GARRISON, Editor.

JULY 21, 1848. BOSTON, FRIDAY.

XIII .-- NO. 29.

of a noble cause, in which maked their ardent hopes and high

From the New-England Reporter.

oron the New-England Reporter.

O'Connell and Slavery.

Release contrivemen in the South, with a present savarranted, have sent forth, in Philadeland Baltimore, resolutions of cersuar upon
a structure. The several particular of the several pusition of the several pu

duties of good neighborhood, friendship, and christian felloyship; and our views of the subject of siaver must determine, whether we shall treat them as eluded, erring, and guilty men, or whether we shall regard then as endowed with the true sprit of charty and philanthropy. They are, many of them, persons of themset exemplary lives in every other, persons of whom it is often said, that their nati-slavery principles are their only fault. Is this to be regarded as a heinous fault, worthy of whether errors, censure, denunctation, excommunication; or as in itself amiable, and commendable? If we are right in considering slavery as a forbidden subject, and the slaves as shut out by as a forbidden subject, and the slaves as shut out by the will and law of God from our sympathy, prayers, and efforts, then is the smit-slavery man, as such, and distrust. But if, on the other hand, we have duties incumbent on us with reference to elsever, then incumbent on us with reference to elsever, then is most prevention of the streams of the same state of the same steady of the same state of the same steady of the same state of the same steady of the same steady of the same state of the same steady of the same s

chair which he now fills, the following expose of his political creed: "While in public life, it has ever been, and will ever continue to be, my effort, first to learn, and then to do the will of my constituents, This man, had he belonged to the Massachusetts Vermont delegation, would no doubt have voted differently on many of the questions involving the subject of slavery; but he represented New-Hamphire, where the general tone of public feeling is a the absolute indifference, or a leaning towards the prosisiver y die of all these questions. The used the absolute indifference, or a leaning towards the prosisiver y die of all these questions. The used the representative's own conscience seems to have grown obsolute, and instructions and pledges have so far supplied its place, that, on all matters of importance the alternative is obedience or the resignation of one's office. Thus the burden resist upon the consciences of the citizens at large.

Such is the position of the people of the Northwith regard to slavery. What are the duties growing out of this position?

In the first place, it is undoubtedly the duty of the stream of the stream of the such part of the such parts. The water to which shall pay a moderate fine, and to have a just, and, so first in judging of southers alsavery, we have need to discuss the question, whether alavery is intrinsically and under all circumstances are with a proposition?

In the first place, it is undoubtedly the duty of the such parts of the such p

says the abolitionists are 'a set of men, for the most of part without bonesty, sense, or respectability; all fixedly opposed to the cause of Ireland, and but the shadow of the English abolition prity; equally at war with the progress of repeal and the advance of separation institutions; in truth, the most deadly fost to America, both here and there, on the face of the whole earth. Here is a series of assertions that every sense has an abolitionist or an antisabolitionist, knows to be without foundation, and utlerly destillust the series of the large control of the larg

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From the Oberlin Evangelist.

New School. Assembly, and Slavery.

The action of this body demands something more than the passing notice given of it in our last. One of the supposed selvantages of the famous excision act, a few years since, was that the subject of slavery would receive that attention which its paramount and awful wickedness demands. And then, some time previous to the late meeting, the New-York Evangelist, and the Warbman of the Valley, and other papers, expressed the strong conviction that something valuable would be done, and gave the whole weight of their influence to have men sent who would act. Well, the subject came up in the shape of resolutions, in the section of some of the Preshyteries, and was discussed for three days, and

ution, "That the Assembly do not think it for diffication of the church for this body to take action on the subject."
word about the discussion. The memorials up did not ask that the Assembly should exerany doubt'ul authority, and remove slavery, but that they should bear their testimony against it, so had done against violations of the Sabbath, against dancing. So it was no very ultra thing were asked to do. Well, this was violently opher or the sabbath of the sabba

w when individual into distance. The sate start, "There had been some abolitionists in his neighbound, endeavoring to incite the slaves to insubordin on; but, fortunately, they were interrupted in the infinious purposes, and some of them were lynched that the distance of the were lynched that the distance of the were lynched to the start of the distance of the di

believe that there were extreme cases that called for extreme measures; and this was one of them.

