Fair about to be held in Lowell.

Let every abolitionist for twenty miles round give

LECTURES AT AMORY HALL. The next lecture of the course, now in process of dolivery at Amory Hall, in this city, will be given on Monday evening next, by our distinguished and eloquent colored coadjutor, Charles Linox Remond. The subject of it will be the unnatural and barbarous prejudice which prevails against the free colored population of this country—and we are certain that it will be handled with consummate ability by Mr. Remond; for, as one of the victims of that prejudice, he will speak from the leart as well as the head. Those who have been inclined to think or speak disparagingly of the intellect of the colored race, if they wish to form correct conclusions on this point, should avail themselves of this opportunity to hear Mr. R. Those who have heard him, on other occasions, will need no appeal to induce them to give their attendance. We earnestly desire to see the hall crowded to excess by an enlightened and respectable audience. Tickets for this lecture can be obtained at 25 Cernhill, or at the door of the hall.

The editor of the Quincy Patriot pays the following tithes.

The editor of the Quincy Patriot pays the follow

tribute to Mr. Remond;

'Charles L. Remond, a colored gentleman from Salem (Mass.) lectured at the Town-Hall, on Saturday
even in the Colored to the Color

DEATH OF WILLIAN COLLIER. The Christian Reflector announces the death of 'Father Collier,' a well-known and highly esteemed minister of the Baptist denomination in this city, at the ripe age of 71. His remains were conveyed to Baldwin Place Church, on Thursday, on which occasion a funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. Neale. Mr. Collier was among the earliest apporters of the Temperance enterprise, and we believe is entitled to the signal honor of having been the originator, publisher and editor of the first Temperance publication ever established in the world. His paper was called 'The National Philanthropist,' and had for its motto, 'Moderate drinking is the downfull road to intemperance rate drinking is the downhill road to intemperance and drunkenness. It was commenced in 1825, and conducted by with until the spring of 1827, at which time we assumed its editorial management. At that

ies, come what may. We shall be glad to be from our esteemed and able condittor at the West.

A Good Rapont—More Products. The Consti-tution of Michigan is disfigured by the word, white, placed before the word 'inhabitiafic'—thus disfran-chising the colored population of that State. Petitions have been sent to the Legislature, asking that body to take the necessary action for amending the Constitu-tion is this particular. A select committee, to whom these petitions were referred, has reported that 'the object sought by the petitioners is just and right, and recommends the adoption of a joint resolution to that effect. The Report is based on sound democratic prin-ciples. [See preceding page.]

L. Another interesting communication from L. on a Voluntary Political Government, will tound on our last page. The topic is one of vast it portance to the welfare of the human race.

UP A most important division has taken place in the Orthodox Yearly Meeting of Priends in Indiana on the anti-slavery question. [See first page.]

Colonization. A correspondent of the New-York Journal of Commerce, at Munrovia, (Liberia,) writes in strains of parseyric about the fettile soil, the luxu-riant vegetation, the hills and plains, the blue sky, the delicious atmosphere and salubrious climate (!) of Af-rica; and draws a most enticing picture of wide an-

MODERS EVALUELES WORSE THAN SLAVERY. The Rev. Dr. Sharp, of this city, has lately preached a sermon (which is printed) in decided opposition to the detections influence of the system of Evangelism as now pursued, both on the Evangelists themselves and on the cause of religion. He says that the position and functions which they claim, and are allowed to exercise, tend to make them arrogant, denotic, vituareality, mercanive and exclusive history. tal servitude, and who defend slavery from the Bible as a patriarchal and christian institution. From these facts our deduction is, that it is the opinion of th Rev. Dr., that modern evangelism is we ern slavery! Verily, this is to strain swallow a came!.

NANTUCKET ISLANDER. This well-conducted jour-nal, under the editorial care of C. C. Hazewell, has ceased to exist. For a political partisan print (demo-cratic,) it has been conspicuous for its independence on all questions of reform, as well as for its ability on all questions or reform, as well as for its ability. Mr. Hazewell has done the anti-slavory cause some service by his writings, and defended the liberty of speech under circumstances when such a defence was of great importance. It is reported that he is to be the editor of the Concord Freeman in this Stato. May be never forget, in any party emergency, that

'He is a Preman whom THE TRUTH makes free, And all are slaves beside.'

passed an Act to raise a revenue for the support of government and other purposes. White males be ween 21 and 45 years are to be taxed 25 cts. each free colored persons, without any regard to age, \$\frac{1}{2}\] each. If this be not villanous injustice, what is it. But its design is obvious enough—it is not merely to increase the revenue, but to make the condition of free colored persons in that State still more intoler ble, so as to induce them to remove away from the slave population.

IN CHARACTER. The Maine A S. Society, (under anniversary, appointed as a delegate to the approach-ing pseudo. World's Convention, in London, the Rev. Mr. Adlam, of Hallowell, in whose church is a slave-holder! The abolitionism of this reverend gentle-man, for a gentleman we must suppose him to be, as none but 'gentlemen' are to be admitted to the Lon-don Convention, is worthy of transportation.

alluding to the death of Commodore Hull, says—t Ar-ter crowning his country's flag with glory, and shed-ding a lustre-upon his own bright-fame, he has left life's troubled seas, and sunk to rest.' In this eulogy are comprised several anti-christian sentiments: first

the victorious party makes the following announce utterly exterminated, the result would have been still more gratifying? O, War! then demon of the pit how long shalt thou be permitted to alienate manking from each other by mortal feuds, and to cover the earth with human blood?

Nonix Sentiment. At a recent meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association, in Dublin, Day, IEL O'CONYELL gave atterance to the following pacific and noble sentiment, which was received with theers by the assembly:—'The exercise of moral power was quite enough to achieve liberty, and if he thought otherwise, he would abandon agitation altogether.'

two hundred and fifty casks of cotton-seed, each con-taining about two bushels, have been recently ship-ped on board the Aurelius, for Liverpool, there to be re-shipped to the East Indies. The seed was both upland and sea island. It will probably be nearly a year in receiting its destination. Here is something that deserves the sorious consideration of all our southern cotton planters.

esent year, we find the ent :— They consider secured the Rev. Samthemselves fortunate in having secured the Rev. Sam-uei J. May as the successor of Mr. Peirce. Mr. May has entered the school under favorable asspices; and, from, what the Board know of his character, they feel the strongest assurance of his unremitted devotion to his duties, and a full confidence in his success.

