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LOYD GARRISON, Editor.

### WHOLE NO. 658.

of articles on the subject of calling a convention of the people for this purpose, and that of re-modelling our Constitution in other respects, and have convention in which was in which was a convention of the leading men of this country, and found them anxious for, or freely assenting to a wery solution, and the second of the leading men of this country, and the second in the

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1843.

XIII.---NO. 28.

etter from Rev. Dr. Wisseld's statement a publication of Dr. Duffield's statement jet of the abolition discussion at Phila-jet of the abolition discussion at Phila-laye received several communications

ne to Dr. Wis

er from Dr. Wisner

Inuca N. V. June 23, 1843. the N. Y. Observer :

course was pursued by the abolition of slavery in States of America, and at it West Iodis Islands. Feelings which are cher-to course which is pursued From that memorable Lloyd Garrison was re-lities, in Maryland, by his spirit of the emancipation by changed. A party has ivity his beef formed, with

LEASON DY INC. AMEN A CHARGE STATE OF THE CASE SHOPY INC. AMEN AS A CHARGE STATE OF THE CASE SHOPY INC. AND AS A CHARGE STATE OF THE CASE SHOPY INC. AND AS A CHARGE STATE OF THE CASE SHOPY INC. AND AS A CHARGE STATE OF THE CASE SHOPY IN THE CASE SHOPY

Irish Repeal---Mr. O'Connell.

We are sure that the friends of Ireland in the lates will regret the proceedings lately had at

ing stigmatized as scoundrels by him. Many is countrymen are among the alayeholders in he denounces, and will be indignant at the

olutions should be adopted; but a committee had been appointed, to whom, this whole subject had been referred, and he thought it would not be treating them well to take it out of their hands, till they could have an opportunity to make their report.

Mr. Bake could see no objection to adopting these resolutions at once. He could not see how this could in any way interfere with the action of their committee.

Mr. Clark thought that as they had a committee, no action should be taken on the subject till they had reported.

Mr. Alark mought the time had come when they might act on the subject without the elightest delicacy; and he hoped that they would not give the subject the go-by.

The question was now agitated, Why was the remonstrance of the Old Colony Association laid away sa quietly? Mr. Trask called for its reading. By a vote of the Association, that paper can then called up. It was now moved by Rev. J. C. Hall, of Segment, and seconded by Rev. J. A. Roberts, of Mr. Chark and the consider the indexing country men and christian kindness, and to act in the called up. It was now moved by Rev. J. C. Hall, of Segment, and seconded by Rev. J. A. Roberts, of the soldy.

Mr. Chark thought that as they had a committee, more than the considerable discussion, the most of present and efficient action, in which was a linest unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the General Association of silence or inaction on the subject of American desired to the soldy.

Mr. Chark may be a decided by Rev. J. A. Roberts, of the soldy.

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# SELECTIONS.

he country, and hold-free discussions on the subject, which is more than half the battle. If I had time, I would follow out a train of reflection on this matter as connected with our relations with the United States, &c., but I am much fairgued with writing for the packet, which is just about to start. I will mere ly say, If you can get access to the despatches of Captain Elliott by this packet, you will find my statements folly confirmed, as I have reason to believe he has communicated freely on the subject by this packet.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servent,
(Signed)
A. J. Y. A. J. YATES.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Abolitionists Vindicated.

Abolitionists Vindicated.

MESSES. EDITORS—The following document was drawn up in answer to certain charges made against the abolitionists of Philadelphia, and elsewhere, by Dr. Moriarty, at a meeting of the Repeal Association of Philadelphia, held on alte evening of the 28th ult and was sent to said Association with the request that it should be read, which request was refused. Previous to the writing of the 28th ult. and was sent to said Association with the request that it should be read, which request was refused. Previous to the writing of the occument, two of the person upon Dr. Moriarty, and stated to him their belief that he had been missiformed on some of the subjects on which he had spoken, and intimated a wish to correct the misapprehensions under which he evidently labored. He interrupted them by saying he was satisfied that he was not mininformed, and that he wished to enter into no conversation upon the subject. When asked if hedelined both to answer requires on the subject, and to hear any explanations, he replied that he did. Being thus refused, both by Dr. Moriarty and the Repeal Association, my opportunity of replying to the miserpresentations made by the one, and posmitted by the other, it is deemed proper to publish to the comenuity fine whole facts in the case.

To the Repeal Association of Philadelphia:

The the Repeal Association of the Tennaylvania Anti-Slavery Society, being informed that it has been considered to be in order in your Society to bring charges publicly against us, affecting our character for fair dealing, as well as in various other respects, we ask first this roply may be read in your meeting, so that our denial may be made as public as the charges. Without pretending to exactness as to words, we will state the substance of what we understand to have been the accusations brought against us.

words, we will state the substance of what we understand to have been the accusations brought against us.

The first is, that in serding an address to the Irish National Repeal Association, we were influenced by a wish to injure the cause of the speal of the political union between Great Britaris and Irish on the state of the political union between Great Britaris and Irish and the state of the political union between Great Britaris and Irish and Irish

Liberator, and in the 'Concord Herald of Freedom, two prominent anti-slavety papers, in the first aumbers of those papers that were set up after the arrival of the speech in this country, and the publication of the whole proceedings was ordered by this Committee at its first meeting after they were received, and was effected with all convenient despatch. The fourth charge is, as we understand, that we, by those with whom we act, were the authors of the lestrection of the Convent, at Charlestown, Massachusetts. In answer, we deny that we have ever felt my other feelings than those of abhorrence for that act, and of desire that the sufferers by it should be proinply compensated; and we know of no member of the American Anti-Slavery Society possessed of different feelings, nor have we the least belief that any member of that Society, or its branches, participated in that outrage.

be prointly compensated; and we know of no member of the American Anti-Slavery Society possessed of different feelings; nor have we the least belief that any member of that Society, or its branches, participated in that outrage.

The fifth charge is, that the abolitionists do not attend to improving the condition of the people of color in this city and county. This charge is as groundless as the others. The abolitionists have for a long time contributed in time, in meney, and in zeal, to this object, far more than any other class of our population. They have striven to obtain for the people of color the benefits of public education; they have maintained, for a long time, by contributions, private schools for their advantage, and they have constantly opposed the denial of equal legal eight to these people, insemuch that the most common charge usade against them has probably been that of Joing too, much, rather than too little, in this way. The moral, intellectual and physical condition of the people of color here has been greatly improved, and it is now far superior to what it is numerically expressed by the opponents of our principles. The sixth and last charge made, in speaking of this Committee and its associates, is that the abolitionists treat those in their employment, especially poor Irish girls, with gross injustice, appression and severity. This accosation, as to corredves, we explicitly deny, and we believe it to be wholly untrue in reference to the abolitionists in genoral.

In conclusion, we would remark, that various articles favorable to Irish Repeal, and to compensation for the burning of the Charlestown Convent, have appeared at different periods in the anti-slavery papers connected with the Association to which we belong, but none of an opposite character have ever appeared in any of those publications.

We hope that these explanations will have the effect of disabusing your minds of any wrong impressions that may have been made upon them by the charges referred to.

the charges referred to.

[Respectfully,
DANIEL NEALL,
EDWARD M. DAVIS,
HAWORTH WETHERALD,
ROBERT PURVIS,
J. M. McKIM,
SARAH PUGH,
LUCRETIA MOTT,
THOMAS EARLE.
In addition to the above, it may be stated, that
at a meeting of the Philadelphia Repeal Association,
held on the evening of the second ult, Mr. Stokes,
the President, declared, that in case any abolitionist should join their Association, he should not be
allowed to introduce into their discussions the antislavery question; yet he himself did, on a subsequent occasion, introduce this question, and expressed views adverse to abolition. On another occasion, Dr. Moriarty was allowed to speak, several
times, and at length, in denunciation of the abolitonics and at the last nuesfing a nortion of the

casion, Dr. Moriarty was allowed to speak several times, and at length, in densentation of the abolitionists; and at the last meeting, a portion of the time of the Association was occupied by Robert Tyler is an anti-abolition harangue.

The last mentioned gentlemas attributed O'Connell's speech to 'the silly abolitionists now holding a Convention in London; 'as implied that the abolitionists of this country were governed by those in England, and that 'the latter were notorious enemies of liberal principles. He also repeated the stale charge of amalgamation.

Whether the term 'silly,' used by Mr. Tyler, applies better to the abolitionists than to himself, may be seen from the following facts:

The recent World's Convention did not assemble till one month after the speech in question was delivered, and the Address which occasioned that speech was sent out from Philadelphia, nearly on year ago. Neither the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society har the American Anti-Slavery S

members.

As to the English abolitionists being openited to the Industry the proper to state that the leading anti-stayery men of England are smoon the most needown friends of reform in that country. Joseph Burge is a sistinguished advocate of the appeal of the Core Laws, and of universal suffrage;

George Thompson is now in India, I amelioration of the condition of the and for some time before leaving E 

only opponents of abolition in England, are to be found in the tory party.

As to the state and silly charge of amalgamation, all we have to say is, that it lies properly at the door of Mr. Tyler, and other alswelders of the South. Slavery is the unblushing mother of the most boundless and shameless analgamation. Our mulattess almost all come from Mr. Tyler's side of Mason and Dixon's line.

From the National A. S. Standard. Repeal Movements. PRILADELPHIA, June 24, 1843.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1843.

The last week has been one of great excitement among the Repealers of this city. O'Connell's abolition speech has made a perfect ferment among them, and it is likely to form an important era in the history of this movement. Its effect, both upon abolition and Repeal, in the end will, I am condident, prove most salutary through some friends of the lateracture are of different opinion, and are disposed to blame very much the hand which abolitionists have had in bringing it up at this particular time. As this affair has assumed an aspect of some importance, it may be well for me to give a history of it from its incipiency.

