CASONO | SAMEE PHILBRICK, | LOSING, | EDWARD QUINCY, | WILLIAM BASSATT.

10L. XIII.--- NO. 27.

From the Boston Daily Times.

is Association is not responsi-express its assent to, or its dis-is of individual Repealers, how-tinguished, when such opinions t connected with the Repeal

ac destinguished, when such a very large realises at the Philadelphia meeting, and the Philadelphia meeting, and the Philadelphia proceeding, when O'Connell's speech on a for consideration, the same having to a committee, which was read and liamond appliance, and the same having to a committee, which was read and liamond appliance, showed a desire to chante discussion is much appeared afternously advocated by Mr. idepted after some discussion: tertain documents have appeared in city papers, from Ireland, purporting at the Anti-Slavery Society of Penned, James Haughten, "Chairman, and to have been delivered by Daniel to

one of the largest meetings ever re took place in the Universalist rf-street. Mr. Edward Boyle, the presided.

esided, made by Mr. M. R. McNally, e. W. E. Robinson, F. Gallagher, Dr. E. I. Chaisty. The resolutional phased with a single dissenting shing them, we would not be unsing them without qualifications, as an important portion of the histoneous control of the cont

teed movement in this country:
there has recently appeared in the
rists an address smid to have been debarel O'Connell, Esq. before the Naal Association of Ireland, in reply to a
us the Philadelphia. Anti-Slavery Socitick, from the chapacter of its remarks, to
use of Repeal, not only in the Southers
among the entire people of America, and
stredit and odium, upon the Irish porAmerican population, by unjustly subspicion their attachment to this the land
donn therefore.

nestic institutions, uch as we might be inclined to in intended malice, and throw of the act the veil of haste, and pression ; yet, from his declared onsequences that would ensign y, we cannot avoid regarding it insult offered to a country to debt of gratitude, and not the e.

and the pure sense of human obliga

at are the characteristics of the southern peoolved, That this Association has yet to learn

caverd, That this Association has yet to learn perpeter of slaves who feeds, and clothes, perceive mental and when disease has struck them and when disease has struck them a subject them and when disease has struck them a subject to the physician and clergyman to attack. That believing the doctrine of abolitions are to the welfare and perpetuity of melcan institutions, calculated to rupture, if the extreme, our happy Union, and disable the condectacy and this Association, which is the struckers of the stream, our happy Union, and disable the condectacy and this Association, which is the struckers of the strucke



IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1843.

Improved Public Sentiment.

It is gratifying to observe the decided progress of improved public sentiment on the subject of alavery at the North and South. We saw elser indications of this at Philadelphia, and have siready published facts which must have shown it to others. Since the adjournment of the Assembly, there have appeared still stronger manifestations of the same progress.

In the General Assembly (New School) there were no pro-slavery men. Not a man was disposed to saw a word in address.

the adjurnment of the Assembly, there have perpendent still stronger manifestations of the sain progress.

In the General Assembly (New School) there is a special the interest of the sain progress of the sain stronger manifestations of the sain progress of the sain stronger manifestations of the sain progress of the sain stronger of the sain s

We have before us two communications from different sources, and both received by the same post. One speaks in no measured torms of disapprobation of a negro Sunday school, taught every sunday afternoon, in the private parlor of a family of respectable standing in this city—the other recommends that the juvenile concert, recently given at Apollo Hall, be repeated, as the profits arising if from the concert were not sufficient to meet the expenses required for repairing the school-room in the basement of St. Matthew's church. Both correspondents profess to be subscribers to and warm friends of our paper. Now, these subjects may, at the first glance, appear to be trivial; but, as the

secured, and to disorganize the only government on carth that can offer effectual resistance to the progress of that aristocracy towards universal dominion.

Resolved, That we can have no sympathy for, and will hold no communion with, any anti-slavery society. European or American, but that we are prepared to defend, support and sustain with our lives and property, the existing laws and Constitution of the United-States, and specifically those of the State of Maryland, under which we live.

Resplece, That we, Irishmen, now the adopted citizens of America, enjoying all the rights and protection beneath that the country of our children; in it we have found an sylum that adonabnent his amonthy assilice, have heard with adonabnent his amonth assilice, have heard with adonable cause for which it was given but we do dispert to the desired which it was given but we do the benefit of the propertion and the constitute power dare not invade, and the arregance of wealth and accidental superiority is bound to respect to the same and property with the same and through the same his and the property and the property of the same his and the property and the property of the same his and the property of the same his and the property of th

General Association of Connecticut.

This body is made up of clergymen, representing the orthodox Congregational denomination in Connecticut. The following extracts from the report of the New York Evangelist will show the proceedings of the body on the subject of slavery, at its last meeting.

North, at the West and East; there are inconsisted the earts praying daily that slavery may be removed from the land and the world, and their faith is strong that God will bring it about in his wisdom. The way is as yet unknown; but the gospel, moving upon master and slave, will yet bring deliverance to them that are in bonds. It is our duty to remember them as bound with them, and not to employ those means which render their emancipation more hopeless, and their servitude more severe.

From the 'Capitol,' of June, 17, a penny "paper published at Washington, D. C.

Negro Privileges.

We have before us two communications from the control of the provides shall be allayed, and there be fees danger of our bring identified with a class of office-seekers and politicians.

Rev. J. Boar asked if there was any thing in Dr.

or our reing identified with a class of once-sceners and politicians.

Rev. J. Burk asked if there was any thing in Dr. Porter's resolution which all were not prepered to stop in the spirit of Christian unity and love. If we take the ground that we must wait till every obstacle is removed before we make any aggressions upon existing evils, we shall have no action till the judgment day. We are all prepared to look at this whole subject in a calm and candid manner. If slavery be what we all think it to be, certainly it is important enough to justify our spending some time in considering it, and our duty tewards it.

Rev. Mr. Spradue, after remarking upon the oce casion of the late Convention, said he rejoiced to

see the anti-slavery cause coming into the hands of Christians. He knew that the political organizations by the control of the warmest abolitionists. The old societies had about destroyed themselves by the control of the control of themselves by the control of themselves are also as a control of themselves as a control of the control of themselves as

tion them adjourned till the next morning.

Thurnday morning.

Dr. Porter, from the committee on slavery, reported a resolution to this effect: That while the Association has no hesitation in repeating its arowal that slavery is a grievous wrong, and a main hindrance to the spread of the gospel; and that, consequently, it is the duty of all ministers and Christians to unite their testimony against it; yet, in regard to the Conventions which it is proposed to hold in this State, we are not prepared, as an ecclesiastical body, to sanction them, but leave the question of attending to the discretion of individuals, to do as they may think to be their duty.

A motion was made to amend this, by striking out all that part relating to the Conventions.

Rev. Mr. Grussa was in faces of the Conventions.

prevailed, the resolution was of no use—no would withdraw it.

Mr. Spracur. was opposed to this. One object of introducing the subject was, that we might make an advance from year to year. This is the only method by which our own hearts can be chlisted in the cause, or an efficient public sentiment he formed. Time was, when you could not aliade to the subject of temperance, in this body, without raising a breeze. But now, no one thinks of objecting to any discussion or action on the subject. And the reason is, we have had it up so frequently; and thus have taken step after step; so we ought to do with slave-try.

Mr. Ween, of Stratford, thought that there was no more need of the Association giving its opinion ton slavery, than on the Sabbath; yet they lad laid Dr. Edwards resolution on the table.

Rev. Mr. PUTNAM thought differently. On the subject of the Sabbath, we are not liable to be misunderstood or misrepresented. Our refusing to pass a series of abstract resolutions on the subject, does not expose us to the subject on the judget, does not expose us to the subject on the judget, does not expose us to the subjection of being unsound in our views. But here we are. It may be true that we are all of one mind, but the world does not believe it: and the effect of our not acting will be to give the impression that we are opposed to action. Jest we go backward in our feelings. The General Assembly once took decided ground on the subject—now it cannot come up to that standard. And the reason is that the subject has been suffered to sleep till the feelings and consciences of the brethren had become torpid. We might be in the same condition.

Rev. Mr. Enpy remarked that if the brother in-

sential.

In the New School, we notice that every Doctor of Divinity voted for the do-nothing resolutions. Dr. Edward Beecher, and Dr. Duffield, after delivering the most eloquent speeches in favor of acting against shavery, voted that it was not for the edification of the church to do any thing.

It is said that anti-slavery men carried this resolution. They may be anti-slavery so far as talk goes, but no further. Under the auspices of just such anti-slavery sentiment, slavery has gained all its victories in this country.

They must be hard run for subjects of rejoicing, who appear to think it a great gain that the question of slavery is really allowed to be discussed in an exclusive in their primary assemblies have got the start of these enlightened bodies: tiley discuss abolitionism when they please. Suppose we should have some of our religious editors congratulating their readers, that at last their General Conference had graciously confescended to allow its members to discuss the propriety of turning adultery, or fornication, or horse-thieving out the church?

From the same,

think to be their duy.

A motion was made to amend this, by striking out all that part relating to the Conventions.

Rev. Mr. Gracos was in favor of this: Slavery is an evil, a great and sore evil—a scoarge and a curse; and he was prepared on all proper occasions to bear his testimony against it, and was willing to have the subject own on the helpful of churches, or communities. They regard not man a and in reference to too many of them he helicyed that it might be added, they fear not God. Against such, it does no good for us to see ourselves in array against them. The most effects all opposition will be to be them alone.

But there is another class, said he, who are kindhearted, devoted, pious Christians, who feel that some thing can, and should, and must be done. With such I syngathize deeply. My whole heart goes with them. And I hoped that when Dr. Porter introduced his resolution, an opportunity was to be given for full expression of these feelings.