And this borrible sondiment passed without rebuke. This testiment was also opposed by northern members; by some on the old state plea, that the Bible justified slavery, but by most on the plea that we mist have harmony in the church. Peace, Peace

the New School ('the more favorable party') Assembly in 1843:

But there is one thing which is worse, if possible, than the action of the Assembly. It is the rejoitings of the editors of the Watchman of the Valley, and of the New-York Evangelist, and other papers at this result, and their hailing it as '# progress.'
The Watchman says, 'We believe the discussion will do greater good than anything which has preceded it, for the anti-slavery cause itself.' 'The good hand of our God upon us, through the discussion of the last three days was distinctly acknowledged in all the prayers and addresses this morning.' It seems as if the blessed Spirit had stood at the heart of every member of the house, and had gitted all through the departs.' 'Query. Did the Spirit dictate 'Dr. Wisners' justification of lawery from the Bible, or Dr. Hill's nutification of lawery from the Bible, or Dr. Hill's nutification of leavery from the Bible, or Dr. Hill's nutification of leavery from the subject of devout congratulation to the friends of truth and righteousness.' The New-York Evangel.

ist saye:

'On the subject of slavery, a great advance has been made on all previous action. The whole subject is all its bearings was freely and fully discussed for nearly three days, and not an absinct thrown in the way of a frank expression of opinion or feeling. No, no even a remonstrance against Dr. Illi's modorsement of lynching, neither by the Assembly, nor by the Editor of the Evangelist. What has become of Mr. Johnson's dreadful horror of tynching? I the was a rare and noble spectacles, and we refer to the builty, the candor, the kindness of the debate with feelings of unfeigned gratification and pride. We believe that not another body could be convened, composed of different interests, and possessed of such appoints feelings, who can freely discuss this exciting topic, with such unbroken good feeling. It speaks volumes for the good sense, the piety and intelligence of the members, and is a most auspicious pressage of the purity and progress of the clurch. The bare fact that the subject was allowed to be so fully discussed, is a great point gained.'

There it is. Not one syllable of dissent from such

There it is. Not one syllable of dissent from suc dence of a 'great advance' as a 'most auspicious pressge of the purity and progress of the church'—all this is certainly a cause of deep humiliation and shame. Such conduct does more to bring religion into contemps, than all the efforts of all the infidels on earth. If the world were not in advance of these leaders of the church, the day of the slave's deliverance would be far enough off. But blessed be God; He can cause help to arise from asother quarter, and He wilk even if these 'blind leaders should fall into the ditch?'

we must not include in this censure the thirty-three who voted in the negative, and who did so be-cause they wanted some efficient action. But even these men ought to have entered a protest on the records. This was the very least that should have estissed them.

At a meeting of the friends of the Rev. Alexander Crummell, called for an expression of sympathy in his behalf, held at Union Hall, Tuesday evening, June 20th, Mr. P. A. Bell was called to the chair, and George T. Downing and William J. Wilson were appointed Secretaries.

After an appropriate prayer, the chairman stated the object of the meeting, alluding to the manly and consistent course which the Rev. Alexander Crummell had persued, and the ills which had beest him

that good man was opposed to his applying for admission into the Thenlogical Seminary; the treatment he received from hishop Onderdonk and others; his admission into the Rhode Island discess; his receiving of orders his honorable standing, and the distinguished manner in which he was brought forward at the East; his honorable standing, and the distinguished manner in which he was brought forward at the East; his honorable standing, and the distinguished manner in which he was brought forward in the East; his honorable standings have reliable to the forward he had come to the forward he had not to this in favor of his entering the diocese of Pennsylvania; his entrance there; the shameful conditions presented to him by Bishop Onderdonk, of that diocese, for his acceptance, previous to his consenting to his admission, viz. that he should pledge himself never to apply for a seat in the convention of his church, either in his own behalf, or for a church, if he should aucceed in raising one; the disgraceful resolution offered by Horace Binney, Eaq. in the Convention, affecting Mr. Crummell, and all other colored Episcopal elergymen or congregations in the diocese.