Daniel O'Connell, it is well known, has been an uncompromising abolitorist from time immemorial,

Daniel O'Commell, it is well known, has been an uncompromising abolitionist from time immemorial, and the unfaltering fee of all oppression, and, in particular, a cordial detester of American elavery, as the least excusable of all forms of tyranny. The abolitionists of the United States have been in the habit of publishing, for ten years, his withering and frequent rebrakes of our national iniquity, and have found his resistless eloquence one of the most potent auxiliaries in our cause. When the Repeal question, however, began to be agitated on this side of the water, and the aid of American citizens to be asked for the support of that cause, it was found that O'Commel's uncompromising and unsparing dennerations of our slave system would most probably keep out of the Repeal ratiks most of our southern slavebulders, and their northern abettors, and thereby cut off all they-exenue which might otherwise be expected to flow into their treasury from that quarter. So, to prevent this evil, no pains were spared by a certain class of professed friends to the cause of Repeal is this country, to Araw Mr. O'Coonnell away from his position as an abolitionist, and by false statements, to prejudice his mind against the anti-slavery movement in this country. Numerous letters, public and private, were sent to the Repeal Association in general, and to Mr. O'Connell in particular, having this object in view. These letters were published extensively, both in Ireland and in this country, and by their misrepresentations, and specious fallacies, were calculated to do much injury to the cause of human freedom, and to a large body of its most sincere advocates. To counterest these misrepresentations, the Executive Committee of the Eastern Pennsylvania Ant. Slavery Society sent out to the Loyal National Repeal Association to be curred at length upon their minutes, and made the special subject of consideration at a meeting called for the purpose. At this meeting Mr. O'Connell's speech, in which he is city and by provendinces and provend

all parts of the house. At one time the debate was so violent, that it seemed as though the meeting so violent, that it seemed as though the meeting would be broken up in disorder; but the sober judgment of the Association got the better of the excite ment; and when the question was put, on a motion to dissolve the committee which had seen in the report, and when the motion was decided in the negative, calmness was restored, and the meeting adjourned in an orderly manner, though at the late hour of eleven o'clock. This will give you some idea of the feeling that has been created by our publication of this speech.

The motives of our committee for the part they have taken in this matter, have been very much missunderstood by some of the Repealers. They are understood by some of the Repealers, and the whole community seemed ready to sympethise in its progress, and then throw this matter into the midst of us, as an apple of discord, to disturb our harmony, and drive friends from our ranks? They here mistake a natural coincidence for a concerted by the mistake an attural coincidence for a concerted by the wited, therefore, for the first regular meeting of the committee, to get their orders in the matter, and without the loss of an hout, unnecessarily, proceeded to throw it be of an hout, unnecessarily, proceeded to throw it be of an hout, unnecessarily, proceeded to throw it be of an hout, unnecessarily, proceeded to throw it be of an hout, unnecessarily, proceeded to throw it be of an hout, unnecessarily, proceeded to throw it be of an hout, unnecessarily, proceeded to throw it be of an hout, unnecessarily, proceeded to throw it be of an hout, unnecessarily, proceeded to throw it be of an hout, unnecessarily, proceeded to throw it be of an hout, unnecessarily, proceeded to throw it be of an hout, unnecessarily, proceeded to throw it

aniel O'Conness uses and mighty eloqueme-sea relied on as one of our most powerful ins-unitalities in breaking down the strong-hou-merican slavery. For years have we been a shing, at much expense to ourselves, and with harge to the public, the productions of such into tr. Charming, at home, and the speeches of D' Connell, abroad. This we have done with a lide eyo to the freedom of the slave. We we are all the slightest obstacle in the way of any or but the slightest obstacle in the way of any

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Tribun-under date of June 29th, says:

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Tribune, under date of June 29th, says:

The Repealers of this city again assembled last evening, in the large saloon of the Assembly Bailding, which was densely thronged. Immediately after organizing, a difficulty arose relative to the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting. Mr. Stokes, the President, and Mr. Hood, the Corresponding Secretary, tendered their resignations, which were referred to a committee. The Rev. Dr. Moriarty arose, and made one of the most eloquent and powerful speeches ever listened to by the members of the Repeal Association, being repeatedly cheered by the vast multitude present.

He spoke for upwards of an hour; and, at the conclusion of his able address, he sat down smid tremendous cheering, first introducing a resolution reconsidering the vote of the former meeting, by which the report and resolutions of the committee appointed upon the abolition speech of Mr. O'Conmell. had been rejected.

Mr. Caloshan arose in opposition, but the meeting would not listen to him, or any one clee, who appeared in any manner disposed to express their sentiments against the resolution of the Rev. Dr. The vote was reconsidered by acclamation, and finally the report of the committee, and the resolutions, were adopted with but two or three dissenting voices, and ordered to be transmitted to Ireland.

Some very indiscreet young fellow, said to be an abolitionist, appeared upon the platform, and at tempted a speech; but Dr. Moriarty desired to know whether he was a member of the Association, and he replying that he was not, a terrible uproar ensued, pending which the tepeaker disappeared.

After the transaction of several matters of miner importance, the Association, at half past 11 o'clock, adjourned, evidently under feelings of the greatest excitement.

From the Nantucket Telegraph.

Proceedings of an Anti-Slavery Convention holden in Nantucket.

The Convention assembled at the Atheneum Hall, June 23d, at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by George Bradburn, who explained in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements the object and nature June 28d, at 9 octors, surface in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements the object and nature of the meeting.

On motion, Cyrus Pierce was called to the chair as President of the Convention, and Isaac Austin and Thomas Macy were elected Vice-Presidents, and Andrew M. Macy and Anna Gardner Secreta-

and Andrew Al. Macy and America.

The following persons were appointed a Business Committee:—Geo. Bradburn, Charlotte Austin Joy, Frederick Doughass, and Eliza Barney.

The unceting was addressed, in the course of the morning, by Dr. Robinson, S. S. Foster, Cyrus Burleigh, Geo. Bradburn and Henry Clapp, Jr.

The Business Committee reported the following resolutions:

resolutions:

1. Resolved, That chattel slavery is inherently a system of abuse, which cannot be ameliorated until abolished; and that the masters' deriial to slaves of the Bible, and of education, of the right of testimony and of jury trial, the abolition among them of the marriage institution, the separation of parents and children, and husbands and wives, and the unrestrained use of the scourge, the rifle and the blood-hound, are indispensable requisites to the support of the property principle in man.

2. Resolved, That in the words of J. G. Birney, The American churches are the bulwarks of American slavery.

'The American churches are the bulwarks of American slavery?
3. Resolved, That southern slavery could not be sustained, but for the support it derives from the voters of the nominally free States.

Dr. Robinson moved to amend the last resolution by striking out the words free States, and substitute the words, the freeholders in the non-slave-holding States —on the ground that there was no free States in the Union, In the course of his remarks, Dr. Robinson advacated the Repeal of the Union, as the only consistent course of true abolitionists.

Union, as the only consistent course of true about tionists.

After some discussion, Dr. Robinson withdrew his amendment, it being stated by the Chairman of the Committee that the term 'free States' was used for sake of convenience and in its technical sense, they being well convinced that there was not a free State in the Union.

On motion of Isaac Austin, the chair was to appoint a Financial Committee of five, to raise funds to defray the current expenses of the Convention. After being favored by a stirring song from the Hutchinsons, the Convention adjourned to meet in the afternoon at 2 o'clock in the same place.

APTERNOON SESSION.

The President in the chair. Both Secretaries being absent, H. Clapp, Jr. was appointed Secretary

The Fresuce ing absent, H. Clapp, Jr. was appointed by the description of the Business Committee, Resolved, that in the words of J. G. Birney, the American Church is the bulwark of American slaverry, was then taken up and discussed by Elias Smith, Prederick Douglass, John Allen, S. S. Poster, Cyrus Barleigh, H. Clapp, Jr., and Rev. Mr. Smith, all in

the United States, therefore,
Resolved, That the imprisonment of said citizen
at the port of New-Orleans, is an insult to the State
of Messechuseits

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Financial Committee: David Joy, Francis B. Folger, Alaxander H. Robinson, G. W. Wright, and J. Macy.

The Hutchinsons sang one of their beautiful souge.

The meetings during both sessions were replete with indexest. In the arcsing, the main idea was

The meetings during both sessions were replet with interest. In the morning, the main idea was that we could only wash our hands of the sin o slavery, by refusing all political or other participa tion in it. It did not appear evident to the speakers how a man could swear to support a slaver-making Constitution, without swearing to support alwery nor how a man could advocate an union with slave holding States, without advocating an union will slavery.

In the afternoon, the reasing uous approach that the the Church was the corner-stone of slavery; not that true Christianity was pro-slavery, but that the mangral Christianity of the Church and the clergy was pro-slavery in its very essence.

The priesthood were represented as a band of time-serving hirelings—and the Church as being filled with the spirit of Satan.

Mornino Session.

The President called the meeting to order, and opened it with reading a portion of Scripture. On motion of S. S. Foster, a Committee was appointed to wait upon the clergy of this town, and invite them to attend this Convention, and participate in its proceedings so far as they may feel interest ed. The following persons were nominated by the chair:

chair:
Eliza Barney, E. W. Gardner, Phebe W. Gar ner, Thomas Rand, Harriet Pierce, and Job Col

Interpretable of the control of the

The meeting was also addressed on this subject by James Monroe, W. P. Powell, and John A. Collins.

Mr. Dean, of New Bedford, a come-outer from the pro-slavery clergy, gave an account of his conversion to anti-slavery, and of his change from a preacher for the devil to a preacher for Christ.