But with regard to Conventions, that is quite an of his Association unless it can have something to do in determining the character of them. We might best about attending them, probably shall do so. But object very decidedly to making them the children of his Association unless it can have something to do in determining the character of them. We might make an was proposed to this. One object of miroducing the subject was, that we might make an was then carried.*

Mr. Dorran said that since the amendment had the matter of the might choose to do. The amendment was then carried.*

Mr. Porran said that since the amendment had the motivation of the subject was, that we might make an interest and he chilsted in the wastern of the propersion of the selection of the s

the subject of slavery as ever, he was laboring under a mistake. He thought that the chief reason why testimony was not borne against slavery was, that it would not have been unanimous and cordied, and therefore, would not carry much weight. It was distinctly asserted that the Assembly had taken action on the subject, and that action stood unrevoked, and that the Assembly had no disposition to recall it. But the great question before the Assembly was, what will be the practical bearing of a divided vote? What good effect will result from the expression of an opinion by a body having no judicial powers, and unable to enforce its principles? The vote, he believed, on the final question, was much more unanimous than appears from the record editatement. Many were satisfied with the result who yet voted against it.

Dr. PORTELESHI has already been uttered by the Association. But it does not. We are all antissity ourselves anti-slavery in several content if it would add anything to the weight of testimony which has, already been uttered by the Association. But it does not. We are all antissity ourselves anti-slavery in several control of the subject. Now, the ties be described to exclude the four synds; and now the same evil is to be choreaded again; and slavery was the instrument by which association. But it does not. We are all antissity ourselves anti-slavery in several control of the subject. The world would ask for our actions, and they would determine on charford the subject of the

A. Soule, Bath; Wm. A. Dunn, Hollowell, ww-Hampshire.—N. P. Rogers, Concard.—Wil Wilbur, Doper;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

Vernort.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland Robinson, North Ferrisburg. Massacuuserts.—Moses Emery, WestNewbury;— o. L. Lord, Newburyport;—Luther Boutell, Groten;

Massachuserti.—Mores Emery, West/Necbury.—Jon. L. Lord, Neebury.peri.—Luther Bolitall, Groters; W.S. Wilder, Fischburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton; J. Church, Syringfielg;—John Levy, Levell;—Joniah V. Marshall, Dorehester and reinsity;—Richard C. French, Pell Fiver; Isane Austin, Neatucket;—Elina Richards, Brymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Westerbury.—A. Bepars, Controllie;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—B. Freeman, Brenzter; Joseph Brown, aduder; ;—Joseph I. Nowe, George town;—John Clement, Townscan; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Astburrahem.

Rudden, Standard, C. S. Gould, Warneick.
[IDF For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 652.

in case the one of 1843 should refuse to bear testimony against slaveholding. A fair and open testimony against that sin is all that we should have asked.

It is said that the majority of the Assembly were anti-slavery men. If so, it is so much the worse; the sin against light was just so much the greater; and so much deeper was the disgrace. With those abolitionists who have solemnly petitioned Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and who, in the General Assembly, will not so much assay slavery is a sin, I have no sympathy. With such men I desire to have no part.

I hope that anti-slavery brethren will exchange views freely on the subject of the organization of auti-slavery presbyteries, from both bodies into a general body, in order to plant churches north and south upon anti-slavery principles, so far as practicable. I some time since received a proposition on the subject, from an Old School brother, and also was requested to give my views upon the subject of such organization. I then was waiting the decision of our Assembly. The decision is now made, and I consequently give my views as requested.

From the National A. S. Standard.

From the National A. S. Standard.

Letter from Illinois.

Letter from Illinois.

The following was not intended for publication, but it is so pleasant to hear from brethren afar off, and the writer is so well known to abolitionists, that we venture to take that liberty; trusting he will readily excuse it:

PEORIA, Illinois, May 10th, 1843.

readily excuse it:

'Proria, Illinois, May 10th, 1843.

I should be glad, when you come across my name on your list of subscribers, to have you strike out 'Ren'. Plain Win. T. Allan, is enough for me. I am nothing but a preacher of righteousness. Holy, and reserved is the name of the Lord.

What a glorious struggle is going forward now in the moral world! How the Most High exhibits his overruling wisdom and power. What developments of character he has made, and is making! The spirit of worldliness in the various denominations has amazed me; and not least, the exhibitions in your own society. Truly, the gold has become dim. You have passed through some trials. Right glad was I to see you'go on to the end, without oncealment or compromise. Blessed are they who are faithful unto ideath.

We have had to pass through a fiery ordeal in this place. Pro-slaver, here, is exceedingly bitter. All manner of evil has been spoken against me. My life has been often threatened, and my friends sometimes alarmed. But, by the help of God, I still live, and mean to live, for religion pure and undefiled.

Our Eastern friends are hardy aware of the fierceness of the contest in this part of the West. I have to fight a battle almost as desporate, as when we left Lane Seminary, years ago; and in some respects it is more so. The community at large in all middle and southern Illinois is as far behind the truth, as was Ohio, or New-York, six, seven, or eight years ago. We have a large class of ignorant southerness of the contest in this part of the west of the more of the mest difficult jobs in the world. Yet, we have, extheore, to holysts absolute I stranger has spoken to you. I think we should be free; not chained by forms of etiquette or fash-incent of the property of the first of the province of the mest difficult jobs in the world. Yet, we have, extheore, to holysts absolute. I long to see the day wene human brotherhood will be fully and practically exhibited.

Yours, for the true and the right,

To Vigilance Committees.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

To Vigilance Committees.

Letters have been received by the Executive Committee, from friends of the slave in various perts of the country, expressing disapprobation and regret at the frequent exposure through the public prints of the modes of escape of fugitives, and of the expedients employed to prevent recapture, as well as of the nature of the assistance afforded by abolitionists to facilitate their progress towards Camada.

The result of this exposure has been to, bring slaveholders upon the track of the unfortunate figitive, and to surround him with the most critical dangers. That the experience of some of those who have reached the shores of deliverance should find its way into the columns of a public journal, is not to be wondered at; the deep and thrilling interest which attaches to some of their narratives is equal to any thing ever conceived by the genius of romance. But there is a disposition to boast publicly of the success with which the slave-hunter has been foiled; and all the expedients resorted to, on the part of the fugitive, are incidentally exposed. All his secret preparations for flight—the manner in which he laid up money for his necessary expenses—the customary recays of the slave, when contemplating escape, with all possible details, are spread out to view, and go the rounds of the public press. This is all very entortaining—but the slave who yet pines in bondage, might well call out as the frogs in the fable did to the boys who pelted them with stones, 'It may be sport to you, but it is death to us.'

source, that a most ramous save-mous ponce, officer is now on his way to Canada, if not already there, for the purpose of recovering, by stratagem, several runaways, who formerly lived in the State of Maryland. This attempt grows out of information said to be derived from a woman, who recently returned from Canada to her master, in or near Baltimore. We assure the friends of the slave that there is need of increased vigilance on their part. We have in possession the names of the police officer referred to, and of the parties by whom he is employed. These, we shall communicate privately to persons in Canada, that they may be on guard against this or any other attempt of the kind. All anti-slavery papers are requested to sound the alarm, that the kidnapper may be foiled in his wicked scheme.

A Starer — Capt. Silliman, of the brig Rebecca, arrived last evening from St. Johns, (P. R.) informs is that on the 16th of May, a slaver sailed from that port for the coast of Africa. The same vessel, a short time previous, had landed some three or four hundred slaves, in a very einexisted state,—many of them not being able to stand when put on shore. Capt. S. describes her as a sharp topsail schooner, Baltimore built, under Portuguese colors, and sails very fast. She appeared to have a large crew of the most piratical looking mea Capt. S. ever saw.

JSE EN.

(if.) ATOR.
ord; John S
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York City.
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newspaper, to
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From the National A. S. Standard.

I or our creditors that this deal, should be l-and our first efforts will be directed to We have adopted the one dollar subscrip-as one of the means to secure it—and int special agents to facilitate its circula-

sachusetts Board will be authorized to receive autsectiptions to the Standard.

Friends and brethren, we call upon you, in the
Briends and brethren, we call upon you, in the
name of the broken-learted and perishing slave, to
rise in the steingth of your manhood, and to put
forth your united energies for its relief. Every
circumstance of our country, and our age, warns us
to perpetual diligence and sacrifice, for the cause of
mankind. May it be said of us, as was said of
some in the days of the apostle, Yea, what indignation, yea, what fear, yea, what vehement desire,
yea, what seal, yea, what revenge! In all things,
ye have approved yourself to be clear in this matter.

Let us show by our faith and perseverance, that
we verily believe in the power of truth, to work out
the redemption of our country from the foul stainthat deflies it. The blessing of Heaven upon our
labors will be commensurate with our own dishiersetedness in the advocacy, by word and deed, of

bors will be commensurate with our own disint tedness in the advocacy, by word and deed, e great cause, to promote which, God has call to be intruments in his hand. Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee,

J. S. GIBBONS, Chairma WM. P. Powell, Sec.

From the Western Freeman. Force of Circumstances.