After the above facts were submitted, Mr. John Mills exercised the fellowing neverable and resolution.

Mr. G. T. Downing then presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Rev. A. Crummell, or any other candidate who may be similarly situated, has every reason to be encouraged in standing up manfully against every proscriptive and anti-church condition which may be presented to him, as, in the language of the distinguished author of 'The Destring of the People of Color,' wo must 'hail the oppressions which are, still lowering upon us, as the very source of our salvation.'

On motion of William J. Wilson, seconded by Dr. Thomas Jinnings, Jr.,

Resolved, That the consistent course hitherto pursued by Rev. Alexander Crummell, his unyielding frinness, and sincere devotion to principle, is de-

suce up Kev. Alexander Crummell, his unyielding firmness, and sincere devotion to principle, is deserving the esteem of every lover of civil and reli gious liberty, and should receive the approving sen tence, 'Well dong good and faithful servant.'

Mr. John J. Zeille presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the act of the Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania, by which all 'African churche are allowed to have the management of their own affairs, and by which it is intended that churche composed of colored members are to be prevented. affairs, and by which it is intended that churche composed of colored members are to be prevented from representation in the Convention, is alike op pressive to its colored members, and derogatory to the christian character of churchwen, processings to this meeting be published in the New-York American, with the request that all other papers favorable to the object of this meeting copy the same, and that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to Rev. A. Crummell, in Philadelphia.

PHILIP A. BELL, Chairman.

George T. Downing, Secretaries.

A Boston correspondent of the Nantucket Telegrap n giving an account of the late Bunker Hill celebr ion, justly says:

A Boston correspondent of the Nantucket Telegraph, in giving an account of the law Bunker Hill celebration, justly says:

One remark, however, it is our duty to make in passing. It is deeply to be regretted, nay deeply to be lamented, that Mr. Webster could allow such an occasion to pass without once, alloding to the startling fact—a fact which makes us blush as we press the soil of Bunker Hill and gase upon its granies Monument—that there are in this bossted country of freedem over THRER MILLIONS or SLAVES.—It should seem to any one, on a moment's reflection, that on such an occasion more, infinitely more than on any other, it became the orator of the day to call into exercise all his masterly power, all his love of country, all his town of the day to call into exercise all his masterly power, all his love of country, all his unbounded inflaence in depicting to the free American's about him the awful spectacle of inconsistency and ingratitude which his country exhibits in for one moment suffering even one solitary slave to dwell within her borders. The great leason of the down him her borders. The great leason of the day, papable to the humblest intellect, was the lesson of freedom: how, we earnestly yet respectfully sak, how could Daniel Webster, treading the consecrated soil of Bunker Hill, almost in sight of Concord and Lexington, how could he have resisted the call which his own spirit and the spirit of our forefathers must have made upon him, to protest with all that tremendous energy which in such an emergency he alone in this country can exert against this foel blot upon our national escutcheon, this living insult in the memory of those whose entirely in the sum of his country, of his race and of his God, to urge upon the sons of the Pligrims to pone suitersafehout of liberty. Until this is effected, the remark shat banker Hill Monulment speaks of a freedom yet to be took which they had but begun, until from the Atlantic to the Pacific there might go up one suitersafehout of liberty. Until this is effec

The following ext

men were seen on the common; there were other colored men present, but those three looked evidence of the colored men present, but those three looked evidence of the colored men present that while others were forcing their way to sards the Freedom!, they kept as far from aim as possible. What strange beings! They were continually gaing around them—every thing appeared new. They were attired in kersey, with coarse shoes and wool hats. The scenes of that day appeared new to them.

'Thousands upon those and were present, upon the hallowed ground. The bands struck up 'Hail Columbia,' and the thousands joined in the chorus. The melodious sound filled the six, and leaped over the hills, and through the vallies round about, and echoed along the banks of the Charles—then it died away. Swyrds and bayonets glistened, but the sone of New-England had not assembled there to fight for liberty, reither had the daughters of New-England met to wail over the mangled bodies of their sires, husbands and sons. But they had congregated to reap the fruits of sacred liberty, which was nourished and, cultivated by the toars and blood of their fathers and my lathers.

