LIGHTON, SAMUEL PRILERICK, EDMUNG QUINCY, WILLIAM BASSETT.

LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND WORLD --- OUR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1843.

vol. XIII .-- NO. 17. FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

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Rejects of the Committees on Slavery to of the Committee to whom was referred select committee to whom was referred of John Godfrey and others, also sundry set upon the same subject, having attend-ting, ask leave respectfully to report: petitioners, ten in number, embrace sub-petitioners, ten in manber,

all persons in any way official-or this State, in any way official-of such office, to aid, abet, or st, or detention, of any person

on, or the freedom of speech, event the enactment of such of such rules, orders, &c., in

nited States, as shall forever sepa-Maine from all connection with

give-laves, tion of the United States, article 4th, rights that no person held to service, State, under the laws thereof, es-sibility, shall, in consequence of any on therein, be discharged from such just shall be delivered up, on claim whom such service or labor may be

anienal that the deuterfuz up is the requisition of the Constitu-h, when the claimant is permit-te his fugitive slave away, as, the engagement of a neighbor y horse, or other misplaced prop-ies the owner to come and take it, dieal decisions to the effect, that of a State may not be used for eyr of fugitive slaves, if the State groubbits such use, or, in other

we this stands.

It is a solomn compact entered into becholding and the non-slaveholding
re in figurity a from service. A comconally binding upon the State as a
on every citzen individually, and
gery citzen within the reach of the
month, as far se, the means moneyary
into effect are concerned. The lanrating—shall be delivered up; the obined a definite one—the recovery of
service; and the power granted to
rry if into effect, extends to all means
poper to effect that object.

The framers of the United States
with imperative force to constitution. The framers of the United States
will appear from their debates, were
ous in the choice of words. They no
the words, shall be delivered up, the
side in all its applications, person,
ring an object to be delivered, and a
it is, delivered. In the compact,
red up necessarily implies action on
se who bind themselves to deliver,
acquisecence, permitting the person
to come and take, cannot comply

to thinds the State, as a whole, and the strongest to the

then prohibit their judicial offi-n being used by the United States, cempt them from the liability and ched to it, of being called upon to ding furitives. This has been de-

see he may not be punished by the State, further he may not be punished by the State, further he moved from office. Any further, punishment will be an interference with his private rights, and diss to the supreme law of the land. It is believed, by your committee, that Control has the power to use directly our executive from of every grade in the accomplishment of the first saw under consideration. That it would be most extracted that the supreme executive, as the made directly to the supreme executive, as he made directly to the supreme executive, as the supreme executive, would be be ound to see their for carried into elegative through the magnisterial and otherwise the supremental of the supremental of the supremental control of the supremental executive, which is supremental executive, we controlled the supremental executive of the state. In the case of fugitives from service, no such direction is given, but is supplication is directed explicitly to be airst the experience of the State. In the case of fugitives from service, no such direction is given, but is supplied to the supremental expension of the supremental expension of

upon this subject, that of February, 1793, enacted by a Congress convened soon after the adoption of the Constitution, and composed of many members of the Constitution, and composed of many members of the constitution of the area and delivery of the fugitive, but simply points out the kind of tribunal before which the adjudication shall be half. Again, e Congress has, from the first organization of the goyiermment, used the inferior executive powers of the testing the control of the constitution of the carrying into effect this, as well as the other powers bestowed upon them by the Constitution of t

tion; and their right so to do, has not been called in question.

"The marshal of a State is empowered to serve all precepts, and to command all requisite assistance of State officers, in the execution of his duty. And has not Congress, whose creature the marshal is, the same power? The sheriff and exery other officers of this State is under oath to support, the Constitution of the United States, as well as of this State. And can they be prohibited from obeying laws necessary to that support, and punished for so doing? Certainly not.

The act of Congress, Sept. 24, 1789, provides that the arrest of offenders against the United States may be made through the justices or other magistrates of a State, agreeably to the usual mode of process in such State.

The laws of New-York have provided for the arrest of furtitives from service on a writ of habeas corpus, (Kent, vol. 1, page 405.). We may then consider it a point established by the terms of the compact itself, by long established with the terms of the consider it a point established by the terms of the consider it a point established by the terms of the consider it as point established by the terms of the consider it as point established by indicate and other magistrates of the State, for the arrest and securing of fugitives from service, and that no legislation by the States can destroy that power.

It is, however, a point settled by judicial decisions, that in order to carry that, as well as all other powers granted in the Constitution into effect, Congress must cancel taw directing the manner in which it is to be carried into effect, and that until such laws are enacted, the State may prohibit its effects from acting in the premises. In relation to the use of just for the cystoly of fugitives, the same principles would seem to hold good. But the juils are the public property of the State, necessary to its own purposes a as such, it would, the cfore, seem reasonable that the State should have the authority to say who shall, and whose the form and the promote

cers stationed amongst us, attached to a foreign interest, who, like the Consuls and other officers sent abroad under the Roman government, would be looked upon with jealousy, their acts scrutinized and denounced, rictous proceedings follow, and the States be put in give the collision with the general government.

The next subject which presents itself for consideration, is the annexation of Texas to this Union. Whatever opinion, aside from its slavery aspect, your committee may entertain as to the expediency or policy of such annexation, they do not feel themselves called upon bere to give expression to that opinion. They are not aware that any movement is now making, or is likely to be made, towards the accomplishment of that object. It is believed by them, that the Constitution of the United States must be altered before Texas can be admitted to this Union. Without such alteration, as well might we talk of annexing Mexico, Colombia, the Russian possessions in America, or even Russia and Great Britain herself. The Constitution of the United States provides other ways for procuring its amendament, than through the action of this legislature alone, and your copfinitions are of the social contents.

possessions in America, or even Russia and Great I Britain hereself. The Constitution of the United States provides other ways for procuring its amendment, than through the action of this legislature alone, and your committee are of the opinion that such action is not now called for.

The next subject in order, for consideration, is the repeal of, laws, rules, orders, &c., which implicate this State in slavery, or infringe the rights of petition and Treedom of debate, (debate, it is supposed, upon slavery questions.) In relation to the latter part, the infringing the right of petition, and freedom of debate, the representatives of the petitioners before your committee, are understood to say, that they have no complaint now to make, and therefore to waive its consideration by this committee. The subject has been taken up by a previous legislature of this State, and their opinions upon it fully expressed, and it is believed that no further action thereon is now required. In relation to the forner part, laws, resolutions, &c., which directly or indirectly implicate this State in sustaining slavery, voir reconsistes are not makes that any such exist which

parts of the State remote from each other—the one from Lebanon, in York county, the other from Mercer, in Somerset county.

These petitions, then, inust have had a common origin; they must have been concosted at head-quarters. The sentiment contained in the two last mentioned must have had the same origin; and, bowever incautious the petitioners may have been in uttering it, however unable the authority at head-quarters to whip them into traces, it will be in vain for them now, with the evidence which is before us, to disavow its paternity.

What, then, we repeat, is the request? Your committee can view it in no other light than a request to propose the dissolution of the Union—that Union for which our fathers fought, and bled, and died—that Union which secures to as all the social blessings and civil liberty which make this country so pre-cenimently above all the other countries, blessed and happy; the asylum of the oppressed, the sanctuary of liberty. The heart recoils at the idea; the head refuses further to entertain it; the hand palsies in the attempt to record it.

Your committee would, therefore, report legislation up in any and all of the above nimed subjects, inexpedient.

JOHN HUBBARD, per order.

STATE OF MAINE.

House or Representatives, March 2, 1813.

The minority of the committee to whom was referred the petitions of John C. Godfrey and others, on the subject of slavery, entertaining different views from the majority of said committee, on the subjects which were before them, felt bound to dissent from the pricciples advanced in the majority report, deceming them erroneous imprinciple, and; it carried into practice, would leave the States, not very individual inhabitant of the several States, to the complete control and caprice of the general government has no constitutional right to use the judicial powers of the several States to regulate learning and the principles which, if carried out, would violate the right of every sovereign State, and every freeman.

The sages and patriots of the revolution declared, that man is born free, 'As a self-evident fact,' in the first article of our Constitution, section 1st, declares, 'all men are born equally free and independent, and have natural, inherent and inalienable rights, among which are those or enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursaing and obtaining safety and happiness.' Believing that each State for itself holds supreme, indisputable and uncontrolled jurisdiction over the subject of slavery within its own limits, this entire power never having been delegated to very the slave States, neither has it any power to involve the free States in slavery; your committee or of epinion that the petitioners should have leave to bring in a bill, which is herewith submitted.

CHARLES MORSE, GIDEON PREKINN

CHARLES MORSE, GIDEON PERKINS, HENRY B. HART.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

Right of Search.

The question of the 'right of visitation,' for the detection and punishment of man-stealing pirates, is now so fully before the United States and Europe, that it will, without doubt, be settled some way or other, at no distant day. Such is the feeling which is excited and increasing respecting it, both between different countries and between different parties and principles, in the same country, and such is the constant and irritating action of the eruse which has led to the controversy, that I cannot doubt that it jeopardes, at this moment, and will, until its final eettlenent, jeopard more and more the peace of the United States and of the world. Under such circumstances, I cannot render a better service to the people, (who must ultimately decide the question of right and wrong, peace or ward, than to present the whole case, as briefly as the nature of it will admit.