So long as our opponents could, with any plaus ity, deny the alleged results of the anti-slaver itation, they were satisfied. That time has gor Progress must be admitted. Numerous, incor-stible facts show that the labous of abolitions

merican revolution was purely a providential inposition, and men had nothing to do with its inption, progress, or completion.
All this is an admirable device, to strip unpopular
formers of their honors, and, under the mask of
humble piety, to enable a man to cherish hattred
sinst the good, and hold himself aloof from all
sardous or laborious attempts to better the world,
hy should he searfice ease, or expend wealth, or
k a good name, when circumstances are the Great
forance? He need entertain no jealousy of this
sterious personage, which can awaken no envy,
und no self-love, never become a subject of adation. How delightful, that under the auspices
shis shadowy, undefined, impersonal being, mind
morals march onward to perfection, without the
essity of word or act from human agents.
s not this a vile doctrine? It betitles human
ure, it nutrues selfshines, it dishonors God,
The New-York Commercial has given the latest
tance of this mode of philosophizing; and you
lind, illustrations in almost all those newspapers,
inch, being simulated by the force of public sensure, being simulated by the progress of acti-slaprinciples, simulated by the progress of acti-slaprinciples, a fundamental than the sure of t

From the New-York Commercial, evident that the course of human events, unwebelieve, the direct projedence of the Alia leading to a great and glorious change in the institution of human slavery. What the dervor, and eloquence, and untring energy has failed to semplish, is apparently drawnuder the silent and easy impulse of what would be a summatances, but in which it requires only an diced system to be an overculling power, far before the silent and the silent and the summatances, as we can overculling prower, far before the silent and the s

water in Alabama, for inserting an advertisement for a runeway slave. This took place, we are in-formed, under the silent and easy impulse of cir-cumstances. The truth is, it was a result produced by the indignant protests of his brethern in the North, who themselves had been quickened in their perceptions of the wrongs of slavery, by the discus-sions of the abolitionists.

perceptions of the wrongs of slavery, by the discussions of the abolitionists.

Circumstances are the mere instrumentalities of voluntary agents. They produce nothing of themselves. 'He that covered the wind, shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds, shall not reap. As thou knowest new that is the way of the spirit, nor how the bones do grow in the womb of her that is with child; even so thou knowest now be benign, the clouds drop down fatness, the carth may be ready, but unless now the seed, he shall reap no fruit. Our opponents are like those who observe the winds, and regard the clouds; and attribute to these the fruits which have sprung from the bedience of others to the command, 'In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand.' God has distinct man to be the ecfor in this lower world; and in the evening withhold not thy hand.' God has distinct man to be the ecfor in this lower world; and in the evening withhold not thy hand.' God has distinct man to be the ecfor in this lower world; and in the evening withhold not thy hand.' God has distinct man to be the ecfor in this lower world; and in the evening withhold not thy hand.' God has distinct man to be the ecfor in this lower world; and in the evening withhold not thy hand.' God has distinct man to be the ecfor in this lower world; and in the evening withhold not thy hand.' God has distinct man to be the ecfor in this lower world; and in the evening withhold not thy hand.' God has distinct man to be the ecfor in this lower world; and in the evening withhold not thy hand.' God has distinct man to the ecfor in this lower world; and in the evening withhold not thy hand.' God has distinct man to the ecfor in this lower world; and in the evening withhold not the ecfor in this lower world; and in the evening withhold not the ecfor in this lower world; and in the evening withhold not the ecfor in this lower world; and in the evening withhold man the evening with the ecfor in this lower world; and the ecfor in the ecfor in the ecfor in

the womb' of time; God indeed shapes them, and British and Poreign Anti-Slavery joins them together, but where were the body with British and Poreign Anti-Slavery joins them together, but where were the body with British and Poreign Anti-Slavery joins them together, but where were the body with British and Poreign Anti-Slavery joins them together.

joins them together, but where were the body rethout these bones?
Your circumstace-ial philosophers dispose of Texas
without difficulty. We must not allow a triumph to
these abolitonists, and yet that the project of abolition is seriously entertained there, no one can doubt.
But, it is all the result of the "silent and easy impulse of circumstances?" The Texans have found
out that slavery is a losing concern, by their own
experience, and their own wisdom dictates its abolition. Why is it a losing concern? Because, their
lands will not sell, because there are no purchasers;
and there are no purchasers, because the industrious emigrants from England and Germany and the
North will-not go into a region cursed by the desolating curse of slavery; and the reason why they
will not go, is because abolitionists, by their exposure
of the abominations of the giant evil, are arraying
the world in arms against, it, and making it leathsome to all who value character or substantial prosperity. Slavery was always a curse, as it is too,
but people did not clearly understand it. It always
warred against a nation's wealth and virtue; but
what of this, so long as the facts in the case were
unknown? So interoperance was always a fell destroyer—a subverter of nations. Has it been by
the teasy and silent-immuse of circumstances' the

tion and elevation of the human namity, note activist ruth may appear to your circumstance philosophers. Human agencies are chosen for the redress of human wrongs.

Let the abolitionists then take courage, and rejoice, that though man may depise, God will honor them, and crown with triumply their labors in the cause of human freedom.

From the Voice of Freedom.

From the voice of reseaun.

Farewell.

With this number closes my connection with the yolco of Freedom as its editor, and at the same time my engagement as lecturing agent of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society. In what misner the duties of these stations have been discharged, it is not for these stations have been discharged, it is not for

a ceasing from toil, so much as a change in its mode it and instruments; the laying down of the pen in the closet, to lift up the living voice in the congregation. But to what effect this labor has been; whether it has helped to hasten, in any degree, the day of the slave's deliverance, through the might of a renewed and purified public sentiment; whether, in a word, it has been to the advancement of the cause of truth, and right, and universal freedom, it is, happily, no part of my duty to determine. Enough is that I have labored with an honest desire to promote that cause by such means as my own judgment and capscience approved.

If, in my communion with the readers of the Voice, I have not done them good, and that in the lest of all ways in my power, by stirring them up to do good to others, it has not been for want of a will to do so, nor, I trust, of faithful endeavors on my part. If, in my intercourse with my editorial brethren, there has been any departure from that courtesy and fair dealing which I have wished from them, it has been no fault of intention, nor committed knowingly; for I have sought to cherish toward them, as I still do, in retiring from their brotherhood, such kindly feelings as befut our relation to each other. So, with the quiet spirit which an approving conscience gives, I offer to each and all a friendly land at parting, with hearty thanks to such as lave done me favors, and to all, sincere wishes

for their future welfare.

The friends of freedom, with whom it has been my privilege during the past year to labor for the slave, will bear with me while I exhort them, in taking leave, to be true to his cause; becoming not weary in well doing, but rather pressing on with growing courage and zeal, and full confidence of hope; knowing that earnest endeavors in a good work will ever be blessed of God, and that each contract with the state of the first of the state of th

From the Fall River Argus.

From the Fall River Argus.

An Arti-Slaverny Convention was held at Colombian Hall in this place, on Tuesday, Present as speakers, Frederick Douglass, the fugitive slave, O. L. Remond, a colored man, of Salem, Mr. Burleigh and others. Stephen S. Foster, the celebrated convention of the town the next morning, and was not at the Convention. The principal subjects of discussion on Tuesday, were the intimate convention of the northern churches and ministry with southern slavery, and the pro-slavery character of the United States Constitution. Mr. place on both these questions, and very eloquently too. In fact, we have heard but few bride me who surpassed him in genuine oratory. An invertigation of the United States Constitution and the convention of the United States Constitution. Mr. place when the convention of the property of the property of the United States Constitution. Mr. place on both these questions, and very eloquently too. In fact, we have heard but few bride may be a new form the same should be a property of the property of the United States Constitution. Mr. place on the United States Constitution of the Constitution of the United States Constitution. Mr. place on the United States Constitution of the Constitution of the United States Constitution of the Constitution

a Con thieves, or what not?

He alluded to a Convention of the Baptist ministers, which had been held in Baltimore, and was composed almost wholly of slaveholders. In the doings of this meeting, said Mr. Douglass, sundry brethren who were slave-owners participated. 'A thief preached the sermon-a thief made the prayer—a thief administered the sacrament, and then this pack of thieves all stood up together and sang in unison—

" Lo! what an entertaining sight For brethren to agree ! ""

For brethren to agree! "

EFFECTS OF SNAVERY ON THE GENIUS OF INVENTION. The whole number of new patents issued during the year 1842, was 485. Of these, 22
were taken out by citizens of free States, and 67
only! by citizens of slave States! Citizens of Maryland, (chiefly of Baltimore,) which approximates a
region of light, took one third of the whole number
granted to the slave States. But one was taken in
Indiana; and that was for an invention to keep off
'insects,'—probably musquitoes. Kentucky took
one for 'measuring garments.'

New-York took 140, for almost every useful, purpose to which free labor can devote its elastic energies. Massachusetts took 70, Pennsylvania 65,
Onio 45, Connecticut 25.—Liberty Standard.

Tr Among the news by the steamer Hibernia, we find the following proceedings of this body:

The anti-slavery delegates from all parts of the world assembled on Tuesday, June 13th, at the Free mason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, London, I take measures for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade. Between three and four hundred delegations of the processing the state of the slave trade.

Convention.

Dr. Bowring said the friends who had come to this country from America, must before this have discovered that the public mind of Great Britain was made up on the question of slavery, and that at length the Legislature was engaged on the side of the slaves. (Cheers.)

Cheers, The Rev. Amos A. Phelps next addressed the Convention on the influence of slavery upon religion and education in the slave States, and the morross wenty years of age, who could neither read nor write, was four times greater in the slave than in the free States, (Applause.)

Mr. Lewis Tappan addressed a few words to the Convention.

Convention.

Mr. Kellett said a white person entering a church
with a black man, would throw the whole congregation into commotion.

Mr. James Cannings Fuller said, I must describe

whites.
Mr. Blanchard said, most of the facts stated by hi

ill four o'clock.

EVENING SITTING.

Mr. Gurney took the chair shortly after

Mr. Gurney took the chair shortly after four colock.