A Quees Purr. The editors of the New-Engla Puritan eulogize the gallows as a time-honored titution ! Juck Ketch, therefore, must be a tit tonored personage. 'Honor to whom honor.'

EP The official proceedings of the recent anti-slavery meetings in Leominster, Andover, Lynn, West-Newbury, &c. &c. have been received, and shall be inserted at our earliest convenience. These meetings appear to have been generally well attended, and of a very spirited character.

The General Agent of the Liberator acknowledges receipt of a donation of five dollars from the Young Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, Newport, R. I. by Mrs. Sophia L. Little; and two dollars from Rev Sainuel May, Leicester Mass.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

Some of us who came the damaged the frowns and contumely of nearly all around us; in view of and contumely of nearly all around us; in view of such friends and conditors whose cordial support is falling, are aroused to a deep sense of gratitude to Him who is the Author and Finisher of every good, involuntarily exclaiming with the Pasimist, 'Not unto us, oh Lord, not unto out unto thy name we.
In behalf of the Society,
SARAH D. FISH, us, but unto thy name we give glory."

SARAH D. FISH,
Corresponding Sceretury.
Rochester, 3d mo. 11, 1843.

P. S. Our sales amounted to \$312.

Later from St. Domingo.

Aux Caves, Havri, Feb. 27, 1843.

accordingly to your Secretary of State, requesting assistance and protection.

Business, since the commencement of the ravolt, is
entirely at a stand, and until political effisirs are settled one way or the other, no collections will be made,
and no produce, we fear, will come to market.
Yesterday, the Pitot, Brig of War, 16 guns, Capt.
Houstown, anchored off this port, and on learning the
critical state in which British merchants' are placed,
set sail for Jamaica to obtain additional protection.
From another letter of the same date we make the
following extract:— of the same date we make the

ST. Dourson. Brig Pandors, Capt. Paxton, arrived at Holme's Hole on the 16th inst, from Jeremie, brings advices to the 3d March. At that time the revolution was in the full tide of successful experiment. The 'patriots', no longer 'insurgents', had gained ground, and numbered at least 12,000 strong, and no doubt was entertained of their olitimate success. Nearly all the male inhabitants of Jeremie and vicinity were actively engaged in the revolt. 'Six regiments of President Boyer's troops had joined the patriots—all communication with Port au Prince was cut off. There had been no bloodshed at the latest advices, nor a single act of disorder committed.—Mer. Jour.

The Royal Mail Steamship Columbia, Capt. Miller, arrived at her wharf, East Buston, Monday morning, March 20th, at 9 1-2 o'clock. She left Liverpool on

It is announced in the Paris papers, that the King will proceed to the Invalides on May 5, the anniver-sary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon, to lay the first stone of the tomb destined to receive his mortal

Overshowers of the Tiber at Robe.-Letters from Rome of the Stle, give frightful accounts of the from Rome of the 8th, give frightful accounts of the tiber. The river, swollen by the overflowing of the Tiber. The river, swollen by long-continued rains, and interpreted in its content by high winds, had broken over its banks, and faid one-third of the Eternal City under water, former to be the procedure of the time of the river and the river water, former to be completely flooded. The chief alter in he Pantheo completely flooded. The chief alter in he Pantheo sunffered most was the Ghotto, inhabitant he was the river water with water to be under which was unfered most was the Ghotto, inhabitants hed been divert to the second and their districts. Boats, provided by the government, conveyed provisions and older necessaries to the unfortunate persons thus shut Up, whose condition excited general sympathy. The flood continued for two days, and there was no appearance offits abstement.

Revolution is Newtrackards.

and there was no appearance offits abatement.

REFOLTION IN SWITZELAND.—An altempted revolution took place in Geneva on the 12th, but it was appressed on the following day, and the government were about to propose a general annesty; considerable discontont, however, prevailed emong the Radical Reformers. It appears that during the contest between the people and the military, four persons were killed, and fourteen or fifteen wounded.

ito abolish imprisonment for debt possed of Maryland on Monday last. It had passed the House of Delegates.

The Earthquake in the West-Indies

ANTIGUA. In less than three minutes, says the

on a heavy fall of rain.

The Court House, Public Arsenal, Police Office, Lunatic Asylum, Common Jail, House of Correction, Military Barraks, Her Majasty's Custom House, and several warehouses have been so seriously injured as to require very extensive rebuilding and repairs. His Excellency issued a proclamation yesterday, commanding Friday next to be set apart as a day of solemn thanksgiving to Afmighty God for his great merey vouchasfed to us in protecting our lives from the imminent danger occasioned by the dreadful and unparalleled earthquake of Wednesdy last.

The immense loss of property occasioned by this visitation will require several millions of ponds stering to replace. The present most fuzzinant and large quantity of canes which crown the fields will unavoidably be sacrificed for want of mills to grind, and sugar works to manufacture the present bountiful standing crops.

This sad canaircoho was meaning the control of the con

Sana.—The injury sustained is confined eisterns, walls and masses of rocks breaking the mountain tops. ST. EUSTATIUS.—The shock was very severe, it con tinued upwards of 4 minutes. Several buildings badly injured, the principal of which are the Dutch and Me thodist churches, both much damaged.

ration—the injury sustained c w buildings and sugar works.

Sr. Viscest .- The report received from this island ates that the shock was experienced in a slight de-

St. Thomas.—No damage was done, beyond the treaking of crockery, glass, &c.

Manue-Calanne.—This island has suffered severe y in the destruction of buildings, but the extent of the armage is not known.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT GAUDALOUPE.

"The greatest danger now spreheaded is an insu-rection among the negroes, but 4 hink there is little to fear on that account, as martial law has been estal lished and an embrago laid on all shipping in port-The embargo will continue until a feet arrives from Martineo with succor and supplies, which is expected

A Rightens Verdict.—A verdict was rendered in the Supreme Court, on Friday last, in favor of the second African Peesbyterian Congregation of Phila delphia, for \$5550, to be paid out of the county treasury for damage done to the property of the con-gregation during the riots in Angust last.