In antiquity and in the dark ages, all the persons and property of the nations at war, on land and water, were liable to be captured, and to become the property of-she victorious party. Hence the inhabitants of entire cities, if not massacred, (as they might lawfully be), were carried off in common with their goods and chattels, and sold as chattels, or retained as such by the captors. All merchants and mariners captured at sea suffered a like fate. But this was not all. The most ancient princy consisted not so much in robbing vessels at sea, (for vayages then were short and along the shore), as in making descents upon the land, and stealing men, women, children, locks, herds, and every thing transportable and valuable. This was farried on in time of peace as well as war, on private as well as on not tional account. Such exploits often led to war. Thus the long and fatal war, the private as well as on making descents upon the land, and stealing men, women, children, locks, herds, and every thing transportable and valuable. This was farried on in time of peace as well as war, on private

sods. Neutrals, trading with a beligerant, we greed to use our best undersorted to the content of the coffers and prisons of the other helps and to the made manifest to them. This part of the subject, then, necessarily resolves help into the next, and last in order for our consideration. To propose such amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as shall activer separate the people of Maine from all connection with always. The people of Maine from all connection with always. The people of Maine from all connection with always. What amendments? Such as shall authorize the constitution of the United States, as shall authorize. What amendments? Such as shall authorize the constitution of the United States, as shall authorize the configurant parties. Thus powerful being the constitution of the United States, as shall authorize the constitution of the United States, as shall authorize the configurant parties. Thus arose the constitution of the United States, as shall authorize the configurant parties. Thus arose the weight even of a small State thrown into the scale compress to abolish always in the District of Columbia bia? No. The petitioner's contend that they have the constitution of the United States, as shall authorize the configurant parties. Thus arose the weight of the security of neutral commerce with the configurant parties. Thus arose the weight of the security of neutral commerce with the constitution of the security of the secu

With this security of neutral connecte commence the modern right of search. It is therefore a finit of civilization. Without it, the belligerant would have captured indiscriminately, in order to reach his enemies and their effects; and sould probably have continued to do so to this day. The abuse of a privileged or neutral flag, both by surpain and by carrying contaband goods, made it oncessary to have other proof, besides a flag, of the upstand of the potential by of the vessel and eargo. This proof could only be had by bringing them to, going on sparil, occurring the eneming of the eneming the enemination that the enemination that the enemination that the enemination that the enemination tha

Gen. Jackson was once a slave-trader himself; and Mr. Forsyth, in the year in which the above answer was given, expressed his approbation of the African tslave trade. The answer reminds me of the shouts of the cansille in Spain, when Ferdianal the Sevienth was relieved by the Duke d'Angouleme, and the Spains Constitution put down. They shouted, I was a keep by the policy of the Cansille in Spain with strange bed-fellows, and Thomas H. Benton! Upon reflection—not very strange, either—a demogoue is at heart either a despot or a courtier. He may be both.

The slave-traders, in proportion as they were driven by the successive and amended treaties beforementioned, from the use of one flag, resorted to that of another. Thus, in succession, the flags of France, Spain, and Portugal, 'covered,' to use the language of Sir Fowell Buxton, 'the villains of all nations.' From the bad faith of some powers, and the consequent laxity of their laws, and corruption of their magistrates, years were away without the treaties being carried into full effect. But within a few years, Great Britain has assumed an energy of tono, and the laws of the sape tastes a stingency, and their magistrates an activity, which has driven all the racacility of the sea to take refuge under the 'star-spangled banner.' And the question for the free States to settle, and that at a day not distant, will be, whether they will go to war to gratify men (longing for a great fire, in order that they may steal Texas,) for the catesishe purpose of continuing to that banner the enjoyment of this honor.—n. L. C.

Our brother N. P. Rogers expresses his views of the editor of this Journal, (Rev. Henry Wood,) in the fol-

Gui proiner A. F. Rogers expresses his views of the editor of this Journal, (Rev. Henry Wood,) in the following words:

He has an instinctive horror of free principles. He cunningly attempts to forestall anti-slavery by assuming to be an abolitionist. I wish I had room to publish the disabolical slaveholding article he has been decking his Journal with. It is a scheme, devised, executed and published by a hyena in humanform, by the name of John McDonogh of Louisiana. He published his scheme in the 'Spritt of Missionas,' an Episcopal print. It was copied from that into the New-York Observer—a grand orthodox sheet, dedicated to slavery, as the Journal is a lesser one—only medified to suit its latitude. The Observer hopes' this scheme may be favorable on the minds of others. The Journal calls it a 'novel and efficacious' mode of omnteripation. Just as I should think he would speak of it. It is enough to make a tigress howl, after she had lost her cubs—it is so internally inhuman. The Journal publishes some more of it last week, and calls it 'M'Donogh's novel plan of canancipation,' and says his readers have read in with great interest. No doubt they have—the

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer. WHOLE NO. 642.

MAIRE. A. Soule, Bath.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. - M. P. Rogers, Cencerd; - William Wilbut, Dower; - Leonard Chase, Miljord.

Vencore. - John Bemont, Foodstock; - Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferriaburg.

Massachuserts. - Mosse Emery, WastNewbury; - C. Whipple, Ausburyport; - Luther Boutell, Groton; W. S. Wilder, Fichlurg; - J. T. Everett, Princeton; W. S. Wilder, Fichlurg; - J. T. Everett, Princeton; J. Church, Springfield: - John Lvy, Lovel!; - Josaich V. Manson!!, Dorchester and vicently; - Litchard C. French, Fall Ever; I some Abstin, Nastucket; - Elias Kichards, Hymnodh; - B. P. Rice, Worcester; - Wm. C. St. une, Waterboom. - A. Bedräck, Centralle; - Israel Perkins, Lypn; - B. Freeman, Brewster; Joseph Brown, Malore; - John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Narthmyton; S. Havan Ward, Jahburnham.

Rioder, Jahrenick.

[37] For a continuation of this list, see the last page learned and the second of the se

[337 For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

AGENTS.

would sell me, colorless as I am. Such an estimation of humanity as his, would sell all his race. He congratulates poor friend Bartlett on his 'returning wisdom.' I exhort friend Bartlett to look out for his new company. The Reverend Editor, who compliments him, would sell him for half' thirty pieces of silver.' And if his prechasor should make him work, a whole generation, early and late, for his ranson, as this Louisiana dragou faduced his slaves to do, in the field and the brick-yard long before day, and late after miningh, singtuy, as the wretch says they did, and should be send the Reverend Congregational Journal an account of his dealings with his slave, he would say it was a mode of emancipation both 'novel and efficacions.'

I will soon give the readers of the Herald the whole of this hideous scheme. If he alaves were not colored people, this expesition of Mc Dangelts amonth upon this constinent, if he could be hinted out. And if Henry Wood should publish it, in such a month upon this constinent, if he could be hinted out. And if Henry Wood should publish it, in such case, the very clergy would stand agins at a him. But the slaves are colored, and the colored man has lew to sympathise with him. A hideous prejudice every where prevails, and consigns him to ablivion in Africa, unless the pit of slavery shall continue to engulph him here. His case is truly a desolate and hopeless one.

engulph him here. His case is truly a desolate and hopeless one. I meant to notice his Journal a little further—but there is no end to the need of it, and I give it up. He has got a pro-slavery blockhead at Washington, corresponding against the abolitionists. His paper is a vile sheet. I regard it as the worst in the State—altogether—the slyeat, the most unprincipled and priestly—and I think it belongs to about the worst denomination among us. They are the most invectorately wedded to slavery of any of them, bad as some of the rest are.

From the Freeman's (Dublin) Journal,

we find the following letter from the Hon. and arred member for Cork, in the Pilot of last ight:—

night:—

Markiton Square, March 23d, 1843.

My Dear Barrelt—I saw, with great surprise, in the last Pilot, a paragraph which you certainly took from some other payer, headed 'OCONNELL AND DICKENS,' and purporting to be a quotation from an alleged letter of mine to the editor of a Maryland newspaper, published at Baltimore, and called 'The Höbernian Advesacle.' The thing is, from beginning to end,'a gross lie. I never wrote a letter to that newspaper; nor am I in the habit of corresponding with editors of American papers.

I have seen, indeed, with great contempt, but without much surprise, in several American newspapers, letters deliberately published under my signature, given to the American public as genuine documents—all, of course, boing forgeries, but published by the editors as if porfectly genuine.

This is a species of outrageous reseality which has been seldom attempted in this country, and seems reserved for the vileness of a great portion of it which seems to exceed in every species of infamy even the basest of the base, the London Times.

I am surprised that you did not take notice that about the press, which I think you cought to know would preclude me from havine any communication

a surprised that you did not take notice that habout the press, which I think you ought to know would preclude me from having any communication with it 'Hiberniam Advocate'!!'—oh, miserable wretch!—you are, indeed, fit to circulate fictitious documents, for even your very name must be a for-

wreten:—You are, more, and consequence.

Perhaps it is right that I should add, that few people admire more the writings of Dickens, or read them with a desper interest, than I do I am greatly pleased with his 'American Notes.' They give me, think, a clearer idea of everyday life in America than I ever entertained before. And his chapter, containing the advertisements respecting negres slavery, is more calculated to augment my fixed detectation of slavery than the most brilliant declamation or the most splendid eloquence. The chapter shows out the hideous features of the system far better than any dissertation on its evils could possibly produce them—odious and disgusting to the public eye.

But I cannot help deploring one paragraph in the work. It is one full of the ignorant and insolent spirit of infidelity, respecting the rigid order of Benedictine Monks. I say, of infidelity—because surely no Christ-marderer with the ascetic servant of the cross of Christ.

Believe me to be always, yours most faithfully,

ross of Christ.

Believe me to be always, yours most faithfully,

DANIEL O'CONNELL. Richard Burrett, Esq., Pilot Office.

We find in the Norfolk Herald of the 14th inst-the letter from Governor Morton to the Governor of Virginia, in reply to the demand of the latter for the delivery of George Latimer. The import of the let-ter has been heretofore stated in some of the papers, but the document itself has not, we believe, been be-fore published.

but the document itself has not, we believe, been before published.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, BOSTON, MARCH 10, 1843.

