LLLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

More Truckling to Slavery. ring extracts are taken from the mess, mond, of Indiana, to the Legislature

these now and fanciful theories in reis. On the other hand we have all
all the political parties to concend
all the political parties to concend
and all this elemental strife, we have
upon the parties and intelligence
to preserve with little, alteration the
the country, as they were handed
the fathers of the revolution. How
the people of indiana, and the people
States of the Union, shall be in posminease benefits which a properly
a properly administered republican
tows, is far you, and the other legisthe Union, to decide.

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to slavery, and the abolition of slascrifing so much interest throughout
d land, it may not be improper in me
alone in the principle, both by the
laws of almost every, nation under
existing to mean the should be all
ansa of almost every, aution under
existing the should be all the should be
all and christian, nations standsuppon
elation to this fool stain upon hurrans much or more justice in the 'divine
chains from their involuntary servitude.' African, and carry thers—to lands, by

him a life of slavery and degradation, rry, with it any shadow of right or which power gives is the only justifished have for a continuation of the slave between Africa and America, or head of the sufficient of the sufficient of the sufficient of the sufficient of the power of separating faminary in the sufficient of t

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tony;—L. it Grees, homen Pend salville;—Benderten; Salville;—G. Kith Holmes, G.—A. Brokk

may enclo ewspaper, nd frank 18

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consume gallows, for there is no prison so the product of a log pecifically of escape—and six possibility control of escaping punishment crists, you must look for the frequent repetition it is a wife to be a six of the frequent repetition of the safe crime of murder which is now so rare should this subject be brought to your consideration of the safe crimestly request you to reflect seriously upon a consequences which may result to society by the safe consequences and safe consequences.

Another Turn of the Screw.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following anal-is of a bill before the Legislature of Mi mouri, (in-placed by Mr. Hudson,) to prevent free persons of the from entering the State:

The bill provides that no free person, of color sal come into this State on board of any steamboat, some into this State on board of any steamboat, or cone freeze, in any employment, or on board as integrate; and if any steamboat, or other vessel, all arms at any landing on any river of this State, on any other State, having on board any such per-



BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1843.

oarly manifestation of public opinion, may one day send some of their members to seek the arrangement. There is also needed between the coalesced nations, a tie of principles and doctrines. This link is ready found in the journal before mentioned. The Courier of the United States is admirably situated to preach first, the crusade against the English interest, to organize its ideas and doctrines, and keep up afterwards, in the various interested countries, the spirit and activity of defence, and sobmit its elements to the mutual control of the coalesced parties. This paper, let it be well understood, is widely spread in France. It is from its columns that the journals of Paris and the departments, speak of the United States. Nor is it less known and circulated in the Archipelago, and in the other countries where it will have to perform its work, it God shall enlighten us as to the advantages which we can realize from its efforts.

(Signed)

Thus far the Martinique writer. The editor of less than ten years.

The harbor master of this city is enjoined to report all arrivals of free colored persons in steambats.

Any person introducing a free colored person into this State, is liable to a fine of \$200, for the first offence—and for the second, imprisonment in the county juil for six months, and a fine of \$1000.

Extraordinary Proofs of the Grand Compiracy.

The Cause or Stavers is one. The course of events is rapidly bringing out the proofs on this subject. All that the Virginia and Kentucky slave-holders may profess, of their opposition to the slave-trade, amounts to nothing, as a refutation of the accumulative proofs that a their support of slavery, they sympathize entirely with the barracoon-keepers of Cuba and Beazil. Mr. Vise's nomination as Minister to France, at this eventful crisis, shows that interests are involved, in our present diplomatic concerns at Paris, which may not be entrusted to any northern man. Why will not northern states.

SELECTIONS. From the Emancipator. dinary Proofs of the Grand Conspiracy

"If the honorable member of the Colonial Council of Martinique, reckons too much upon the service which the Courier des Elats Unis can render to the Colonial cause, he has not over-estimated the importance of the projected coalition, to the interest of the several parties. The most potent resource which Liberalism found in France, in the struggle of the five years following the restoration, was in association, which alone gave force to the isolated resistances. The Colonists, memced in their very existence by the progress of the English doctrines, can yet triumph, by the aid of strangers, by following the old maxim, "God helps those who help themselves." Let the planters of the South give a hand to those of the Spanish and French Antilles. Let them also choose delegates to lay the foundation of which we have raised the banner, and towards which the courageous colonists of Martinique have just taken the first step." Minister to France, at this eventful crisis, shows that interests are involved, in our present diplomatic concerns at Paris, which may not be entrusted to any northern man. Why will not northern statesmen show a little common sense in investigating the real causes of political events?

The various developments that are brought forward will, by and by, compel attention. We are indebted to an intelligent friend in New-York, to whom the French language is vernacular, for the communication of a piece of information which throws a blaze of light upon every thing pertaining to American diplomacy at Paris—the movements of General Cass, the publications of the Rev. Dr. Baird, the letters of Robert Walsh, the baffing course of the French abolitionists, the writings of Henry Wheaton, the German periodicals, the refusal of France to rahly her own treaties—are all part of one system of operatings, the object of which is here disclosed. The global is arranged, and it has hither to been kept from Aglo Saxon eyes by being circulated in the French language. Let us draw aside the voil.

system of objective the serious experience of which as hither to be see kept from Aglo Saxon eyes by being circulated in the French language. Let us draw aside the veil.

The Courier des Etats Unis is a weekly French newspaper, published in the city of New-York, conducted with ability and diligence, and is the vehicle of information on American events to continental Europe. Our friend sends us a copy of the paper, of date Pebrauy. 10, 1843, containing an article which he has also had the goodness to translate, and which we now present to our readers, as a most important communication at the present moment:

From the Courier des Etats Unis, New-York, February 15th.

Some months ago, whilst calling attention to the increasing fasatices of the abolitionists in the old and new world, and to the danger which results to the interests of the Spanish, French and American Janters, we pointed out to these last, the utility, the pressing necessity of a common alliance as the only efficacious means of turning aside the common danger. This hink has produced quite a sensation in the southern States of this Union, and in the Spanish islands. A correspondence which we have received from Martinique, informs us, that there also it has found a prodigious echo. One of the most distinguished members of the Colonial Council, and a most-devoted defender of the rights of the Colonists, Mr. Cicror, has immediately called the attention of his countrymen to our proposition in the following article, published by him, and of which he sends us a copy. Here it is:

'SALTY PLERER, MARTINIQUE, Jan. 6, 1843.

The numbers of the 17th and 27th September of that journal with the idea of an alliance between the French colonies, the Spanish islands, and the United States of America. The reasons for this alliance are developed with as much logic as spirit.

Of all the European powers, there remains but one which has still delayed—hesitated to associate title of the production of the profice of the production of the place of a state of the production Upright men shall be attorished at this—Jon.

It is a frinciple of justice and common sense, that all new laws shall be properly promulgated; and among the methods that have been proposed of the property of

how far morality would be the gainer, were the plan adopted in this country, where laws are so often enacted upon the overthrow of just principle, to gratify the prejudices of the populace, or toadvance the interests of a party—but the suggestion is a good one for the promulgation of the new doctrines from time to time established in the Church, the new rules of faith and practice adopted by our Ecclesiastical Assemblies and Church organs, which every clergyman might expound from the polpit to his people. "New doctrines in the Church!" exclasins a reader, 'this comes of Transcendentalism, and of the service of the property of the

connection with matters we seem to follow the example of the ancient sceptics, and when asked their opinion of its truth, to reply in the language of their worthy prototype—I refrais from judging, I define nothing.

In the month of June, 1839, the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, composed of the bishops, and clerical and lay delegates from the different States and territories, met at New-York, and their proceedings were subsequently published in a pamphlet. From the iniustes, it appears

which the trustees were bound to obey, and that this fett was well known to them from an amendment proposed by file Bishop of New-York, while the imatter was pending, to the very clause upon which they were trampling.

The true cause which led the trustees to nullify, the constitution and deny the right of the candidate, and which they were sahamed to acknowledge, was, that he was a colored man; and this was the only cause, since his diocesan, Bishop Onderdonk of N. York, has declared in the Churchman, (Nov. 4, 1893.) that he explicitly stated to them, 'that if they should think it right and proper to admit a colored man into the seminary, He considered the applicant before them one in uchose case it might swith great safety and propriety be done.'

Nothing can be clearer than that the trustees, by that act, not only exceeded their powers and violated the trust reposed in them, but deliberately established a system of castx in the church—not among its lower members only—not among the laity alone, but among the very clergy, who approach us as the ambassadors of God, and minister at his alturs—the cast as palpable as that which separates, in beathen India; the Bahmin from the Sooda. They established a principle which would justify us in regarding the colored man as an inferior being, intended to occupy a lower sphere in the scale of creation;

their little ones driven forth to meet unsheltered the storm and the tempest, have sought in flight, the storm and the tempest, have sought in flight, the storm and the tempest, have sought in flight, the storm and the tempest, have sought in flight, the storm and the tempest, have sought in flight, the store of the storm and the tempest, have sought in flight, the store of the s

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MAINE. - A. Soule, Bath.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE. - N. P. Rogers, Concord; - Wilford.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE' NO. 640.

From the Herkimer (N. Y.) Journal.

From the Herkimer (N. Y.) Journal.