Mr. Foster called on Mr. Bradburn to support the negative of his resolution, and Mr. B. responded. Mr. Foster then resumed his remarks.

On motion, it was voted to hold an evening session at the Town Hall, and to adjourn this meeting at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Hutchinsons sang one of their songes, which concluded the services of the morning.

The yiews which characterized the discussion of the morning, and which were out forth with great power, were, that no man can be a consistent friend of the slave, and at the same time swear obedience to the Constitution of the United States. It was strenously contended, if a man swear to obey that Constitution, and then refuse to execute its promise, he is a perjuter, and unworthy of the confidence even of the slaveholder; and that, therefore, as that Constitution provides for the giving up of refuges slaves, no abolitionist can subscribe to it:—for, if he assisted in such an infernal business, he would be worse than the slaveholder; and that, therefore, as that Constitution provides for a slave representation in Congress, and as there are now thirty members of the national Legislature representing, or rather misrepresenting the slave population of the country, and crushing the poor slave by their votes,—therefore, every man who pledges himself to the support of the Constitution of the United States, does virtually pledge himself to the support of the Constitution, he swore to become the body-guard of the slaveholder; in defend him against the insurer town of the support of the Constitution, he swore to become the body-guard of the slaveholder; to defend him against the insurer town of the support of the constitution, he swore to become the body-guard of the slaveholder; to defend him a

you swear to give in that adherence, and then back out when the emergency comes.'
It is proper to add, that Mr. Bradburn had not time to respond to these views, and no one else attempted it.

Arternoon Session.

APTERNOON SESSION.

Met agreeably to adjournment. President in the chair. Discussion was continued on the resolution of Elias Smith. The Committee appointed to wait upon the clergy, reported that they had but partially attended to the duty ellotted them.

S. S. Foster continued his remarks on the resolution in reply to Mr. Bradborn, showing in a clear and conclusive manner the ground maintained by Mr. B. to be untenable. Mr. Bradborn followed, and went into an elaborate argument to prove the truth of his position.

based an attack on him as unjust as it, was ungennemanly. All Mr. Braiburn said was, that in com-parison with all the other ceils logether which sfilled humanity, southern slavery was but a sort of secon-dary matter. To this, overy true-hearted man must say amen, even Mr. Remond himself.

After a few remarks by Rev. Mr. Smith, the meeting adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Met agreeably to adjournment. President in the

Met agreeably to adjournment. President in the chair.

On motion of Elias Smith, it was voted, that when we adjourn, it be to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, in the Atheneum Hall.

On motion of I. Austin, voted, that the convention meet in the Town Hall to-morrow (Sunday evening at 71-2 o'clock.

Elias Smith spoke in support of the following residuations.

scripture. Frederick Douglass commented at some length, on the reasons which he deemed made it reculiarly appropriate to devote the Sabbath day to the discussion of American elavery. The remainder of the forenoon was occupied by Rev. John Allen and Rey. Mr. Dean, whose remarks were appropriate and impressive.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met agreeably to adjournment. 1. Austin in the

Met agreeably to adjournment. 1. Austin in the chair.

The resolution respecting the guilt of the church in giving its support to slavery, was discussed at some length by Henry Clapp, Jr. and Cyras M. Burleigh. Mr. Burleigh read from a sermon of J. S. C. Abbott, lately published in pamphlet form, a declaration that the New-England Congregational Association had for several years home a faithful testimony against slavery. This he denied; and declared that no Congregational association in New-England texcept in Vermont) had ever declared alavery under ellicitemstances to be a sin. This he proved conclusively by a series of incontrovertible facts. He was followed by S. S. Foster, in a powerful and unconditional terms, those professed, religionists, who substitute a close andexion to durtured forms and ceremonies, for the true love of food and humanity—and, endeavored to prove by facts and arguments drawn from scripture, that public prayers and church ceremonies, are in direct sitolation of the spirit and letter of Christ's teaching; that living a life of impartial and universal love, and serving our fellow beings is the worship meat acceptable to God. Frederick Douglass, W. P. Powell, and Cyrus Burleigh dissented from some of the view expressed by Mr. Foster.

Some conversation followed as to the designation of speakers, and the Convention adjourned.

Met recording to adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Met according to adjournment in the Town Hall saac Austin in the chair.

Met according to adjournment in two sets and the laser Austin in the chair.

On motion, the first, second, third and fifth resolutions were adopted.

The evening was occupied with interesting and effective speeches from Charles L. Remond and S. S. Foster. Mr. Foster gave an account of imprisonments which he has undergone from time to time, for attempting to speak in churches without permission from authorities, together with his reasons for so doing.

After which, the Convention adjourned sine die. C. PEIRCE, President.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Ninth Annual Meeting of the Essex County
A. S. Society.

Pursuant to notice, the Ninth Annual Meeting of
the Essex Co. A. S. Society was holden in the
Methodist meeting-house in Esst Bradford, commencing on Friday, June 30th, at 10 colcek, A. M.
In the absence of the President, Wm. Bassett of
Lynn, the meeting was called to order by Wm.
Finkins of Andover, one of the Vice-Presidents.
The minutes of the last meeting were called for
and read. The Society having at its last meeting
voted to hold its annual meeting at Georgetown, as
explanation was desired for its being convened in
Esst Bradford; which, being given, it was then
Voted, That this Society approve the act of the

Voted, That this Society approve the act of the Executive Committee, in transferring the place of meeting from Georgetown to East Bradford.

Voted, That his Society approve the act of the Executive Committee, in transferring the place of meeting from Georgetown to East Bradford.

The following persons were, on motion, chosen a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, viz. Charles L. Remond of Salem, Joseph L. Noyes of Georgetown; Addison Davis of Gloucester; Eliza J. Kenney of Salem; Albion M. Merrill of East Bradford; Alorzo P. Jagues of West Newbury; and Benjamin Emerson, 2d. of Haverhill.

The following resolutions, introduced by James Boyle, from the business committee, at the last quarterly meeting, were then taken up for consideration:

1. Resolved, That the government of the U. S. is necessarily pro-slavery, and, from the very nature of the obligations imposed by the U. S. Constitution upon all its servants, must as truly protect and foster the interests of alwayer in its national legislation, adjudication, negotiation, and administration, as any other interests in the land.

2. Resolved, That to proscribe slaveholders politically, to exclude them from office, or from the administration of the general government, is to war upon the Constitution of the U. S. and is, in effect, to seek a dissolution of the American Union.

3. Resolved, That if it is the duty of abolitionists to withdraw from pro-slavery when can pro-slavery Democratic party—it is equally their duty to withdraw from alpraicipancy in the pro-slavery government of this country.

The following individuals were appointed a business committee: C. L. Remond, A. M. Merrill, Addison Davis, Theodore G. Elliott of Georgetown, and Eliza J. Kenney.

The resolutions were then further discussed by A. Davis, after. which, the Society adjourned, to meet at 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Appendent of the contraction of the agreeably to addournment. After a song, the

AFTERNOON SESSIO

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met agreeably to adjournment. After a song, the resolutions under discussion at time of adjournment were then discussed by Pillsbury and Romond.

Voted, That all persons present, or who may be present, be invited to participate in the discussions on this occasion.

Discussion continued by Jesse P. Harriman, Isaac Adams of East Bradford, and Pillsbury. After a song the committee for the nomination of officers made the following report, and the persons therein named were elected:

For President—Charles Lenox Romond of Salem.

For President—Charles Lonox Remond of Salem the President, Wm. Bassett of Lynn, having de-lined a re-clastica.

(the President, Wm. Bassett of Lynn, having de-clined a re-election. Vice. Presidents — Eliza J. Kenney of Salem; Na-than Webster of Haverhill; Wm. Jenkins of Ando-ver; Christopher Robinson of Lynn; Thomas Ha-kell of Gloncester; Jöseph L. Noyes of Georgetown; Thomas Wooddridge of Marbiehead; Charles Butter of Newburyport; David Merritt of Salem; Richard Hood of Danvers; Wm. Ashby, Jr. of Newbury-port; Moses Wright of Georgetown; Addison Davis of Gloncester. Recording Secretary—Mary P. Kenney of Salem. Carresponding Secretary—Addison Davis of Glou-cester.

cester. Treasurer—James N. Buffum of Lynn.
Erceutire Committee—Abner Sanger of Danvers
Parker Richardson of Danvers; Eunice H. Kenney
of Danvers; Josse P. Hariman of Danvers; Mary
E. Jenkins of Andover.

E. Jenkins of Andover.

"Auditors—Jonathan Buffum of Lynn; Wm. Endicott of Danvers; Sylvester Phelps of Salom.

The discussion upon the resolutions was then continued by Pillsbury, Jaques, Richard Hood of Danvers, Noyes and Harriman.

The resolutions were then adopted.
Alonzo P. Jaques and Moses Wright were appointed a committee on Finance.
Addison Davis presented the following resolution:

olutions:

Resolved, That the Convention have learned with emotions of the highest satisfaction, that the New Engiand Convention have projected and intended to hold a grand series of Conventions for the layers cause, in the great West, during the present aumner and coming autumn.

Resolved, That the efficient and self-sacrificing labors, continued with little interruption for a long series of years in this State, in the suit-layery cause, have devalved upon the abolitionists of Massachusetts, a weighty obligation to set in the true mission-

AOLOMB XIIX -- NO. 4107

EVERING SESSION

Convened pursuant to adjournment. The deat, Charles L. Remond, in the chair. The ing railted in singing an anti-always see which, the resolution before the meeting at adjournment was then further considered by wis and Adams.

Parker Pillsbury introduced the subjected from which was accorded for consideration.