To His Excellency, James M'Dowell,
Governor of the State of Virginia:

SIR:—Your communication of the 17th ultimo has received that consideration, which the highest respect for your ancient Commonwealth and its chief magistrate should inspire.

I regard it as a sacred duty to fulfil towards other States amply every obligation which the Constitution and the laws of the United States impose upon the executive authority of Massachusetts. In the present instance, you ask of me a revision and reversal of a decision of my predecessor. I derive my only knowledge of the facts in the case from the documents which he left on the files of the executive department, and on which he passed his judgment. My, predecessor was possessed of all the powers which have devolved on me; and in the exercise of those powers, made a full disposition of the question before him. On my coming into office, it was rejudicate; and I am not willing to assume the previously of a court of errors.

To reverse an executive decision of this class would be wholly without precedent in this Commonwealth, and would in the present case be the less; justifiable, as I am informed and verily believe that

wealth, and would in the present case be the less justifiable, as I am informed and verily believe that no such person as the one whose surrender you require of me, has been within the limits of this jurisdiction at any time since my receipt of your communication.

ication.

I am, with high coffsideration and respect,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
MARCUS MORTON.

Who of us is safe?—Mr. E. P. Lee, of Mayaville, piblishes a handbill, dated January 28, in which he offers \$700 reward for seven of his alarva, who all random of a one. Among them was a WHITE WOMAN, whom he this describes: Fanny, the mother of the four children, is about 35 years of age, white armost safe words, is about 35 years of age, white armost safe words, a freeless, and the same of the four children, is about 35 years of age, white armost safe is reward of \$250 to any one who will eath a Methodist preacher, named lived Sanuthers, of about 22 years of age. Catch the minister for the call of the Lord must yield to that of Ruth Edigley's.

It is possible these slaves may ome into Maine. Let the twenty-three Ex-Senatoren masters, against prohibiting the use of our just to claimants of fugitary clayes, leep a sharp love it; for if they should suffer them to escape, without at least one tight race for their recovery, it would certainly 'offend their southern brutheri. —Norriegetock People's Press.

the scruples of the Friends and non-resistants, we hold the defence of sacred rights to be a sacred duty; and as we doubt not there are lundreds of our colored people who, with the true spirit. American citizens, respond with their whole souls to the cry of Patrick Henry, 'Give me liberty or give me death? We commend to their attention the following passage from that eminent jurist, Chancellor Kent, which hey may rost satisfied is law not to be overturned, even by the dicta of Justice Baldwin and his associates. 'The municipal law of our own, as well as of every other country, has left with individuals the exercise of the natural right of self-defence, in all these cases where the law is either too feeble or too slow to stay the hand of violence. Hemicide is justifiable in every case in which it is rendered necessary, in self-defence, orgainst the person too comes to commit a known felony with force against the person or property of those who stand in near domestic relations. The MOSTLY DEFENCE IN THESE CASES IS FOUNDED ON THE LAW OF NATURE, HND IS NOT, AND CANNOT BE SUPERSEDED BY THE LAW OF SOCIETY.

P. B., We learn with the deepest satisfaction, that it is Gibbon 143.

* ix. Gibbon 143.
† The author of a crime is more guilty than the im-ediate perpetrator.

† Coleridge.

readiness to indemnify the owners for any loss or damage which may have been occasioned by the visit. What is there in this that ought to be offensive to our national pride? On the other hand, a marked distinction, is shown in favor of American reasels, compared with those of most other nations. We allow that, the right of visitation is liable to abuse; and therefore it might not be expedient to concede it in terms, except perhaps within, certain latitudes and longitudes. But we are sure if it is excercised with that caution and gentlemsuly bearing which ought to characterise it, and only in suspicious cases, there is good sense enough in the American people not to be offended, if once in a while ap American vessel should be visited under an appechasion that she was a slever belonging to some other national craiser, to take her into custody and send her home for adjudication. But the right to do this, even, (as we understand the matter), England does not claim.

A letter from Havans states that the loss of property in consequence of the recent insurrection of agrees near Cardenas, is estimated at \$300,000. Five estates were laid waste by fire.

Guadalswpe.—It is said that the number of the victims by the late earthquake exceeded 4000 killed, and 16,000 wounded.

PETTE ORO', Madison County, Nate of N. York, U. S., July 2, 1842.

To the Right Honorable DANIEL O'CONNELL, M. P.

Lord Mayor of Dublin:

Honorden And Dear Sir—As in the case of thoseands of others, who have long admired and loved you, not only my person, but my character, and probably my name even, are unknown to you. This fact lays me under great disadvantage in addressing you; and makes it presumtuous, perhaps, to hope for your attention to what I shall say. Never ertheless, I must speak to you, although it be at the risk of being unheeded. Joseph Stungs, of Birmingham, spent a couple of days in my family, a year ago. He could inform you, that I would not make intentional misrepresentations: and your countryman, Dr. Madden, whom I had the great pleasure of meeting in the city of New-York a few years since, has, perhaps, some favorable recollections of me.

Happily, the anti-slavery cause stands in the strength of God. Did it stand in the strength of God. Did it stand in the strength of God. Did it stand in the strength of God. Tid it stand in the strength of its standard-bearer, Dasti. O'Consett. would send discourage-ment through all the ranks of its friends. Such a wound it has received. It will not die o'it—for God is its life. It is, nevertheless, 'greatly harmed by it. The hand that inflicted this wound, is the hand to cure it: and in the name of truth and humanity, I entreat that you promptly repair the injury you have done.

With all your precious and glorious qualities of head and heart, you are but a man, and that you are but a man, justified the fear, which many o'us folk, that you would consent to receive aid to the cause of 'Repeal', oven though it were to come at the expense of the cause of the slave. We, did not—we could not—doubt your strong love of the latter cause. But we know how mighty is the appeal of the former cause to all he patriotic and personal increats of your heart, and we knew that you must be more than a man, if such an appeal did not somewhat endanger your fidelity to the slave. From nothing, that we have seen, are we warranted in saying, that

the Sabbath and the clergy. I am not particularly acquainted with them; but I presume that they do not essentially differ from those of the Quakers, on those subjects. But, whatever they are, he does not obtrude them upon anti-slavery meetings; nor does he, from any evidence which I have seen, regard that any discrete sessential to the character of an abolitionist. Whatever else Mr. Gaantsox may or may not be, he is certainly a true-hearted abolitionist, and, in my judgment, a decided Christian. I know not how any can deny that he is a man of greet when a sin and stare and freeze your bodies, but we will strive to save your souls? Do you wonder such a body-mardening religion is scened by the people?

(F) I saw, a few days since, an account of the doings of a Society recently formed in Ohio, called the Universal Reform Society, in some paper published in New-York or Ohio, I think. The constitution of the continuity of the program of the Society will be some proper seed.

I see that your Albany correspondent, Mr. Brosman, seeks to prejudice your mind, against American abolitionists, by a reference to the Address to the Slaves, which was adopted last January, by a N. Y. State A. S. Convention—The pro-slavery men of our country—the pro-slavery men of our country—the pro-slavery political and religion with the seed of the same for him. Yours, exceeding a geging that part of it which were a supplied to the same for him. Yours, the pro-slavery men of our country—the pro-slavery political and religion with the same is the Address, especially aggingst that part of it which were a supplied to the same for him. Yours, the pro-slavery political and religion specially aggingst that part of it which were a supplied to the same for him.

GERRIT SMITH.

Manchester, March 26, 1843. Dear Garrison:

Norfolk County A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society was held at Dedham, in the town hail, on Thrasday, April 20th. A large number of abolitionists were in attendance, from all parts of the county, nowithstanding the unfavorable aspect of the weather. The Coving resolutions, after

nam, Lawson D. Gray of Walpole.

The Hutchinson Family joined the neesign the afternoon, and added greatly to its intents their delightful melodies. In the rening, the live Hall was crowded, and addressed with note they Messra. Douglass, Thompson, and Rende by Messra. Douglass, Thompson, and rendered the was, on the whole, the most successful seeting received the second of the course. JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

Diabolical Outrage.

PROVIDENCE, April 18, 1843. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

t suit yourself.

am the Pastor of the African Methodist EgenChurch for the cities of Providence and Beanave charge of the Bethel Church in West Cestrself, Bostion, but make the city of Providence uncitypal place of residence.

In the 27th of March, I left this place for Philobia. I arrived in the city of New York West.

because I believe it to be wrong. The serial the Lord must not strive. I did not enter us against the conductor or company for the injurie sustained, for this plain reason and many other-believe there is a just God, who is and will be avenge of all those that do wrong. 'Vengener mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.' I believe he hath appointed a day, in which he would not righteousness by the man Christ Jensworld in righteousness the service of the serv

Led whereas a consistency of the consistency of the

IABEZ P. CAMPELLA

IT Who can read the foregoing letter, withoutfeling a trill of indignation running through his wish
or without admiring the Christ-like manner in what
the sufferer behaved to his brutal assailants? Burst
outrages may be expected, so long as the large pit
is tolerated in houses dedicated to the worship of Almighty God—Ed. Lib.

Handwarm white manhy is now quartied at St.

Handsome white marble is now qual Genevieve, Missouri.

MORNING, APRIL 28,11843.

Revolution in Hayti.

on in Hayti, by which Boyer is deshed, appears to be complete. It is
the people over usurpation and misated with scarcely the shedding of a
the most decision and each of the

The city has been illuminated for

ACT OF FORFEITURE

deres of the Legislature: (7) by deprivations of the legislature: (8) by deprivations of their lawful tribunals, and subject to a the abbitrary decisions of civil or military accepted of creatures of his own:

— the legislature of the own:

— the legislature of the own:

— the legislature of the legislature of the own:

— the legislature of the legislature of the own in the legislature of t

when he had no right to remove.