Our Position.

It has been suggested to us, by several very good friends, who doubtloss have our personal welfare at heart, that we shall lose some of our subscribers, if we don't let alone 'Jbby Kelleyism.' These, kind advisers are entitled to our gratitude, for their motives are imquestionably pure—but we cannot allow the consideration urged by them to swerve us a single hair from what we regard as the course of truth; and justice, and duty. We are a full-blooded Whig, and this Journal is a Whig paper; but it does not exactly follow that we are going to be gagged our the subject of slavery, or any other system of inhuman and bloody wrong, even to gratify Whig friends. The Whig party of the North is thoroughly identified with the right of discussion; it is, in fact, in our judgment, a Whig principle of vital importance; and be it known 'to all whom it may concern, 'that we shall not yield this principle, either in the columns of the Herkimon Journal, or elsewhere, until we are prepared to relinquish all our other rights. We hold that 'God hath made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth,' (Acts xwii. 26.) Do any of our Whig friends hold a different opinion?

We hold that 'all men are created equal, and endowed with certain instileable rights, among which

We hold that 'all men are created equal, and en-

or crime.

We hold, consequently, that the system of slave-by which two and a half millions of men, women and children are constantly robbed and plundered of I their rights, personal, moral and political, in the puthern States of this republic, is a system of infa-tions and infernal wrong, which no law or usage can ossibly justify, and which has no moral right to partitue a moment.

ploy it.

We hold that Abby Kelley is one of the ablest and noblest champions of the right in this country, and that those who malign her character, and oppose her mission, know not what they do.' They would show their sense if they would hold their silly tongues, and go and hear the woman.

THE WAY WE ARE GOVERNED. In the debate on the admission of Missouri, as a slave State, into the Union, John Randolph, of Virginia, in behalf of his brethren, the members of Congress from the slaveholding States, made the following frank dec-

We do not govern them (the people of the North) by our black starts, but by see how the slave-holders denominate you, ye cringing pro-slavery poltroons of the North] THER OWN WHITE SLAVES. We knew ushed toe are doing. We of the South are always united, from the Ohio to Plorida—and we can always unite; but you of the North are beginning to divide. We have conquered you once, and the can and will conquer you again. Ay, Sir, we will drive you to the well, and when we have you there once more, we mean to keep you there, and millipou doing like bus money.

TWES there were restrictive and cowardice like that

there, and notifying doesn time notes; money.

[Was there ever-servilly and cowardice like that
of the pro-slavery sycophants of the North! With
the abolitionists, on the one hand, holding up their
odious and sickening vassalage to public coorn, and
the slaveholders, on the other, taunting them with it,
and throwing it into their testil as often as they please,
these bipeds, spaniel-like, only fawn the lower, the
more they are scourged?]

A young man in Mississippi, writing to his sister, living at Oberlin, says—

Our overeses, a few days since, shot dead one of our finest negro man; a dead loss to father, of a thousand dollars.

*Quoted by Sextus Empiricus in his Pyrronian Hy-

This is inevitable.

The blacks of the French and Spanish islands once-free, what will be the position of the United position of the United States? They have afar, Europe coalesced against them; and this Europe, monarchical, imimical to their republican institutions, has her advanced posts on their very frontier—Cuba, Porto Rico, complete with the Bhaman, Jamaica and St. Domingo islands, an effective abolitionist blockade graentes desertion, and offers a secure and neighboring asylum to runaways; in war, it foments, revolts and provides chiefs and arms to the robels. In the first case, it holds out the hand; in the last, at torch and dagger.

Never anything more correct and true, was said in politics. The alliance preached by the American Journal is a mutual insurance, of which the French colonies, Brazil, the Spanish islands, and the United States, should hasten to realize the fruitful idea.

There is no time to be wasted in the false calculations of a prudence that is out of season. France: sheathering, and may give way, from one moment to another. She is in a position, where pushed on one side by abolition delusions, the defence would leave ther without a shelter on the contrary side. No doubt, she is in the contrary side. No doubt, she is in

IKOPPOPIL WITH TOURSLIVE, MAR FOR MAR, YOR WORK, AND COURSE AND CHILD. FOR AND CHILD. FOR CHILD. FO

anger among all true Churchurch, as we see by articles in 'the Chronicle and Record', 'the Naw-York American,' and 'the Episcopal Recorder,' they have already began to do, that the Board of Missions will fully apologize for the infamous dectrines of their subordinate, and as soon as possible remove from a situation to has disgraced, one who hav trampled upon the holiest principles of the Church, tarnished upon the holiest principles of the Church, tarnished her fair fame throughout the world, and endangered the pace of her members by casting among them the Bresbrand of slavery.

And this is the man who pretends to sneer at the philanthropy of a Channing—to compare with his pure and disinterested benevolence, the pecuniary prudence of a slave-dealer. This is the man who merely intimates that Channing's benevolence was heightened by aspirations after a niche in the temple of Famo, though he well knew that it was when the storm of prejudice howed the loudest, and the cry of amalgamation against all who had a heart to feel for the slave was borne upon every breeze, and loudly echoed from the pulpits of our land, that Channing, counting but as dust in the balance the popularity of which he was the idol, and the warm approval of endeared friends, finantilly attacked the monster slavery, which southern mammous of fondly cherishes, and the southern Church so carefully guards.

While we lawent the errors of Channing's faith, his principles of action were infinitely more orthodox than those of this man, who, in the name of the Church, unblushingly proclaims to the slaveholders,

* D'Aubigne

The Jury Law.

opportunity for creating new and lucrative offices for political partisina at our expense. It was provided by this act, that it should become null and roid, as soon as New-York should give up the three imnocent satiors to vengeance, and also repeal the interest play law.

The light in which this outrageous law was regarded by many in Virginia, may be seen by a passage from the Richmond Whig of February 1.

'We thought, and have frequently expressed the opinion, that the action of Virginia was, if not unconstitutional, undignified, and unworthy, of the Commonwealth.' One might-have supposed that insult thus added to insult, would have aroused some little particle of indignation in the democratic legislators of our State; but their patience and humilty almost equal those of Job. The present Governor, in his message, recommended the repeal of the jury law; and a majority of the committee, ow whom it was referred, made, in February, a report in accordance with his wishes, but so thoroughly servile, that even their own party were ashamed to acknowledge it, and referred it back to them. They have since modified it, and the report has been again diluted and emasculated, but still the same. We suppose it is all right. Servility is the order of the day. We are the lacqueya of the South, and must do as she bids us. Let his Excellence, Governor as hair of your head if any case, but that when they fee scope to kidnapping, and then Virginia will be little sall the same. We suppose it is all right. Servility is the order of the day. We are the lacqueya of the South, and must do as she bids us. Let his Excellence, Governor as hair of your head if any case, but that when they fee scope to kidnapping, and then Virginia will be

Anti-Slavery in Indiana.

Angola, Steuben Co. (Indiana), March 20, 1843.

BROTHER GARRISON: We have recently received a letter from the committee chosen to give more extensive circulation to the Liberator. The lew who read the Liberator, in this part of the world, have long felt the importance of the subject. There is great need of knowledge in anti-slavery truth. The Western world is asleep on the subject of American slavery. The indifference manifested by the religious and political partysists of this country is more universal and fatal than in the Eastern Spates. Gross darkness covers the pebple, and reform is impossible where there is such ignorance. There are but few, even of the leading politicians of the country, that have any perception of the cause and origin of the troubloss times that now oppress the nation. In their minds, reform must begin with legislation. This is the prescriptive nostrum with which the aspirants to mational office buy the votes of the unthinking, yet honest mechanic and farmer of this land. The people think that systems of law, concorted by representatives and senators at the State capitol, have some megic nower to allerize to allerize.

regulation. This is the prescriptive nostrum with which the aspirants to mational office buy the votes of the unthinking, yet honest mechanic and farmer of this land. The people think that systems of law, concocted by representatives and senators at the State capitol, have some magic power to alleviate the woes and sufferings of the nation. They scarcely conceive that ceasing to do evil, and learning to do well, is an essential prerequisite to wholesome legislation; and except local legislation proceed from such a source, no relief can be realized.

So long as such recklessness for humanity rules in this State legislature as to suffer such foul blasts, in regard to colored people, to stain the statute book, the people of the State cannot reasonably look for just and honest legislation for themselves. Nothing but the deepest degradation in ignorance can allow of their electing more for office, who connive at such things. To pass over such injustice is to scoff at and tantalize the carnet entreaties of the suffering poor white man, who prays for legislative relief for himself. What man can be so foolhardy as to strive for and against the same thing? But all that meet to vote pre-alevery men into office, to make a system of laws for the nation, must assuredly so it. Time is fooled away at every day of election; and the man that advecates the idea of voting on such principles is curring the world. Certainly nothing but good and truth can purge the worlds.

there interest. No man can love a white man that if hates a colored man. He that will not legislate for the colored man, ought not to have my fracthise cannot be trusted with the rights of the nation-will involve in ruin his friends, when his own private interests, disconnected from all mankind, demand it. If we will vote, let the first thing determined on be, 'Are you willing to do what justice and mere require?' Then, whatever wrongs the man of color endures, will be removed; and this would constitute alone evidence that the man will do no justice in legislation.