The musc died away, and the multitude waited in breathless anxiety to bear the orator. John Tyler presided as a sort of, a high priest of liberty. The speaker commenced—he proceeded but a little way in his speech, before it was seen that Daniel Webster was in his glory. Many a tear fell from Beauty's eye—strong men smote their bosoms, and the old soldiers' shouldered their crutches, and showed how that field was won,' while the orator was pouring forth his eloquence. The multitude burst forth in thundering applause, that made the welkin ring. All was silent again —they were charmed by the power of cloquence. Just then a tremendous commotion took place—the ladies acreamed, and every body was thrown into the greatest excitement. Presently these three strange looking men whom we saw on the common, rushed by, pursued by as many constables, all dressed up in Liberty's ribands.—

From the Nantucket Telegraph

Revelutionary Soldiers. Among the things that were said and done on the th of last month, in Boston, was a speech that was ade by the 'President of America,' John Trles, the soldiers of the war of the revolution.

made by the 'President of America,' John Tyler,' to the soldiers of the war of the revolution.

'Veierable mea.—The gratifude of seventeen millions of freemen—the heating hearts of this great nation are now yours,' &c. &c. &c.

What a libel upon this nation, and for the President of this great nation, to be guilty of such a grees falsehood, as to declare our nation contained seventeen millions of freemen. Or, had be become so excited with the liberty of Massachusetts, that be had forgotten, for the moment, that we have three millions of American, citizens that are alghing for the bondage that those venerable heroes allowed themselves to be led to the cannon's mouth to get clear from? If he had forgotten, even while he had one holding a shade over his eyes, that slavory existed in one portion of American, the should not,—for, if report speaks correctly, some of the bondamen are very nearly clided to him.

MUMA.—After Geurt hynams for Irecdom, with a slave holding a shade over him!!

Suppose some Eastern despot had come into Massachusetts to teach freedom to our citizens, with a slave to wait upon him. With what indignation would he have been treated! He would have been secuted out of Boston, yes, and out of America, for the Younderstand what freedom means, if they do not give to all their citizens. And is it not as much an insult to us, for a man who is at the head of this pretended free natios, to come here with a slave to wait upon him, to stir up the fire of indignation against deepolam in the minds of the people of New-England?

The only thing that is strange to me is, that every paper in the land does not speak out against such consummate hypocrisy. The pulpits, too, are dumb as though they had lost their tongues,—they could speak in days of yore, and pray that the ships that left. the mether country might sink with all on board; but now, they stand with their feet on the neck of the poor slave, doing the bidding of John Tyler and their southern masters, and bray as loud as 'Balaam's Aks,' at the foot of the Monument, for libertis.

as 'Balaam's Ass' at the foot of the monument, to liberty.

How long would John Tyler be able to hold slaves, and be President of this nation, if the ministers in the free States came out against the abominable sin of slaveholding? Instead of that, they allow themselves to geaded by side with the sons of chivalry, and march in procession to the battle-ground, siter which the Southrons go home with all the respectability that was possible to be thrown around them by the bedy of the clergy in New-England.

Our readers are aware that the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention adopted an Address to Capt. John Tyler, who calls himself 'President of the United States in the aggregate,' requesting him transcription his status.

From the Herald of Freedom.

Charles C. Burleigh has left it, and retired from Bostom, to present a petition to President Tylery requesting him. to liberate his slaves, presented the same on the day of his arrival in that city, together with a request for an interview. Up to the present time, the President has made no reply to the requests of the Committee. His alience, we presume, is therefore tantamount to a vefe upon the whole matter.