It strate, by all these things, planned with evil he has overiorned all principle, violated all thought and the surprise of the property of the press, violated the rules of the property of the press, violated the rules of the press, property of the press, violated the rules of the property of the press, violated the rules of the property of the press, produced the rules of the property of the press, produced the rules of the property of the press, produced the rules of the property of the press, produced the rules of the produced the rules of the property of the press, produced the rules of the property of the press, produced the rules of the press, the press, produced to the rules of the press, the press,

ART. V. Meanwhile, the citizens in actual performance of civil or military duty, shall continue to
exercise their functions under the authority of the

of the regeneration.

C. HERARD, Senior,

Executor-in-chief
HERARD DUMESLE, Commander-in-chief
of the Staff of the popular Army.
The editor of the Jamaica Morning Journal (a

colored gentleman) alludes to this revolution in the

Of the course of the synaics aroning Journal (a colored gentleman) alludes to this revolution in the following spirited and appropriate manner:

'The French revolution of 1830, the wisest on the records of history, was productive of millions of victims to France. The revolution of Hayti of the 14th March, 1843, which commenced on the 28th January, was accomplished, with nothing to regret but the death of sixty unfortunate men, at once fanatic and blind to the progress and the prospects of the country. There is nothing more brilliant in the world: these are facts which are worth more, which proclaim more than empty phrases. For our parts, who had always the content of the country of the reserve that the state of the country of the reserve that the state of the country of the reserve that the state of the country of the reserve that the state of the country of the reserve that the state of the country of the reserve that the state of the country of the reserve that the state of the country of the reserve that the state of the country of the reserve that the state of the country of the reserve that the state of the country of the reserve that the state of the country of the reserve that the state of the country of the reserve that the state of the country of the reserve that the state of the country of the state of the country of the state of the country of the state of the state of the country of the state of the country of the state of th

An extract from a speech, lately delivered at a repeal meeting in Dublin, by Mr. O'Connell, complimentary to Robert Tyler, son of the President, we
have placed in the preceding page. The language is
somewhat tane, but this is redeemed by the hearty
tone which breathes through the letter on our first page, from this distinguished man, in regard to Dickens's Notes on America.

WITHDRAWAL OF NAMES. Henry C. Wright, Elizabeth Pease of Darlington, and Richard D. Webb of Dublin, have each written to us to have their names crased from the honorary list of officers of the 'Society for Universal Inquiry and Reform,' which was organized in Ohio some-time since; they not approving of the views entertained by that Society, either respecting 'the property question,' or the destrice of the society, either respecting 'the property question,' or the destrice of the society, and the society of the views entertained by that Society, either respecting 'the property question,' or the destrice of the society of the society of the views entertained by that Society of the society of the views entertained by that Society of the views of the vi respecting 'the property question,' or the destrice of 'circumstances.' George S. Burleigh of Plainfield, Ct. has made a similar request through the medium of the Herald of Freedum. the Herald of Freedom.

The proceedings of the Plymouth County and R. I. Anti-Slavery Societies are on file for our next

The letter of our distinguished English coadju-tor suggests a new mode of anti-slavery sgitation.

Spirits-Culture.

We have received a noisily printed pamphlet of 40 pages, entitled 'The Law and Method in Spirit Colure; an interpretation of A. Bronson Alenti's idea
and Practice at the Masonic Temple, Boston; by Arr. II. Joseph Balthazar Inginac, General of Division and Secretary General; Alexis Beaubrun Ardunin, ex-Senator; Charles Celigny Ardonin, Administrator of the Arrondissment Des Cayes; Jean, Jacques St. Victor Poll, General of Birgade and Commandant of the Arrondissment of Port-au-Prince; Jerome Maximilien Borgella, General of Division, Commandant of the Arrondissment of Port-au-Prince; Jerome Maximilien Borgella, General of Division, Commandant of the Arrondissment des Cayes, and for the time being of the South; Jean Baptiste Riche, General of Birgade; Lowis Mesmin Seguy Villevilleix, Senator; are accused as accomplices of President Boyer, and traitors to the country.

Arr. III. All the individuals comprised in the first and second Articles shall be delivered up to a after be determined.

Mr. Lane concludes his pamphlet as follows:

We cannot avoid the conclusion, that Boston with held her patronage from Mr. Alcoit by reason of he failure to inquire into the merits of the case, and no because she had duly and fully investigated and calm by judged. None but a willing eye can appreciate. A love-insight in the observer is needful in order to an derstand the labors and motives of a love-inspire man. Shakepear is to be judged by the Shakepear standard, not by Homer's works. Milton must be studied in the Miltonic idea. This seather law applies to the criticism of actual works. Let spirit-cut into the studies of the Miltonic idea. This seather law applies to the criticism of actual works. Let spirit-cut into the studies of the Miltonic idea. This seather law applies to the criticism of actual works. Let spirit-cut into the studies of the Miltonic idea. This seather law applies to the criticism of actual works. Let spirit-cut into the seather law applies to the criticism of actual works. Let spirit-cut into the Miltonic idea. This seather law applies to the criticism of actual works. Let spirit-cut into the Miltonic idea. This seather law applies to the criticism of actual works. Let spirit-cut into the Miltonic idea. This seather law applies to the criticism of actual works. Let spirit-cut into the Miltonic idea. This seather law applies to the criticism of actual works. Let spirit-cut into the Miltonic idea. This seather law applies to the criticism of actual works. Let spirit-cut into the miltonic into the

The Reverend Politican of the Emancipator style the Liberator 'the grand organ of No-Governmen This is terribly cutting !

He says that 'Mr. Garrison's anxiety for the succe

ount of any excellent acts that they have done. We go distinctively for a dissolution of the compact; and this view we have presented almost times without

on the abolitionist, who, professing to sta-l boldly on the old anti-slavery platfor

Adelphic Union Entertainment.

The Adelphic Union Library Association will cele

The number of tickets is limited to 100, which may be obtained, for 75 cents each, at 25 Cornbill, 11 Franklin Avenue, 2, Belknap-st. and 5, Sun-Court

Poor Eve-sight. Reader, if you have ever had a violent inflammation of the eyes, from crysipelas, you remember that, at that time, you found both reading and writing to be a torture. Such has been our condition for the last ten days. We hope soon to have a clear vision, as the loss of eye-sight at once throws an editor hors du combat.

MY. DARK FRIEND:
For more than three months, I have subjected myself to very heavy expenses by taking a private conveyance over the Salem and Boston road, rather than
be driven into the designation or Jim Crow cars; and

the purpose of a caution to the friends of good order and equal rights, who have occasion to travel on this route, and as an incentive to the committee appointed by the Convention in Andorer and Haver-hill to get up the mammoth petition to the next Leg-islature, to have a meeting immediately, in some cen-tral town in this county, and to take such measures as shall concentrate public opinion on this matter, and thereby settle the question whether a few miserable creatures in Salem and vicinity, shall, with brazen-faced impunity, outrage and injure another portion of Massachusetts citizens.

The Directors east of Salem having exonerated pointed by the Convention in Andover and Have

and outrage.

I have scribbled on my legs, and in much haste, hoping it may reach in time for insertion in you next paper. You will therefore please excuse imper-

And believe me to remain ever much obliged
And faithfully yours,
C. LENOX REMOND.
W. LLOYD GARRISON.

48, SLOANE SQUARE, CHELSEA, March 3rd, 1843.

The anti-slavery cause in this country is by no means in the plight its friends could wish to see it. The present Government look on it as a question in the right hand or the left, for opposition, or with a view to resistance, but passively obedient where in aurmountable difficulties are opposed, to stay their march and bide their time, and when it comes, to be ready for the Exodus, and remindful of the conduction of the leader who led God's people out of bondage.

Yours, ever faithfully, the leader who led Goo a peop.
Yours, ever faithfully,
R. D. MADDEN.

Property Convention.

Boston, April 24, 1843. DEAR GARRISON :

Dean Garrison:

Time will not allow me to give the readers of the Liberator a detailed account of the 'Property Convention', recently held in Worcester. The weather was stormy, and the rarvelling exceedingly had. The meetings continued for four days and evenings, and the interest continued to increase, as well as numbers, up to the last session. Many individuals, who were at first either indifferent or hostile to a re-organization of society on a community of interests, became exceedingly interested before the meetings were brought to a close. The right of individual property must soon command the attention of the enlightened and the benevolent; however much reformers may strive to give it the gd-by. Every movement through.

needings, it is to be hoped that those abolitionists, and all others friendly to a reform which will in its ope-ration benefit all classes, will make their arrange nents before they leave home to attend these me

FARWELL SERMON. The interest of the colores Rev John T. Raymond, Jate pastor of the colores Baptist church in this city, has been printed in pam phlet form, and is now for sale at Mrs. Raymond's house in Belknap-street, and at J. T. Hilton's shop, Brat tle-street. It is an excellent performance, marked by

spirited Anti-Slavery Convention in Lowell informs us, that the resolutions which wers presented by us on that occasion, and excited so earnest and protracted a

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Linka, February 10th, 1843.

Since the battle of Aqua Santa, the victorious party lave continued in power, and General Vidal still retains the reins of government. A revolution broke out in Huaras in December, headed by the Prefect, (Col. Hercelles,) who succeeded in assembling 1190 soldiers, with whom he met the government forces, about equal in number, on the 13th ult., in which encounter nothing decisive, was obtained by either party; but in the night of the same day, Hercelles was surprised in his camp and totally routed; he was surprised in his camp and totally routed; he was surprised in the country. The second in command (Col. Cespedes, a very promising young man,) escaped from the battle, arrived at Huaras, and took refuge in the house of an English merchant; from whence he was drawn out by a mob, and assessinated in the streets. Don Pedro Castaneda, who acted as Prefect under Hercelles, was also taken and ahot at Huaras.

its infliction:
Judgment was then given that the prisoner be branded with the letter 'M' is the brawn of the thumb of the left hand, and be implicated for its months,—the hot brand to remain on the hand till the prisoner should have repeated three times, 'God save the State.' The branding then took place forthwith at the bar, in the presence of the Court; and the prisoner was conducted to prisoner.