The priest comes forward and asserts that religion is man's salvation. The anxious-seat is our hope of redemption. To mour religiously and popularly for sins will alleviate human wee, though it confirms us in the practice of forging chains and erecting gallows. The clergy preach that man is divinely divided into grades, and the one shall be the servants of the other. The dupes of such clerical villany are contended to serve, and to force other into the service. The priest proclaims a common parentage, common God, Redeemer and Sanctifier, and then basely tramples in the dust the dearest spice of the great mass. This part teems with priests as much as ever France did. All are contending the desired price of the great mass. This part teems with priests as much as ever France did. All are contended to service the content of the people. The crowd swallow their divise prescriptions as though they were havened the divise prescriptions as though they were havened the price of the great mass. This part teems with priests as much as ever France did. All are contented to service the contented to serve, and to force other into the service. The priest proclaims a common parentage, common God, Redeemer and Sanctifier, and then basely tramples in the dust the dearest spice of the great mass. This part teems with priests as much as ever France did. All are contenting the price of the propole. The crowd swallow their duvise prescriptions as though they were havened;

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God and work righteousness.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison presented the follow lution:

Resolved, That they are without care countenance and support a without care countenance and support a solitor proposlavery minister, on the plet that they apport public worship and the institution of a and that they are so situated in a prolitory munity, that year they cannot so otherwise; for true worship is performed "in spirit add and is not at all dependent on time, place or tion—and as a pro-slavery church or a peninister is manifestly of the devil—to pen course is to support a frightful imposture, to support a frightful imposture, the Almighty at war with himself, to der good may come, and to sanction religious descriptions.

Church Action on Stavery.

SLAVERY. The passage of a bill to be engored in the House, without a division, to prohibit her of the juils of Maine to claimants of foguire state, and imposing a heavy penalty on the juils of the cores of this State, who may take any purt is more than the first state. and imposing a usery per part is more or so of this State, who may take any part is more or so of this State, who may take any part is more ing and restoring a fugitive alare, make as each in the progress of public opinion on this subject. When the bill came up on its first reading, a most was made to postpone it indefinitely. A discassification of the progress of the majority of the joint committee, or gate of the majority of the joint committee, or gate against the bill. It was advocated by gless, Bit of Portland, Soverance of Augusts, Grant of Lishfield, and Morse of Wilton, and no one explosion, motion to, postpone indefinitely was negatively into the passed without a division.

After the above was written, the bill name had been provided the bill a passage. The House intrades in former vote.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

The question of abdition is warmly agitted spring from the control of the passed of the chamber of Depoint oney had been a passed of the chamber of Depoint only had been provided the passed of the chamber of Depoint only had been provided to the chamber of Depoint of the Control of

A poor woman, named Elizabeth Blanchard, est found dead a few moreings since in an alley is Palladelphia, having been frozen to death.

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DOY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1843

Equietd, THAT THE COMPACT WHICH EXIST 15 THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH IS A "CON-HITH DEVIN, AND AS AGREEMEN WIT STOUVISO BYTH PARTIES IN ATROCIOC LITY.—AND SHOULD HE INNEDIATELY AS THE PROPERTY AND STOUTH THE PROPERTY CHARLES AND STOUTH THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND STOUTH THE PROPERTY AND THE PROP ₩Q6, 1843.

before its assubject, which he deemed of some
subject, which he deemed of some
(Hear, hear.) He had lately got a great
an newspapers which came at present
many at a very triding expense, merely
non Liverpool, and be perceived in some
set that complaints had been made of that complaints had been made of olitionists on the ground that he had rumors circulated to their prejudice spers and pro-slaxry party in Amer-hear, hear, bear, by It was unnecessary for it he was as much opposed to slaven-and form and at erer existed; but he would not a meris for the achievement of the that mankind could enjoy. He did mones, with regard to the abolition-been generally circolated; but when the that and other crimes for the purgions along the properties of the purgions along the properties of the purgions are supplied to even in the load. He did not 'mix up Mis cause a shollionists in America; but no did hated slavery more than he did, my were more anxious for its total about the purgion of the load of the load of the load of Sunday, one of the leading abolitionists, had, ding, proposed the abolitionists, had, ding, proposed the abolition of Sunday and that the did not supplied the abolitionists, had, ding, proposed the abolition of Sunday and the abolitionists, had, ding, proposed the abolition of Sunday and the abolitic of Sunday and the abolition of Sunday and the abolition and the abolitic and the abolition and t g, proposed the abolition of Sun-gaside of all clerical authority in .

That might do very well for left; but when he sought to make is encroach upon the most solemn , it was not too much to condemn any other part of the world that at the anniversary of the y, in Philadelphia, when the to celebrate the First of Au-

city by the people of that city sorrow to find that Irishmen, who long the victims of oppression, ittack. They first attacked the city, but had more recently at

celebrated alike for their ty? Why did they not is iniquitous proceeding, lone so in time, why did a tone of sorrow for the

who remembers those in bonds as bound with your ball tetter, and then attribute to its up of the tetter, and then attribute to its up of the tetter, and then attribute to its up of the tetter, and then attribute to its up of the tetter, and then attribute to its up of the tetter of

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tated again in nade a tator. Deputies. hilets on the from the pen to British and I. Gosparia's and our

seen that Mr. O'Connell has misap Canly Mr. O'Connell has misap-canly Mr. Smith's views in relation to but also my own respecting certain tr. By whom his mind has been con-need, on this point, I do not know. I hat an enemy liath done this." But

given to me, I am resolved to unmask the in sheep's clothing, those spiritual impostors, those Christ-dishonoring outropers, who assume to exercise 'clerical authority' over the conficiences of men. As a distinct body, as a clergy, their downfall is as certain and irrevocable as the overthrow of slavery.

'Their glory and their might.

Shall perish—and their very names shall be 'Vile before all the people, in the light of the Shall perish. As to the Sabbath, it is quite remarkable that Mr. O'Connell, being a Catholic, should refer to it with so much apparent veneration, seeing that the Catholic Church altows of the desceration of that day in the most revoluing manner. How is the Sabbath observed

nost revolting manner. How is the Sabbath observed a countries where the Catholic religion bears sway? Undeniably, in a minner by no means in accordar with the assumed sanctity of the day. I am not its abolition as a day of rest, but for redeeming twhole week from the bondage of toil, by the remo of those heavy, burdens which sin and a calse religibave firstend upon the shoulders of the human rand which it requires six days of brutz labor. Yes

grateful heart, and to appreciate in the most exalted case, the testimonies he has borne, the labors he has

Congressional Vacancies

majority—whose 'extraordinary success,' ing to the veracious statement of the Emai didates, rather than for the Liberty ticket."

lows:—King, (whig.) 4543; Rantoul, (democrati 4775; Hanson, (Liberty-party.) 747. In Districts No. 3, 6 and 7, there is also no choice

A Noble Testimony.

A large portion of our present number

rogers of anti-slavery truth, and the extinction -lavery itself, than could be toped from their remain ag in unity with a church which they have labore a vain to influence.

This is the theory respecting the expediency of

These labors were sometimes successful; for the mir hence frequently deceived even the real abolition spirit that was springing into being in his church, with the idea that now was not the right time, nor the antis-slavery cause in the hands of the right men, nor the action of churches against slavery the right measure But the cause flourished in spite of all opposition—and numbers of abolitionists 'came out and were separate.' The church whose course they could not influence by remaining within it. olding church.

process of finding out what goes on in men's minds before they see the necessity of renouncing slavery in its church robes, if they would succeed in their grand purpose to gain its recognition as We pretend not to give a description of the painfu purpose to gain its recognition as a sin—to put the branding iron upon it as an immorality: nor of the mighty struggle between cant and truth,—twaddle and bumanity,—hypocrisy and sincerity,—false logic and ot bur present purpose to picture the kingdom of th uman soul in its state of revolution under the influ ence of all the hely principles which oppose slavery nor to give a history of the downfall of one of the per ty spiritual despotisms which the age is to We have merely selected a single illustration many, of the fact that THE EIGHT IS ALWAYS THE EXPEDIENT .- M. W. C.

Letter from David Lee Child.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1843.

MY DEAR FRIEND:
I presume you have not been an inattentive observer of the progress of the discussion on the right
of visitation, for the detection and punishment of
man-stealing princies, sace token they happen to be
man-stealing princies, sace token they happen to be
merican. In that case, it is admitted on all hands American. In that case, it is admitted on all hands that they must be left 13 pursue their dreadful trade unmolested. The claim of Great Britain is to ascertain by the inspection of the papers of a slaver, whether she be really American, or whether she be British, or of some other nation, whose vlave-trading pirate ships Great Britain has the right by treaty to capture. Except the United States, there is not a single christian nation, of any maritime importance, that has not stipulatedwith England for the sustend right of search, for the suppression of the slave trade. Slave-traders, like other pirates, are always provided with a variety of flags, and run up that which will best conceal and cover their wicked business. To consequence of the

invoked to the dangerous issue, to which the matic correspondence of this and the British g A large portion of our present number is occupied with articles from the New World, all, we are pretty confident, from the pen of Jons Jay, Eq. of New-York. One of those stricles relates to a case of Persecution, for skin's sake, well known to abolitionists generally, in the Episcopal Church; another is a review of a most infamous article, which appeared in the Episcopal Spirit of Missions, respecting the slaves of John M'Donogh. Both of these articles display not only great literary ability and extensive reading, without pedantry, but siguglar moral courage and the most enlarged philanthropy; and coming as they do from 'A Churchman,' they deserve, and will not doubt receive, the special admiration and applause of all who sincerely desire to see a grosning world redefmed from bondage.