The Rev. John Angell James of Birmingham, was the first speaker. He said, the progress which was making in the anti-slavery cause in the United was making in the anti-slavery cause by the World of the struck at the infamons system all over the world. (Hear, hear.) After some allusion to the proceeding of the struck at the infamons system all over the world. (Hear, hear.) After some allusion to the proceeding of the struck at the infamons system all over the world. (Hear, hear.) After some allusion to the proceeding of the struck at the infamons system all over the world. (Hear, hear.) After some allusion to the proceeding of the advantages of instruction in the control of the department of the morning the Rev. guntantages of instruction in theology and general literature. Hitherto the Arrey without its co-operation it could not have expected by the struck of the survey of the struck of the survey of the survey. It is the concluded, by proposing—'That this cover form or country it exists, is intrinsically opposed, to all natural justice and genuine Christianity.' The Rev. Dr. Ritchie seconded, and the Rev. John Birt spoke in confirmation of the resolutions. The struck of the survey of the s

COMMUNICATIONS.

The American and Foreign Baptist Missional

To the Baptists of Great Britain:

BELOYED BARTHEKY.—By the instructions of the American and Foreign Baptist Missionery Society and their Executive Board, it devolves upon me to address you, respectfully and affectionstely, in order to set forth for your consideration the reasons of our organization, and the claims we believe we have upon the sympathies and regards of our British brethren, in common with all others who love the Lord Jesus Christ. As we have separated oursieves from all connection with the Baptist General Convention of these United States and cheir Board of Foreign Missions, it behooves us, from respect at our brethren at a distance, to show them that we have been fully justifiable in this act, and in adopting a course involving such responsibilities as our Society have assumed.

You need not be reminded, dear brethren, that To the Baptists of Great Britain :

to one another until they are unconscious they are proposed to fall antaral justice and genuine Christianity. And yet these things are now going on; and to general and the resolutions. Lord Marching aid he did not attend with the intention of order and passed the secondary and the

have not abandoned thereby the missionary cause. We have formed a Society (the Constitution of which we herewith send you,) for promoting according to our ability the great work of bringing the world to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesua Christ.

Christ.

We ask your sympathies, beloved brethren, and your co-operation, so far as our Society shall commend itself to your approbation. And may the God of peace and love be with you and us, and with all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and

WM. HENRY BRISBANE,

outh and Braintree Female A. S. Society The quarterly meeting of the Weymouth an Braintree Female Anti-Slavery Society was held of Monday, the 26th of June, at the house of Deacot Eliphas Thayer? After reading from the Bible; an prayer, the following resolution offered, by Mary Weston, was adopted:

Resolved, That we will give what aid may be in our power to the table of the anti-slavery sowing circle, for the annual Massachusetts Fair, to be held in Boston on Christmas week.

Mrs. Pierce offered the following resolution, which after some remarks by herself and others, was unan-imously adopted;

incously adopted;

Resolved, That while we consider the Canada Mission as deserving the sympathy and aid of the religious and philanthropic, and while as abolitionists, we joyfully recognize its collateral benefit to the anti-slavery cause, we yet believe the emancipation of two and a half million of slaves-held in the most unrighteous bondsge, to take precedence of every other work of philanthropy, and consequently, protest against the doctrine, that by laboring for this Mission, any portion of duty to the slave is discharged.

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Repeal Meetings.

which Mr. O'Connell had of enormous masses, 000 to 500,000 people wone of them less than bled. There have been that in various extents the control of the co none of them less than 150000 to 200 blod. There have been seven beld in various parts of the country, as of the country, as of the country, as of them were distinguished and the country, as of them were distinguished and the country. But the country is the less than the country of the coun

· As he was returning to his home in S

President Tyler.—A Philadelphia papers while the President was exchanging copy with the citizens, in Independent Hall, sel mon council were speechifying and sodier George Mundy suddenly made has speak addressed the President and the sodiese a

avered that on the day on the classessisting of the blood to the head, the heave guilding of the blood to the head, the heave guilding of the blood to the head, the heave guilding of the blood to the head, the heave guilding noises and an outery, for while he as spain, when a keep of the heave guilding to send for his father, who lives in Arely time to send for his father, who lives in Arely the was allowed fill Saturday for that purpose.

Maine.—The Democratic Convention have send Hugh J. Anderson for Governor. The age of the desired of the heave guilding the send resolutions in favor of Mr. Van Burst for send resolutions in favor of Mr. Van Burst for send resolutions in favor of Mr. Van Burst for the heave guilding the heav

Two slaves, Henry and his wife America eshung at Columbia, Mo. on the 10th intellegate for murdered their master, Mr. Hiram Besley, covicesed the crime previous to the execution.

The Catholic Bishops have placed Mr. OCastell name immediately after the Queen i, is the parent the clurch, and have commenced offering apparent tory sacrifices for his preservation.

James Gordon Bennett, Eq. of the Benil, by Child, and servant, were among the passer and packet ship Garries, which sailed from New Year Monday for Liverpool.

TE RIDAY

Hereafter, on of the Ed him at No or notice.

they were

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THELIBERATOR

BOSTON: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1843

Hereafter, letters intended for the special a iter of the Liberator, must be address orthampton, Mass. (post paid,) un Communications for publication in t may be sent to his address at Bo

cant, bombast and impudence

are like unto whited sepulchre beautiful outward, but are withi dly appear righteous unto men, bu lof hypocrisy and iniquity. . Y ratiog of vipers, how can ye escap hell? [Read the whole of Ma This nation is rotten with hypoc with fulsehood. How—in neords— freedom, the equality, the inaliens hid! How—in acts—it untilities in the country of the control of the ties that control of the hid.

quetion of feeling, that have char-of his other productions. Its exor-strainty pertinent in any account of use and completion of the monument of occupied as it is with the pelty that merit, in relation to the building us granite pile. What strikes me as

but abre-mongers should choose to trade in in an the souls of men! The man who, as the fit Smator in Congress from Massachusetts, saw unter right of petition cloven down, session after as, and mised no note of remonstrance, no voice tampe, against the tyranous deed! The man is the millions of his countrymen chained, and, tobked of every right, defruided of every right, defined of every right, desirate of with millions of his countrymen chained, and, tobked of every right, defruided of every right, desirate of every end, to merchandise, sold pade saction, without any tope or prospect speed and articles of merchandise, sold as eaction, without any hope or prospect stepping, and yet his never sied one-tear of said for their fate, never felt one throb of indigates with the said of their fate, never felt one throb of indigates with the said of their cause! The man has presiduted his great railents in negotiating the British government, to cause the self-emandation of the said of the

aking strass punished he request Newbury-strong have nomine they also puren for near aggree to held in Man.

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O'Connell he grayers up propite

lerald, ladfi engers in the iew-York or

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hears not. What to him is the present? Nothing What is he doing to advance the welfare of the future r Nothing. The past—the past—the past on that he can dwell with exultation, expaniate eloquents a pigmy in heart. His courage is of the most dastardly character; his regard for human rights incomparably less than for his own popularity; his estimate of the cause of freedom low, partial, false, American. Another struggle, mightier than of old, for the emmediation of these millions of the course of the tained by diplomatic skill or political succ testimony against wrong-doing, during the remainder of his life. For statesmen and politicians, for warriors and chiefains, there remains no honorable place on the secoll of fume, or in the annals of time. Their memories shall fade away in the pure, noon-tide light of a new dispensation, as the stars of night retire before the blaze of day.

Thus it shall be still the annaeur of Warners.

Thus it shall be with the name even of Wasming Thus it shall be with the name even of Washano-ros, who, in the remembrance, affection and gratitude of the American people, has been made by them more than a risal-of Christ, and practically exalted 'above all that is called God.' The language of panegyric has long since been exhausted to describe his merits; but, as if emulous of surpassing all panegyrists who have gone before him, and of drawing a portraiture that should immortalize the artist as well as the sub-ject, Mr. Webster has tasked his genius and imagina-tion to the utmort, adequately to represent the heroic has long since been exhausted to describe his merits;
but, as if emulous of surpassing all panegyrists who
have gone before him, and of drawing a potrtainus
that should immortalize the artist as well as the subject, Mr. Webster has tasked his genius and imagination to the utmost, adequately to represent the heroic
glory and moral grandeur of the character of Washington. Vain, though brilliant attempt! From the
low eminence on which he stood to survey that charters lowing the state of the stood to survey that charters lowing the state of the stood to survey that charters lowing the state of the stood to survey that charters lowing the state of the stood to survey that charters low eminence on which he stood to survey that charlow eminence on which he stood to survey that character, looking at it through the disordered medium of a carral vision, and measuring it by the imperfect rule of worldly patriotism, Mr. Webster has given utterance to sentiments that challenge the assent and admiration of all who are subjects of the kingdoms of this world.

From the high eminence of Christianity, and in the light of universal and perfect love, the character of Washington is seen to be radically defective, and unworthy alike of praise and imitation. Instead of loving this senemics, and endeavoring to overcome their evil

The Bishop of Maryland was for acting in the most

pressive and murderous acts.

Mr. Webster vauntingly says of Washington— He
is all—all our own. I claim him for America. The
boast and the claim are equally derogatory. They
are local, partial, invidious. Washington gave him-

in order to screen the reputation of Washington?— Shall he be ranked among the friends of liberty, who race?

Atsistons, and the M'Donogh Scheme.