Death of a late Member of Congress.—By an extr from the Exeter News Letter, we learn that Hon Tristam Shaw, late member of Congress from New Hampshire, died in Exeter, on Tuesday morning, ager

The pay of the last Congress amounted to see millions of dollars, including mileage. Every dollar of this amount is a dead loss to the country.

ANOTHER TRIBBER OF LIBERTY. The resolves reported by the Legislative Committee on the great Latimer Petition have been passed to be engrossed both in the Senste and House of Representatives, almost unanimously, and we believe without amendment. Some important resolves, in relation to the imprisonment of our colored seamen at the South, with a Report, from the same Committee, occupy a portion of our first page.

Anti-Slavery Conventions

do. 25th. do. 27th. J. A. COLLINS.

## ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES, AT AMORY HALL.

The next lecture of the series will be delivered on fonday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, by harkes Lenox Remond. Subject—Prejudice gainst Color.

The undersigned, who were appointed a committee, at the Convention recently holdend Lynn, to call another Convention for the purpose of examining more at length the rights of property, and the best means of recognizing society, would affectionately invite the friends of reform, far and near, to meet in UESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Mprch 28th and 29th.

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

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

If the Society of Universal Inquiry and Reform, Constitution of which was vecently published in Herald of Freedom, Liberator, Vermont Tele-sh, Fractical Christiae, and the New-York Morn-Chronicle, will be holden in the city of New-

ing Chronicle, will be hollen in the city of New-York, commencing on Wednesday, May 10th, at 10 o'clock; A. M.

All the firends stroughout the country, who perceive the complicance evils of society, and who with to discover and remove their causes, are carneatly invited to attend.

The question of property, governments, the charch, the chergy, a re-organization of society, and co-operative associations, may be properly brough the fore the Society.

J. A. Collens, Cor. Sec.

J. A. Collens, Cor. Sec.

present,

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

Tenth Annual Meeting of the American AntiSlavery Society.

This insetting will convene is the city of NewYork, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next.

THE ANNIVERSARY will be held in
wervices to commence at 10 c'clock, A. M.

The business meetings of the Society will commence at 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, in Concert
Itall, No. 406 Broadway, and will continue, by adjournments, from time to time, as usus!.

The members of the Society, and its co-operating,
friends of freedom and justice in all parts of the counity, are carnestly invited to be present on the occasion. At no period of our history has there been
greater niced of wisdom in council, and vigor in action.

The call is to every individual whose heart bleeds for
the bleeding slave.

The Executive Committee have received the most
gratifying assurances of a large attendance from various districts of country, some of which are quite re
mote. They are also informed that the scarcity of
money will prevent many from attending, whose zeal
in the great work is generous and prompt. Where
this difficulty cannot be otherwise overcome, they
would recommend collections to be made; many in
the difficulty cannot be otherwise overcome, they
would recommend collections to be made; many in
the difficulty cannot be otherwise overcome, they
would recommend collections to be made; many in
the great work is generous and prompt. Where
this difficulty cannot be otherwise covercome, they
would recommend collections to be made; many in
the great work is generous and prompt.

"The great and growing importance of one anti-etavery movement calls for increased energy and sacrifice on the part of those to whom Providence has assigned the trust. The light that public discussion
and the press have shed aborad, is constantly expos-

the roll book, at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 143
Nassua-treet, as soon as convenient after their arrival
in the city. Cards of soferance to respectable boarding-houses, where the charges will be moderate, wilk
be supplied to strangers, at the office,
By order of the Executive Committee,
By order of the Executive Committee,
L. M. CHILD, R.C. & S.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE RHODE-ISLAND

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE RHODE-ISLAND
STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the
Rhode-Island State Anti-Slavery Society, held at the
Anti-Slavery Office in Providence, March 14th, 1833,
it was voted to hold a special meeting of the Society, at
Last Greenwich, on Wedneday, the 12th of April
next, commencing at 16 o'clock, A. M.
One of the principal reasons whitch has induced the
Committee to call a special meeting of the Society, at
this time, is wast or vivus. The ANTI-SLAVERY
OFFICE IS PROVIDENCE MUST BE CIVEN OF, UNLESS
IMMEDIATE MEANS ARE RAISED TO SUSTANT IT. The
Committee did not feel authorized to give up the Office, without calling the Society together; and as there
is no money in the Treasury, and the Society is still
somewhat in debt, they fell it would be absolutely
dishonest for them, under present circumstances, to
continue the Office. They had, therefore, no course

GEORGE S. CLARKE, FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Providence, R. I. March 18th, 1843. COME TO THE RESCUE

COME TO THE RESCUE:

A public meeting will be held in the Academy Hall, at Topsfield, (Essex County) on Thursday, April 6, at 10 a clock, A. M. for the promotion of the anti-slavery enterprise. Friends of God and humanity, you are estreedly invited to attend, and lend a win-you appose this mighty we, and show cause win-you appose this mighty we, and show cause win-you appose the mighty we, to tall attend, both old and young—men, women and chief—armed with the 'sword of the Spirit,' that we maken and the sword of the Spirit,' that we make arror and oppression flee. Our friends of the tribe of Jesse, 'from the Old Granite State, are specially invited to be present on this occasion.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A meeting in behalf of enslaved and outraged hemanity will be held in Georgetown on Sunday, March 26th, at which C.L. REMODD, GEORGE LATEAU, and the HETCHINSON, will be present. A cordial invitation is given to all who pily those who are in bonds, and aincerely desire to let the oppressed go free, yes, all who wear the human form, whatever may be their views or opinions, to give their attendance. It is not doubted that the occasion will be one of deep interest.

## POETRY.

From the Herald of Freedom NEW-HAMPSHIRE TO MASSACHUSETTS. We greet thee, eldest Sister, that from thy lip ha

spoke— Unshackled as the mountain winds that o'er thy val

leys sweep,
And, mingling with the swelling waves, their Ocanhem keep.

Our yeomanry have paused to catch the spirit-thril ing tone, bet's soul around thy words has be

ing eye

The schoolboy up among our hills has

And shouts them with the fiery heart and

es the souls and stirs the blood of grey As if they heard the voice of Stark, of La

God shelter thee, Old Bay State-amid the time,
A towering landmark, crowned with light above

While on thy scarr'd and dinted crest, we words of cheer.