Resolved, That the order of a clerif, sal-der of politicians, as they now exist in order are nati-republican, and how now exist in order are nati-republican, and how the national con-boasts of prey on the rights of man, ranger ing the veins of the body politic, the sale true reform, and, pre-eminently in this said great obstacle to the deliverance of a range, therefore, to be resisted and overthree, appropriate measure for the success of ore to The resolutions.

Voted, That when we adjo at 9 o'clock, A. M. Further remarks from Pillabury. A stort.
In the absence of the Treasurer, Voted is their reasurer pro tem.
Adjourned.

Adjourned.

FRID

Here sties of the to him ther notice therator

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SATURDAY—MORNING STREET.

Met according to adjournment. The sensy being called to order br the President, as well as used. The minutes of the previous by we have a support of the sense of the previous by the same and the resolutions from A Davis as Prince to the four the sense of the sense

which was accepted:

Resolved, That the order of a clery, a zero eists in our country, is anti-human and tan-chains
a beast of prey on the rights of man temps
draining the veins of the body politic, as relays
clesiastic, the natural foe of true reforms. eminently in this nation, the great on deliverance of the slave—and is, then resisted and overthrown, as an appropri for the success of our cause.

The resolution, as amended, was then discussed by Pillabury, Wm. Jenkins, Davis, Harimas and Adams, and after a song, was continued by Doma Haskell of Gloucester, and Pendergast of X.H. Adjourned to 1 1-2 o'clock, P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Discussion system resolutions before the meeting at the elsionrament, was resumed and continued by I.B. Sweat of Georgetown, Hariman, Feslers, Noyes and Rennord. E. J. Kenney in the clas. A song. Rennarks by Pillbury. A consume action was read from Gardener B. Ferry of Reliefs announcing the existence of a debt of \$83.50 de himself by the Society; it was, on motion, Voted, That a delegation be appointed to the propose of making a explanation of the contents of sald commenciant. When the contents of sald commenciant of the contents of sald commenciant. With the contents of sald commenciant was presented to the contents of the purpose of making the contents of the contents of sald commenciant. With the contents of the contents of the contents of the purpose of making the contents of the purpose of t

EVENING SESSION

EVENING SESSION.

Meeting called to order by the President Jah
O. Wattles of Ohio continued his remain you he
resolutions by A. Davis and P. Pillebury. Someted by Pillebury.

The committee appointed to wait upon Gardese
B. Perry then reported that 'he declined appears
in Convention, but that the debt was judy de, asthe doubted not that the Treasurer's account would
thus prove it to be.' The report was accepted, and
the letter was, on motion, laid upon the table.

The discussion upon the resolutions was theenetinued by Remond, E. J. Kenney taking the char.
The resolutions were then laid upon the table, to
be taken up at the next meeting of the Society.
The annexed resolution, introduced by A. M.
Morrill, in behalf of the business committee, wa
unnimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society express their thank

Resolved, That this Society expess their thank to Mr. William Bassett, their former President, for the ability and faithfulness with which be has discharged the duties of that office for several work of the second property of the

voted, That the time and place for holding its next meeting of this Society, be referred to the Board for decision.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the officers thereof, be forwarded to the Liberator and Herald of Fredom for insection.

Adjourned size die.

CHARLES L. REMOND, Proc. MARY P. KENNEY, Sec.

Annual Meeting of the Plymouth County A. S.

Annual Meeting of the Plymouth County A.
Society.

The annual meeting of the Plymouth County A.
S. Society was held at Kingston, of Toxoday, Jay
4th, 4843.

The meeting was called to order by Jahan Perry, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Sectiv.
Prayer was offered by William Whiling of Alington.

ry, one of the Vice-Presidents of using the Prayer was offered by William Whing of Abington.

A committee consisting of Seth Spraye, band Oris, Melzar Sprague, Henry H. Burghan, and Ideadod Morton, were appointed to nominte offers for the Society the year ensuing.

C. L. Remond, Jairus Lincoln, William Whing, Frederick Douglass, — Knecland, Intries S. Smith, Sydney H. Gay, and Edward K. Petry, ett appointed to prepare business for the meeting. The committee on nomination of officers as the following report, which was adopted:

Prevident—Increase S. Smith of Hinghan.

Vice. Presidents—Seth Sprague. Samed Red, Anson Robbins, Joshua Perry, and Edward K. Anson Robbins, Joshua Perry, and Edward Morton.

Tressurer—Ichabod Morton.

Managers—Johnson Davee, Einabeth Leva.

Managers—Johnson Davee, Einabeth Leva.

Managers—Johnson Davee, Einabeth Leva.

Elizabeth Niles, Lennucl Stevens, John Carti, als Seth Drew.

The committee on business reported the following preamble and resolutions, for the considering of the 4th of July at the meeting:

whereas, each annual return of the 4th of July as utiled with enthusiasm, and every 2 manual return of the 2th of July is probable. the meeting ! Nucreas, each annual return in his hinder with enthusiases, and every demonstrated noisy gladness, as the birth-day of the mins, by the people of this country, because on the drift. 1770, our fathers declared their independence of litical tyramy, and established it by as speal to arms, and at an expense of wide-spread and yearness, and at an expense of wide-spread and yearness, and at an expense of wide-spread and permitted of the speak of the

arms, and at an expense of wide-spreainto no discussion as to the rightfulness or wrongfulness of warr,—we do recognize in the action
the colonists, and hold worthy of the lighest
their unwavering attachment to the principle of
homan freedom, their sincere and earned extennation, to sacrifice all temporal and trainier of
homan freedom, their sincere and earned extenrather than that they should not establish for hearather than that they should not establish for heaselves, and dransmit of their children, the indirect
lea and eight great of the stablish of the
however, so much to loner, the 'dead fathers, sidhowever, so much to loner, the 'dead fathers, sidsold fixed head because the side of the side o

## ILE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

RIDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1843.

maffer, letters intended for the special st-the Editor of the Liberator, must be address-at Northampton, Mass. (post paid,) until one. Communications for publication in the may be sent to his address at Boston.

Rebett's Address at Bunker Hill. No. II.

Address commences, with a religious untruth,
that been performed. By whom was that
pland? Certainly, not by the God of peace;
the Prince of peace; not by the Spirit of peace,
are ore, whose authority is binding on the
appende. The voice of bluod, split in furious
dily stife; the split of human brotherhood,
cognizes all nankind as of equal worth, and
hers of the same great family; the heart of

and by the oratory as well as by our-rea-oration teachers generally, that the revolu-r, unlike almost every other that has been early, was a holy war; that the Amightys of a spreasingly, and crowned it with vic-eer fathers were animated by a christian ised by a christian faith, armed and equip-

me of ad-me of ad-by J. H. endergast, e chair. communia Bradford, 85 50 doe

m to come naking an sunication. merson of

Gardene

appearing y due, and ints would epted, and ile. then conthe chair, ie table, to sciety. by A. M. ittee, was

oiz thanks sident, for e has dis-veral suc-o necessity election, it we doubt be Society y qualified

D. Pres.

unty A. S

County A. csday, July oshua Per-iety. ing of Ab-

gue, Danie m, and Ich-ate officers

m Whiting, Increase S. Perry, were eting. rs made the

ne following

rest determinate of the control of t

tespeak of the revolutionary war in truth Advine sanction being claimed for it beretic can be supposed to question its e but a traitor can pass sentence of n it. I know that I am extremely denists were clearly in the right. The Webster say of the fight?

d'are our revolutionary fathers

regardence, nor dare to compar-ion and deign.

In the patriot, and patriots (in the popula has at among his followers. Patriotism con the Christianity, which is something in a part of Christianity. For what is this Pa-dent which so much is vantingly said on. which so much is vauntingly said and then heaven, or of men? What are it non heaven, or of men? What are its wireal respect and universal dominion? Suga, in the last sentence of Mr. Websel, "TRASK GOD, I—I ALSO—AN AN Is what respect is this better than the Patrice? "God, I thank thee thaf I am Ren'are! The Briton as proudly, ay, wiscally exclaims, "Thank God, I—I also sugary there is no man, however negraded, lined or savage, whose country is a pare iteritory, who does not utter the same for himself, and in praise of the land of the land of for himself, and in praise of the land of himself, and in praise of the land of it is immeasurably greater to be a man, seca. Patriction is proud, revengeful, thour, boatful, local in its concern, self-dated by a supreme regard for its own states; at all times ready to return