Apropos.—The 'Liberator' says that President Tyler brought with him on his pilgrimage to Banker Hill.—Whe spot made gory the best of the continuous the present that the twitness the commemoration of our first great battle for freedom—what incongruity! what mockery! Also we have the twitness the commemoration of our first great battle for freedom—what incongruity! what mockery also were the same and the will have also as Busker Hill.—the spot made sacred to the cause of human fiberty by the blood of marrys—why, the very idea is intolerable. A state standing upon the spot made gory with the blood of freemen—the very sanctuary and altar of liberty—what described in the twinter of the presence of the content of the same than the congruing the same that the twenty forms of the patriot dead—the men who died that all might become free, and enjoy equal rights and privileges—arise and rebuke such an indignity to their memory! And to a northern freeman, the fact that the Chief Magiatrate of this great republic is an owner and a buyer and seller of Giob's have, is certainly repolaive enough; but that the function-ary, when visiting as man are needs bring with him one of his 'chattlels personal' it cannot one year with, is an insult and an indignity we cannot and will not allow to pass unnoticed and unrebuked.

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of the oppressed. While the friends of freedom, in crery land, are paying the justly morited tribute of respect to this mighty and most conquero, it is monthing to see a few unworthy and hypocritical pretenders to regard for human rights, in this country, attempting with their puny efforts to stay him in his course, or tear the glorious honors from the the chaplet which now adorns his brow.

And what is the cause of this? Why, foresoth, in his honest and heartfell opporition to tyramy, he has happened to say a word or two against the unparallelled oppression of three millions of our fellow-countrymen; and these hypocrites, who were most vociferous in condemning the wrongs of mentacross the ocean, but wilfully blind to the sufferings of their own victims, are now denouncing him whom they were but yesterday lauding to the skies. And not only so—they are, even for this honest expression of one man, withholding their pledged assistance to a whole nation. The Repeal Association of a National Association in this country to assist the first, when, on the receipt of O'Connell's speech against American slavery; they suddenly resolved to withhold the funds which had been raised for the Repealers, and dissolve their own Association! In Baltimere and Washington, the slaveholders have satisfied their malignity with merely passing resolutions of consure against O'Connell. In Philadelphia and New-York, the miserable apologist of slavery made a similar attempt, but the spirit of freedom was too powerful for them; while in this latitude, the sentiments of the great champion of humanity are felt to be magnanimous and sublime.

How riliculous and inconsistent, whilst such a beam is in our own eye, to be so anxious to pull the mote out of a brother's eye! A alweholder or a northern dough-faced apologist, to profane the lamenancy of librety, and weep over the wrongs of Ireland, and then abuse and defame her great deliverer! Poor, pittable creatures of delision and hypocrity hehold him elevated in moral grandeur, infinitely above yo

From the Essex Cabinet.

Irish Repeal, &c.

Repeal meetings are held frequently in this country, for the purpose of sympathizing with the downtrodden Irish, and passing resolutions of encouragement to them, in their struggle against the oppressive 'powers that be.' And what strikes us as not hittle strange, is the fact, that the slaveholders are warmly interested in the welfare of the Emerald Isle, and cry out lastily against British oppression. What 'in natur' do they mean? Why, the tyranny of the English government over Ireland is as a mole-bill to a mountain, in comparison with American slavery! Who can produce a single instance of an Irish man, scoman, or child, being sold at auction to the highest bidder? Who can tell us of one that has been sold 'to pay jail-fees?' We notice, by the papers, that an enthusiastic Repeal meeting has been held recently in Baltimore, Now when New-Englanders open their lips about the abonimations of southern 'chattel' slavery, the slaveholders' thare up, and tell us to mind our own business, and not meddle with their 'peculiar institucion'. Let us take them on their own ground, and sak them what right they have to meddle with the 'concerns of England or Ireland! They had better 'mind their own business'!!!

mind their own business?!!

A Voice from a Kentucky Slaveholder.

FROM CASSUS M. CLAY'S PAMPILET.

Slavery in God's House.

'The bells from seven churches weekly toll in my ears till. I am deaf with the sound, calling, up the people to the worship of the Ever Living and Ompinging, God. No rakish Jupiter, 1985-678-878 hideous Pan, rules the consiences of the illuminated people, of this city and State—yet these ecenes, which would have added fresh infamy to Babylon, and wrested the palm of reckless cruelty from Nevo's bonfire, Rome, have been enacted, 'not in a corner,' and the sentinels of Him whose 'true is not shortened,' from the watch-towers of Israel have not ceased to cry out, 'all is well?'

Dare Vone Speak? 'Yes? One.