P. H. Evans, of Angols, Indiana, is informed that H. C. Wright's Kins for a Blow' being a bound volume of 180 pages, the cost of transportation to him would amount to twice the price of the books, at least If he still desires it, they will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as he may direct; or will be zetained, asbject to his order. If otherwise, the money will be refunded.

A large portion of our present number is coccupied war 'work of planet is tending. Rely upon it, my friend, it meant is tending. Rely upon it, my friend, it meant is tending. Rely upon it, my friend, it meant is tending. Rely upon it, my friend, it mant is tending. Rely upon it, my friend, it mant is tending. Rely upon it, my friend, it mant is tending. Rely upon it, my friend, it mant is tending. Rely upon it, my friend, it mant is tending. Rely upon it, my is Mr. Webster, to my inexpressible prief, has one wory! Mr. Webster, to my inexpressible prief, has now committed himself, along war it was the index prief. In man, it has been a relieved by mail. The man and the most ending, and a determined resistance on the part of the base, an asse, I will not any the sleepen of the books, and tenning resistance on the part of the ending war in man, with a second p

meeting, to commence on FRIDAY, May 12th, I stead of Wednesday, the 10th? Yours, truly, J. A. COLLINS.

stand aloof from the anti-slavery enterprise give ay dence that they are 'men of one idea,' in a very re stricted sense, and that, as yet, they only see men trees walking. The friends of all the great moral er terprises of the age should make common cause with

A small semi-monthly sheet is before us, bearing the expressive title, 'The Flag of Freedom, and Non Resistance Advocate —thus embracing two kindret and glorious enterprises in its scope. Its editor is T Acostance Avocate —thos embracing two kind and glorious enterprises in its scope. Its editor is P. Collins, and the specimen number is a good of It is published in Philadelphia, at 50 cents a year advance. As an abolitionist and a non-resistant, hope it will obtain the widest circulation. We sloopy the prospectus next week.

MEETING AT SOUTH DANKERS. We were not present at the meeting, at which the Anti-Slavery Convention, at South Danvers, was informed that it could no longer have the use of the hall; and we are exspirit of bitterness, not calculated to do any good, but rather much harm. Even if this were so—as the responsibility did not rest on his shoulders, and as such occurrences are incidental to every gathering of the people where free speech is allowed,—we think it was not in accordance with anti-slavery, liberality to make it necessary for the Convention to adjourn elsewhere; though we are far from pronouncing one who has so long and faithfully adhered to our cause as Abner canger has done, to be no friend '10 human freedom, merely for once having erred in judgment, and taken a hasty step, in regard to some with whom he is associated for the overthrow of slavery. Doubtless, among the numerous speeches that were delivered at the Convention, some of the remarks may have been made in bad taste, and even in bad temper; but the responsibility attached only to such as may have erred in this manner. If our friend Sanger chooses to give his own reasons for shutting up the hall, he knows that our columns are at his service. rather much harm. Even if this were so-

Having been called from home to attend ries of anti-slavery meetings in Lowell, we have be

Tr Abolitionists of Plymouth and Norfolk! do no forget to rally at your county meetings on Tuesda and Thursday next. [See notices.]

From the N. Y. Journal of Comm

Pranks Played by Col. Monroe Edwards

More Pranks Played by Col. Monroe Edwards, as he calls himself, who even paid his own counsed in forged drafts, has been cutting quite a shine in or near his new donniel at Sing Sing. The denoument tack place on Wednesday, 5th inst.

For several days he had feigned to be unwell, and had applied to the Physician of the Prison for medicine. The latter, not having the fullest conficience in the reality of Edwards indisposition, advised him to take an emetic. To this, Edwards objected, and said that he would sooner jump into the river and drown himself. He however on Wednesday concluded to take the emetic, and was sent across the yard to a Hospital pertaining to the Prison, to proceed it. In a few minutes thereafter, one of the convicts near the river called out; A man in the dock t. A man in the dock t. If at the same time reached a long pole into the water, and called to the drawning man to serie the water, and called to the drawning man to serie the gody, and on their arrival, the convict pretended the of Edwards and paper in it, upon which was ritten, 'The deck it dopper in it, upon which was retter, and carry the water principles of the body, and a search made in sever course, it of the deck of the deck of the program of the paper in it, upon which was deady, and ascerd that the sever course, it is on the drawning the paper in the paper in the dock of the program of the paper in the paper in the paper in the dock of the paper in the paper in the paper in the paper in the dock of the paper in the paper in the paper in the dock of the paper in the paper

written. The deed is done.

The river was forthwith raked thoroughly for the ody, and a search made in every part of the Prison, ut in vain until vesterday morning, when Edwards, as found conceded in a large box in the shop in thich he worked. There was a shelf in the middle f the box, on which he lay. On rousing him out, he as found to be supplied with provisions for three yay, and also a quantity of brandy. It was evident, e had an assistant, and from a letter discovered on

the Court do therefore nosonably Ackers and specifications preferred against him by the Secretary of the Navy.

The finding of the Court has been approved by Mr.

The inding of the Court has been approved by Mr.

The finding of the Court has been approved by Mr.

The finding of the Court has been approved by Mr.

Mercer Acquitted.—Mercer, indicted for the murder of Haberton, has been acquitted by the jury after a consultation of less than half an bour. The verdict was immediately received with loud cheers, in spite of the effort to keep order, and the prisoner was dis-charged.

the bottom or an abstract of the country was sitting up and notions. I had servicing, was sitting up and notions it driving. We did not tourn the name of this unfortunate fam. We did not tourn the name of this unfortunate fam. If if, or from what part of the country they were really, or from what part of the country they were really.

Scote.—While we have reports of all feet of smow below Portland, in one storm, we turn to the Westman North. A letter from Whitesbore, near Utica to the N. Y. Americant, says the snow is a fishom of feet) deep there. On all sides, of March 19) as far as the yea can penetrie, there is a wide, desolating expanse of snow. In truth the entire land, from Albany to Buffalo and from Utica to Watertown, is smocean of snow, lying from four to twelve feet deep. 'You can ride for miles along the fances, take hold of the eaves of barns, plungs into hollows, or rise on heights as your fancy sways you.'

The Portland Argus says the enow

The winter of 1849.3 will be noted for its great snow storms, and long continued, if not intense cold Travellers say, that from the Hodeon to the Missis spip), and beyond, the snow the travellers say, that from the Hodeon to the Missis spip), and beyond, the snow that the travellers say, that from the Hodeon to the Missis spip), and beyond, the snow the travellers are desired to the travellers of the Hodeon that the beautiful size to the condition of vessels there extremely hazardons in case of a sudden thaw; that in many places the folder for cattle is exhausted, and fears are entermined that the wheat will decay under the long continued covering of snow.

Connecticut Election — The returns from all the owns but wow in the State, stand as follows—Cleve and, 25,870 — Baldwin, 24,570 — Gillette, 1728.—Scattering, 72.

There has, therefore, been no choice yet the people. Connecticut Election

people.

Legislature.—According to the Hartford Courant, (whigh the Whige lave cheted but five Senators, iz in the 1st, 4th, 5th, 12th and 15th districts, out of a total of 2t. In the House, the Democratic majority-last year 63.

Congressmen.—

Last year 63.

Congressmen.—The entire delegation is Democratic.

This is conceded by the Hartford Courant. The majorities are small in all the districts except the 3d. comprising the counties of New London and Windham, where it is near 1000. Rhode-Island Election.-The election in RI

land has resulted in the complete triumph of the Law and Order party. Gov. Fenner received 9041 votes, and Carpenter, the Dorrite, 7280. The Senate con-sists of 24 Law and Order Men, and 7 Dorrite—we House of 49 Law and Order, and 19 Dorrite.

Death of Bissiop Roberts.—We regret to Jearn by a slip from the Cincinnati Western Ciristian Advocate, that the venerable Bisshop Roberts, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence near Law-renceport, Indiana, on the 17th March.

Dasih of Gen. Armstrong.—General John Armstrong died ow Saturday last, aged 81 years. He five in Redhook, Duchess county. He was Secretary of War under Mr. Madison's administration, and during most of the period of the last war, and author othe well-known 'Newburgh Letters.'

A revolution has broken out at Tuspan, and Gen.
Ainpulla had marched with near 1000 troops to quell
it. The cause of this new outbrak was, that the
insabinants had plainted tobacco contrary to law, and
afterwards attacked and subdued a party of 300 solders sent to destroy the plants. No less than 150 of
the soldiers were killed in the affair.

Seduction. Heavy Damages.—The sheriff's jury, a the case of Ross vs. Defandorf, for seduction of laintiff's daughter, have assessed the damages at ten toward deltars, being the full amount laid in the caleration.

Daring Robbery.—We learn that about nine o'clock on Thursday evening, the dwelling-house of Hon. Ichabod Norton, of list stown, was entered by a man dressed in disgutse, who raised an axe which he held in his hand, and demanded the delivery of all the money there was in the house, without the least delay, tireatening instant death if they denied. He obtained about \$1000. The robber has not yet been apprechended.—Edgartora Cor. News-Bidford Mercury.