goon nature of these men—of their tolerance—of their forberance with the slaveholder's violence—of their command of their tempers—of their even blameable gentleness of language. For when the battle has been won—when slavery shall have been extinguished—it will be clearly discerned that there could be no gentler term, consistent with truth, found for a presence of the country of the present shall be clearly discerned that there could be no gentler term, consistent with truth, found for a presence of the country of the present shall be clearly a for truer ay nonyme for a pro-slavery government, than a brotherhood of thieves. It will then be forgotten how painful and hazardous is the task of branding sin in high places with its true name. For the point, be it remembered, in dealing with any secure of the human race, is, to establish its character as such; else, why, it may be asked, should the love of the scraphim themselves be otherwise employed than in sustaining it? It was not in the hot mid-day of their lives that Clarkson and Wilberforce were called by any gentler name than that of violent fanatic; and our friends will not espect, in their more difficult and dangerous enterprise, to meet with less opprobrium. Already, we observe, has the work of premeditated misrepresentation between with heroic devotion, have sacrificed their lives for their country —[but in a manner utterly at variance with the teachings of that gospel which they professed to revere.] 'It is, itself, the orator of this occasion. The potent speaker stands motionless before us. Today, it speaks to us.' And, truly, it speaks in solemn, admonitory, awful tones! 'He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.' It tells of the unequalled effontery and hypocrisy of a people, who, while celebrating its completion, and pretending to be sincere worthippers at the shring of Liberty, were holding in chains and at the shrine of Liberty, were holding in chains and slavery, three millions of their own countrymen! It slaves, driven under the lash from one extremity of the southern country to another, in order to find purchasers; to the slavers which safely pursue their helligible trade in slaves and the souls of men slong our southern coast; to our national slave-prisons; to whips, Claims, thumb-screws, branding irons, paddles, and other diabolical instruments of republican torture; to the right of petition cloven down to the earth, and freedom of speech disallowed, even on the floor of Congress; to the oppressive and blood-stained character of the religion of the country; to a union formed with the basest of men, for the most selfath of purposes, now apparently near its dissolution; to 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell,' made at the close of the war for national independence; to the mosts and riots which have every where afflicted and disgraced the land; to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, denying the right of trial by jury to all citizens, whether white or black, claimed as runaway slaves; to the frightful extension and growth of the plave system since 1723; to the 'Missouri Compronise,' and the multiplication of new slave States; the slave system since 1783; to the 'Missouri Com-promise,' and the multiplication of new slave States; to the profligate seizure of Texas, by American citizens and the connivance of the American government, and the establishment of perpetual slavery on a soil made free by the flat of Mexican liberty; to the banishment and slaughter of the Seminole and Cherokee Indians; to the Florida war, waged expressly to break up the haunts of runaway slaves; to the colonization scheme for the expulsion of a large portion of our population, on account of their complexion and release from thrai-dom; to GEORGE 'LATIMER, and Leaverett-street insit; to Jons Tilera, with his gang of slaves, Presi-nit; to Jons Tilera, with his gang of slaves, Presiboard of an American slaver, for fraving presumed to fullow in the footsteps of WARRER and the "heroes o" 76," by casting their chains uside, and asserting their

closed, oeither bound up, neither moltified with cint-ment. Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to de evil ; learn to do well; seek judgment, relieva the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow. Come new, and let us reason together, saith the Lord's though your sins be as searlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land; but if ye relues and robel, ye shall be devoured with the sword: for the meath-of the Lord hall spoken it. closed, neither bound up, nei

of the Lord halt spoken it.

If The Ladies Anti-Slavny Society of Lowell, we have been requested to state, will, in conjunction with the Gentlemen's Society there, units with the Middleses Co. Society in celebrating West India Emuscipation in that place on the lat of August When it is amounced that the pleasares of this social featiral well probably be heightened by the clearing eloquence of Wendert Patters, in addition to other eloquent speakers, we trust nothing forther need be said to induce through of abolitionists and other, from Lowell and 'regions round about,' to be present at the attractive gathering.—7.

MY DEAR PRIESD:

I noticed, in my last letter to you, the fact stated by H. C. Wright, that the Peace Convention Society (that is, a few men calling themselves so) had denounced H. C. W. as not belonging to them, he never laving prefessed to belong to them. A few words as to these religious societies, of which there are great numbers in this country may not be mistregrisis to

There are, amongst our clergy and dissenting ministers, a number of laymen, a sort of half breed, who, though not ordained, (that is, regularly sat apert according to the order of ministration prescribed by the sects for the office of the ministry,) ergage themselves in setting up societies with some sounding name, under which name they go forth by advertisements, bills, plearads, etc., to gather subscriptions. They organize themselves, that is, the originators of the society call it organization when they have named the officers, and appointed themselves to office, and the action of the organized body consists in little more than this, the naming of themselves to such offices as they choose shall exist in the society, faing the remune-

the naming of themselves to such offices as they choose shall exist in the society, faxing the remuneration for the officers, and preparing for a public meeting in April, May or June, in each year, in Exeter Hall, in the Strand, London.

The preparation for this meeting consists in gotting some Peer, if they can, and if not, some M. P., to take the chair—to make the introductory speech, the materials for which are supplied to him by a few actual or assumed statistics relating to the professed objects of the society—inducing some one or two other public men, if possible, to propose a resolution or two, and having ready some two or three dissenting minieters,—regular annual exhibitors at these places,—to make speeches, and to state, as they generally destate, some very extraordinary sneedotes, and to fill up the usual length of time by well-known and well-worn conventionalisms.

Tections.

It is gratifying, however, to see that they are beginning in some degree to lose their influence; they have lost in it a great degree over the men, and if our women are induced to take part in public business of this kind, (that practice has commenced) and their judgments are thus brought into action, instead of their being assembled merely to have their kind affections appealed the middle action in these societies will find. to, the ministers and actors in these societies will find it necessary to administer them in a different spirit, this:—They would proceed at once to act out in the fallest manner, the generous and benovelent influences involved in the movement. If checked or thwarted in this, as they would be by the trading saints, their eyes would be opened, their text and judg ment brought into play; the influence of the heavy broadcloth, whose feelings have become fixed, I had almost said stagnant, must yield to the additional strength which the earnestness and honesty of the women would give to the other sex, who from business connexions and influences, are checked and restrained by the elderly and stagnant of their own sex.

opposing substances in the natural world come in con-tact, (as, for instance, red-hot iron with water,) a his-sing and boiling ensues. Just so in the moral and intellectual world; only the noise and uproar are greater, and of longer duration, as the one excels the other in importance and durability. Antagonist prin-ciples are destined to move the universe:

When Truth and Falsehood meet, Earth's foundations tremble.

This speech of O'Connell has entirely unmasked the hypocritical southern repealers, and, of course, their cringing, dough-faced northern abettors. It has proved to the world, what every abolitionist knew before, that these creatures are utterly hearities in their professions of regard for Liberty on the other

their professions of regard for Liberty on the other side of the Atlantic, while with whips and chains they accourge and fetter, her on this side. Nobly has O Connell spurned the profiered aid—the 'blood-stained money' of these 'faithless miscreants,' and justly and nobly does he disown as frishmen such of his countrymen here as give the least countenance to southern slavery—for we can hardly conceive of a greater contradiction in terms, than to talk of Irish slaveholders, or of Irish apologists for alavory. American slaveholders, or of Irish apologists for alavory. American slaveholders, unpolluted with chatter lalavory, here teen centurers, unpolluted with chatter lalavory, here

een centuries, unpolluted with chattel slavery, he cons must be the last men on the face of the earth to

Lo! in the East, an unstained soil—
One bright green Isle, where man is free,
Where care-worn patriots, wet with toil,
Turn an imploring sye to thee!

nell for severity.) in which to utter their detestation

blush in shame that Ireland ever gave birth to such audacious, faithless miscreants.

But why, southern repealers, and you, their north-

and execration of the abominable senting

societies. There need not be any fear of their over-stepping the modesty of sature. This is an ignorant and idle fear, put forth by men who know not the power and controlling influences of the laws of na-ture, who know not, vr, knowing, forget, that natural influences will always, as a rule, preserve their just boundaries. With such objectors, custom, not truth-falores, is sanctification. The danger is in interfering with, checking, or seeking to control and bend natu-ral influences by artificial and unjust distinctions, so-cial, legislative and governmental.

Isaac Leavitt. This unfortunate brother is now in Plymouth jail, under senience of death. The Executive of Massachusetts has appointed the 28th of Septembor for his execution. When under the influence of intoxicating liquor, which he purchased of Thomas Snow, 18, Merchants' Row, Boston, he killed Mary Knapp of Scituate. Rom usually made him crazy. It is earnestly hoped that the friends of humanity in all parts of this Commonwealth will call public meetings, and choose committees to circulate public meetings, and choose committees to

At a meeting of the Bard of Managers of the Mas-sachusetts Anti-Slavary Society, held at the Anti-Slavery Rooms on Thursday, 6th July, 1833, the fol lowing presemble and resolution were adopted, and ordered to be published in the Liberator:

Those who are equalisted with the nature of Mr. Garrison's disease will be sorry to see by the following extract of a letter from Northampton, to a gentleman in this city, that he is not more careful of himself in his present inform state of health. He has long been accused of a want of 'prudence,' and we now think he most seknowledge the charge jour. He should reflect, too, that his sacrifice of health, which will render him unable to provide for his family, will prove more than the charge of 'infield 'which is made against him, for an postel tells us, that's he that provideth not for his own household is soorse than an infidel '! The following is the extract. —.

I am grieved to see our friend Garrison so impru-dent as to attend all the meetings and Conventions he can bear of, within thirty miles sround. He ad-dressed a public meeting on the Fourth, at great length, and after returning home, he suffered from a severe pain in the side, which he attributed to another cause, but which his friends believed to have been

cause, but which his friends believed to have been the legitimate result of over-exertion in speaking upon the public square.

Prodence may secure him his former health and strength in this healthful and beautiful region, but I fear that his present course will lay him in a premature grave. Therefore, I wish that you would request his physician to pat a quictur upon seek a suitedal course. He speaks every Sunday. He is to be off to the Springfield Convention to-morrow, and I understand that he will go again on the lat of August. Judging from what we know of his unitiring zeal is freedom cause, and his present coorse, he will attend overy meeting that he can get to, if not restrained.

Although I always have an itching desire to hea him, I think that justice to himself and family, and it the cause of humanity, requires, at present, total absti-nence from all anti-slavery muetings.

Yours truly,
D. RUGGLES.

Colopsons

BROTHER GARRISON—Seeing the article which we published in the Liberator of last week, stating the colored people were excluded from the Manageri which then was in Boston, the friends of freedom it Weymouth, hearing that it was to be in their tow. on Monday, held a meeting on Sunday, to consul together upon their duly in the premises. After de liberation, a committee was raised to inquire of the managers of this establishment if colored people were unchristian advice. Here we see another fruit c that religion, falsely called christian, which proscribe that religion, laisely called christian, which proscribes men and women in its meeting-houses. Ought we to expect that the keepers of lions, and tigers, and byenas, will be more homans than they who praced to be the followers of the Lamb of God?

Yours for humanity,

JOHN M. SPEAR.