'If the illustrious Emmet could 'look death and danger in the face,' for a 'far off petty sterile Isle, because it was his home, and he neould have it free—shall no one, for a far more glocious home, spreading from North to South, from far distant sea to see, filled with every association rothat can move the heart, attracting the eyes of all mankind, to whose trust is committed the fondest, and proudest, and dearest hopes of the whole human family,—peak out also for his country? 'Though no Athenian trumpeter may hurry through the assembled and terrified people in bitter anguish, crying aloud,—will no man speak for his country? Yet, from mute, and unreasiting suffering, and down-trodden innocence, there comes up a language no less powerful, to waken whatever of sympathy and manly indignation may be treasured up in bosoms nutrued on Kentucky soil,—rich in associations every way calculated to foster all that is just, honest and true, buildout which, chivalry is a crime, and honer but densylves mand.

From them once more, then, I denounce those who would, by legislation or otherwise, fix the bonds of 'perpetual slavery' and the slave trade upon my matter of the sublime memoer those who, in all ages, have been entitled to the first care and ultimate pro-

slave trade to go on unbroken for twenty years. Dongrove. Besides the people of the place, whole masssize came flowing in from the neighboring towns
fitchburg, especially, turned out in great numbers
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banners flying and music playing, (never, certainly
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an army with banners, a long cavalcade with
banners flying and music playing, (never, certainly
were gathered together in all the sprightliness of
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New Methodist Organization.
Convention was held at Utica the latter par for the purpose of effecting a new Methonization on anti-slavery ground. The Libe says that 175 delegates were present, reg ton States, besides a multitude of pers or less interested in the movement. Not

Cassius M. Clay.

This gentleman is said to be the richest man in the State of Kentucky. He resides near Lexington, and has been for a long time a member of the State Legislature. During the jast year or two, his attention seems to have been deeply fixed upon the evils of slavery. He has written and published many able articles on the subject, which have brought the threats and denunciations of the vegabouds in his neighborhood. The course he is now taking will ensure him an elevated standing in the

The following toast was given at a celebration of the inst. in Ameabury, Mass., by a gentleman, o, a chap,) from Tennessee, formerly a resident

Slavery-An institution rnment. It will continue to ex terers are laid low in the dust.

The Amesbury Transcript says :-

The Amesuory a ranscript says.

'The hum of merry voices instantly ceased; a studder at the impious desecration ran through the assembled hundreds—a deep, low his, which even New-England hospitality could not suppress, struggled up from the inmost hosoms of the free men and women assembled, and subsided into gloomy silence

FRIEND GARRISON:

Truth's Voice from Lowell.

Friend Garrison:

We had a very interesting time yesterday, the ever glorious 4th.

In the afternoon, we had a meeting in the grove on Chapel hill. The meeting was addressed by our eloquent friend, Wm. A. White, of Watertown, who was istened to by the audience with great attention. His remarks were very appropriate to the day. We did not take minutes, and therefore any attempt to do justice to the speaker, in a professed report of his speech, might prove a complete failure. Hence I give but a mere outline of his remarks. He spoke of our Puritian Fathers, their struggle for liberty, and of the self-evident truth proclaimed by our revolutionary fathers, that all men are created free and equal. He spoke of the kidnapping law. Here it was announced that George was present, and he hen, by request, came upon the stand, and his appearance produced quite a sensation. The speaker then put his had on his shoulder, and spoke of the clause in the Constitution that could take him out of his hands, and said that we were all elaves as long as such things existed.

At the closer of the afternoon meeting, an adjournment was made to the Freewill Baptist meeting-house. A quarterly meeting was being held at this house, at the time, and, the its poken to their praise, they adjourned their own meeting, and gave way to the abolitionists, and resolved themselves into an abolition meeting. One of the members of the quarterly meeting, Elder Curtis, opened the meeting by a very appropriate prayer. Then Dr. Scribture was announced by Elder Woodman, the setting by a very appropriate prayer. Then Dr. Scribture of the Society. He made a soul-stirring speech, Some of the leading ideas we give you; but his mode of speaking, and the eloquent in manner in which he enchained the attention of the audience, the pen cannot describe. He said—The sixty-seventh anniversary of our national independence has beaven. But hark! what note of discord breaks the harmony? Millions are howing in wild despair, and seed up their frantic

ough the house, and one to go out, but here The factory—

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voted, I nat the proceedings of this needs a published in the Liberator. On motion, adjourned to meet at Wilbelin Hall, on Thorsday evening, July 12th. SHADRICK HOWARD, Chairses. WM. H. STEPHENSON, Sc.