Robert Southey, the poet laureate of England, die-on the 21st of March. He left a property of abou \$50,000.

Capt. Elliott Ward, of the brig Atlantic, a nailve of Connecticat, while on his way to New-York from Baltimore, on Wednesday, was suddenly taken ill near Havre de Grace, and died almost immediately.

Accident.—As the Nashua train of cars was coming into Lowell on Monday evening, the train passed over the person of an Irish woman, crushing both her legs in a shocking manner, so much so as to render immediate amputation necessary. She was alive when the cars left yesterday morning, and will probably survive.

NOTICES.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-

meeting will convene in the city of TUESDAY, the 9th day of May no ANNIVERSARY will be held in to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. business meetings of the Society wit 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, in

ples.

It is right to hope for, and reasonable to expect, the
moral renovation of the world by the power of truth
alone. No moral achievement lass were been effected
without it. By this mighty weapon, then, let the
minions of Satan be driven back from their usurped
dominion of the Son of God. Onward to the conflict, remembering that it is a conflict between the
eternal, immutable prisciples of truth, and the power

the meeting, among was a with the musical talent of friend Rogers 'New-Hampshire Rainers,' the Hutchinsons.

In conclusion, the committee would say that the impossibility of obtaining a place for the meeting at any other place, is the reason for appointing it thus early in the week. But there will be presching or lectures by some of our friends present at the Saloon, on Sunday, at the usual hours, and evening.

Friends from abroad can be accommodated, who may choose to stop over night, at H. L. Bumstead or D. N. Brown, Bloomfield; Butler N. Strong, Wethersfield; Josiah Case or —— Olcutt, Manchester, Friends who may come to the city, will call on E. B. Cunningham, No. 1, Central Row.

LUTHER BARTLETT,

Chairman of Ex. Com.

Hartford, April 11, 1843.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

vited to attend.

The question of property, governments, the church, the clergy, a re-organization of society, and co-operative associations, may be properly brought before the Society, Course Co. Sec. A. BROOKE, Pres.

J. A. COLLINS, Cor. Sec.

TIONS.

It is proposed to publish Adams' 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. Subscriptions received at the Anti-Shvery Depository, 25 Cornhill. Price for the Journal, 2 cents per copy, or \$1,50 per hundred. For Adams's Report, 2 cent per copy, or 75 cents per hundred.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of the New-England Freedom Asso-ciation would gratefully acknowledge the sum of four dollars, received from friends in Southboro', Mass. by Moses Sawin. Boston, April 27th, 1843.

MARRIED-In Pawtucket, on Sunday last, by kev. S. S. Bradford, Mr. Wm. T. Adams, of Taunton, o Miss Amanda M. Davis, of Rehoboth.

Accompanying this notice was a nice slice of the wedding cake; for which the happy couple will please accept our thanks.

MR. GARRISON'S POEMS.

M.R. GARRISON'S PUEMS,

THE undersigned has in preas, and will publish early in the next week, a volume entitled, 'SONNETS AND OTHER POEMS, by WILLIAM LOOP
GARRISON'. The work will be a lomo. volume, of
96 pages, and will be elegantly printed on fine paper.

It will be sold as follows:

Done up in paper covers,
So cents.
Bound in cloth,
17 A discount of twenty per cent. from the foregoing prices will be made to booksellers, whose orders are accompassed by the cash.

e accompanied by the cash.

Address OLIVER JOHNSON, 25 Cornbill. R. B. BAYNES. SURGEON DENTIST.

OFFICE No. 3, AMORY HALL, (Corner of Washington and West-streets.)

LONG experience in the practice of Dental Surgery has qualified him to judge of the diseases of

Lary has qualified him to judge of the diseases of the Teeth in all their various stages, and the best mode of treatment.

Artificial Teeth supplied of the purest materials and inserted on the most approved principle, without ligatures or wires, so as to aid materially in speech and massication without subjecting the patient to the after consequences which so sequently eases where they have been set without care or attention to the structure of the maxillary bone.

Specimens of work to be seen at the office. Particular attantion paid to the management of the growth of children's teeth. Treatment for the Tic-doloureux diseased Antrum, &c. Favry operation warranted to give perfect satisfication to those who may favor him with a call.

diseased Antrum, &c., Every operation warranted to give perfect suiffaction to those who men favor him with a call.

Persons visiting the city in want of Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, can have them accurately filled in four of five hours notice.

April 22.

tf.

WM. HENRY BRISBANE, M. D.

HAVING commenced the practice of Medicine in
this city, respectfully solicits the face of his
friends and fellow-citisens who may represent a fellow-citisens who may be a fellow-citisens who ma

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.

To let, one half of a brick house at the South
part of the city, containing a kitchen, parlor, and
four chambers. Possession given immediately. Inquire at 25 Corahill, for terms, &c. April 28.

ed at St.

hout feel-his veins, in which But such egro pew ip of Al-

18, 1843.

injuries I injuries injuries injuries I esus. I expect d himself s. Will I am sure committee inds, trusten shall be

To the of the order

ALKO LLIS

VO.

F

For the Liberator. THE MODERN HEIR OF LINN.

My non, may God be with you, for I must now depart then hear my dying counsels, and bind them to you

These large and fair por

free, I give you, and you only—for you are all to ma My son, this world descriful, is ready to ensuare Of all her false allurements, I warn you to beware But, ah! these words are useless—I read it, in you

Long days are doomed to riot, long nights to re-

Then hear me, and remember, when you hav

my gold,
when all your means are squandered, when all you
lands are sold,
When all the friends desert you that revelled on you

When you your guilty folly most bitterly deple

* Remember then this packet, I now to you confide, And bear it to the hermit, on yonder mountain's sid To him, and his assistance, your wrecked affairs cor He long has been your father's, go make him too you friend.

What may be done to help you, the hermit best ca

God be with you in trouble-my dearest son, fare

well!'
Thus when the sire had spoken, he yielded up his

breath,
And Aldervale's late owner lay cold and stiff in death A lengthened line of mourners the funeral pomp dis

by, His heart was swelled with triumph, though tea were in his eye: Ere many days were over, the young man's tea

dried; Ere many weeks were counted, the sables laid aside Flowed high the sparkling goblet, the dice-box shool

amain, And Aldervale's rich owner was all himself again. In long and late carousals, he drank the brightest wine Of Burgundy's rich vineyards, and of the island vine: The acres went by hundreds, yet with the spend-thrift heir, Who paid or lent the money, was neither though

nor care. No fair and wealthy lady could his attention

From Graspall's brazen daughter, the maiden of the inn The landlord took the money, the damsel filled the cup—
The broad domains of Wellborn were quickly swal

lowed up. With gathered force, descending, how swiftly

the ball ! the ball!

Down to the pit of ruin, how rapid is the fall!

The gallant and the gentle on Wellborn coast

Consented he with ruffians, the vilest of the vile.

He who had lately revelled on wine of purest strain And culled the richest vintage of Xeres and Chan pagne, .
Now drank the vile potations the country still

plied— . The naked hook he swallowed, with nought the poi

Four years were past in revel, and all his wealth

spent, Nor knew the wretched spendthrift to whom his

He wandered poor and ragged where he had ruled

The landlerd and his daughter both drove him from

As he in hunger wandered, exposed to rain and wind His father's dying counsel came suddenly to mind; He took the hermit's letter, and, rising from despair He sought-the distant mountain, to find a shelter there

A damsel stood beside it, and offered him to drint Her face was stained with freekles, her eyes v turned askew; She seemed, in form and features, most loathsome the view. He travelled to a fountain full flowing to the brink

The cup was purest crystal, yet still the foulest It seemed to the young spendthrift, that ever

quaffed; nswered to his question, 'My sire doth yo

I am his only daughter, the maiden of the well."

Young Wellborn, from her turning, walked toy the mountain cave ; The old man half way met him, and surely

ease;
At last spoke out the hermit, ' My terms with yo

You first must sign this promise, by which agree, ne year's end in service, to bind your

And then to wed my daughter, and live with death'Young Wellborn dropped his eyelids, and groaned and gasped for breath.

He thought such fate, however, was better thanget grave, ed away his freedom, and made himself a slave

The hermit gave him shelter, and garb of rustic w His bed was of the rye straw, his food the co

A long and weary twelve-month he labo Each day his food less bitter, less irkso

At last the hermit called him, and to the sur

said : Your labors now are ended, my favor you have won I'll do as was intended for your good father's son; Whatever was your father's, I now return to you—

With land, and hall, and fortune, begin thy life anew He gave him bond and mortgage, and many a titl

Said he, 'You're now young Wellborn, from all en cumbrance freed ;

But I have still a question, which, answer as you may Wilt marry with my daughter—say, Wellborn, ay o

In fairest light before them stood forth the bloomin

maid,

Not too exposed her beauty, nor flauntingly arrayed;

She cast her bright eye downward, with mild and
modest look,

While o'er her faultless forehead the water lily shook

Stood Wellborn fixed in wonder, in admiration new On graces thrice enchanting that opened on his view His stately form was shaken, his swelling heart bea

high, And all a lover's rapture was kindled in his eye.

'I'll be again a beggar,' the anxious lover said,
'Return again to labor, and earn my daily bread;
'Rake back your fruitful acres—take back the wealt
you gave—
Give me your peerless daughter, and I'll be still you
slave.