We understand that this (Monday) morning, Cole nel Wm. P. Winchester entered the office of Charle II. Peabody, the editor of the Evening Bulletin, an inflicted a severe thrashing on that gentlemen! The office consisted in some personal articles in recea numbers of the Bulletin, on the subject of a Mar-riage in High Life.—Mer. Jour.

The Millerites attempted to lecture in St. Louis of the evening of the 29th. There was a tremendous semblege, which became a tremendous mob. The seturers were bouled at, pelted, and draged from the singe on which they stood. They finally, however, lade their escape.—Duivelli Journal.

Western Rail-Road.—On and after Wednesday nex the fare between Albany and Boston will be \$4 for let class passengers, and \$3 75 for 2d class. Wy fares will be, as they were last summer, about 3 cen

Disvissing Accident.—The Frinces Ann (and Herald states that on the fasti ult. three youtin, the younger sons of Capt. S. Mister, a gontleman well known in that place, while crossing from their fault er's residence on the Virginia side, to Deal's Island where they formerly reasted, were capited, and all on board perished in the waters, leaving no one t

General Jackson.—On Thursday, the 15th ultimo eneral Jackson was seventy-six years old. The ashville Banner of that date says, 'His health is ood, his spirits cheerful, and he entertains his friend-ith all that hospitality and cheerfulness for which he

Jos Smith vz. Miller.—In the Nauvo. 'Times and Seasons, of March 1st, Joe Smith, the Mormon impostor, addresses a communication to the editor, which closes as follows: 'Therefore hear this, 'O, earth! the Lord will not come to reign over the righteous in this world in 1843, nor units every thing for the bridgeroom is ready.'

the first to keep order, and the prisoner was discharged.

The crowd followed Mercer to the prison, cheering him all the way, and when there, gave him nine enthmissaire cheers for his usef deliverance. He passed the night at the boarding-house at Woodbury, where his father and mother were saying. Guns were fired in various directions throughout the district of Southwark, in respicement at his freedom.

What a horrible state of society is this!

Rev. Abel C. Thomas and Rev. Wm. C. Balch of New-York, have challenged Mesers. Cheever and Panishment.

Ber. Abel C. Thomas and Rev. Wm. C. Balch of New-York, have challenged Mesers. Cheever and and the poor weets suffered a world of agony—strugging with convulsive efforts for more than five minutes.

NOTICES

The General Agent of the Liberator acknowle The General Agent of the Liberator acknow-edges, with gratitude, the receipt of a donation of five dollars from Edmund Jackson, Boston; ten dollar from Joseph Chave, North Scituste, R. I.; one dollar from Sophia Janes, Brimfield, Mass; and a bottle of good ink from D. P. Middleton, Andover, Mass.

James Munroe will find a bundle, and C. M.

Fenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The members of the Society will comments, from the tendency in General Hall, No. 406 Brandway, and will continue, by adjournments, from the time, as usual.

The members of the Society, and its co-operating friends of freedom and justice ty, and its co-operating friends of freedom and justice ty, and its co-operating friends of freedom and justice ty, and its co-operating friends of freedom and justice ty, are carried to the service to the coestion. At no period of our history he at the coestion. At no period of our history he at the coestion. At no period of our history he at the coestion. The call is to every individual whose heart bleeds for the bleeding slave.

The Executive Committee have received the most gratifying assurences of a large attendance from various districts of country, some of which are quite remote. They are also informed that the searcity 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 individuals who cannot afford to appropriate as much as will defray their own expenses, and who will, therefore, remain at home, can well afford to pay a smaller sum towards the aggregate charges of a liberal delegation; and there are few districts of country but what are able to send representatives in this way.

The great and growing importance of the anti-slavery movement calls for increased energy and serifice on the part of those-to whom Providence has assigned the trust. The light that public discussion and the press have shed abroad, is constantly exposing new and unexpected forms of appoper which are rendered to Atacrican slavery, and constantly requiring renewed zeal and labor to oppose them.

Breathern and friends, we are yet in the morning of the context for liberty. As the day waves hotter, and the moral fight thickens, let our coirage be more bold, our industry mor

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORFOLK COUN-TY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

TY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Norfolk County A. S. Society will be held in Dedham, on Turrelay 20th inst, at 9 o'clook A. M. in the Town Hall. As it is now six months since the last meeting of the Society, it is hoped that the abolitionists from all parts of the county will feel it to be their plasaure as well as their duty to assemble in strong force on that occasion—Mossers Garrison, Phillips, Collins and other friends are expected to be present. We hope to see a large gathering, not merely from this county, but from any or all others. We extend our invitation freely to all. Let all who see this call, and can, come up and aid us with their coupsels and their sympathy in the forwarding of the slave's deliverance.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, ATTEND

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, ATTEND!

The regular quarterly meeting of the Middlesex Co.
A. S. Society will be holden in the Orthodox meeting-house in Waltham, on Tucsday, April 25th, at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M.
Will not the sholitionists of the County turn out camasse on this occasion?
Questions of more than common interest will come before the Society, that sell demand the presence of exery abolitionist in the County. Able sidvocates of the cause will be present.

S. C. WHEELER, Sec.

S. C. WHEELER, Sec

THE OLD COLONY!

THE OLD COLONY!

The Plymouth County Anti-Slavary Society will hold a quarterly meeting at the Congregational meeting house in Hanover, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. 49 o'clock, A. M. Friends of humanity throughout the County, and slewthers, are carreally and affectionately invited to be present. Come, brothers and sisters, let there be a full attendance, and all determined to extend their aid, *and help the cause along.*

Abington, April 10, 1843.*

NOTICE.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, will deliver the Ninth Annual Address, before the Salem Famale Anti-Slavery Society, at the Lyceum Hall, on Monday evening, 16th inst, at 7 o'clock. All persons interested are carractly lavited to Attend.

ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec.

AID THE FUGITIVE.

All friends of liberty, who are willing to extend the elping hand to the 'chattet' who may have taken to self 'wings,' and bid adieu to the 'poculiar aouthministiation,' have an opportunity afforded them by in New England Freedom Association, in this city, those who can afford shelter or employment, in special cases, will please communicate with WILLIAM hose who can allord anelyer or employme al cases, will please communicate with W NELL, (25 Cornhill,) Corresponding Se enations will be thankfully received.

ADAMS'S REPORT ON THE LATIMER PETITIONS.

It is proposed to publish Adams's Report, with the final report from the towns of the number of signatures from each—the Doings in Virginia, &c. &c.—in, a Double Latimer Journal. Subscriptons received at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 23 Cornhill. Price for the Journal, 2 cents per copy, of \$1,60 per hundred. For Adams's Report, 1 cent per copy, of 75 cents per hundred.

II. The Herald of Freedom, Voice of Freedom, and N. A. S. Standard, will please copy.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETII

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Society of Universal Inquiry and Reform, the Constitution of which was recently published in the Herald of Freedoin, Liberator, Vermont Telegraph, Practical Christian, and the New-York Morning Chronicle, will be hollen in the city of New-York, commencing on Frinkr, May 12th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
All the firends throughout the country, who perceive the complicated evils of society, and who wish to discover and remove their causes, are carnessly invited to attend.

vited to attend.

The questions of property, governments, the church, the clergy, a re-organization of society, and co-operative associations, may be properly brought before the Society.

A. BROOKE, Pres.

J. A. COLLINS, Cor. Sec.

P. S. A special meeting of the above society will be held in the vicinity of Waterloo, Senera Co. N. Y. commencing on Thursday, April 27th, at 10 oclock, A. M. at which Dr. Brooks, John O. Wattles, and other delegates from Ohio, are expected to be present,

present.

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

MARRIED—In this city, 9th inst. by Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. George Henderson to Mrs. Hannah Bradden

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

SONG OF THE FREE. 'He is the freeman whom the truth makes free And all are slaves beside.' Cowpen.

There is a light around our path,
A joy within each heart—
Joy which this world can ne'er destroy,
Nor can it e'er impart.
From the One Source of Truth and Good,
We draw our love and light, Love that embraces everything— Light that makes all things bright. We know how galling are the chains.
That bind the spirit down;
But, in the strength of God, we rose,
And spurned the tyrant's frown.
The happiness of liberty

The happiness of liberty
Makes every spirit rise—
The freedom from usurpers' sway
We well have learned to prize.

We hear among the forest pines The rushing of the breeze— We see the river flowing on, We see the river nowing on.

To meet the minging seas;

These, and the sun's free light and heat,
God's will alone obey—

And steadily our souls resolve

We will be free as they.

For thus we know the Lord hath willed All human hearts should be-Can reign from sea to sea. What though upon us despots frown In lamb's attire arrayed, And, lamb-like, call down fire from be

We will not be dismayed.

What though the cherished friends of year What though the cheranea freenes of yellook coldily on us now?
What though the slaves of custom seek
To forms our neeks to bow?
We fear them not—the fire front heaven
Consumeth nought but sin;
And perfect would our rapture be,
Were that destroyed within.

Were that destroyed within.

Hard as the struggle is to cast
Aside the cords of love,
It can be done—and we'll rejoice
In one true Friend abovo.