very valuable, but the rest was of

We learn from the Mercantile Journal that he second track upon the Boston and Worcests relief was yesterday opened through its entire length for Boston to Worcester.

Gov. Roberts, of the Colony of Liberts, in 1 yest man of color, who left Virgmin when a boy, got fwelve years ago. He is said to be intelliged, got gette, and affable, in an eminent degree,

Hen. N. B. Bayden.—It has been saled on end of force, that this gallenne lost by the result of the force of t

Mine since,

"Anefast Conflagration.—The village of Beccherila,
which stands on the south side of the river observed to the control of the co

IDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1843 enfier, letters intended for the special at tor of the Liberator, must be address rthampton, Mass. (post paid.) und communications for publication in the Communications in passes at Bosto

e from bloodehed and violence, may over-coverage of good tidings of great joy to in bondage, and to these who feel as if them in their chains. Though they need im bisovey or experience that the Right is portion, and that it can never be unsafe to dry and to love mercy, still they rejoice to dry and to love mercy. All they rejoice to The circle of

when, however, the better: Fortunately, we are imported ton this occasion on the tender mercies fraction in this occasion on the tender mercies and committees or of selectmen for a place of this tender, the control of the control o

the First or Accest -E. Q.

Boston Female A. S. Society. quarterly meeting of the Boston Female A. S. was held at the Marlboro', Hall No. 2, on

ednesday, July 12th.

Mrs. M. A. W. Johnson, President pro tem ng was opened by rending of the Ser President. The minutes of the last me

tition, one to Copgress, and one to the cure, had been prepared:

CONGRESS PETITION.

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of of respectfully sale,

1. That Congress will immediately all and the slave trade in the District of Co

people of each State from all obligation to sustaining it.

4. That the Sustomary diplomatic and courtelations be entered into between this courthe republic of Haiti. tions be entered republic of Haiti

STATE PETITION To the Senate and House of Represen

First of August by a Pic Nic in Dedham, and of the probability, owing to a concurrence of favorable cir-

In the Southern Literary Messenger for June, 1843 here appears a remarkable article, entitled Reflec-tions on the Census of 1840. Its design is to show

The census states that there are 173 justes colored paupers in the Commonwealth of Mass-subsection. The Secretary's Report affirms that there are but 30 persons of that class in this State.

How the United States census came to be so grossly inaccurate, it is not my business to inquire; but while it contains errors like the above, it is evident that theories based upon the very columns containing those errors can be of little value.—c. x. y.

CP We hope to hear of Pic Nic selebrations in every part of the Commonwealth and the country upon the approaching glorieus First. Such meetings are unrivalled for the favorable affect, produced upon the

there will be in time if they take the cars in Salem at 71.2 A. M. and they can return in the train which leaves Boston, at 7, P. M. With Rev. Mesers. Pierpont, Stetson and Parker for speakers, there certainly can be no lack of interest; but they are not all from whom we expect to hear. The committee of arrangements will spare no exertions to impart variety and interest to the occasion.

[I] N. B. Let every one take special notice of what is said in the advertisement in relation to refreshments. The multitude who will come together on the occasion, will not be fed by a miracle. Let every one bring a portion of platin, substantial food.

[T] Friends in Boston, call at 25 Cornhill, and get your tickets early. It is necessary that the committee should know in season how many are gefing.