They travelled toward his man

feeble gait-Each were in rage enveloped, a suit of bridal state. They to the gawdy tavern in humble guise advanced

as seeking shelter, in They begged within the threshiold to rest the

"I know you not," said Graspall," "when lozels vile?"

Young Wellborn dropt his tatters,

you now?'
He stared at them astonished, and straight his visu

He knew the mountain hermit and maide

Of Aldervale, the owner, once more the silence broke spoke-

I'm lord of hill and valley, of forest and of plain

None here again shall ever, to quench their burning thirst,

Drink from her cup of madness the poison draugh

accursed;
You and your jilting daughter, hence! speed you selves away!
And leave the lands of Wellborn forever and a day!

CHRISTIAN REFORM.

For the Liberator

A Voluntary Political Government.

Farmington, N. Y. 1843.

Sin:

Many readers, probably, will think that so long a note as my last was not needful to prove the position claimed in it. But these friends may keep in mine the fact, that there is a larger portion of society, that does not yet see how easy is the transition from des potism to freadom, from monstrous to humane government. Almost a priori, it might be asserted that all the operations which are limited to the toweship might be committed at once to the voluntary principle; therefore, no very strong arguments are needed for its proof. If the neighborhood will not take care of itself, either on the ground of selfish regard, or on the superior principle of the common good, there must certainly be so great a defect of heart and head, that such individuals ought not longer to be trusted, with the management of their own affairs; and still tess should they be permitted to a participation of authority over other men.

But ascrepaces the collective body of towns, or that potism to freedom, from monstrous to humane govern

But as respects the collective body of towns, or tha association which forms the State, a different course of reasoning may be considered necessary. Not that this is so very certain; for it might be concluded that if each township provided for its separate wants, the wants of the whole would be provided for, and no further steps need be taken. And why this should not be done, and the whole costly and immoral machinery at once swept away by a godlike reliance on man, I know not. If gold may be bought too dearly, that is to say, at a greater output of gold than you af that is to say, at a greater outlay of gold than you af-terwards have in hand, so may State protection be purchased at a greater outlay of moral life and social

purchased at a greater outlay of moral life and social security than you have remaining after all the labor. In order that we may meet the question fairly, and see, step by step, what is the value, if any, which the present political machinery can boast, we should with fairness trace it throughout. In the first place, we have to choose a man as delegate to construct laws for us, to determine what actions shall be criminal, and what consequences shall result from them upon the actors; to regulate the cutting of canals, the construction of wharves, railroads, functic hospitals, armice, navies, and to regulate intercourse with neighboring nations. To the selection of such a man, what a number of doubtful or objectionable steps are taken! What canwasing what finessee, what intringue! What canwasing what finessee, what intringue! a number of doubful or objectionable steps are taken! What canvasing; what finesse, what intrigue! What a loss of money, time and temper! And then the antagonism of parties, that old, hollow, but still successful means of stepping into office! The mischief that all countries, adopting the representative system, have suffered by party, is scarcely exceeded by that of the feudal system which it supplanted. To name only one of the serious disadvantages of this system of giving up our own government, the perception now is almost universal, that the best neighbors seldom or never are chosen. The best men are not party or never are chosen. The best men are not part men, and never can be, and none but a man espousing or rather chained to one party or other, has an chance of appointment. The best men cannot b another reason also, that the law is e mass or majority of votors are faithfully rep ed. The representative is an exact reflex o wer which makes him. But the mass is no st, and it is impossible that, at any time, they the. The very integrity and presumed perfection of the representative system, therefore, preclude the admission of the best men to those offices which depend on the voice of the mass.

ent are chosen, as well as many of moral integrity but it is admitted every where in private, that w shall in vain seek progressive and wisely inspired souls in legislative halls. What remedy can be found souls in legislative halfs. What remedy can be found for this misfortune, consistent with the purity of the representative system, it is not easy to divine. Government by the best is an aristocracy. That is the fitteral meaning of this Greek term. But we do not desire an aristocracy, in either the common view of a set of hereditary legislators, or in the literal interpretation of the best and naves selected my. The social ple desire persons to make their laws, who are mos like themselves. Idle schoolboys, if left to choos their own teacher, would make a selection on the name principle as grasping and selfish men che

Let us suppose all the unworthy and unpleprocesses of election to be passed. The men are fairly chosen. In due time, they are collected in the me tropolis, and proceed to business. First, howeve opolis, and proceed to business. First, however omes an adjustment of parties. Intrigue, finksee, and I-will, commenced at the town-house, are repeated in a magnified scale at the state-house. Business de yord, time dissipated, temper destroyed, weblit asted, there for a day or two, are here extended to months. In the Massachusetts legislature, during the session just closed, how many days, how many thou-sand dollars were absolutely wasted, according, not to sand dollars were absolutely wasted, according, not ten my assertion merely, but by evidence of the member of the representative body, may be seen by any one who will take the trouble to search the records, or te read the newspaper reports. I believe it, would no be too much to say, the cloice of Speaker alone cos \$15,000. And to supply these funds, sane and honest men are to be sent to juil, terrified, coerect, cajoled for the amusement of a gaping nation, the satisfac-tion of party, or the corruption of place-hunters.

But these, it may be said, are accidental evils, an not necessarily parts of the system. They have, how ever, clung so closely to representation ever since pa-liaments were invented, that it is pretty evident the are essentially vices in the represe would have your work done, do it; if you w not have it done, set some one else about it, adage, as applicable to nations as to individual men o business. On calm investigation, it will be found an fatal to moral justice to thus make a profession of hire tatal to moral pattee to thus make a profession of hire-ling statesmen, as it is deathful to religious love to set up the profession of hireling priests. Nations and people have been unbappy under the representative system, not on account of the defects in its severa

They left their humble dwelling, beneath the forest tall;
tall;
They left the lonely mountain, for Wellborn's ancient hall;
They left the lonely mountain, for Wellborn's ancient human soul. These are but three expressions fact, which, while men, as religionists, profess to use hold, they as statesmen practically subvert. Ideal they set up a goal, but they are determined it shall no more than talked about; for they put the greate no more than talked about; for they put the obstacles in the way of its actual attainment, nonnee any one who seems likely to got over. Supposing, however, all these disagreeables at least they are, to be overcome, or that they cidents, let us see what the legislative body does. Like the town assembly, the apology for what they do, is only to be found in their way.

to do it. Like a poor bonighted, oppressed, negreservant, who in his ignorance and simplicity makes a much work as he does, these simpleton people arthemselves the main occasion for their services. Having run up an account of 15,000 dollars, they may pass enactments to raise the money. But their charge do not end here. Other payments are contrived, and along ether a large sum, say perhaps \$5,000 dollars, his to be levied. People do not like to pay so much in addition to their local taxes. Well, then, some indirect dition to their local taxes. Well, then, some indir ontrivance must be adopted, which will work case contrivance must be adopted, while will were cause at the moment, though it will entail heavy consequences. They proceed, therefore, to pawn the State to the money-managers, who, in the form of banks, extractifrom the people, by the licence thus obtained, at least twice as much as they pay over in the shape of the state which have been as the pay over in the shape of the state which have been as the pay over in the shape of the state which have been as the pay over in the shape of the state which have been as the state of the state on. Another most ingenious contrivance for volving the people is that of public works. This is most consummate gloss. It looks so praiseworthy most consummate gloss. It looks so praiseworthy to promote manufacturing industry; it is so scientific, so civilizing. Canals, bridges, railways, and the like are such progressive, useful, honorable works, that they dazzle or deliude easily. So the State encourages these for the common good; and, while the legislators are, on one hand, borrowing money to meet their own exigencies, they lend money to railway companies, on the other. If private adventurers cannot be found willing to the progressive of the control of the conwilling to undertake these works, it is pretty good evwilling to undertake these works, it is pretty good evidence against their profitableness. Capitalists are as ready as laborers to lay out their means to the best advantage, and as soon as these works are really wanted, they will be erected on private speculation, as ships and large warehouses are built without the especial interference of the State. But these expedients are adopted, like education of the children by the town assembly, as a purifying and popular sanction to the existence of the State assembly; with this further motive, that sources of personal income are created by

notive, that sources of personal income are created by members of influential talent.

My feeling upon the subject of these so called improvements is, that they are no real advantage to human welfare. I see that if science could enable us, in one month, to compass all the sea and land on the globe, we should compass no more virtue or happiness. On the contrary, in most countries, the march of manufacturing and travelling skill has been the march of misery. However, it is needful to meet the popular opinion where it is, and I must therefore show that these nublic works could be creeted and maintained. nembers of influential talent. opinion where it is, and I must therefore show that these public works could be creeted and maintained without a forced government. Suppose it should be deemed desirable, by parties interested; that a railway should be constructed over a given space; and further, that they have convinced the capitalists their money might be advantageously laid out thereon, there then remains nothing but to persuade the landholders to sell portions of their land for a fair equivalent. If they will not consent, the road may take another ection, where the proprietors are willing, or the exe ution may be deferred until reasoning, or the opinion of their neighbors, has accomplished their cor

If the work is clearly a public advantage, there will be no dissentions, or, if one should be churlish, public opinion will sustain the project against him, and justi-fy, as it does now the proceedings of the company. opinion will sustain the project against him, and justi-fy, as it does now the proceedings of the company.— To this ordical, every disputed point on such questions has now to be brought, and it would be as efficacious without the government as with it. In many cases, a legislative enactment, by lying down a public com-pany to certain forms, is found so fettering that its/pro-tection is a hindrance, and the capitalists prefer to be without it. So, in an ealightened community, would it he felt for even the larvest nublic works. As to any it be felt for even the largest public works. As to any it be felt for even the largest public works. As to any assistance which the State should give to specific speculations, America, I think, has had experience anough. It will be many years before the United States can recover the wealth and credit they have lost by thus going out of their way. The fact, that national assistance is needed to accomplish any public work, is proof absolute that capitalists think it will not sive them so good a return for the outlay as other not give them so good a return for the outlay as other uses of their money. Why, then, should we be taxed or exposed to taxation, when the first principles of these very political economists are against them? Th ent is briefly this: if the work is desirable, i vill as surely be done as any other voluntary associa ion is formed. One feels here rather to be combat

tion is formed. One feels here rather to be combat-ting against nobody; and that the real difficulty lies in finding reason why the nation should interfere, and not why it should leave alone.