A vigilant correspondent has sent us the following sketch of the proceedings of the above body of ecclusiastics, at their late session in this city, with the apt remarks accompanying thom. He denominates the Episcopal Church 'the zero point in all moral enter-At first thought, this would seem to define prises. At lark unough, this would seem to denne her position exactly, in the moral horizon; but after all, it rates her temperature too high—she is below zero—if indeed the term 'moral'. be not as greats mismomer, in its application to leer, in any sense, as to Satan himself.—y.

JIN. LDITOR:
I send you a slight sketch of the notice which the
Episcopal Board of Missions' thought fit to take o
the disgraceful approva by their organ of the Mc
Donogli scheme. Don't say such a record has no use
Fite position of the Church shows us the measure o ood a hundred years ago? Every generation m Church for itself, placing the corner-stone a verage point of its own progress. The next mow how fast itself advances by watching the Ch

[This memorial, in the course of the det

[Aim should be seen that the s

Rev. Dr. VINTON of Boston was in favor of posed reference; not because he wished to see the Church agigated by the abolition excitement, for no one could deprecate such agitation more than himself; but because he thought that petitions from any branch of the Church, it respectful in their tone, should be received and treated with courtesy:

Some other person moved to around by receiving

nmary manner, and giving the petitioners leave at

unce to withdraw.

Judge Buxtizatox was very desirous that the potition should be referred. He was no friend to abolition, but he wid respect the right of petition. Congress had done much to promote excitement by refaiing to receive petitions. Had the first petitions for
the abolition of alavery been received and referred,
and their prayer refused on proper grounds, all agitation would have ceased long ago. He wished to have
this petition referred, not to promote excitement, but

this petition referred, not to promote excitement, but as the most effectual way of preventing it.

It was contended by several, that the editor of the Spirit of Missions was alone responsible for what he wrote; and, therefore, that no action could be right-

The next morning, the Secretary read the minutes of, the prevised say. They stated that the memorial of Zion Church, Mendon, Illinois, had been laid upon the table, and on motion of Judge Huntington, taken up. The Judge said be was not satisfied with the record. He had moved that the Illinois memorial be taken up for the purpose of being referred to the committee on 'The Spirit of Missions.' This was not so stated. The bare fact of his movine that the Memorial stated. The bare fact of his movine that the Memorial stated.

of New-York, on the same subject, was in the hands of one of the Bishops present, but I did not hear of its being even read.

The Cause at Home.

The following communication from our Genera Agent, is commanded to all the friends of the cause It suggests an important means of keeping the com-munity alive to its claims.

To the Abolitionists of Massachusetts

certainly the most judicious measure that could have been at this time adopted, as their labors are least effectual in the home-field during the season of short evenings, while in the West they are most so, because there the summer is the season for travelling, and good roads make great meetings. But the cause the agents are away. Massachusetts must not be allowed to languish at home, because the agents are away. Massachusetts must not stand still because fresh exertions are put forth to advance the other States.

It has occurred to my mind, that THE OBSER-VANCE OF THE FIRST OF AUGUST might become the medium of an immense amount of good should the friends in each neighborhood, town or move. Let us, then, instantly make arrangements for the observance, as a jubilee, of the day

nd we shall find no foreign aid needed. The consciousness that our eloquent friends are engaged at our instance in raising other States to the level of Massachusetts on the anti-slavery platform, will give a power and eloquence better than that of the lips, to what we do on the First or August to commend the case of our enslaved countrymen to the hearts of our neighbors and friends. our neighbors and friends.

I am yours devotedly, for the freedom of the slave,
JOHN A. COLLINS,
Gen. Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society.

The colored people, we learn, are denied admittance to the Menageric at the foot of the Common We regret liat the proprietors or keepers of the establishment are so blind to their own interest as to exclude this oppressed class of our fellow-citizens, at their exclusion will not induce any others to attend, while it will assuredly keep away some (and not their exclusion will not induce any others to attend, while it will assuredly keep away some, (and not a few, neither.) who would like to indulge their curi-cuity in this manner, but who cannot, while they see others unjustly excluded. Besides, these proscribed persons are admitted to the outskirts of 'God's sanc-turry,' and is the menageric more sacred than that 'holy' place?—v.

Letter from Richard Allen Duntin, 18th of 6th mo. 1843.

rloience; and so the troops are here doing living on us, eating the fat of the land, and raising ations against slavery. I never saw greater perse rerance displayed in bringing matters to a successfu ssue, than by J. H. In opposition to the desire on nany of his friends, he took the chair at three succes many of his friends, he took the chair at three successive meetings of the Repeal Association, and succeeded in having one of them entirely devoted to the anti-slavery question; you already know with what excellent effect.

I rejuce to say there is much anti-slavery feeling amongst a considerable portion, perhaps I should tables, any every end, even, nortice, of our, navulation;

meetings monthly, as usual, but from the great pres in the columns of the leading journals from the Re neal movement, they have no room for us or our hum

improvement' is progressing rapidly.

Farewell, my friend; this meagre scrawl is hardly Farewen, ..., worth sending. Affectionately thing RICH

RICHARD ALLEN P. S. I am sick of alluding to the doings of Engla in the East. The late atrocious proceedings in Sci are but the heaping of iniquity on iniquity.

The Royal Mail steam ship Hibernia arrived ast Boston on Monday last.
The Hibernia left Liverpoel on the 20th in the

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Correspondence of the N, Y. Journal of Commerce.

Correspondence of the N, Y. Journal of Commerce.

Ireland occupies near the whole of British thought band anxiety. Thirty-six thousand trops have been stationed in that unbappy island, and every day is adding to their numbers. The navy is augmented, and there are ships of war enough upon that coast to the commerce of the commerce

INDIA. The latest date from Bombay is the lat of ay, and from Calcutta 14th of April. There had een another important military affair in Scinde. Mar Stack, who was proceeding from Sukker to Hyrarbad in command of a brigade, encountered a strong day of the energy within a decrease to Sic Charles.

cincily told by the Bombay correspondent of the surring Chronicle:

'The enemy's infantry and artillers, it appears tought well, but the cavary indifferently. Their loss was very great; about 400 bodies being counted upon the field of battle, while the neighboring willages were filled with dead and wounded men. Three chiefs fell in the action—one Hajee Mahomed Sedee, the great promoter of the war. Eleven pieces of tannon and seventeen standards fell into our hands; but very few prisoners were taken, the Belochees fighting to the last with great desperation, and the custom of their country warfare being neither to give nor accept. Quarter. The greater part of their force must have been composed of men of mature age, as earcely a single youth could be seen among the slain.

The next morning all the bodies in the utilah were found burning; a horifying and disgusting sight. Our less was also considerable, amounting to 39 killed and 231 wounded.

Tremendous Fire at Fall River,—We learn that a fire broke out on Sunday last, about 3 P. M. in the cabinet maker's slop of Mr. Westgate, which, before it was arrested, had laid more than one quater of the village in ashes. Loss from \$200,000 to 300,000—\$100,000 of which supposed to be insured in the Briston.

If The 'glorious 4th' passed off with the usual ex-hibitions of tumultuous joy. Those who have the least patriotism always make the most noise about it; as those who have the least religion always make the greatest display of it.

NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-

ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

Arrangements have been made for holding One
Hundred Anti-Slavery Conventions during the next
six months, in various parts of the country, but chiefly in New-Kork, Panyania, Ohio and Indiana—incoordance with a plasy tyania, Ohio and Indiana—incoordance with a plasy tyania, Ohio and Indiana—incoordance with a plasy tender of the Panyang the New-England A. S. Convention. Among the speakers who
will give their attendance from the East are Messrs.
John A. Collins, George Bradburn, Frederick Douglass, Charles L. Remond, and James Monroe.

Randolph, Vt. Monday and Tuesday, July 10th & 11th. Middlebury, "Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th. N. Ferrisburgh, Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th. Keeseville, N. Y. Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st.

According N. 1. Inursay and Friday, 20th and 21st.
Accord squires, Springfield, Mass, Mond. and Tues. July 10th and 11th.
Albany, N. Y. Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th.
Little Falls, "Monday and Friday, 20th and 21st.
Utica, "Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st.
J. A. COLLINS,
General Agent of the Mass. A. S. Soc.

BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The next quarterly meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Mariboro Hall No 2, on Wednesday next, July 12th, at 3

afternoon.
S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

WANTED

MMEDIATELY, a woman to do the housework
of a small family in the city.
Also a boy in a boarding-house.
An excellent situation can be obtained for a colored boy of good qualifications, who may be desirous of
acquiring a mechanical trade.
Subscribers names to the United States Clarice
and the Names as

acquiring a mechanical trade.
Subscribers names to the United States Clarion,
and the Northern Star, will be forwarded or application to WILLIAM C. NELL, 25, Cornhill.

New and Grand Invention.

FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED

MANIFOLD WRITER.

By this wonderful invention, a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more case and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

and greater facility than a single tetter with an and greater facility than a single tetter. To the mercantile, professional and travelling part of the community, this truly great invention is of infinite-ratios, so it is a great average for the facility and the state of the facility and the facility of the facility and the facility of the facility ment may be kept without any additional troubse to the writer, and without any necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters; public officers, and all who may be desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c. with an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact chyp of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis*, Manifold Writer has been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observation it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the artisle were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents. Consequently a medal was awarded by the Institute.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procupe the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by who lessel.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above exitre, without alteration or shridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advantament to the office of the subscribes.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William attext, corner Maiden Lane, New-York.

POETRY.

JUNE.

BY WM. C. BRYANT. BY WM. C. BRYANT.