Woymouth, July 11, 1842.

A young man of color, almost of the pore negro race, is now keeping his terms for the bar, being a member of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. What a proud example it is for one brethere on the other side of the Atlantic, to see this young man dining in the ancient hall, with so numerous an assemblage of white men, (among whom are not only some of the most inlented, but also the most noble of England's sons, and by whom he is treated with the rame couriesy and respect as if he were one of themselves. We hope this instance of the manner in which a man of color is treated in the fatherland will not be without advantage to the much persecuted regge race and their descendants in the United States.—London Sun.

Jos Smith.—The St. Louis Republican of the 23d ult; eays:

"We learn that Joe Smith was lately indicted in some of the upper connities in this State for treason and murder, growing out of the Mormon war. Immediately thereafter, a writ was issued, and a meaning despatched to Springfield. Illinois, with a requisition from the Governor of Missouri on the Governor of Illinois, for the arrest and delivery of Smith. It was intended to keep the whole proceeding a secret, to secure Joe's arrest; is some delivery of other, the Mirmons at Springfield got wind of what was going on, and despatched a messengue of Smith at Nauvoc. We are told that Smith has left for parts unknown to rateest keeps hipself as concealed that he cannot be arrested.

It is respected that Rockwelf, who is in jail at Independence for the attempted assassimation of Governor Boggs, has signified a wiffingrees to turn State's exclusive and reveal the whole pick and actors. If this be true, it probably furnishes an additional motive for Smith to keep out of the clutches of the law.

James Wigton had left his house early in the morning for the purpose of going to his father's to bourow from him a horse to plough corn, leaving his wife and five children at home. While he was absent, the Indian came there, and, as appears from his confession, merdered Mrs. Wigton and her five children by beating out their brains with stones. Mrs. Wigton and the youngest child were not quite dead when first discovered.

The Indian then proceeded to a Mr. Kannedy's house, and made an attack on him and his family—injuring a son of Mr. Kennedy very severely, perhaps dangerously, by hitting him on the head with a large stone. After being driven off by Mr. Kennedy, he mat went to Mr. Keineter e, where he was captured after a desperate resistance, in which a man named Blair was seriously injured. He was taken to Wigton, and confessed the murder, and said he was sorry or it.

NOTICES

Hear! Hear!! Hear!!!

Hear I Hear II Hear II

A freat guthering of the People of Color.

A highly Important treesling will be held in the plain meeting haves, Bulknap-atreet, on Thornday ening, the 20th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, in which see and place the colored ditterns, without regard to so wer, are earnestly invited to attend. The trade ends of theirly and of this colored man are most specifially requested to be present. Many very international colors will be presented, to eliet the attended of their will be presented, to eliet the attended of their and the colored many free people, color,—the introduction of two persons, just from each of the part of the color of the persons, in the color of the persons, in the front of the persons of the persons of the persons in the persons of the persons of

the hot been or opposite the hot been or opposite the delightful effects of this system upon the hot of the man whose head is worth five showand deliars to the Senate of Georgia.

Who will not be present at such a meeting? Will any stay behind? Cente, then, one and all, both small and great. Come, ye noble band of abplituations, who for some 13 years have fought like Spartens for the triumph of Liberty.

To this call let there be one general rush, and a hearly response. Let those who divers believe the three on their armor at the sound of Freedom's triumph, be there—and whose ever will, let their come.

TOHN T. HILTON,
THOMAS COLE,
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
COFFIN PITTS,
BENJ. P. BASSETT,
WM. BUNCAN,
WM. C. NELL,
LUNSFORD LANE,
BENJ. WEEDEN.

ANTI-SLAVERY FICKNICK ATTFMPERANCE GROVE, DEDHAM,
TERDAY, AUGUST 1st., 1843.
At a meeting of abolitionists of Boston, held on the Sthinet. It was snanimously resulved to commemorate the ensuing anniversary of Emancipation in the Bitish West Indies, by a public and social Picknick, at Temperance Grove, Dedham; and that the friends of the caree in that and the neighboring towns be carnestly invited to unite with as in this appropriate observance of the day.

A procession will be formed at the Town Hall in-Bodham, at 30 cclock, or on the arrival of the care from Boston, and proceed from thence to free Grove, where addresses are expected from John Fistpont, Theodore Parker, and other advocates of freedom, with music and other secrees appropriate to the occasion. The friends of the cause in Dedham, and other neighboring towns, not excress appropriate to the occasion. Fire friends of the cause in Dedham, and other neighboring towns, not good that all will be upon the ground punctually at 9 clock. Let the children come, that they may imbite the spirit of devotion to the cause of impartial and universal freedom, and bid prepared to take the place of their fathers in the war, fare with oppression.

Every friend of the cause is expected to conform to the fashion of Ficknicks, by contributing his share to

here with oppression.

Every friend of the cause is expected to conform to the fashion of Fickinicks, by contributing his share to refreshments necessary on the occasion.

The Committee will endeavor to procure beiners and badges appropriate to the occasion, for the use of

OLIVER JOHNSON,

Committee of Jerangements.

The Boston Christian World, Dedham Patriot, Norfolk Washingtonian, and Quincy Patriot, are requested to give the above notice one or two insertions.

GREAT CELEBRATION AT LOWELL ON THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

FIRST OF AUGUST.

To the Abolitionite of Middlers: County and vicinity s.

DEAR FRENDS:
The next quarterly meeting of the Middleser County
That the secret will be bolden in the City
that, it will be the dear of August next, it is to
fellock A. M., to celebrate the glorious event of WeefLedie Pemericalium.

ty Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in the City Itall, Lowell, on the first day of August next, it 10 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the glorious event of West India Emancipation.

The Board of Managers of the Massuclusetta Anti-Slavery Society have kindly accepted an invitation to unite with them on that occasion. It is hoped that W. L. Garrison, Werdell Philips, Samuet J. May and other distinguished advocates will be present.

All, without distinguished of party, who, admire the sublime spectacle presented by that act of British philanthropy which, in a moment transformed 800,000 chattels into MEN, are most cordially invited to join in commemorating it. Let immediate arrangements be made by the friends in every town in the county, to send large delegates. Abolitonists of Essea county and the send of the send of

Groton, July 10th, 1843.

[] The Herald of Precedom, and the papers in the county favorable to the object of the meeting, will please copy.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

The Anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery in the British West Indies, will be celebrated by the friends of Emancipation, in Weymouth, and vieinity, on the First day of August next. Eloquent addresses may be expected, as invitations have been extended to many distinguished advocates of the cause, who will be present.

Refreshments will be provided by the friends of the Refreshments but we proceed to cause in this place.

Every true friend of the slave, who desires the rod of the oppressor to be broken, will be present, and participate in the featurines of the occasion.

JOHN ROLE
RUFUS K. TROTT,
Weymouth, July 8, 1883.

ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-

ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TIONS.

Arrangements have been made for holding One Hundred Anti-Slavery Conventions doring the next six months, in various parts of the country, but chiefly in New York, Pennsylvania, Uhio and Indiana-in accordance with a plan adopted at the late New England A. S. Conventions Among the speakers who will give their, attendance from the East are Mesers. John A. Collins, Goorge Bradburn, Frederick Douglass, Charles L. Remond, and James Monroe.

FIRST SERIES. Middlebnry, "Thersday and Friday, 13th and 14th. N. Ferrisburgh, Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th. Keeseville, N. Y. Thursday and Friday, 20th and 25th. Cazenovia, Madison, Co. 19th 24th and 25th. Cortland, Cortland Co. 28th and 29th.

SECOND SERIES.

Albany, N. Y. Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th.
Little Falls, "Monday and Triday, 17th and 18th.
Little Falls, "Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th.
Utica, "Thursday and Friday, 20th and 25th.
Whitehall, Washington Co. 20th 24th and 25th.
Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., 25th and 25th.
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., 3ist July; and 1st Aug.
Waterloo, Seneca Co. 4th and 5th Aug.
J. A. COLLINS,
General gent of the Mass. A. A. S. Soc.

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

TORULERIES.

TOR sale by CHARLES COLLINS, No. 3, Cherry.

street, New-York, smong which are the following, viz.

4-4 brown and blusched Muslins—5-4 brown do.
Colored Cambrica, Ginghams, Bed-ticking, Apron. and
Parniture Check, Canton. Flamel, Checos of different patterns, Wicking, Batting, Wadding, Suspenders,
and Cotton-Balls.

GROCERIES.

GROCERIES.

Loaf, white crushed and brown Sugar, of rarious qualities; Molasses in hopheeds and barrels; Ries, pure Ginger, Starch, Indigo, Chocolate &c.

Also, 15 bales free labor Cotton.

7th mo. 10th, 1843.

Address to the Slaves!

THE Address to the New-England Anti-Slavery
Convention to the Slaves of the United States; with an Address to President Tyler; adopted in Agnetil Hall, May 31, 1943; just problished, in a tiest pempliet, by Oliver Johnson, and for sale at 25 Corn-bill. Price 5 cents single; 50 cents per dozon; \$3.50 per handred

blow far blow, and evil for evil; bounded by cartain degrees of latitude, and longitude; continued in its purposes to a particular class of mankind—Christianity (which is but another name for Charity or Lore) suffereit long, and is kind; evisich not, wanteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh and ther own, is not easily purpossed, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truit, bearest all things, the aware faileth. Beacht all things, the aware faileth in the truit. Beacht all things, the aware faileth in the truit. Beacht all things, the aware faileth, and the aware faileth, and the aware faileth in the truit is a faileth aware faileth, and the promise which are divines, on weapons which are spiritual. These twain are not one, but the far military power; the latter, on promises which are divines, on weapons which are spiritual. These twain are not one, but the faileth and the creation of a work of art, the granite, of which it is composed, would have along to it is a sharke bed. So, doubtless, would the marble have elept, which English—what is it? It is to celebrate a dead of mids, during the camera is a supposed to exceed the charactery of the marble have elept, which causes us to look up to it with a feeling of awe. But-in plain English—what is it? It is to celebrate a dead of hood; it is to teally to have oppressed (provided they are not Negres or Indians) in revolting against their oppressors and merey; it is to vindicate, eulogize, sanctify war; it is to pirate to the continued of the war of the continued of the provides of the continued of the provides of the continued of the provides of the provides of the provides of the more improvement and el

we observe, has the work of premeditated misrepresentation begun. It is as a light to the feet of the friends, letting them know who are the friends of the anti-slavery cause, and who, through all their professions, are its enemies. Not that the rule is invariable, for subtle hypocrisy can wear a double cloak.