I know of no other legislative acts which present more difficulties to my position than this of a railway, laid down a long line passing through many private properties, many townships, and several States. Luna-tic Asylums, Schools, and all establishments of a moral nature, should be left to moral control. In some moral nature, should be left to moral control. In some countries, you are aware, that not a book or a news, paper can be published, without the revisal and ap-probation of the government. A proceeding which to us appears outrageous. Yet we seem to be bound to customs scarcely less abaurd. Banking is mother amusement which governments play at; and for thi game, the people have to pay the piper more than once. Some simpler contrivance is loudly called for here. But it is too wide a subject to be not discuss here. But it is too wide's subject to be now discuss-ed. I may, however, be allowed to say, that if no safe voluntary association can be contrived for all the hon-est banking that is required, neither does the present system afford a greater degree of security than obtains in ordinary transactions amongst men, in which no specific government regulation interferes.

The postage of letters and papers is made a nation or tetters and papers and a very great convenience, nay luxury ere is no more necessity to take this oc of individual hands, than that of transnitting large parcels, or the coaching of pas Why does not the government force a!! the fr and passage in the State into its own hands? lives and bodies are at least as important as education and letters, yet we are left to the care of the stage We know that private adventurers would post for us a We know that private adventurers would post for us at a cheaper rate, for the government derives a considerable surplus revenue, although they pay their sorters and clerks more highly, because more by favoritism, than individuals would if exposed to competition. Furthermore, we know that such adventurers would serve us quicker, for they do so now, expediting, their despatches with such celerity as to excel the government. In fadelity and trustworthiness, also, I believe, private speculations do, and ever would, eclipse the government whose servants often purloin money letters for persons have to earn and maintain a reputation. government whose servants often purion money let-ters for perzons have to ear and maintain a reputation, about which governments existing by force are much less regardful. I rlegislators are disposed to try howan-important they are to us, let them give up the post-office, and Harnden &c. will convince them.

office, and Harnden &c. will convince them.

Most of these particulars are, however, of an entirely national character. They pertain to the State in respect to its own internal affairs, and may there fore be allowed to be comparatively easy of voluntary and the state of the sta arrangement, as the business confined to the town still easier of unforced settlement. But we now conto to the more difficult question of international harm ny, and the method of intercourse with the whole world. Commerce is the sole purpose to be served in this intercourse, so far as the State is concerned. Ob-

loads of wealth II commerce is good, why shackle it? If bad, why expend so much to maintain it? For all these paraphernalia of State, the Governor, the President, the Ambassador, the Consul, and the many more, are costly articles. It was only for the purposed making money by this country, that England wisheld to keep it a subjugated colony; jost as that power has recently been mardering the Chinese. Our arms were used for political and personal freedom; the British only wanted to shoot us into well-behaved, slavish, hard-working customers, who would pay for their wares a hundred per cent. more than the articles were worth. We ought to understand, that the pretence for this heavy load of a forceful government arises wholly out of our personal appetite for foreign luxuries of diet and dress. If we subsisted and clothed ourselves, as we easily could, by native products, we ourselves, as we easily could, by native products, we should not be plunged into this difficulty. Ships of war need not be kept affeat to protect merchant ve sels, for a pure and simple people, who are contented with the products of their own land, avoiding alavery to their own base appetites, and the indiction of slavery on other men. Protection of the mercantile navy has not shown much regard for men, when it has protected merchants in carrying over sea whole cargoes of human beings to be sold to interminable slavery. Why, Sir, piracy is not much worse than this. Who will assert that it is so base? It were better we should be without the advantages which sels, for a pure and simple people, who are contente better we should be without the advantages which commerce is supposed to bestow, than secure them at such a price as this. Let piracy no more be committed on the innocent by us; but let us expose ourselves to piracy by our equals, thy, in fact, some of us, the white race, and we shall know how to meet it greatly. What have nations to fear by leaving their frontiers open to assault? Nothing, certainly, from respectable nations. Nothing from the inroads of armiers, of books or of onitions. Let all such come that find ble nations. Nothing from the inroads of armies, of books, or of opinions. Let all such come that find what they want. The armed system does not protect the weak against the strong; but the strong refer to the common sense of justice, which, even in the most ignorant nations, will not suffer governors to go to war wantonly; for, after all, men are found to be most ignorant nations, will not swifer governors to go to war wantonly; for, after all, men are found to be men, and necessarily to have hearts in their bosoms. Nations will not attack nations without a motive; and, disguised as it may have been heretofree, we now very well know that wealth was the object. Aggrandizement, by territorial, commercial, or some other form of riches, has been the impulse to all war. For a short season, perhaps, the first nation that adopted the principle of non-resistance might experience some the principle of non-resistance might experience some inconveniences; just as the first persons who adopt that principle in regard to their own coercive government are now suffering. But sufferings and self-denial are the steps to the true triumph. It seems to me quite laughable to falk of a nation being attacked, because it left its shores unguarded. A universal proclamation of peace brings not enemies, but friends.—
The enemy now comes upon as in a much quiter The enemy now comes upon us in a much quieter and surer manner. We have no more reason to expect visitations of hostile armies and navies than of giants from fairy land. Even the old monarchies mail games room any made. Even more unmarkenes man-tain standing armies for the sole purpose of keeping their own subjects in nave, or very little else. Public opinion has at least frowned down aggressive war, though it still permits diplomatic swindling and com-

est moral ground, because the remarks are so common that such a position is a mere abstraction, and might do very well for a condition of man altogether differ ent from the present, but does not suit the gase. My endeavor, therefore, has been to meet the public world endeavor, therefore, has been to meet the public world where it now stands, and to show that, on principles even no better than those now recognized, the world could go on very well without a government forced on every man, whether he be willing or not.

Yours, hopefully,

Concord, Mass., April 17, 1843.

MISCELLANY.

The Late Riot and Insurrection in Cuba.

The New-York Herald contains a letter from responsible source, dated Havana, 30th March, giving the particulars relative to the recent insurrection at Cardenas, by which it appears to have been but a small affair:—

tion at Cardenas, by which it appears to have been but a small affair:—

Of the night of the 26th and 27th instant, the slaves revolted, belonging chiefly to the plantation of Count Penalver, and numbering about one hundred of both sexes, in the district of Cimarrones, seventeen leagues from Matanza; they sallied out at the sound of two drams, which served them for their dances, and proceeded tythe plantation called Louisa, the slaves whereof joining them, as did also shortly afterwards the laboring slaves employed on the Cardenas rail-road, constituting altogether, without exaggeration, about three hundred men and fermales, all armed with machetes (hatchets for cutting cane) and clubs. In this state of the affair, the captains of the above district, and that of Marcurijes, collected the white inhabitants and a few soldiers, made two attacks on them, killing thirty-five to forty, without suffering on their side further loss than three slightly wounded. The shaves then field towards the mountains of Benba, where they were fortunately surrounded by the infantry and cavally of the line despatched from Matanzas, and commanded by the Governor of tital place, and also by the detachment sent in advance from Cardenas. With the above measures, and the recombinite with dogs amongst the bushes and underwoods, which was to take place yesterday, not one of the revolters could escape, and most fall into the hands of the authorities. Notwithstanding the certainty of the above narrative, the Captain-Goperal in this city, to quiet the anxieties of many planters reading here, and who have estates in that district, immediately despatched a steamer of war to Matanzas, with four essary; his add-dc-camp also departed with sixty cavalry, recomonitering the plantations on the rout to said place; and to day, a company set out from Batabano to Genfuegoe, by the steamer, to reinforce the detachment at the latter place; but these, I say again, are merely precautionary measures, having for their object merely to quiet and tranquilize the timid, for occurrences of the nature alluded to are common in this island, at the present season of grinding and making sugar, when the labor of the slave is increased, and of which he is free the remainder of the year.

Emigration.—Letters from Europe announce the largest emigration to this country, the present season, that has ever occurred since the war. From England and Germany there will be, it is said, over 100,000,—Whole communities in the south of Germany are prearing to embark, principally mechanics and farmer

paring to embark, principally mechanics and farmers.

A St. Louis paper gives warning, that, if the Missouri slaves tontinus to be carried off by the Illinois abolitionizs, the chizens of Missouri will revenge theseseves by burning the houses of their Illinois neighbors. It is very true that negro-stealing is not the right way to remove the swife of slavery, but it is equally true that house-burning is not the proper mode to remove the evils of abolitionism. We hope that every Illinois negro-stealer will be sent to the penitentary, but we also hope that every Missouri house-burner will bear him company—Louizeille Journal.

jects of a moral character being out of its reach and cognizance. I say commerce seems to be really the sole purpose in foreign communications; for the maintenance of peace or the carrying on of war, is subordinate to commerce. So long as people imagine that it is advantageous for them to carry on trade, some regulations seem to be needed. What are they First, we have the custom-house. Some one, it will be said, must collect the duties; and smuggling must be prevented. But, surely, all this parade of difficulty may be at once got over, by having no custom-house, and the novercignly of Mexico.

2d. A general act of amnesty to be passed for pas-acts in Mexico.