The name no hand shall dare to blot-

And quench the light of freedom's fire in bl tured slaves

The living coals of scorching truth, upon We tear the laurels from her brows, to w

And to thy conflict for the right the Granite Stat

Up from the unhewn altars upon her rocky

The silver streams her valleys bear, her prating tain rills-From every gushing fountain that sings its joyou

And hailing to thy stirring words, their

lofty tone,
An echo like the tempest's shout along our hills he

his toil, The embrowned and lusty farmer, too, the m

We note the hastening in thy veins of Pilgrim blo-

again,

And the flashing of thy falchion's edge around the slaver's den,

The cheering sound of Freedom's voice her champ The snowy folds of Victory's flag upon its showall.

We note thy clear, unshaken voice, as when in past The Saxon tongue first sent its tones along thy

icy rock,
Chanted their hymn of faith and presurge's shock.

As when on Bunker's bloody height the ery flict rang,

Above the cannon's hourse reply of battle

clang, strong hearts leaped to hear again the strong nearts responsely startling thrills, rorshipped with the Parsee's faith the fires on thy hills.

And yet nor sabre's bloody edge, nor flat

soned steel,

The gatherings of thy serried ranks to fearful
reveal.-But in their stead the hely words of pure eterna

Thy armor in thy riper years, thy panoply in youth.

From the N. Y. Tribune. PRESS ONWARD. BY A. D. F. RASDOLPH.

Press onward! let thy motto be,
And thou wilt triumph o'er the earth,
And its changing sorrows see
The pleasures of enduring worth.
Press onward! turn not back, nor heed The mis'ries that would stay thy speed, To keep thee 'neath their sway; But pierce the gloom of deepest night, Beyond is found the golden light, That marks the dawning day.

Press onward, in thy youthful bloom, And linger not in idle play,
Along the path-way of the tomb,
With the dim phantoms of the day;
But let thy mind ne,er fettered be By their soon-fading vanity, But ever have a nobler aim, But ever have a noose area.

A loftier purpose to attain,
Than those already won:

If thou would'st gain the brilliant ge
That marks the future diadom, And life not yet begun.

And let the approximate the series of the se Thou'lt leave their powers-they pe'er can bind The lightning of the immortal mind On its careering way!

Press onward, when thy earthly life Is drawing to its final close— When round thee stand, in mournful strife, Thy mortal victor and his foes. Press onward, then! and fix thine eye, As new-born power unto it's given, In firmest faith, to where on high In Irmest faith, to where on high
Appears the pearly gates of heaven.
And when the spirit bursts its chain,
Still onward! onward press again
To that eternal goal
Which brought thee death, to give thee birth,
And bade thee tell the grasping Earth,
It could not keep the soul.

A PEACEFUL DEATH. Softly, as stole the sunbeam's earliest ray
Into our closely curtained room, away
Her gentle spirit heavenward winged its flight,
As it had fled upon that path of light.

## NON-RESISTANCE

For the Liberator A Voluntary Political Governs

litical government being protective of the persons its citizens from assault, violence, or murder, is qui I believe I succeeded in den that fact to many, who laving taken the supposed daiom upos trust, that governments are instituted for the protection of person and property; have never bestowed one thought upon the subject. Our remaining inquiry is, What protection does social political government afford to property?.

Curiously enough, I had just written the above sentence, when, as if to confirm the statements made in my last, the news arrived from England of the design of an individual to assassinate the Prime Minister, Robert Peel, but which resulted in the murder of his ert Peel, but which resulted in the murder of his ert Peel, but which resulted in the murder of his Secretary, Driummond. Here was the very instance occurring at the time I was writing, of the incapacity of the political organization to protect its own chief officers. Peel is the very head and front of the policie. He instituted his present form when in office, Itwelve years ago, and we see it can do nothing for his-protection. He only escaped with life by the mistake of the murderer, who thought the secretary was the principal. These are the cases which bring the question to issue. No external coercion could preuestion to issue. No external coercion could prevent such a crime. The crime is indeed generated in and by the government itself. Had there been no e this murder would not have taken

catalogue of crimes.

But, to recur to the question of property protected let us inquire what the government does or can do for it. If I am possessed of land by inheritance or purchase, it is registered in the appointed office. If any antagonist claim is set up, I appeal to the record, and antagonist claim is set up, I appeal to the record, and the court confirms or annuls my right. But whether by a single judge or a full jury, I am at the mercy of the court, and of its intellectual power, and moral disposition. The glorieus uncertainty of the law is a standing comment; and it is evident, that if decisions were quite clear and certain beforehand, no one, or at least no two persons, would be so absurd as to go to law to two persons, would be so absurd as to go to law to two persons, would be so absurd as to go to law to two persons, would be so absurd as to go to law to two persons, would be so absurd as to go to law to two persons, would be upon the sense of depravity in any one's own heart that there can be any consistent support given to such an institution. Every law. Where laws and lawyers abound, injustice laws to common. The even current of justice leaves must be common. The even current of justice leave the law court a desert. While man securely grow the corn in his homestead, the grass also grows over the steps of the court-house. If the professors of

place; the assassination never would have been con-templated. We shall bye and bye discover, that in more instances than this, the existence of a force government itself is the prolific generation of a long

the steps of the court-house. If the professors of Westminster Abbey had done their duty, the courts in Westminster Hall would have been tenantless. This, then, is a costly and hazardous defence, for protection it is-none; and I do not see why I could not rely upon my neighbors to be the jury in such a case, as well without a state government as with one. The willingness to arbitrate is generally a goodomen. My neighbors know my character, my estimate the professor of the country o My neighbors know my character, my es-y property, my rights. Granting for this inomen. My neighbors know my that a control of this interesting the property, my rights. Granting for this inquiry that man justly may hold property, I see no
more difficulty in deciding a case of large amount,
than the question of a toy between two children in a
family. Congregated neighbors have even more than
a narent's outward authority, and it is only the unwithout shame. They may expose their wealth without fear. A wicked man may keep the lawful owner from his estate, it may be said, by cajoling his neighbors, or some other trick. I think it unlikely; and, if practicable, the innocent and injured are no subject to greater injustice by party judges and juries, by prejudice and popular feeling. A voluntary court, called together when wanted, would certainly be su-perior to the present system.

perior to the present system.