I gazed upon thy glorious sky,
And the green mountains round,
And thought, that when I came to lie
Within the silent ground,
"Twere pleasant that in flowery June,
When brooks sent up a cheerful tune,
And groves a joyous sound,
The section's hand, my grave to make,
The rich, green mountain turf should break.
A call within the frozen mound,
A coffin borne through street,
And icy clouds above it rolled,
While fierce the tempest beat—
Away! I will not think of these—
Blue, but heky and soft the breeze, Blue be the sky and soft the breeze,

Earth green beneath the feet, And the damp mound gently pressed Into my narrow place of rest.

Into my narrow place of rest.

There, through the long, long summer hours,
The golden light should lie,
And thick young herbs and groups of flowers
Stand in their beauty by;
The criole should build, and tell
His love-tale close beside my cell;
The idle butterfly
Should rest him there, and there be heard
The housewife bee and hummingbird.

And what, if cheerful shorts, at noon,
Come from the village sent,
Or songs of maids, beneath the moon,
With fairy laughter blent.
And what, if in the evening light,
Betrothed lovers walk in sight
Of may low monument. Of my low monument—
I would the lovely scene around
Might know no sadder sight nor sound I know, I know I should not see The season's glorious show,
Nor would its brightness shine for me,
Nor its wild music flow.
But if around my slace of sleep,
The friends I love should come to weep, They might not haste to go.

Soft airs, and songs, and light, and bloom.

Should keep them lingering by my tomb. These to their softened hearts should bear These to their softened hearts should
The thought of what has been,
And speak of one who came to share
The gladness of the scene;
Whose part in all the pomp that fills
The circuit of the summer hills,

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard. A SONG FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY. DEDICATED TO JOHN A. COLLINS. The Fourth! the Fourth! the glorious Fourth
Has come! Ring, ring the bells!
And listen to the tale the North,
The East, the Westward tells; But list not to the sunny South—

Her bells are muffled—closed her mouth,

Is—that his grave is green; And deeply would their hearts rejoice To hear again his living voice.

Two millions lie upon her breast,
In chains, and shackles bound;
And gags, and scourges from the crest
With which her brow is crowned:
She dare not waken Freedom's bell,
Nor hear the tale each tope would tell.

Oh, what to her is Justice—Right—
The brotherhood of Man—
When foul Oppression drives to flight
Her sable sons to the ban and Her sable some to the lone bell that Slavery rings.

EMMELINE.

ERIN MY COUNTRY!
When the pure soul of honor shall cease thee,

And kind hospitality flies thy gay she

hen the few who have prov'd th mire thee,
Then Erin, my Country! I'll love thee no more: When the trumpet of Fame shall cease to pr

thee,
Of nations the chief in the ages of yore;
When some who should cherish shall cease to defam

Then Erin, mayourneen !* I'll love thee no

When thy brave sons shall cease to be generous an witty,
witty,
And cease to be lov'd by the maids they adore;
When thy daughters shall cease to be virtuous

preity, on Erin, my Country! I'll love thee no me the Emerald and Shamrock no longer

'Mongst gems of the ocean and flowirs of the tre, and Treason's foul stain hath undon

thee, Then Erin, mayourneen! I'll love thee no more.

* Anglice-my darling !

FLOWERS.

BY MRS. SEBA SMITH.
Each leaflet is a tiny scroll
fascribed with holy truth, A lesson that around the heart Should keep the dew of youth;

Bright missals from angelie throngs
In every by-way left,
How were the earth of glory shorm
Were it of flowers bereft!

Were it of nowers bereit!

They tremble on the Alpine heights,
The fissured rock they press,
The desert wild, with beat and sand,
Shares to their blessednes;
And wheresoe'er the weary heart
Turns in its dim despair,
The meek-eyed blossom upward looks,
Javiting it to prayer!

[Written for the Boston Evening Bulletin.] ON THE DEATH OF CHANNING. A whisper rose, 'twas faint and low, We trembled as it passed;

And the drear tidings that it told, More loud and louder grew; Till past all hope each heart turned cold, And murmured, 'it is true!'

We felt in that mysterious tone e voice of death was sleeping; The echo of that fearful moan, It was a nation's weeping!

Her great and good hath passed away ; Well may we hear her sighe Well may her tears a tribute pay,
Where her great CHANNING lies.

Thy son can never die; But mourn no more, land of the West : lis name is stamp'd on every breast, And moistens every eye.

Entwined with Truth and Charity The blest of every hearth. London, Nov. 25, 1842. MARIANA. MISCELLANY. For the Liberator.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters.
In consequence of a certificate having been given, by the President of the South Reading Washingtonian Society to Dr. S. O. Richardson, recommending his alcoholic bitters, the undersigned conceive it to be their delty, as friends of the cause of total abstinence, to make a statement of fact to the public. They are well aware of the delicate nature of the task, and the unpleasant situation in which they place themselves, by appealing to a public ordeal. But the confidence they have, that the holy cause of temperance has suffered, and will suffer, unless some explanation is made, and the fear that some brother who has been reclaimed may be overtaken, through the influence of that certificate, and in a moment destroy not only, his own peace and happiness, but frustrate the fond hopes of his friends, will not permit them to shrink from the responsibility of the task.

In order that the matter may be viewed under-Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitter

task.

In order that the matter may be viewed understandingly, and in its true light, it may not be improper to introduce the certificate of Mr. Gould, together with some extracts from the advertisement that accompanies it.

that accompanies it.

'This certifies, that for a number of years I have occasionally, and with much benefit, made use of Dr. S. O. Richardson's bitters. I consider them an exceedingly valuable medicine for diseases occasioned by a dorangement of the stomach and bowels, and I think the efforts used to bring this medicine into the great cause of temperance, by some of those who profess to be Washingtonians, decidedly wrong.

JOHN GOULD.'

fess to be Washingtonians, decidedly wrong.

JOHN GOULD.'

The Dr. in his advertisement, after laboring very hard to prove that the friends of total abstinence have very improperly interfered in his business of bitters-making, remarks that, 'Their attention, (i. et. public's,) is respecifully solicited to the subjoined certificate of John Gould, Esq. President of the South Reading Washingtonian Society, whose judgment will be properly appreciated.' And then immediately after the certificate he says, 'Should, not-withstanding, doubts continue to exist, I can cordially recommend to such my bitters in papers. They contain all the virtues of my Sherry Wine Bitters.' It will be seen by carefully examining the above certificate, in connexion with the extracts that we have made, that the Dr.'s object was to counteract an influence that existed prejudicial to his bitters; and to effect this, if he could procure the assistance of the President of our Society, it would be better to him than scores of certificates from less prominent individuals, even if they were gentlemen of the legal profession, or ministers of the gospel, 'of high standing as moral and religious teachers.' For, circulated as it was over a large extent of country in this and several other States, the name of a President of a Washingtonian Society attached to a certificate, would, in these days of strict temperance, attract universal attention. And the fact that allusion is made to the efforts of the Washcountry in this and several other States, the name of a President of a Washingtonian Society attached to a certificate, would, in these days of strict temperance, attract universal attention. And the fact that allusion is made to the efforts of the Washingtonians to bring these bitters into disrepute, would give additional weight to it, and doubtless was the means of many a Washingtonian's breaking his pledge, and of becoming irreclaimably lost. In justice, however, to Mr. Gould, we would state, that we think that he gave the certificate unwittingly, in an unguarded moment, not perceiving the influence it was destined to create; for he has since declared that he intended only to recommend they bitters. With regard to the Dr. we cannot say as much; we think he acted coolly, deliberately, and cunningly, and that his object was, to aim a deadly blow at one of the purest causes in the history of philanthropic labors. We feel warranted in making this assertion, from the fact that when a committee was chosen by the Society to investigate the matter, they could obtain no satisfactory reparation from him; although very fair and plausible promises were made by him, yet, for some cause, he did not see fit to perform them.

We have thus, in a very brief manner, explained the nature of this unhappy affair. In discharging this unpleasant duty, we are not conscious that we have been actuated from any other motives than those of a perfectly pure and philanthropic character. If the evil we deprecate had been confined to this immediate vicinity, we could easily have counteracted its influence. Every one here understands the nature of these bitters. It is perfectly well-known that they are a dangerous article, particularly as for cofformed pien. and that. If, they could use pledge, for they contain, by an analysis made by Prof. Hayos of Robury, 39 per cent. of alcohol—pure rum, and not sherry wine, as the Dr. pretends. It is from a desire that those in distant parts of our country shall understand the true nature of the case, th

medicinal bitters. They are both rum, and of both we are the avowed enemies.

MATTHEW F. LESLE, BENJAMIN L. BOARDMAN,
JOHN STOW, P. POOLE.

AREA G. SWERTSER,
ARION BUTTON, AREA G. WHEE.

N. B. Editors friendly to the cause are requested to copy.

to copy. South Reading, June 20th, 1843.

From the Christian World.

From the Christian World.

Jonathan Dymond.

We have from time to time enriched the columns of our paper with copious extracts from Dymond's Essays on Moral Philosophy. We noticed in our last an abridgement of this valuable work, for the use of schools. It is an encouraging sign, when public attention is arrested to a sounder view of morals, than that which has so long been the standard on both sides of the water. The doctrine of expediency, which has for so long a time checked the progress of the Christian religion, is in Dymond's Philosophy made to give place to the only true standard of right and wrong,—the revealed will of God. The following letter has been handed to us by our esteemed brother, Rev. Samuel J. May; and as it is interesting at all times to exhibit facts bearing upon the early and, later character of such men as Dymond, we take pleasure in offering it to our readers:

EXETER, (Eng.) 5th of 9th mo., 1834. RESPECTED FRIEND:

the awhor of the essays, and if I do, it cannot be accomplished for several months; but being unwilling that thou should tremain so long without an acknosledgment of thy kindness. I have concluded to write by the usual conveyance, to account for the delay. Contemplating the possibility of my not being able at a future time to do all I wish. I will give thee a little cultime of my son? life and character, which may in part satisfy thy own desire, but will by no means be suitable to meet the public eye.