Let the prayers of all true hearts be round about the anti-slavery camp, wherever it shall be, until we greet our fellow-laborers on their return,—M. W. c. O'Connell and Southern Rependers.

The last abolition speech of O'Connell (which appeared in the Liberator of the 9th ult.) and in which 'Richard is himself again,' and more too, has caused a real lurricane of excitement among the southern repealers, and no small sir among northern repealers also, as may be seen by articles in this week's paper. This might have been expected. Such, a powerful, condensed, and burning moral torpedo, thrown with such tremendous force among such combustible rubbish, must of course produce an explosion. When two opposing substances in the natural world come in contact, (as, for instance, red-hot iron with water,) a hissing and builing ensues. Just so in the moral and

follow in the footsteps of Warker and the 'heroes of '76,' by casting their chains saide, and asserting their right to a name and a place among mankind!

If an earthquake should engulph it—if the lightnings of heaven abould mite it, leaving not one stepnings of heaven abould mite it, leaving not one stepnings of heaven abould mite it, leaving not one stepning of that which lies in store for this recreant land, if God be just, and no space be found for repentance on the part of the people. 'Thus saith the Lord God, An end,' the end is come upon the four corners of the land. I will send mine snger upon thee, and will judge thee according to the ways, and, will recompense upon thee all thine abominations; and ye, shall know that I am the Lord that smitteth. Behold the day, behold, it is come; the morning is gone forth; the rod halt blessomed; pride halt budded; violence is risen up into a rod of wickedness: none of them shall seemain, nor of their multitude, nor any of theirs; neither shall there be walling for them. Ah, sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of cvildoers, children that are corrupters! They have forsaken the Lord, they have provoked the Holy One of Israel unto anger, they are gone away backward. Why should ye be stricken any more? ye will revolumore and more. The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint. From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no soundness in it; but wounds and bruises, and putrefying sores: they have not been closed, neither bound up, neither mollified with ointment. Wash you, make you clean; put away the

but consistency in a set of American citizens herping unqualified abuse on the institutions of England, and then abusing their great leader, whose apiniers on slavery were well known to them long since, for denouncing the institutions of this country: The plain fact is, however we may condemn the violence of Mr. O'Connell's speech, and his misrepresentations of American elavelsolders, as a body, we cannot but consider the Baltimore Repealers as wanting in moral courage—and as having given reason to suspect that they are moved by motives utterly selfish, while their conduct is ludicrously inconsistent. This source of such language as this renders it doubly severe. In the closing resolution of the series adopted at this meeting, they say, that until we are convinced that the sentitients of Mr. O'Connell are those of the entire people of Ireland, we will continue as an Association, and aid them in their peaceful efforts. In other words—when we are convinced that the entire people of Ireland are tyrants and hypocrites like ourselves, we will withhold our aid in their peaceful efforts for liberty t—v.

Foreign Correspondence.

Foreign Correspondence. Lospon, May, 1843.

The resolutions affirm some trueisms, express some hopes connected with the high beheat it o which the society professes to direct its operations—an impulse is given to the purse strings of the well-meaning but unreflecting—and the result is, that for the largest quantity of disbursement the smallest quantity of good its done, and liberal salaries given to the secretaries and officers for assisting to do it.

The largest societies of this description have an organized travelling staff or results circuit, have one

until now, owing to their superior physical strength, have had the brute, the legislative and the adminis-trative power in their own hands, and the unjust ove they have made of it in their laws and their modes of edministering them

EDWARD SEARCH.

But why, southern repealers, and you, their northern supperts, commence your-deunociations of O'Connell at this Jate hour? Have you been quietly 'snoozing' in sleepy hollow, for years past, while he has been hurling his analhemas at the 'peculiar' institution, that you have been selent? O'Goes his shot now come so near home as to arouse you for the first time, and make you vocifierate lostilly, like the honest Hibernian in an engagement, when the grape was striking all around him—'Take care, there, how you fere! But it is too late now—your choice institution is in such 'peculiar' danger, and O'Connell is fare! But it is too late now—your choice institution is in such 'peculiar' danger, and O'Connell is fare habve and beyond you, that you can neither save the one nor harm the other! Besides, you are denounced by the very clarekolders themselves? The Belimore Weekly, 'Visitor, in eiving an account of a repeal indignation meeting in that city, after estaing that the speech of O'Connell was read in the meeting, and responded to with mingled feelings of approbation and disapprobation, ending in little short of a riot, any—'We don't wonder at it—for there is any thing large.

From the Em

THE CHRISTIAN SLAVE. a late publication of L. F. Tanistro, and Southern Breezes, is a descri-nuction at New-Orleans, at which the mended the woman on the stand a

A Christian! going, gone! bids for God's own image!—for His gra sh that poor victim of the market place Hath in her guffering won?

My God! can such things be?

Hest Thou not said that who soo'er is done
Unto Thy weakest and Thy humblest one,
is even done to Thee?

In that sad victim, then,
Child of Thy pitying love, I see Thee stand—
Once more the jest-word of a mocking band,
Bound, sold, and scourged again! A Christian up for sale!

Wet with her blood your whips-o'er task her fram Make her life loathsome with your wrong and shame Her patience shall not fail: A heathen hand might deal

on your heads the gathered wrong of years, er low, broken prayer and nightly tears Ye neither head nor feel.

Con well thy lesson o'er,
Thou prudent teacher—tell the toiling slave
No dangerous tale of Him who came to seek and hav
The outerst and the poor. But wisely shut the ray
Of God's free gospel from her simple heart,
And to her darkened mind alone impart
One stern command—"Ossy!"

So shalt then defily raise narket price of human fleah; and while se, their pampered guest, the planters amile, Thy church shall praise.

Grave, reverend men shall tell
From Northern pulpits how thy work was blest,
While in that vile South Sodom, first and best,
Thy poor disciples sell!

Oh, shame! the Moslem thrall, Who, with his master, to the Propliet kneels, While turning to the sacred Kebla feels His fetters break and fall.

Cheers for the turbaned Bay robber peopled Tunis! he hath torn se dark slave dungeons open, and hath borne Their inmates into day.

But our poor slave in vain Turns to the Christian shrine his aching eyes Its rites will only swell his market-price, And rivet on his chain. 1

God of all-right! how long.

Shall priestly robbers at Thine altar stand,
Lifting in prayer to Thee, the bloody hand
And haughty brow of wrong?

O, from the fields of cane, From the low rice-swamp, from the trader's cell-From the black slave-ship's foul and loathsome And coffle's chain,

Hoarse, horrible, and strong Rises to Heaven that agonizing cry, Filling the arches of the hollow sky, How LONG, OR GOD, HOW LONG

Amesbury, 20th, 5th mo. 1843.

"There is in Liberty county, Georgia, an Arsocia tion for the religious instruction of negroes. Thei seventh annual report contains an address by the Rev Posiah Spry Law, from which we extract the fellow ing:—There is a growing interest in this community in the religious instruction of negroes. There is coaviction that religious instruction promotes the qui-

g order of the person of the southern party in the southern party in which individual slaves, or several of a lot, a recommended as 'pious,' or as 'mombers of urches.' Lately we saw a elaw o decitied, who nong-other qualifications, was described as 'a Bap

From the Christian World

THE GOLDEN RULE. The golden rule! what means it now!
Thousands about us ask:
To self and mammon Christians bow, Their Master's mission but a task!

The golden rule! Hear the poor slave His brother's chattel, groan; What in this precept can thee save Who Christ, thy master own?

The golden rule! Hear the sad cry
From yonder prison cell;
And then to reconcile it, try
Thy brotherhood to tell.

The golden rule! Another wait Comes from an orphan'd heart; Fighting and wars, should they assail Where Christian precepts have a part?

The golden rule ! Alas! that man Should make a state like this: Upholding still the Judas plan, Sealing the traitor with a kiss.

Awake thy from false action, soul!

Let Christ have place within;

For when thy master gains control,

Sin shall be known as sia.

WORTH OF HOURS, Believe not that your inner eye Can ever in just measure try orth of Hours as they go by

For every man's weak solf, alas! Makes him to see them, while they p As through a dim or tinted glass,

But if in earnest care you would Mete out to each its part of good, Trust rather to your after-mood.

That leave your spirit bowed in sad unrest and ill-content :

And more; though, free from seeming harm, You rest from toll of mind or arm, Or slow retire from Pleasure's charm;

If then a painful sense comes on Of something wholly lost and gone, Vainly enjoyed, or vainly done; Of something from your being's chain Broke off, nor to be linked again By all mere Memory can retain,—

Upon your heart this truth may rise : Suffices Man's just destinies.

So should we live, that every hour May die, as dies the natural flower, A self-reviving thing of power;

That every thought and every deed May hold within itself the seed Of future good and future meed;

Esteeming Sorrow, whose employ is to develope, not destroy, Far better than a barren Joy.

MISCELLANY, From the Nantucket Telegraph.