Laws, it is said, are made for the weak against the strong; but who has ordinarily found them to work in that manner? Practically we know that the result is otherwise. The strong have made the laws, and by their strength also they maintain them. The strong always will endeavor to generate force by force. It is their nature, and they only bring a little cunning to their assistance to render, their burdens more tolerable to the weak. The merew which strength shows to weakness is just the their burdens more tolerable to the weak. The mercy which strength shows to weakness is just the
amount of protection which the weak and poor find
in the laws. The most considerate jurists in Christendom admit that the present system of government
is merely a refined or polished brigandage. The
strongest band is the suprome nation, and the strongest brigand in the band-is its monarch. It is not
probable that the results of civilization could be better than its origin, and the origin was not love, nor
skill, but force; neither have the additions since
made, originated in love, but in cunning, that is to made, originated in love, but in cunning, that is t

made, originated in love, out in cusming, and, in the dishonest side of knowledge.

Take the case of personal property, as it is designated. Government, with all its pretended paternal care, leaves every owner of wealth so much exposed, that besides paying taxes and local rates to a considerable amount, he is obliged to expend a large sum of money for locks, bolts, and other defenses, and if the money for locks, bolts, and other defenses, and if the property is very portable, such as gold, silver, or pa-per money, he cannot, either by night or day, leaveit unguarded. We see by this simple fact how little they who most willingly support the government, they who in fact are the government, I say we see how little, when it comes to actual practice, these parties rely on the government for prestection. The wealthy know intuitively how the State preserves their pro-perty, as the negro knows practically how it preserves his liberty.

ffirmation of his loss? On no! Government has so aurmanoi on in 1887 On no vovernment has so educated its citizens that it has no relinee on their words in such a case, and an individual deprived of his cultive property is left naked by this protective government. The utmost that the State will or can do is to take his depositions and descriptions, and to government. The utmost that the State will or can do is to take his depositions and descriptions, and to see the constitution of the constitution

tists, who themselves are undetermined whether or not crime is increased by punishment.

In fact, so reckless, so thoughtless, is the present system, that it has scarcely one affirmative principle to support it. Such as it lays claim to in words, it no more carries into effect, than it does when proclaiming personal liberty for every citizen, yet denies it to some because they have a darker skin.

some because they have a darker skin.

Pretty nearly all minds are now convinced that prisons, that receptacles provided for malefactors by the State, sere schools for the education of men in crime. Let us grant that they are no longer so in any eminent degree; yet let us ask whether the State itself, as at present constructed, is not one large school for crime? Its foundation is force, its argument is force, its practice is force. No diviner principle does it recognize. It will obtain all the power, all the wealth, all the territory, commerce and control, it possibly can. It

nothing by love, by moral sunsion, by unbought tion. They are considered the best supporters vernment who are most like unto it, and to be a of government who are most like unto it, and to be a supporter of government, we are constantly told, is the great aim of every good citizen. Immediately around the government is, of course, gathered a circle of men, who are actively engaged in acquiring, as individuals, all they can by any recognized powerful means, of band or head, which they may possess. Round these, again, are other circles of men, who, in like manner, adopt the grasping system, in modes less nice or refuged than those of the inner circle. And so a transcent stall a class is remerated who a receiver must make the criminal a more determined antag nist against the community which treats him in the ungodlike manner. So that it becomes evident to any one who bestows due consideration on the sub-ject, that the government system tends constantly to make matters worse, instead of mending them. Gov-

consciously innocent man must declare that such a contrivance to keep men honest, such a piece of machinery to make men preserve the right track, is altogether a waste of human energy. He who is himself really himself versally himself with the fellow man without such fetters: he who is essentially pure, though he may not have realized the sentiment in every outward act, will, not wish for so hateful and degenerating a system. A man with but a tendency to do road, who desires to possess no other property and all mankind, will not support such a system. He will turn his back upon it; he will not, perhaps, attack it, but he will let it die out as quickly as it may

tutions, that after all its boasted freedom, the sponta-neous and youthful spirit of America has to look around and ask where this freedom is. Neither in around and ask where this freedom is. Neither in blacks nor-whites is it very self-evident. The whole plan is like a checker-board, where one is checking another in wrong, and no institution can pretend to be promotive, in a positive manner, of virtue and healthfulness. Indeed the highest bonst of American statesmen on behalf of its Constitution is, that, it is a most admirable system or checks and balan-ces.

We must take up this subject largely; and, as ou reforming ancestors did, in a new spirit; in the spirit of newnose. We will trees the workings of the pres-ent order from the elementary town-meeting up to the legislative assembly, and to cation of diplomatic subtlety and international com munion. We need not be affaid of doing too mucl good. Neither should we be intimidated by the frown good. Neither should we be intimidated by the frowns of priests, lawyers, law-makers, judges, or merchants. These once employed kings and governors to frown virtue down for them, and still do so in drowsy Europe, but here they are obliged to do their own bugbear work, which we may safely prophecy they will not much longer, have the opportunity of doing. It seems very much to be forgotten that the present institutions are the work of our own hands, and that we may append them, and outst to need them as seen. may amend them, and ought to mend them as soon as may amend them, and ought to mend them as soon as we know how. Let us not worship an idol which we have set up. Let us not act as if human beinge earlie into the world by some fortuitous process of which we knew little or nothing, and that some are so ferocious that they can be no otherwise treated than to-be hunted round the earth:—hunted, caged and slaughtered. Human life on sarth originates in the family, from the bosom of love, through the tenderest sympathy, and the highest interior bliss. Can it really be needful to encounter the offspring from such a source such a source needful to encounter the offspring from such a source with the direful weapons of present society? Is i necessary or salutary for me and my neighbors, for my children or their children, that we should uphold suc children or their children, that we should uphold such a scheme of taxtion, force, fraud, guile, treachery imprisoning and fighting, as the popular system of government pretends? I think, it is not, and I shall endeavor to show that it is not, if you favor another commonitation from your sincere friend, C. L. Cancord, (Mars.) March 7, 1843.