The author of the Essays was the fifth son of John and Olive Dymond, members of the Society of Friends, in Exeter; born the 19th of 18th month, 1796; died the 9th of 5th month, 1828. In early life he manifested much sweetness of disposition; a steady regard to truth and integrity in his words mile conduct; a comprehensive and discriminating mile syrightliness of manner, which was placed, and great facility in conveying his tending either verbally or in writing; together with a playiful sprightliness of manner, which was placed in a boarding-school with a member of our Society, where he received an edecation calculated to qualify him for the pursuit of trade. On leaving school, he was engaged as clerk in a banking-house in this city about four years; after that time, he was an assistant in my business of a draper, etc.; and on the prospect of his marriage, had a share in the concern, which he retained during the rest of his life. Though necessarily engaged during the day in his temporal concerns, I have reason to believe that his mind was frequently engaged in contemplating the injury sustained, by society in consequence of the house thandard of moral principle which too generally prevailed in the world, and the permicious tendency of some of the popular writings on the subject. Being himself a man of the most sterling uprightness of character, he gradually became more decepty increased, with the subject when the public attention to that standard, which is the only safe and true one. I think I may venture to say,

(as stated in the preface) was left in a more unfinished state.

It must be obvious that for an individual so circumstanced, to bring to the maturity he did, the work in question, required much diligence in the occupation of his time; and in this respect perhaps few are to be found whose talents and leisure were more exclusively devoted to useful pursuits. In conversation he was cheerful and instructive, avoiding every thing bordering on levity; so that it might be said of him, as I recollect it was of another lamented individual.

The charms of social converse well he knew, Yet kept the holy limits still in view.

This made his company much desired by those who were anxious for mental improvement, among which number may be ranked most of his particular friends.

His manners were easy and conciliating; but he did not hesitate to show his dislike, when he ob-

were anxious for mental improvement, among which a number may be ranked most of his particular friends.

His manners were easy and conciliating y but he add not hesitate to show his dislike, when he observed in any a departure from decorum, in behaviour or discourse. He was firmly attached to the religious principles in which he was educated, though he highly valued sincerity in those who differed from him. He rejoiced in what he believed to be an improvement in the moral state of the community, and cherished the hope that still greater advances would in time appear. He was much interested in the more general distribution of the Scriptures, in the spread of the principles of peace, and in the exertions-which were making to put an end to the detestable crime of slavery. He was feelingly alive to the miseries of his fellow mortals, anxious to promote their alleviation, and that through the general mass of society there may be a nearre approximatinepts? In the extended sense of the word. In his correspondence with his particular friends, he sometimes indulged in a little chastened playfulness, which he contrived with great facility to turn to some useful purpose. He also, composed a few poetical pieces. A copy of one or more of them I intend to send thee why of one or more of them I intend to send thee why of one or more of them I intend to send thee why of I not or more of them I intend to send thee why of I not or more of them I intend to send thee why of I not or more of them I intend to send thee why of I not or more of them I intend to send the why of I not or more of them I intend to send the why of I not or more of them I intend to send the why of I not or more of them I intend to send the why of I not or more of them I have a private opportunity, either through Dr. Hanceck, or John Bevans, having an acquantance with both. The latter regularly sends the publications of the Peace Society to another son of mine, who lives in this city.

In the course of his protracted, and suffering illness, he was preserved

EXERTER, (Eng.) 5th of 9th mo., 1834.

Respected Fairne.

It was not more unexpected than gratifying to me, to receive thy kind letter, dated 23d of April last, together with a copy of the American edition of my son's work on the Principles of Morality, and I shall be anxious to make thee the best return I can fore or trily acceptable a communication, and present; but it will be requisite in the first place to say, that no memoir of my late son has ever been printed, nor have his surviving friends had any thing more in contemplation, than that of preserving a few facts in manuscript for the benefit of his children.

My son's life was one of a very-even tenor, and marked by no incidents calculated to interest the public generally; it has therefore Deen supposed that a memoir would not be likely to meet an extensive circulation, nor be attended with much benefit, the desire however which thou hast expressed on thy own behalf, and that of many other-sin-your country, to have additional information, has afresh brought the matter into view, and excited a desire to collect materials for thy satisfaction, and any of thy particular friends 1 intend, therefore, from different sources to provide what I can, and formish thee with it at the earliest opportunity. In this, imust unavoidably calculate upon considerable delay, because the only person who can do justice to it is his brother William; this brother was his confidential advise the only person who can do justice to it is his brother William; this brother was his confidential advise the only person who can do justice to it is his brother with their at the persecution of the work; edited it from the manuscript after his decease, and also wrote the short preface explanatory of the circumstances under which it appeared before the public, and the provided was a conditional to do so, having been advised by his physician to abstain from every thing requiring mental exertion; on this account he has relinquished a school which it appeared before the public, or many years in

the laying the first stone, and more now at its completion. And all to commemorate a fight! Daniel Webster may talk large and colossal; he and that stone shaft may stand up there together, and speak teghtis besotted multitude. It alters nothing. The grand event was a fight, and they got together to honor and commemorate a fight! It was a family broil, or kindred falling out. Brethren were set on to each other in death. I have seen a picture of the details of the fight. It was perfectly devilish. I hardly see how a human genius could have borne to sketch it. It developed the hideous and fendish character of a himan fight. Daniel Webster, and lots of divines got together with great pomp, and celebrated it. He talked about the christian religion there, as illustrated in that fight. A reverend minister of the gospel of peace prayed ever it, and asked a blessing, and supplicated Mars to keep up the 73 spunk in the Sabbath School youngsters of the rising generation—or to that effect.

Shame on the whole of them! They had the effontery to talk about human liberty there, while they were enslaving as many people as made up the mation in 735. John Tyler was there, and a slees by his side, holding an umbrella over his idle head. The people of New-England saw it, but they thought nothing of it. It all looked consistent enough to them. I don't believe a soul of them had a suspicion, during the whole muster, that the country was bloody-red with slaveholding.

Webster talked of the '17 millions of happy Americans,'—3 millions of them happy slaves, and the rest happy, democrat slaveholders. He said every one of them bad a deep interest in that monument, and in the event that caused its erection. What interest had John Tyler's black man in that monument? The interest of holding a master's unbrella over his head, there where Jo Warren fell for human equality. There stood Daniel, there stood the great stone pillar, there where Jo Warren fell for human equality or twe. A minister of the work of the with same. And the stones will y

From the Christian World. Reffections. Возтом, Јиме 17тн, 1843.

The floating flags, the thronged streets, the roar of artillery, and sound of martial music, the long procession, the splendor of military array, proclaim a nation's triumph for the first sanguinary battle outsile the procession of the presence of Deity, of unrepented sin, of the countless forms of human misery, and the dread uncertainty of human destiny, are too humbling for popular triumph; the benevolence of the heart for all our race, taught by Divine love, is not in unison with displays of the instrumentality of destruction, or the representation of national comity. Christianity frowns not indeed on aggregated enjoyment: sanctioning the institution of patriotic or social combinations, it smiles on assemblies publicly raising the voice of united thanksgiving. It bears no decided testimony even against magnificent display, but permits the fascination of pageantry to human weakness; indeed, such pageantry is ever most impressive on the general mind, for good as well as evil; for animating the impulses of exaited benevolence, as for the terrible excitement of malignant passion. But imposing celebrations must be innoceant in their nature, and in their associations affectionate and beneficent. Are these the characters of the present? Do threse startling sounds and gleaming arms signify gentleness and love? This extended military array is an impressive exhibition of coercive power; no forbearing kindness_tempers its ferocious aspect; tyranny sits enthroned on that forest of bayonets; liberty, is undiscerned in the animal magninery beneath them; humility, if existing, is totally celipsed in the variegated spiendors of pride; blood has dyed those scarled garments, and heartless cruelty is pictured on the delying as-firth-ufe! Bypery? "Writt' penture "appearance of pride; blood has dyed those scarled garments, and heartless cruelty is pictured on the delying as-firth-ufe! Bypery? "Writt' penture "appearance of pride; blood has dyed those scarled garment

PROFESSOR MAPPIT'S LECTURES AT PORTLAND
The Portland Bulletin says;

PROFESSOR MAPPIT'S LECTURES AT PORTLAND.

—The Portland Bulletin says;

Prof. Maffit repeated his lecture on the English tourists in America, on Friday evening. It was brilliant, cloquent, humorous and satircial. Had Boz been present, he might have wished himself in the land of his Biblical namesake.

He was very verbose and exuberant in his language—Bannatyne would have advanced gooble the number of ideas in half the words—and some of his sentences, if reported verbatim, would make an awkward appearance in print.

After he had finished the lecture, he requested the audience to bear with him a moment while he should sing a few starsa and say a few words of a religious character, in hopes that he might leave a better impression upon their minds than his lecture was calculated to give; and thereupon he commenced singing an old-fashioned hymn to an old-fashioned air, with corkscrive variations, wherein, to our thinking, he displayed more self-sufficiency than skilling, he displayed more self-sufficiency than skilling. He may be the humorous and ironical lecture that had preceded, was absurd and Judicrous in the extreme. Many—even among the most soler and religious—could, hardly suppress an open burst of laughter. The resistering chorus of Lauy Long's would have tailed on to the whole with equal appropriateness.