2d. Texas to form an independent department of Mexico.

4th. Texas to be represented in the General Con Sth. Texas to institute, or originate all local laws Fatal Afray.—We are pained to feel compaller from a sense of duty, to allude to a scene, of which are city was yesterday, about one o clock, P. M. made the theatre; in which Mr. Wm. R. Harding, clerk; to assend, received a mortal wound from a next area. city was yesterday, about one o'clock, P. M., made the theater, in which Mr. Wm, R. Harding, clerk at the arsenal, received a mortal wound from a pistol shot by Wm. H. Plait, Esq. in a street fight with pistols and a bowie knife. Platt, who fell himself, agriaved by the previous conduct of U., who declined an introduction to him, accoated U. from his rear, and on Harding's facing round, he was shot directly through the body, the ball lodging in his clothing behind. Harding fared soon after, but his shot not taking effect. Platt ran, when II. exploded a cap, and fired at him again, but missed; whereupon Platt returned, after lawing run some fifteen or twenty yards, and assaulted H. with a bowie knife; but the timely interference of some gentlemen, who approached, arrested him—not, however, till after he had inflicted a slight wound upon the thigh of his victim. Harding was then taken to the United States Hotel, and theney to Dr. Robertson's readience, where he was lingering, last night, without any hope of his receivery. Platt was arrested immediately after the affray, and committed to prison for examination.—Augusta Chronicles.

mitted to prison for examination.—Augusta Chronicle.

Terrible Afair.—The Mobile Herald of the 4th inst. says, that Capt. Post, of the Sendoner Augusta, from Havans, leas communicated/to us the following naticulars of an affair which happened before he Jeft. On the night of the 2ft with the same price of the same pr

A disturbance took place at Mobile, Ala., a few since, which resulted in the death of one Col. M. H. Lee, at the hands of a Doctor Lochet. A br of the murdred man Jand one of his fingers sh, and a man named Stevess received a ball i

cord the death of Capt. E. M. Stevens, at Marjon, in this State, on Friday morning last. His death was occasioned by a wound from a justol hall in the thigh received accidentally during the encounter that occurred a few days previous at that place, between Mariin A. Lea and Napoleons Lockett, in which the former was also killed. Capt S. was an industrious and respected mechanic, a naive of Connecticut, but for the last six years has resided at Marion.—Mobile Herald.

Mahometan and Christian Slavery — Sir J. Malcolm, in his interesting Sketches of Persis, says—' Slaves in the Mahometan countries are only liable, for any crimes they may commit, to kalf the junishment to which the freemen would albo subject. The law proceeds on the ground of their not being supposed on a par, as to knowledge or social ties, with other parts of the community.' The christian legislators of christian slave countries reverts this principle, there being scarcely an offence enumerated in the slave codes, which is not punished with far greater severity on the ignorant and degraded nggro, than on the educated white. Professed Christians may here learn a striking lesson of justice from Mussulmen.

Pealm Singing among Slares.—Wm. Cullen Bryant, the poet, his recently made a visit to Richmond, Va. While there he saw eighty slaves arranging tobacce leaves. During their employment the meat of them were whiling away the tedious hours, by singing pealm tunes. These poor fellows were nearly all members of the Bapitst and Methodist churches; and, as they were fond of singing sacred pusic, their master encouraged them in it, for they 'seorked better.' estaward of the same should be religious and sing, because they can more easily enforce the command of St. Paul—Servants, be obedient to your masters—but they will not permit them to learn to read, and acquire knowledge, test with their learning they should find that the Bible also enjoins upon them to 'provide for their own household."

Morals in Caba.—The Havana editors, after pub-lishing the number of criminals areasted in that city during the year 1842, complain that their editorial brethren in Old Spain and elsewhere insert extrava-gant stories about the frequency of crime in Havana. Arrestations in 1842—

For murder, "Stabbing, Robbery, Rape,

If the Havaneros can brag about such a staten this, we do not know what they won't boast of

Case of Capt. M'Kenzie.-We learn from an

the result.

The police of this city is abominable. There were two constables present at the grog-shop the other hight, where Mr. Sprigg of Kentucky had his ear bit ten off in a ruffan breatly, yet they never interfaced but if shey see a negro in the street after ten o'clock they grab him, put him in the lock-up, and mak his owners pay a pretty heavy fee to get him liberated in the morning, and if they are free negroes, the fare the worse. These wretches arrested a whol meeting-house full of colored persons the other night because their devotions were at ten o'clock, and every one of them were fined. Was ever rascally jik.

Interesting Family.—A meeting of six brothers ently took place at Eaton, Madison Co. which is apa without a parallel in this country. Dr. Stark, of Herkimer Co. 75, and his brothers Nathel, 79, James, 71, John, 69, Samuel, 67, and Jos d., all vigorbus and healthy, averaging 70 years ge, formed the circle.

per gallon, costs the citizens \$400,000 per In London, with a population of nearly 0, only 2,500,000 gallons are annually con-

The boats conveying the left wing of H. B. M. 624 regiment to Dinapore, were swamped in a hurricane on the 5th of Spyt- and the Madras Speciator state that the loss is ascertained to be two lieutenants, five sargoants, four corporals, and thirty-five privates, with six women and twelve children. The Spirit of Liberty brings us the present he Baltimore Grand Jury, in view of which

The Spirit of Liberty brings us the presentment of the Baltimore Grand Jury, in view of which is see the object of the Maryland law to suppress colores Masonic lodges. The following sentences from the presentiment give the git of the thing:

'They cannot doubt that the safety of slave proper ty, and the scentify of the white population, require its immediate-suppression. Assemblages of negroes free or slave, cannot be prudently tolerated, and mose especially when secrecy is the principle of their meet ings and deliberations. Eachlites for abduction must of course be afforded, and means be provided, as well for that purfshes, as for the protection of offenders. and of course be afforded, and means be provided, as we or that purjose, as for the protection of offenders, a heir escape from justice.—Hugh McEldery—For sea.

the right way to remove the evils of slavary, but it is equally true that house-burning is not the proper mode for remove the evils of shouldonism. We loope that every lilinois negro-stealer will be sent to the penisentiar, but we sloe hope that every Missouri house-burner will been the purpose that every Missouri house-burner will been him company——tonizeful Journal.

Thames Thank—The first two days, 50,000 persons passed through, on the payment of 1d, each.

New-Brighton Collegiate NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAN GEO. L. LE ROW, A. M. Pring

THIS Institution Wednesday of

The building is entirely mple and commodious for

Europe, feels hi

DISCIPLINE

DISCIPLIN

The discipline of the school
firm, yet mild and parental; the
with the family, will be constavision of the Principal of The
The approbation of tenefers, o
and a consciousness of integrity w
sufficient inducements to incite and a consciousness of integrity will sufficient inducements to incite this charge of his daty. Flogging will of the discipline, and where other restore a wayward pupil, his par-will be requested to remove him, or or continued violation of order, et

The peculiarities of no religious sect will but the lessons of virtue and religion, and relations of man to his Co. Principal.

PUBLISHING A VOLUME

Writings of William Lloyd Ga of the anti-slavery cause. The Selections which prise his best articles, both in Peetry and Press, the whole will be submitted to his personlinger and revision.

The price of the volume will be One Bike as elections, and the whole present the submitted to his personlinger and the will be One Bike as elections.

profits, if any, will be applied to Mt Car will be applied to Mt Car will benefit. OLIVER JOHNSON. Boston, Feb. 22, 1843.

Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Milling

&c. No. 13, Sunner-street, Bos A. E. MANN

retained in the second of the

M. OULD inform her customers and finels, she has increased her businers, and kep hand an assertment of Fancy Gody, Stationers, fory, &c. Straw burner, Festissable tall attended to with nearners and despatch.

attended to with neatness 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 such seamen as may visit Boston, that he has of excellent Boarding House for their account cacettent Boarding House for their areason on temperance principles, at No. 5, Sen Con (first house below the Bethe Chuch) alshappy to receive their partonage. No pits spared on his part to make their stution pleases spared on his part to make their situation pleases will be in a page with.

nce with good order and the principles of more
CHARLES A. BATTIST
No. 5, Sun Court Street, Botto
Boston, June 8, 1842. (d.)

THE TRICOPHEROUS, OR MEDICATED COMPOUND,

Is now acknowledged by thousands, who ly, to be the only remedy to prevent is to restore the hair that has fallen off, or be to prevent grey, hair; to cure and remove perspiration, sourf and dandron, as hair to curl. 6th, And, its frequent the hair in beauty and health to the life. For sale at A. S. JORDAN'S, from Washington st.

New State Register for 1843.

Peb 17.

UNION HOUSE.

I ing House, situated to accurate to accur

sojourn a pleasau. erate terms. Boston Sept. 30th, 1842.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR ecticut.-S. : ast. Hampton; Your.-Isanc

Charles S. Morton, Albanys — James C. Autles; — Thomas McClinicek, Wettrieb Barker, Peru; R. D. II. Yardley, Karl Harshorn, Pens Yan.

PENSYLVASIA.—II. C. Howell, difference Vashon, Pittsburg; —M. Preston, Wet Vashon, Pittsburg; —M. Preston, Wet James Fullon, Jr., McWilliamssierk, Fallenterprises,—Thomas Hambleton, Ray, Enterprises,—Thomas Falley,—John Cat, Andrew's Bridge;—John Cat, James M. M. Kim, Philadelphia, Joseph Folmer, M. Michael P. James M. M. Kim, Philadelphia, Joseph Folmer, Charles Olcutt, Median;—La J. Salemy,—James Austria, Massier,—Jan J. Salemy,—Jan J. Salemy, Jan J. Salem; Jumes Austin, Atwates lumbiana; Jos. A. Dugdale, Cos Oakland.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

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