# From the Morning Star.

Intermarriage Law. We have reason to rejoice at the repeal of the win Massachusetts for two reasons.

To Captain Bailey, of bark William Schroder, of lewburyport, writes from Porto Rico, that he an-hored at Aguardilla in seven days passage from New-uryport! This is said to be the shortest passage on word.

repord.

The French Government intend to increase the number of cruisers on the African coast, to check the slave trade. Three additional vessels are to leave Poulon in the spring, for that station. Slaves.—The Senate of Kentucky, by a vote of 21 to 14, have decided that the law of that State, prohibiting the importation of slaves, shall not be annulled ITEMS.

Intelligencer, says:

'The Paris Glube has ascertained that the reporprepared by the Duke de Broglie, on the abolition question, allows an indemnity on one hundred and filled the projectors, the absolute activities at the colonial projectors; the absolute activities are not colonial projectors; the absolute activities are not contained the projectors; the absolute activities are not contained the projector of the projector activities are not contained as the projector of the project activities are not contained as the projector of the project activities and the projector of the projector of the projector of the projector of the project of the

the Chambers.\*

The following is a part of the account given by an eve witness, of the capture and sacking of Istalif, an Affghan town, by the British troops:

'For twn days, the plane was given to fire and sword,
'\* 'Of the planeter, from its bulkiness, only a small part could be brought away, all the rest was burnt. All the butterness of natzed was shown by the soldiery, both European and native—a hatred worked up to a climax by the various accounts they have had of 'Affghan attroctites, and by seeing the passes from Gundanuck to Khoord Cabul strawed with the bodies of their unfortunate countrymen. Not a man was spared, whether with or without arms; not a prisoner taken—hunted down like vermin—mercy, was never dreamt of. Verily, we have been avenged. Wherever the dash doyl of an Affghan was found, the Hindoc Sepoy immediately set fire to his clothes, that the curse of a 'burnt father 'might attach to his children.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Wednesday evening.

curse of a 'burnt father' might attach to his children.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Wednesday evening gives the following horrid story of seduction and its consequences: In Bradford county, in this State, as we learn from the Bradford Apporter, a clergyman, by the name of Lefevre, was guilty of this outrageous crime towards a young woman of his congregation, into whose family his holy office had been his passport. The unfortunate victim has since bosome insent, and her mother is also a maniae. Thertagely is rendered the more thrilling, by the death of her father, who, it is stated, fell a corpea at the feat of the person from whom he received the fatal intelligence. So horrible a tale almost exceeds belief. Here are occurrences in real life, which fiction has hardly ever dared to parallel. It is some consolation, that the villain who caused all this misery is in jail. It is to be regretted that the law takes no proper cognizance of his crime.

of his crime.

Farther Effects of Millerism.—We find in the New Hampshire papers an account of the death of Mr Shortbridge, aged 55. He was formerly a merchan of respectable standing in Portsmouth; but by misfor tune in business, had been several years reduced it his pecuniary sfairs, and suffered much from an almost incessant derangement. At the day of his death he was imagining the time of the Second Advent was to take place. He had made a garb for the occasion and with this he was waiting; until, becoming impatient, he elimbed to the top-of a high tree. There mantled in his long white ascension robe, he made one appring effort, but was precipitated to the ground and instantly died from a broken neck.

and instantly died from a broken neck. \*

Canada seems destined to be the grave of British governors. They don't thrive when transplanted.—
The Duke of Richmond was bitten to death by a Canadian fox or mad dog. Lord Sydenham was kicked out of creation by a Canadian horse or mule. Lord Durham returned to England with a broken constitution, and a broken heart—lingered a few months, and left his titles and coal-mins, to a little child. Lord Dalhousie frequently declared that a Canadian winter had done more to undermine his constitution than even the East Indies. He is dead. Sir Charles Bagot, formely minister from London at Washington, holds the reins of power in Canada just now—and he, too, was dangerously sick at the last accounts.

A vast mine was spring at Dover, on the 26th ult. to blow up the Rounddown Cliff which stood next to Shakspeare's Cliff, the object being to make a roadway instead of a tunnel for the southeastern rail-way. The quantity of gunpowder was eighteen thousand five hundred pounds. One million tonsof chalk were dislodged by the shock, which settled gently down into the sea below. The blast would save the company one thousand pounds worth of labor. Sir John Herschel and a number of scientific men were present, as also an immense assemblage.

as also an immense assemblinge.

Distress in Ohio.—In Ohio, it is known the circulation of the amout beinter is endead or a very utilities and an experience of the amout beinter is almost exclusively hard money, the value of property of every descrition is correspondingly depressed. The distress which it is thus brought upon debtors, may be understood for the facts which are stated in a Dayton paper, 'th well saved, hay has been sold for a dollar a ton, constable's sale, and excellent cows for three dollar piece. At another constable's sale, five hundre bushels of corn in the ear were sold for three dollars. constants state, and excellent constant and apiece. At another constable's sale, five bushels of corn in the ear were sold for three and 80 acres of wheat, well put in, for the sai

Lyan.—In this place 1077 names have been added to the temperance pledge during the past year, and ing 2907 in the whole. Five hundred heads of finilize have foresken the intoxicating bowl. Not a single family has been sent to the alms-house since this novement began; 60 was before the average numbe of immetes, 37 is now, and most of them are aged an infirm. Individuals have been reclaimed, both fron the alms-house and prison, through the pledge—Twelve hundred garments have been distributed to the sufficient poor. No place now remains wher liquors are eponly sold.

The Distinctions of Color.—The New-Orleans Tro, in relation to the fact that the Sandwich Islam, unbassador was turned away from regular ordinan hoard a steamboat in Connecticut, remarks:

on board a steamboat in Connecteut, remarks:

This same 'Sandwich Island chief' came to this
country via Mexico, and landed in New-Ocleans.

He took lodgings at the St. Charles Hotel, the first
hotel in the South, in every respect, if not the first in
the United States, and dined at the public table, with
three or four hundred gentlemen. In the North—
where such a vast deal of charity and philanthropy is
disabayed—be was not good enough. In dine at the

Another Murder.—A free woman of color was committed to our jail yesterday, on a charge of killing a female slave, in the upper part of this county, by striking her with an iron bar whilst she was lying asleep.—Raleigh N. C. Register.