And, as to human forms and roles,
We fing them to the wind;
We want none but the perfect ones,
That in God's word we find. We will be free, and we will toil We are enlisted for the war,

Whatever may befall. He, who hath called us to the war, Sustains us by His arm;
Almighty love is round as cast,
A shield from every harm.

And daily, as we onward go,
Our pathway grows more brightNew victories but ope the way.
For purer, holier light,
And, while the conflict rages wild,
Peace dwells within each breastPeace, whitering. In obedience Peace dwells within each breast-Peace, whispering, 'In obedience Is found the Christian's rest.' Bath, Maine.

From the N. Y. Tribune PHILANTHROPY. PHILANTHROPY.
BY AUGUSTES SNODERASS.
HE who hath read the human Soul,
And laid its depths mystorious bare,
Has seen how weak is Truth's control,
When Solf has reared an idol there:

O, souls there are which melt in tears, When bleeding Wo for succor cries; And when grim Want its hand uprears, With joy the famished frame supplies! But where the lambs have made their fold, The wolves are ever sure to stray; And e'en by Virtue's side behold The form of Evil hunt its prey!

Search deep the human soul, and find How few escape high Truth's strong ban: How weak within the sordid mind Is found the love of Man for Man!

Self-Love! beneath whose baneful shade
Envy and Pride and Hatred grow!
Here lies the secret spring displayed,
Which steels the heart 'gainst other's woe

The soul is hid beneath a veil ;--Unseen the darkness frowning there;
While shapes of evil, wan and pale,
Are made angelic forms to wear.

How pliant bends the varying face!
How fiful beams the twinkling eye!
Now smiles may wrinkled frowns displac
And seeming Truth may Truth outvie!

Such is the love of Men for Men, But webs for flies by spiders wrong And who adventures in the den, Is like the witless insect caught! Norwich, N. Y.

From the True Scottish Edinburgh Chartist EXECUTION.

Ask not, will one be found to do the deed,—
A deed whose ruthless contrast would enshrine
Murder itself among the virtues rare,—
The passionless extinguishment of life:
See men who boast themselves 'respectable,'
Aposiles of the decencies of life,
Who ne'er offended custom's lightest law,
See such, with puppet mummery bedeck'd,
Swelling with pride of their fantsitic garb,
Cheerful consent to grace the hangman's work,
And act the chief parts in the murderous show,
Or look on him—yon stately state-fed priest;— And act the chief parts in the murderous show. Or look on him—yon stately state-fad priest;—
Ob, holy God! is this thy minister?
Does he indignant shake the dust from off
His feet, and cry to heaven against the crime?
He but assists the executioner,
And howls the hymn, 'Glory to God on high,
On earth be peace and god will toward men,'
Whilst rope and drop are ready set to work.
No murder like the murder of the law!
Hot blood, revenge, or lustful appetite
Of gold, may what the knife and point its edge,
To rust for ever in the assassin's breast.
The law alone can murder without hate,
Oweling no grain compunction for the act;
Kill while it smiles,—condemn yet mock with pity,
And with a 'Lord, have mercy on your soul,' And with a 'Lord, have mercy on your soul,'
Consign its victim to the hangman's cord.

SHAKSPEARE.

BY HARTLEY COLERIDGE. The soul of man is larger than the sky, Desper than ocean, or the abysmal dark Of the unfathomed centre. Like that ark, Which in its sucred hold uplifted high, O'er the drown'd hills, the human family,
And stock reserved of every living kind;
So, in the compass of the single mind,
The seeds and pregnant forms in essence ite,
That make all worlds. Great Poet, 'twas thy art
To know thyself, and in thyself to be
Whate'er love, hate, ambition, destiny,
Or the firm, fatal purpose of the heart.
Can make of man. Yet thou wert still the same
Serene of thought, unburt by thy own flame.

CHRISTIAN REFORM.

For the Liberator. The Coming of the Lord

The Comisis of the Lord.

And he said into the people, When ye see a cloud come our of the west, strailway ye say, there cometh a shower; and so it is. And when ye see the south wind blow, ye say, there will be heat; and it cometh to pass. Ye hypocritical ye can discern the face of the sky and of the earth; but how is it that ye cannot discern this time? Yea, and why, even of yourselves, judge ye not what is night? Lurx sin. 'And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roring: men's hearts falling them for fear, and for looking after those things that are coming upon the earth; for the powers of heaven shall be shaken. And then shall they see the Son of man coming in a cloud, with power and great glory. And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh. Behold the figures, and all the trees; when they now shoot forth, ye see and know, of your own selves, that summer is now night at hand: so, likewise, when ye see these things come to pass, know ye that the kingdom of God is night at hand.

I am not astonished that, in an age like the present, when men look for the kingdom of God to come with observation, a great portion of the community, in view of the signs of the times, should look for a literal mundane overthrow; seeing that the world have so long refused to have the Lord Jesus Christ to reign over them, and have been continually legislating, both civilly and ecclesiaatically to multiply laws that should answer their purposes better than those of the King of kings; inasmuch as they have sought to exalt their thrones above the stars of God, and to be like the Most High; analyto build temples to their idols, that should reach to heaven. And it surprises me as little, that multitudes who have continually taught these things, now revolt at the thought that the time of the end draweth nigh; for they have each loped that,

days of apostacy, while men are con another, how can they discern the signs of the times? The signs in the sun, meon and stars, or the commotions in the civil and ecclesiastical establishments; on the earth, distress of nations, with perplexity, which all must see, but cannot comprehend;—the sea and the waves roaring, in turbulent commotions, and outbreaks of angry multitudes of peoples and nations;—the devil coming in great wrath, in the convulsive fury of mobs and riots, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time; for the saints of the Most High are on the march to take and possess the Most High are on the march to take and possess th Most High are on the march to take and possess the kingdom forever, and ever, according to his promise. They go forth in the name of Him who saith, He that overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations, and he shall rule them with a rod of iron; as the resides of a potter shall they be broken in pieces. Not, with such rods of iron as swords, baygnets and guns, which kill, destroy, and make desolate; but with that sharp double-edged rod of everlasting truth, which goeth out of the mouth of Him that sitteth on the white horse, who is called Faithful and True, and in righteousness doth called Faithful and True, and in righteousness doth

he judge and make war.

The sectarians of the present day cannot discern
the signs of the times; for the same reason that they
who lived when the Lord came in the flesh could not discern them. How can ye believe, who received honor one of another? This binding intuence and up their moral vision, lest they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their hearts, and forsake their idols, and he should heal thempand they should walk in the light of his truth, and coler into spiritual rest: for they dage no rest day nor night, that worship the beast and his increase.

image.

Had man continued in the state of Eden, ther you on the right cheek, turn to him the other area, and refuse not to him that asketh, any thing that you power to grant. Give to him that asketh, and him that would borrow of thee, turn not thou

from him that would borrow of thee, turn not hou away; and love your enemies.'

Had the world received, and allowed themselves, as they became acquainted with the teachings of the Lord Jesus, to be governed by them in all their lives, we never should have heard of his Second Advent; for the universal reign of righteousness would then have been established in the earth; man would have the properties of the properties. fellowship with his neighbor; and sectarianism, and slavery, and war, with their ten thousand woes, would have ceased to blast the happiness of mankind, and make this world a pandemonium. The Lord taught his disciples to pray, 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth, as it is done in heaven.' This prayer is used by all sects of the present day, as far as I know, (except one, who do not pray, 'Thy kingdom come,' bulieving that; it has come; but are they series of calculations, the writer rays:

As the crucifixion was April 3d, A. D. 33, and the thousands of immortal souls? Yet they still pray that the Lord will overturn, and overturn, acknowledge that there are no sects in heaven; no divisions about non-essentials; but that all are glorified saints, dwelling in love and oneness; and they pray, 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth, and it is done in heaven.' There are no forms and ceremonies there; and thus they pray that sects, and corremonies, and ordinances, may cease, and that the earth may be full of holines; yet they continue to strive, at the expense of truth and righteousness and justice, mercy, and the love of God, to retain that state of things on earth, which they acknowledge does not and cannot exist in heaven. War, slavery, and domestic oppression are the weapons with which they march under the banner of the dragon, to fight against Michael and his angels; but they shall not prevail.

As in the days of his flesh, the Lord celled those to proclaim his truth who were not of the established order of public teachers of that time; so, now, he has but he work of propagating anew in the world, his pure and unadulterated truth, into the hands of men who are rejected and opposed by the escelasiaties of the present day, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they cannot be completed and opposed by the eccleanistics of the present day, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek, that they may breach glad tidings to the meek,

opening of the prison to them that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day
of vergeance of our God. These cannot fail to meet
with the most violent houtility from those ecclesiastic
algo, appear righteous outwardly, but within are full of
lipporriey and deceit, and cannot understand how men
and Christians can be governed by the law of love,
without the agency of the sword, and the religion of
a fear and selfshness.

To abuish oppression, slavery and wrong by the
pure application of heaven-born truth, without the
agency of sectarian organization and power, is to their
bedouled perceptions no less an enigma, than was the
clearation of the Lord, that it were easier for a cannot
to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man
to enter the kingdom of heaven; and they responded,
who then can be saved?