Corns - Mr. Erastes Dudley, of North Guilford, having observed in our weekly paper the notice in refurence to corn dectoring, called into our office this morning to say that the common beast leaf, bruised and applied upon corns every night on give bed, for about a week, was a certain remedy for these troublesome excresences. He and others have tried it with entire success.—N. Hap. Pall.

question.

The second control of the second

expected.—N. Y. Tribune.

Life in Havana.—The Havana correspondent of the New-Orleans Picavune, in giving the news from the place, describes 'a glorious bull-light' as having just taken place there. 'Four glorious fellows fell in the ring; but before the fatal thrist, well did they give batle, and four dead horses, four others hadly gored, and a picado crushed between the palings and a dying horse so badly. Ust it is doubtful if he will recover, attest how well the indomitable fought. Every mouth is load in their praise.

The Buttonroots.—In the country, sighs and com-plaints are on the increase regarding these splendid ornaments of the grounds and road sides. A gentle-man, at present resident in Dedham, tells us that the sycamores on his own estate are in a ruinous condi-tion, leadess and barren. Who will discover the cause of the difficulty? or who will invent a remedy? The Newburyport Herald of the 23d, says that the disease on the buttenwoods 'is only visible this side of Virginia.'—Bos. T/ans.

of Virguia.—Bot. trans.

A Painfal Russor.—For the last two or three days,
I have heard of rumors of the most painful character
relative to the health and condition of mind of Mr.
Nicholas Biddle. It is said that he is actually laboring under a species of mental aberration, brought upon
him by sudden reverses of fortune and deep distresof mind. The source from whence the above information is derived may be relied upon. Mr. Biddle remains at his residence at Andalusia, on the Delaware, nains at his residence at A few miles above the city.

a few miles above the city.

A Difference of Opinion.—One of the keepers of the State prison, a few days back told one of the prison ers that he was of opinion he deserved a severe whipping, and the prisoner replied that he was of a different opinion, for he thought that it was the keeper who deserved a flogging. Such insolence of course could not be submitted to, and the keeper immediately flogged the prisoner. The prisoner however still adhered to his way of thinking, and to prove his wincerity, knocked down the keeper, and broke three of his ribs.—Jour. Com.

Mormons.—About four hundred Mormon men and women, with not less than a hundred children, pass-d through Louisville on the 11th inst. on their way o Nouvoo. Another party, somewhat smaller, passed by the same place three or four days previous. Many, I not most of them, are from New-York and New-Ingland.

I not most on the fingland.

Man, a Good Sort of — He is of a cold, timid, civil, cautious dispositior, and has balanced so exactly through the whole of his life, that he never oblige or disobliged any one. He has neither friend nor for in the world; and wege he to break, his neck to night, no human creature would feel either sorrow o satisfaction at this event.

Elder Knapp.—It is stated in the Congregational Journal, on the authority of a gentleman of Boston, o high standing in the Baptise denomination, that Elde Knapp, the celebrated preacher, during a period of fifteen months, received for preaching in various towns, a sum exceeding seen thousand and fee hundred dollars in eash, besides a large amount in presents of various descriptions!

George H. Münday, a volunteer preacher agains national wickfednoss, hyporisy, slavery, &c. &c. am sis he assures us, a genuine democrat, has just reacher this city from Philadelphia, and commences business locator. He. hrints. usarc. 1902. and lineary wavelon Gen Harrison, Henry Clay, John Tyler, and various in the 'city printing office,' of this city, for the pose of placing sheets upon the power presses, dentally gut one of her hands between the cog will of one of the presses, on the morning of the 20th

Newspapers — The Salem Gazettee contains a list of all the newspapers in Massachusetts so far as know to the editor, 69 in number. The oldest of them is the Massachusetts Spy, which was established in 1771 Only seven were commenced prior to the present century.

A Release.—The Charleston Mercury of Friday last

Rhode Island — On Saturday last the first session of the General Assembly under the new Rhode Island Constitution, closed at Newport. By a report of the finance committee it appears that the expense to the State government of suppressing Dore's insurrection was \$114,940—this was met by the use of a portion of the 'deposite fund.' The only debt with which the treasury stands charged is the old revolutionary debt, amounting to \$64,225. The estimated revenue for the ensuing year applicable to ordinary expenser, is about \$30,000, sufficient to meet all expenditure.

I'm H. Rakisia — This resultemas as Cronebile**

Wm. H. Barleigh.—This gentleman, so favorably known as the poet, and brother of Charles C. Barleigh, is about to edit The Christian Freeman, the organ of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Sosiety. Mr. Burleigh is of the New Organization School, and a strenuous advocate for Liberty party.

Exploit of a Provincetown Whaler.—The schr. Cor delia, Capt. Ebenezer Cook, of Provincetown, a few days since, when 20 hours out on a whaling cruize, Nattucket bearing W. by N. 55 miles, captured a very large right whale, and after saving 120 bbls. of oil and \$100 world fo bone, cut darfit and sailed for home, accomplishing a very short but profitable vayage, having been absent but 4 days! This while is the largest that has ever been caught from Provincetown, and is supposed to be the largest ever seen upon our coast.

coast.

On Monday last, as Mr. Bardely, who has charge of the hospital at Sing-Sing was going his rounds, he was attacked by a convict whose name we did not learn, and most severely beaten. Assistance came just in time to save his life. He was instantly bled, and it was ascertained that two of his ribs were broken. He

Lord Morpeth dias had a splendid testimonial of ap-production presented to him, signed by 38,000 persons residing in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and many of them his late constituents. His reply was consided in gentlemently taste and in eloquent language. There appears no immediate prospect of his resuming his place in partiament, though his lordship can command a borough whenever ne chooses.

IMPORTANT DECISION—The Liability of Steamboats and Railroads for lost Baggage.—In the case of Tobey ss. Vanderbilt, the N. Y. Court of Errors have affirmed the decision of the lower courts, establishing the doctrine of the common law:

doctrine of the common law:

1. That all common carriers are responsible for goods put on board of vessels or conveyances, without reference or respect to any notice that they may give that they will not thus be held responsible.

2. That a notice on the part of the owners of any steamboat or conveyance, that they will not be accountable, unlers' a receipt is taken, does not exonerate them from responsibility.

The same decisions have been given in many case in several of the States as well as New-York before the present, but the question has now been carried to the highest tribunal, and so far as the State of New-York is concerned, is definitely settled.

PROSPECTUS

A HISTORY OF OULD NEWSFREY

Dys insul DQ:

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to the subject of the

WM. HENRY BRISBANE, R. D.

AVING commenced the practice of Mac
this city, respectfully solicits the fire
friends and fellow-citizens who Address to the Slaves!

THE Address of the New-England Convention to the Slaves of the Liwith an Address to President Tyler; address to Plant May 31, 1843; just published pamphlet, by Oliver Johnson, and for al.

PIERPONT'S POEMS. JUST published, by Oliver Johnson, the Anti-Slavery Poems of John P plete. The contents of the volume as plete. The contents of the volume are side. Prayer of the Christian; A Weet few tioner; The Teerin; The Gg; The Gg; The Cast Pogitive Slave's A postrople to the New Staveholder's Address to the New Sun; Isan Slaver's; Plymouth Rock; The Louis Slaver's Admitted to Kenth Sun; Isan Slaver's; Plymouth Rock; The Louis Slaver's of the Sun; Slaver's Admitted to the Laborer; Payer of the Mag Unchain the Laborer; Payer of the Sun; for the Constituents of J. Q. Admit; The Constituents of J. Q.

DR. BAYNES, SURGEON DENTIST.

OFFICE No. 1 1-2, TREMOST RIV.

ONG experience in the practice of Detaling the Teeth in all their various stages, raids in mode of treatment.

consequences which so frequently trees such have been set without care or attention been ture of the maxillary beam. Specimens of work to be seen at the sight ticular attention paid to the management they of children's teeth. Treatment for the Takendiseased Antrum, &c Every openion summer give perfect satisfaction to those who my fine with a call.

Persons visiting the city in want of Teetheen on Gold Plate, can have them accurately find at on five hours, notice.

May 19

Lunsford Lane's Father.

THE father of LUNSFORD LISE is now in the and is desirous of employment. He has used to gardening. He is able and active for of his age. Any friends who can aid has toke on a place either in the vicinity of Boston is

THE TRICOPHEROUS,

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND, now acknowledged by thousands, who use to be the only remedy to prevent builded skin. 3d, Its producing and ecourage; It in the bulb or root, and particularly in the plu-cetives, the vessels and derroes, gring the a-to the hair. 4th, Its equalizing the circulate uids. 5th, Ins freeing the skin from the expiration, scurf and dantoff, and dispos-air to curl. 6th, And, its frequent is willy to hair in beauty and health, its limit

> BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

committee of the commit

if he

The subscriber begs leave to inform sets must seamen as may visit Boston, that he has questient Boarding House for their recommendation temperature principles, at No. 5, San Carl Set, Girst house below the Bethel Charch, let subspace to execute their properties. No pids with happy to receive their patronage. It spared on his part to make their stuat satisfactory. The rules of the house w

> GARRISON'S POEMS following are the centents Garrison's Poems, just publ

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR CONNECTICUT.—S. S. Cow Hall, Edst-Hampton; James New-York,—Isaac T. Hop Charles S. Morton, Albany:— ateles:—Thomas McClintocl

Vashon, Pittsburg - M. Hilliamster James Fullon, Jr. M. Hilliamster Enterprise - Thomas Hambleton Kent, Andrew's Bridge - John I. James M. M. Kim, Pittadelphin D. Outo. - Charles Olcuti, Aediso -Salem : - James Ausin, diseare; lumbiana : - Jos. A. Dugdale, Carten Oukland.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

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