Lucky Family.—A poor family, says the Philadel his Spirit of the Times, in the borough of York, Pe as fallen heir to property situated irva central part-o ondon, (Eng.) valued at about \$10,000,000.

The Kingston Herald states that the Mohawk Indi

The editor of the Western Weekly Review ha lately been shown a lamb with only one eye in it-head-a perfect Polyphemus in wool-the eye directly in the ceptic.

How a Chattel Reasons,—When a slave, says Mr Stewart, in his work on Jamaica, makes free with his master's property, he thus ingeniously argues:— 'What I take from my master being for my use, who am his property, he loses nothing by its transfer.'

A fugitive slave, undergoing an examination a Northampton, Mass. when asked if his master was a Christian, replied, 'No, Sir; he was a member of Congress.'

At Rochester, N. Y. the other evening, while the 3d Ward Democratic Meeting was in session at Sherman's tavern—the bar-room floor gave way, precipitating some sixty candidates for electoral favors into the cellar. David Pingree, Esq. a benevolent 'merchaot prince of Salem, Mass. who has already provided a bushel o meal for every needly and starving family of that city is now furnishing each applicant with a gallon of mo-lasses.

French juries show their disapproval of capital punishment by almost invariably qualifying the most savage murders with 'datenuating' circumstances. Jaques Lacoste, who committed are feoreious and unprovoked murder, at Lalande, not feoreious and has thus escaped the guillotine.

The cotton crop of lest year is estimated, from apparently satisfactory data, at from 3,000,000 to 3,350,000 bales; a great increase, but it is conjunctured that the consumption has kept pace with the production.

Another Death by Boxing.—A fight took place late-dy, a few miles north of Reading. (Pa.) at which one of the combaints, a fine young, a was killed. The parties had been freely indulging an disinking, at a tween close by, to which circumstance must doubtless be referred the murder of the young man.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

EASTERN RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

and 6 1.2 PM.

MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.

Marblehead to Salem, 7 1.2, 91.4 11 3.4, AM. and
2, 4.34 and 61.4 PM.

Salem to Marblehead at 8, 10, 12 1.2, AM. and
2 1.2, 5, 6.3 4PM.

This Company will not be l. will not be responsible for any loss gage beyond \$100, unless paid for a rice of a passage for every \$500 ad-

JOHN KINSMAN, Master Transportation

Equality of privileges.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

O N'and after Monday, Sept. 12, 1842, passenger trains ran daily, (Sundays excepted,) leaving Boston at 7.A.M., and 8.M., for Albany. Albany at 7.A.M., and 1 P. M. for Boston Springfield at 6.3-4.A.M. and 1 P. M. for Boston Springfield at 6.4.A.M. and 1 P. M. for Boston.

The Mail train leaves Springfield Sundays, at 6, AM. arriving at Boston at 11 1.2 AM; returning, leaves Boston at 2 PM. and Worcester at 4.1.2 PM, arriving in Springfield at 7.1.4 PM.

EDB. REW. WORK. W. BEINGEPORT.

a, arriving in Springheid at 7.1.4 PM.
FOR NEW YORK via BRIDGEPORT.
Passengers leaving Boston at 7 AM. reach St.
ne at 4.1-2, PM, lodge at West Stockbridge, then
t morning by the Housepaine road to Bridgepo
4, thene by steemer to New York, arriving at N.
rk, tt 6 PM. Returning—Leave Naw York at
L. lodge at West Stockbridge, and reach Boston
DM.

13. lodge as West Stockbridge, and re-11-2, PM.
Fare through, between Boston and Albany, \$6-and Boston and New York, via Bridgeport, \$5.
The time is Boston time, which is about 15 minutes in advance of Albany time.

in advance of Albany time.

FOR NEW-YORK via HARTFORD AND NEW-HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN.

Passengers leaving Boston at 7 AM. take stage at Springfield at 12 1-2 M. reach Hartford at 4, and New-Haven at 7, PM.; lodge, leave New-Haven by steam-boat at 8 AM, and arrive in New-York at 2, PM. Passengers may also leave Boston at 3, PM. reach Springfield at 8; thence by stage at 8 1-2, PM. lodge in Hartford, leave Hartford at 6 1-2 next morning for New-Haven, and thence by steamboat, arriving at N. York at 2, PM. Returning—Leaue New-York at 7, PM. and lodge, leave for Boston at 6, next morning. Passage through \$65.50.

leave for Boston at 6, next morning. Fassage incom-\$6 50.

For Greenfeld, Honorer and Hoserhill.— Stages leave Syringfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Haverhill, via Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, &c Passengers leaving Boston at 3 P. M., for may take this line.

JAMES BARNES, Engineer.

☐ Human rights NOT restored, but shamefully out raged still. BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD.

ARAN NON-BEDFORD RANGES AND ARAN NORK, vin CTEAMBOAT TRAIN FOR NEW-YORK, vin Stonington, leaves Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Tickets and steamer berths at Harnden & Co's and the ticket office at the railroad depot.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham,

Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton, of New Bedförd, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 3-4. M. and 3 1-4 P. M. Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bedrd and Way stations daily, Sundays excepted, at AM. and 3 1-4 PM. Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily, undays excepted at 8 1-4 A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M. Leave New Bedforf for Boston and Providence, dway stations, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-4 M., and 3 1-2 P.M.

Leave New Bodily, Sundays excepted, at 1-1-4 AM., and 21-2 PM. Leave Boston for Dedham, at 9 AM, 3 PM, and 57-4 "M.
Leave Deglam at 7 1-2 AM, 10 AM, and 4 1-4 PM.
All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof,
W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

No exclusiveness.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

O N and after Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1842, the accom-modation trains will run daily, except Sundays, as follows: Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M. Leave Worcester at 61-2 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR WICH,
will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. on Mondays,
Wednesday, and Fridays.
All baggage at the risk of the owner.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO BRIGHTON, ANGIER'S CORNER AND NEWTON.

CORNER AND NEWTON.

Special Trains will be run, commencing on the 20th f April next, between Boston and the above named alores, three times daily each way in the Sommer, and wice daily each way in the Sommer, and wice daily each way in the Sommer, and got a such hours as may best accommodate the travel, o be hereafter designated.