Anti-Slavery Convention,

dation the inevitable portion of a wast majority of its inhabitants. How terribly have the gifts of God to his children been perverted. How have violence and fraud become every where paramount! How has the joyons sun been darkened, the invigorating atmosphere been made, a deadly poison, and the refreshing showers been converted into pestiferous, stagnant pools! In other words, how has this earth, fitted to be almost a beaven, been converted into a perfect hell! The influences of society have been made degrading, and then the degradation consequent upon such influences has been regarded as worthy of punishment! Millions have been forced to come up in moral and intellectual darkness, and then been beaten with many stripes because they stambled by the way! Involuntary invarance and debreadation

ociety is rotten to the core. Labor has been de-ded, industry rendered unproductive to the la-er, ignorance and crime forced into existence e worship of money has superseded the worship chevah, and mot one devil, but a legion of them on mounted the throne of the words.

nge that men have not awoke from their error e that the consequences of transgression have viven them to the truth. Strange that the have the transport of the Master is he has been blind to its meaning apparently lefy determined not to understand it, and un

perversely determined not to understand it, and untrue, in almost every respect, to her duty.

Clinitanity claims to fixee been given by God, to destroy the consequencies of the transgressions of men, to reproduce peace and happiness upon the earth, to re-introduce man into the foreitied paradise. Assuming the infinity of God, one of two things must be true. Either Christianty is competent to the work, or it must be superseded by something else, higher and more perfect. For ourselves, we believe that Christ is the sent of the Falhor, the

tent to the work, or it mast es enjersedure yearter, the gelese, higher and more perfect. For ourselves, we believe that Christ is the sent of the Faher, the appointed Redeemer—and that Unitstanity is decitined to regenerate the world.

Why, then, it may be asked, has it not been productive of more marked effects? How is it that the light of the Star of Bethlehem has been streaming down for eighteen centuries, without having been able to pierce the dark clouds of guilt and suffering that envelope the world of man! If Christianity been for the control of the Christians, for getting that the reception of Christianity must be made possible. How can the Manchester weaver, the opperssed sailor, the Broad-street laborer—how can any of them be Christians? The thing is impossible. How can the Manchester weaver, the opperssed sailor, the Broad-street laborer—how can any of them be Christians? The thing is impossible. How can the Manchester weaver, the opperssed sailor, the Broad-street laborer—how can any of them be Christians? The thing is impossible. How can the Manchester weaver, the opperssed sailor, the Broad-street laborer—how can any of them be Christians? The thing is impossible. If gorance, waicing of mind, prostraing labor, mental and spiritual degradation, are the possible of the control of the control

Circular.

To their fellow-citizens, near and remote, both in town and country, the undersigned, a Committee in behalf of the people of Fall River, Mass., make this their brief appeal for help, amid the appalling calamity, which, under the wise and righteous Providence of God, has overtaken us. Our population, from 8000 to 9000 souls, and chiefly devoted to manufacturing and mechanic pursuits, is in deep distress—a portion of it in pressing want.

At 4 o'clock P. M. last Sabbath, the 2d inst., a free broke out in a centrel part of this village, (the wind was blowing a gale.) which, in its ravages, was of the most desolating character.

The burnt district comprises some fifteen or twenty acres of the centre of business operations. Nearly 200 buildings (not including many small ones) are consumed; among which are three newly built houses of public owners, and all one public offices.

oney—send it addressed to either of us, and it eccarefully distributed to the needy.

N. B. Provisions or other articles, by the varidence, Rhode Island, may be sent to the Capt. Thomas Borden, of the steamboat es daily

JERVIS SHOVE, ORIN FOWLER, JOHN EDDY, IEFFERSON BORDEN, ENOCH FRENCH, DAVID ANTHONY, ASA: BRONSON;

Fall River, Mass. July 4th, 1843.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Unpunished Crime.

Pany?

1 Now this yest evil, licentiousness, is to be eradicated, and the ocean of misery flowing from it dried up, we may not clearly see; but we do see that it will never be removed by letting it alone. We will hope that those who now condemn all discussion will be brought to see it also.

recent ferocious murder of the Warden o issachusetts State Prison is set forth by sev urnals in favor of Capital Punishment, as af an argument for their cause. Let us con

fording an argument for their cause. Let us consider it.

'Don't you see,' is the drift of the argument, 'that nothing less than killing for murder will prevent that crime?' Don't you see,' is our response,' that that will not do it?' The law of Massachusetts says, blood for blood; the culprit very well knew it—he knew there was not a chance of his escaping the penalty-yet he killed his victim in the broad face of day, and in plain sight of a hundred withsesse. He knew that he was dooming himself to death—yet he braved the penalty, and jutted his vengeance. The hope of scape did not impel him—he knew that he would be hung—and he courted that penalty. Does not this prove that the penalty of death, even if certain, is inefficient?

'Well,' says an objector, 'would imprisonmen?

'Well,' says an objector, 'would imprisonmen?

'Well,' says an objector, 'would imprisonmen?

'Well,' says any objector, 'would imprisonmen?

'Well,' says

the sinner that turns from his evil ways. In erin-inal so treated will not be likely to murder his keep-er, or any one else, after he has been brought to feel that the kindness he receives is gennine, not affect-ed; but the criminal held in check only by fear and torture—by the fetter, the lash, the gallows—will kill or not kill, according to his fancied chances of escape, or the vehremence of his revengeful passions.

Hydrophobia. A southern physician, in a communication on the treatment of this most terrific of diseases, published in the N. O. Tropic, observes—

THE GOLDEN MARRIAGE. If you wish to les

A Goon Hirt. The celebrated Dr. Abernerthy once said: 'I tell you, honestly, what I think is the whole cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame; it is their gormandrising, and stimulating the digestive organs to exceed thereby creating irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause. The flighting and discontenting themselves about what cannot be helped-passions of all kinds; malignant passions and worldly cares pressing on the mind, disturb the highed passions of all kinds; malignant passions and worldly cares pressing on the mind, disturb the highed passions of all kinds; malignant passions of

tient, it kills him.' -

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN PAINTING. Mr. M.
Lamberg: a well-inforced and accomplished German painter of this city, has at length succeeded in composing a paint identical with that found on the raise of Foungeii. After the expiration of eighteen hundred years, the colored portices of that city are still fresh as when decorated by the Latin artist. It has long been an object of solicitude throughout Europe to discover the composition of this rare paint. Deputations have been sent, composed, of chemists and painters, having unlimited means. Books have been written, and much discoussion had, but the secret was hitherto heyond discovery. Lamberg and painters, having unlimited means. Books have been written, and much discoussion had, but the secret was hitherto heyond discovery. Lamberg is now prepared to paint houses in Louis-like in a manner as durable, he thinks, as that of the ancient Romans.—Louisrulk Whig.

Hon. Frederick Robinson, of Charlestown, has been appointed Warden of the State Prison, in place of Charles Lincoln, deceased.

Another Riot in Ohio — We find the following par graph in the Cincinnati Message of June 26th:

"We learn that Ex-Governor Corwin's residence it Lebanon, Ohio, on Friday night last, was stonds and the seindewe completely riddled. The reason as igned its, that he signed the petition to Gov. Shan our of in the country in July by the war request, likely than years ago a not was got up in New-Jersey

Post:

A transdy in low life occurred in Johnson en last Friday. A daughter of Conrad Cable, a prof woman, had been for some time associating view nearly the same of Greege. They me Friday a solour of the road, and Greene. In the profession of the profession which her with his rifle, and then, reloading his tilled himself. She lived just long enough to be

hm instanty.

Patal Resoutre.—An affray took place on the 10th
inst. in Bloomfield, Stoddard county, Miscouri, between Dr. Chapman and Mr. Daniel Stanford, of that
place, in which the former was killed and the latte
was severely wounded. The weapons used were
knives or dirks.—Louisville Journal.

A young lady of Cincinnati is said to have jumped overhoard from the Little Ben, while on her last passage, twenty or thirty miles below the city, and wannot recovered. She was forced to leave the city, prevent her marriage with a gentleman obnoxious their parents.

WANTED MMEDIATELY

Subscribers and the North

WM. HENRY BRISBANE, M. D.

## PIERPONT'S POEMS

T published, by Oliver Jole Anti-Slavery Poems of Jo.
The contents of the volume Prayer of the Christian; ioner; The Torsin; The Cogitive Slave's Apostrophe Price, 20

### DR. BAYNES, SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE No 1 1.2, TREMOST ROW,

L. X

UGE

ONG experience in the practice of Detail See ry has qualified him to judge of the female the Teeth, in all their various stage, and has

diseased Antrum, &c Every of give perfect satisfaction to the with a call

with a call.

Persons visiting the city in want of Terthiners
on Gold Plate, can have them accurately fine info
or five hours' notice.

## Lunsford Lane's Father.

THE father of LUNGORD LANE is now in the cy-used to gardening. He is able and extres far an of his age. Any friends who can ad hist shares of his age. Any friends who can ad hist shares of a place either in the vicinity of Buste wis-where, will confer upon him a favor by dogs in & wite, is with him. Apply to either of its Many

### THE TRICOPHEROUS, OR MEDICATED COMPOUND,

### BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform such col-namen us may visit Boston, that he has open scellent Boarding House for their accommends

Ro. 5, Sun Boston, June 8, 1842.

GARRISON'S POEMS

For sale as above. Price, in pamphlet, Scenn, full bound, 37 1-2 cents; extra quality, 50 ctals. 25 per cent. discount to the trade.

PROSPECTUS HISTORY OF OULD NEWBERRY.

In the state of th

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[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

Remittence by Mail.— A Postmaster my money in a letter to the publisher of a sewage, but the publisher of a sewage, and the person of a third person, and first in Written by himself.

(I) Agents who remuturency hould always see the persons to whom it is to be credited.