In the adoption of the principles of Christ, 'that ye
resist not evil, but if any smite you on one check, turn

In the adoption of the principles of Christ, 'that ye resist not evil, but if any smite you on one cheek, turn to him the other also,' they profess to foresee the most direful and bloody consequences. Poor blind souls! Who will shed those rivers of blood? Surely not the followers of Jesus; not they that refuse to defend or avenge themselves. Then, if blood flows, it must be shed by these very ecclesisatics, or those who embrace and follow their teachings, in preference to the teachings of Him who was led as a lamb to the slaughter. Who will enslave the helpless? Not they who maintain that man cannot be the property of man, and will sain that man cannot be the property of man, and Who will onslave the helpless? Not they who maintain that man cannot be the property of man, and will not contend by force, either legal or physical, to secure and maintain their own rights, even though they die. But these are the beginnings of the things that must shortly come to pass; for the Lord is about to send the rod of his strength out of Zion, to rule in the midst of his enemies, to break in pieces all nations as with a rod of rien, to destroy "The Man of Sin' (eccleaisstical power) 'with the brightness of his coming,' to bring in everleasting rightcoursess"—and his people shall be willing in the day of his power.'

Already let the world convolsed with these truths. Already do the powers of darkness tremble at their

utterance. The time is near at hand when the Son of man shall be seen coming in the clouds of heaven, with power and great glory, to take vengeance upon the hypocrites and the ungodly. And shall this nation escape, whose sins have reached to heaven? Whose guilt exceeds the guilt of any other nation under the sun? Who, in her civil capacity, has stood perjured before the face of heaven and earth, in all the promises the become match both to God and man? Who, in she has ever made both to God and man? she has ever made both to God and man? Who, in her religious capacity, has made a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell? Who has sought to dethrone the Most High, and, like Ahab, has done evil more than all the nations of the earth? The seed of dissolution which she planted in her infancy, has become a tree bearing the fruit of the bottomless pit, and is now blossoming for destruction. The rod is lifted over her head, and she will be the first to fall beneath the hand of an AVENGING GOD.

'Shall I not visit for these things? saith the Lord. Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?'

this?

But, in the midst of this desolation, will the truth of the Most High be cherished and followed as the beacon-light of salvation, by them that trust in his power and grace; and they will be found watching for the bridgeroom at his coming. The signs of the times declare that the redemption of his faithful servants drawell nigh. Lift up your heads, and rejoice, all ye saints of his; for his kingdom, which is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion, which shall have no end, will be established upon the ruins of the power of the prince of darkness, and the saints shall take the kingdom, armed with the word of God, and the power of his love, and possess it forever and ever.

D. S. G.

Sectarianism is one of the foulest spirits ever sen signs, and lying wonders; and with all deceivableness of unrighteousness; but offentimes so resembling in outward appearance the spirit of holiness, that the unwary, though honest seeker after truth is too frequently made its prey. To exhibit it in all its windings and multiform shapes would require a more ingenious pen than my own. It accommodates itself to times, to places, and to circumstances. Cloaking itself under religious sancitity, it exclusively assumes the philosophier, the sage, the patriot, and the philanthropist. It claims to have done all the good; and whatever has been done by others it condemns as iniquitous, how been done by others it condemns as iniquitous, how ever right itself, or with whatever motives it may have been done. Whoever shall dare to question the

authority, didst command unclean spirits, and the that thy saints shall no more be plagued with it !

A friend to love and liberty, Walpole, 1843. J. H. H.

MISCELLANY.

The Day Fixed !

The last number of the 'Signs of the Times' con the very day of the end of the world, and of the Sec

are not changed can see him, they would know the hour when he comes but it is said, Rev. ill. 3. 'If therefore thou shalf not weatch, I will come on the sa a thief, and thou shalf not know what hour I will come upon thee.' It may therefore be that those only will be changed who are found watching—Hence the lipinetion. Luke xxi. 34—30. 'And take heed to yourselves, lest a any time your hears be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness, and searce of his life, and so that day come upon you answares. Por as a saare shall it come on all then the come of the his life, and so that day come upon you answares. Por as a saare shall it come on all then the counted worthy to escape sli these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man. How important it is then, that we should be continually watching; for as a saare will it come on all that dwell on the earth, to regard this as their hone; but the rightcous are strangers and pilgrims here below, looking for a city to come.

Our opposers all have their eyo on the 23d of April why, no one knows; for once of the Advent believers have ever thought of that day. They have had their sye more on the ISdu of February, as and the 3d of April—on the latter, because then the Pope was celtroned, which was supposed to be the end of the 1250 days. There is, however, no necessary connection between the 1250 days and the faith of the believers be tried. Such will the the case if the 23d of April—on the latter, because then the Pope was celtroned, which was supposed to be the end of the 1250 days. There is, however, no necessary connection between the 1250 days and the standard that the conflex should have a time to rejoice, and the fish of the believers be tried. Such will the the conflex should have a time to rejoice, and the fish of the believers be tried. Such will be the case if the 23d of April—on the latter, because then the proposed to be as in the fish of the believers be tried. Such will be the case if the 23d of April shall pass by Then, hi in air they w

saith the Lord God; There shall NONE OF MY WORDS BE PROLONGED ANY MORE, but the word which I have spoken shall be DONE, saith the Lord God. They are already using this proverb, but they will also use it to perfection if the 23d of April shall pass away. They may therefore have one short month to rejoice over a supposed failure of the time—the same as Belshazzar, according to the tradition of the Jews, had supposed that the 70 years predicted by Jeremiah were fulfilled, at the end of which the king of Babylon was to be punished and that nation.

the king of Babylon was to be purished and that nation.

But the king, according to this tradition, had himself computed the time, and thinking the seventy years were fully expired, and that the prediction had failed, made a great feast to a thousand of his lords to rejoice over the supposed failure of the prophecy; and in the midst of the feast, while they were making merry, and praising the gods of silver and gold, the fingers of the hand were seen writing on the wall, filling their hearts with consternation; and in that night those eventy years expired. Belsiagzar the king of the Chaldeans was shain, and Darius the Median took the kingdom. Even so may the ensemies of Christ have an opportunity to rejoice over a supposed failure of the prophetic periods. We are, however, told that 'the triumphing of the twicked irell be snown;' and to the righteous God says, las. xxvi. 20, 21. 'Come, my people, enter thun line bul with the side of the limit of the limit of the limit of the limit of the children of the triumphing of the twicked irely be snown; and to the righteous God says, las. xxvi. 20, 21. 'Come, my people, enter thus line buly however, told that 'the friumphing of the wicked will be snown;' and to the righteous God says, Isa. xwill be snown;' and to the righteous God says, Isa. xwill be snown;' and shut thy doors about thee: hide thy chambers, and shut thy doors about thee: hide thy self as it were for a little moment, until the indignation be overpast. For behold the Lord cometh out of his place to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity: the earth also shall discloss her blood, and shall no more cover her elaim. They may rejoice for a little moment, but soon the Lord will come to deliver his own; for a short work will the Lord make upon the earth, and he will cut it short in righteousness.

The 2300 days therefore seem to terminate by the 23d of May; so let us now look for the blessed hope of the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. London, March 3d.

London, March 3d.

Lora Howick's important motion, for a committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the distress of the country, after a tadious debate of five night's duration, was lost by 306 to 191—thus giving ministers the large majority of 115. The aconcision of the debate was marked by most extraordinary proceedings. Mr. Cobden, the eminent leader and orator of the Anti-Corn Law League, delivered a powerful and argumentative speech, the effect of which in the House was immense and electrical. In the course of it, and particularly in the peroration, he impressively pointed out the awful condition of the country, and the personal responsibility of the minister, by virtue of his office, in refusing all inquiry, and declining to bring forward any measure, whose object should be the relief of the pending distress. As soon as this gentleman said down, Sir Robert Peel jumped up, threw back his coat off his chest, with both hands, then violently struck the right one on the Secretary of State's box, and exclaimed, 'Sir.' No sooner had this word left his lips, then back field the fronts of his coat again fiercely over his shoulders, and down went his left hand on the box with increased passion, accompanied by furious oscillations of the body, and with a counterance fraught the fronts of his coat again fercely over his shoulders, and down went his left hand on the box with increased passion, accompanied by furious oscillations of the body, and with a countenance fraught with fury, wrath, and heavily suppressed horror. At last he said, in tones of sweltering scream, 'The honorable gentleman has said here, what he has often stated to the League, that he holds me' (and here Sir Robert's voice was instantly changed, and here most serious, solemn and syllabic,) 'me, person-aliy'—there the ministerial party took up the idea that Cobden wanted to point out the Premier for assassination, and well did, they support their leader, for up rose-a yell as loud, fearful and long-continuous, as ever was heard in that House,) 'me in-di-vid-ually responsible'—resumed the baronet, and again the yells, hootings, revillage, execrations, and denunciatory phrases, went forth with a fiendlike demonianism perfectly appalling. Mr. Cobden got up, and attempted to explain, but it was of no use; the mionepolist majority would have its way, and it was only after the most trying difficulties had been surmounted, that the Anti-Corn Law League leader was allowed to say a word.

Now the whole of this Iam serry to say, was a

was allowed to say a word.