Yearly, half-poorly, and quarterly tickets will be old, as well as tickets for single passages, at reduced ates, to be used in these trains only. Fares in the egular trains will not be reduced.

To further naticulars, insuits of the Superintens.

egular trains will not be reduced.
For further particulars, inquire of the Superinten lent, or at the Ticket Office in Boston.
WM. PARKER, Sup't.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
N and after Monday, Sept. 12, the passen trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, in com with the cars of the Boston and Lowell R

Leave Boston at 7 1-2 and 11 1-2 A. M., and 4 3-4

oston.

Leave. Nashville for Lowell and Boston at 6.1-2. M. and 12.1-4 and 4.1-2 P. M.

Passengers can be conveyed to Concord. N. H. on the Concord railroad, which is now open to the public for transportation of passengers and merchandise. The cars on the road connect with all the trains of the

The cars on the road connect with all the trains ou me road.

Fare from Nashua to Boston \$1 50.

"from Nashua to Lowell, 50 cts.
"from Concord to Boston 2 50.
"from Concord to Lowell 1 50.
On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for any part of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown, N. H., Windsor and Brattleboreugh, V!
Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm st. where seates can be secured in any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the stage routes. ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent.

Oct. 2.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

OPENED to Portland, via Andover, Haverhill Exeter, Dover, Seuth Berwick, North Berwick Wells, Konnebunk and Saco. WINTER ARRANGEMENT .- 1843. On and

On and after Feb. 1, 1843, trains leave Boston for ortland, at 1 1-2 PM. Boston for Dover, at 7 1-4 AM. 1 1-2 and 5 PM.

Boston for Diver, at 114 Am. 11-2 and o Pal.
Leave Portland for Boston at 7 1-2 AM.
Dover for Boston at 5 and 0 142 AM. and 3 PM,
The Depot in Boston is on Lowell-street.
Passengers can be conveyed by railroad betweet
Parland, Dover, Exeter, Haverbill, Andover, Lowill, Nashua, Manchester, and Concord. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent.

THumanity respected.

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. O'N and after Monday, Sept. 12, passenger train will run as follows, viz.
Leave Boston at 7 1.2 and 11 11.2 A. M., and 43-4 P. M. Leave Lowell at 7 1.4 A. M. 1 and 1 P. M.

CHARLES S. STORROW,
Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company.
Oct. 2.

PROPOSALS PUBLISHING A VOLUME OF THE Writings of William Lloyd Gar

The work will be deliven.

The profits, if any, will son's own benefit.

Boston, Feb. 22, 1843.

U

The National Anti-Slavery Standard reedom, Herald of Freedom, Vermon and the Philanthropist, are requested to

Situation Wanted.

A N individual, who has had ten year as a compositor or pressuan, or to tak newspaper establishment. He can produce the process of the state of the reference A small compensation with received. Address B. F. R., 25, Co. Boston, Feb. 9, 1843.

JUNIER'S OYSTER ROOM, Clam Soup,
Oysters f 21 Howard-S BILL OF FARE. " Rousted,
" Fried in Crumbs,

Pies, &c. &c. &c.
N. B. Oysters for sale by the gillon o

Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Millian &c. No. 13; Sunner-street, Lo

A. E. MANN

WOULD inform her VV she has increased her business, and fined, hand an assortment of Fancy Good, Saithers, lery, &c. Straw bonnets dyed, altered, densel pressed, in a superior manner. Fashionable min attended to with neatness and attended to with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Bonnets of all kinds made to order.

Roston, Oct. 28, 1842.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform such on seamen, as may visit Boston, that he his quote excellent Boarding House for their accounting temperature principles, at No. 5, 8ac Coat bat Grant Coat bat Coat Bat

UNION HOUSE.

subscriber has lately opened a genteel House, situated at No. 4 Southacket I'll Subserve de la faction de ojourn a pleasant one, and trate terms.

Boston Sept. 30th, 1842.

JOHN EL The Finest Head of Hair product
Wyeth's Cream of Liles.
For sale only, by the appointed agent, A 81
DAN, No. 2, Milk-street, second door how Was

NEW PUBLICATION

JUST Published and for sale at the Aust Depository, No. 25 Cornhill, THE COVENARY WITH JERS, 2 SETURA Pierpont, occasioned by the imprisonment of Latimer. TES YEARS EXPERIENCE. By Mrs. N. W.

ANTI-SLAVANA
Child.
A Kiss for a Blow, a collection of storisheric
ron, by Hongy C. Wright.
Also for sale, Dickens's Notes on America, large

THE TRICOPHEROUS,

OR MEDICATED COMPOUN receives the vessels and new to the hair. 4th, its equaliting the circumstands. 5th, its freeing the skin from the perspiration, sourf and danders, and shart to cut. 6th, Ann. in frequent use must the hair in beauty and beath to the tack life. For sale at A. S., JORDAN'S, 2MB from Washington st.

New State Register for 1843. AMES LORING, 132 Washington-published the Massacrussers Res

the Tariff Law, the State Legisla gress, the Army and Navy Officer Officers, City Officers of Boston, Ministers, Colleges, Charitable Lisurance Companies, Postussic yers, U. S. Census of towns in the bets of the Mass. Medical Society, ment, Treaty with China, Boundar, ruptey Commissioners, Boston File Feb 17.

Peb 17.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOS.
RHODE-ISLAND—With. Adams, Particular.
S. Gould, Warreick.
CONKECTICUT—S. S. Cowles, Herijete—Jak.
Hall, Zeaze Hampion T. Hoppet, Area Jee (opNigw. York.—Jane Hoppet, Area Jee (opNigw. York.—Jane Hoppet, Area Jee (opCurries S. Monte, Medical Jee (opBarker, Pera; R. D. H. Yardley, Rashani, Jan
Hartshorn, Penn Yen.
PERSSTYLEND — C. C. Howell, Slighters—Jane Fullow, Jr., McWilliamstein, Jones Jee (opJones Fullow, Jo [SEE FIRST PAGE.]

Remillances by Mail.—' A Postmaster surpersoney in a latter to the publisher of a session pay the subscription of a third person, sadistiter if written by himself.

IT Agents who remitteness. hould stepped nate the persons to whom it is to be credited.