Now, the whole of this, I am sorry to say, was a biece of the most consummate acting ever beheld piece of the most consummate acting ever beheld. Sir Robert Peel attempted to crush a political opponent by fixing upon him a foul and monstrous crime, by making believe that the previous declarations of Mr. Cobden had lod to the guarder of Mr. Drummond, and that his denniciations of hat Dynn-mond, and that his denniciations of hat morning—it took place at dawn of day—were vile incentives to positive assassination. After this scene, so utterly destructive of character to Sir Robert Peel, never again let us hear the British declaring that in the United States alone it can be found that the honor of public men is ruthlessly sacrificed for the purpose of getting up a little 'political capital. Instead of being damaged, Cobden is now cheered and cherished wherever he goes; and addresses are being sent to him from all parts of the country. It was a mistake—an awful mistake—on, the part of Sir Robert Peel. Cobden is not to be put down but by force of reason and sound argument. He possesses nerve, and has the support of millions.

From the Boston Christian World An International Daily Journal.

An International Daily Journal.

This singular project deserves more notice than it is likely to receive. American, English and French papers could not do humanity a greater service than to link themselves together in support of this noble object. A daily journal is to be published in French at Paris, under the care of three directors of the three different nations, France, England and America. His Excellency, H. Wheaton, and Dr. Bowring, together with one of the most distinguished statesmen of France, are to be its responsible heads. The paper is to be commenced as soon as

Whole Family Poisoned.—We have not read a more dreadful calamity than that detailed by a Whole Family Poisoned.—We have not read of more dreadful calamity than that detailed by a recent number of the Grenada (Miss.) Register. This paper informs us of the whole family of Mr. Morehead, residing near the Yazoo Pass, having been poisoned by eating pacethes dried on a painted board. One of his daughters was to have been married on the very day she was so suddenly taken from earth. The marriage clothes were sent home as the funeral bier was preparing, and a cloud of woe bedinnined the now hasted hopes of the partner of her boson. The cldest son, prostrated on a bed of death, had just returned from a five years study in the learned cloisters of old Harvard, crowned with his laurel wreaths of honor and glory. Death spread his banner o'er the whole. Father, mother, son and daughter, now sleep the sleep of death, stretched side by side, and wrapped in the

embraces of the cold earth.

Painful Occurrence.—A tragical affair was witnessed on Thursday which resulted in the death of Mr. Melzar Gardner, editor of the Portsmouth 'Chronicle and Old Dominion,' in a fectorate with Mordeaci Cooke, Jr. Esq. of this Borough.

Mr. Cooke was returning from Portsmouth in the ferry boat; Mr. Gardner was on the wharf. As Mr. Cooke stepped ashere, he was accosted by Mr. Gardner, and they were in conversation for a few seconds, when Mr. C. was seen to raise a walking cane; but before any hostile demonstration could be made, Mr. Gardner stepped back and drew a pistol from his coat pocket, upon which Mr. Cooke seized held on the pistol, when a violent struggle ensued, when the pistol went off and Gardner fell—the charge in the pistol having passed through his body, and in less than fifteen minutes life was extinct.—Norfolk Herald.

Narro Killed.—On Sunday night, near the rail-road,

Nagro Killed.—On aumany nigan, near not accom-a black man was shot by a Mr. Roland. The gun was heavily charged, and its contents produced death almost immediately. It appears that he was expected on the premises, and Roland and a friend lay in wait for him. In the eagorness of both to arrest the thief, the latter discharged his gun by mistake into the side of Roland, who was also very severely wounded. The body of the negro lay in the guard-house yes-terday for identification, and was found to belong to a gentleman not a resident of the city.—Mobile Tri-

bune.

Horrible.—We haderstand that a man by the name of Dick Stewart, living at Cypress Bend, in Arkanans, recently shot's poor wood-clooper, who came to his house for a night's shelter, and turned his dogs upon his careas to devour it. His motive for this brutal act was revenge for some other wood-choppers having atolen one of his negroes. A reward of \$1000 has been offered for the spprehension of the murderer. The intelligence of this horrid affair was brought to the city yesterday, by steamboat Somerville. The details are too dreadful for rehearal, and evince a degree of ferocity and barbarism almost beyond belief.

—N. Orleans Bee.

Earthquake in Montpelier.—On Tues-lay night last, e 14th inst. about 9 o'clock, P. M. a distant shock,

Another Marder in the Penitentiary.—Two black women killed a white woman in prison, on Friday last, by beating her brains out with the shovel and tongs. The reason they gave is, that they want to get outfor the penitentiary into the county jail. They are likely to be deprived of that pleasure, however. Columbus (O.) Stat.

A Judge Shot —The Natchez Courier of the 14th instant, says — Judge Bosworth, Parish Judge of Carroll parish, La. was yesterday shot by a young man on the plantation of Mr. Behler, about 30 miles above this, on the river. The Judge was shot in the right arm with a double-barrel gun, so badly that amputation was deemed necessary, and was performed. The cause of the difficulty we have not learned.

Mateor—A meteor of, great size and intense brightness, passed over this city vestorday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock. It came from the South, and travelled northward with prodigious velocity, perfectly illuminating every part of the city during the time of its transit. One of the watchmen decribes its size as being equal to that of a bogshead, though any estimate of it must be considered as very uncertain. The night was very dark when the erolite passed over.—Sae. Rep., March 23.

Wonderful Mine.—The Winchester Virginian contains an annunciation of the discovery of a mine about eighteen miles southwest from that place, the ore of which is alleged to contain yold, alver, copper, and perhaps other minerals. This wonderful mine, it is clour metals, being about twenty miles in length by six or cight in breadth.

the course of record of the State of New-York, in 1842, was 1602—of the convicts, 1491 are males and 1117 females; 509 are married, and 680 single; 650 have been temperate, and 473 intemperate; 850 were born in the United States, 100 are colored, and two

Oregon is now the theme of general interest at the West. Large meetings to discuss the policy of taking formal possession of and coloniant policy of taking formal possession of and coloniant coloniant of the policy of the

ot Maj. Fitzpatrick.

Swicide from Millerism.—George Florida, a blackmith, formerly in the employ of C. Damon & Co.

Springfield, hung himself with an iron chain on Monday night. He was found in the morning suspended
by the chain, dead, with a Bible by his adde, and a
dagger in his pocket. He has been in a deranged
state of mind for some time, caused by imbibling the
doctrines of Millerism.—Boston Trans.

A gentleman at Point Petre, Gusdaloupe, states that during the carthquake, in that place, while attempting to escape, his foot and leg were cought in one of the deep fissures of the earth, and he thought he was fast. But another slock came, and the crack opened again, and he escaped!

*Wa understand that in the case of Asa Child, vs. the Norwich and Woressier Railroad Company, the Auditors have decided that Ar. Child is indebted to the Company right thousand two kundred telelizer. It will be recollected the Tr. C. claimed the Company owed him \$10,000.—Hartford Courant.

Why are washerwomen the greatest navigators of the globe? Because they are continually crossing the line, and running from pole to pole.

New Brighton Collegiate School NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND

GEO. L. LE ROW, A. M. Princip

The building is entirely an

The objects of the Principal ical and moral with intellectua sure to youth sound bodies wi minds, and to prepare pupils of fessions of life, or for admissi-The discipline of the

firm, yet mild and parental; the with the family, will be constant vision of the Principal or his Teat The approbation of teachers, of and a consciousness of

PUBLISHING A VOLUME

Boston, Feb. 22, 1843. Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Million

> No. 13, SCHMER-STELLY, Burist A. E. MANN

A. E. MANN

WOLD inform her enstoners and fasie, a she has increased her busines, and key land an assortient of Fang Good, fedison, lety, &c. Straw bonnets dyed, alterd, denial pressed, in a superior manner. Fashioushke all attended to with neutrons and despatch. N. B. Bonnets of all kinds made to order. Boston, Oct. 28, 1842.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform set its seamen as may visit Boston, that he has spee excellent Boarding House for their accompany

THE TRICOPHEROUS,

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND, OR MEDICATED CONTROL of the Control

New State Register for 1843.

Boston Sept. 30th, 1849.

Boston Sept. 30th, 1849.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOS.

RHODE-IstaND—Wm. Adams, Particle—
Cosker-icur—S. Cowles, Harifari-phil.
Cosker-icur—S. Cowles, Harifari-phil.
Hall, East-Hampton—T. Hopper, Nor-land
New-York—Issae. Copper, Nor-land
Charles S. Morton, Adianon—Harifari Jan
attless—Thomas Horton, Mariene Janace, Lower Janac

Charles S. Morton.

Charles S. Morton.

Barker, Peru, R. D. H. Yardey, Resinis in Barker, Peru, R. D. H. Yardey, Resinis in Barker, Peru, R. D. H. Yardey, Resinis in Prassay.

Passaytvasia.—I. C. Howell, dilipring in Prassay.

Passaytvasia.—I. D. Presson, Thomas I Prassaytvasia.

James Fulton, James Hambleton, Thomas I Enterprise: —Inomas Hambleton, Resinis, Mr. W. Briting, John Corp. Hongard, April 1997.

W. Kim, Palladelphia, Josepha, Aper J. Dono — Charles Olotti, Weden La Haller, John Condition, Josepha, John Corp. Joh

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

PRON THE POSTMATER CASESIL.

Remittences by Mail. — A Postmastic superpose to letter to the publisher of a newspar to the publisher of the pu