Friend Garrison:

Our anti-slavery meetings were resolved into a Covention, at which all the great questions bearing. iot a hiss, not a scutt, brough the three days

There are two classes that are not satisfied with the Couvention. One class are those who call themselves mani-always, but are so wedded to the Church that they cannot bear to hear her sins spoken of. This class say they do not approve of Conventions, and using such strong language—it does no good, it only sites up strife—it would be better to let slavery alone, if we cannot abolish it through any other means than destroying the churches. For my part, I claim no kindred with such abolitionists as the above. I believe they are a stumbling-block in the way of the unit-slavery reform, because they have to acknowledge slavery an evil and a sin; thersfore they do not like to be so inconsistent as to be in favor of the system.

The other class, the ministers and members of the church that do not claim to be anti-savery. They would have no objections to have slavery abolished, if there were no slaveholders belonging to their churches. If slavery were away off yonder, on the other side of the great ocean where they send their missionaries, they would stamp and rave like wild men, and get up revivals, and prayer meetings, and every one of their Heralds would be teeming with the great side of some Irms, that would concern us after

contains a complete list of our pauper idiots and lunaties for the year 1649, giving not only the gross numbers, but the name and particular circumstances of
the uffering victim in sait and water —afterwards
each person. As neither the number nor the propertion of insane people is likely to vary materially in
two years, we may safely assume that the years 1840
and 1842 were alike in this particular.

The arms of caying people of the propers
for a pond of water (such was his thirst from the effects of the syrings of caying people) and drank tion of insane people is likely to vary materially in two years, we may safely assume that the years 1840 to a pond of water (such was his thirst from the effects of the syringe of 'cayene' pepper) and drank and 1842 were alike in this particular.

The census states that in the town of Worcester there are 133 insane colored paupers.

The Secretary's Report states that there are but 2 insane colored paupers in that town.

The census states that there are 173 insane colored paupers in that town.

The census states that there are 173 insane colored paupers in the Commonwealth of Masserbiwestis.

Minitree threw the dead body in the yard that night, and in the morning, put it in a box, and buried

It. Hasinburg baving heard of the ignominous death of his alave, had the cruel monster arrested. The civil authorities had the body disnetered, and held an inquest, assisted by several physicians, who held a post mortam examination over the body. Verifici of the jury that the slave came to his death by the hands of Minitree, his employer. He is now being tried for wilful murder.

This awful event took place, about the hast of June-Lem informed by the gertlamen that note of the papers in Petersburg published or noticed the affair.

Boston, July 12, 1843.

Recreville, N. Y. Thursday and Friday, July 20th and 21st.
Cazenovia, Medison Co. 24th and 25th.
Cazenovia, Medison Co. 24th and 25th.
Aurora, Cayuga Co. 30th and 18th of Aug.
Sencea Falls, Aug. 3d and 4th.
Batavia.
Grh.
Lockport, 7th and 5th.
These Cunventions will be attended by Messn

Remond, Monroe, White, and Ferris.

Syracuse, Suit and Mist, and August let. Rochester, August 3d, 4th and 5th. Buffalo, "7th, 8th, and 9th.

Baffalo, A 7th, 8th, and ym.

Meares Bradburn, Douglass, Buffuin and Colling Will be present at this second series of Conventions of Letters for Mr. Collins abould henceforth eent to his address, care of Francis Wright, Utica, Y. till after the 25th inst.

The Anti-Slavery Melodies

Every abolitionist who possesses the slightest claim to musical raste, or who is conscious of the importance of making use of so important an auxiliary as music, in carrying forward our enterprise, should immediately purchase a copy of the Anti-Slavery Melodies, just published by Mr. J. Lincolo of Hingham, and for sale state Anti-Slavery Devositors.

at the Anti-Slavery Depository.
Mr. Lincoln's well-known musical ability is a suf-ficient guarantee for the excellence of the selections

Many of the hymns are written expressly for social meetings and anti-slavery festivals. The whole collection evinces a most excellent taste and judgment, and is an invaluable addition to the catalogue of anti-slave-

an invasion and in the system of the system

THE VIRGINIA PHILOSOPPER, This satire, tended to immortalize the persons scho attempted to re enslace George Latimer, which we noticed in a lat-number of the Liberator, has been received, and is for sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 25, Cornhill

Through the efforts of some of the Washingtonians, a series of meetings have been commenced at the West part of the city. It is proposed to hold a mass meeting at the Smith School Room, on Thursday evening, July 27th. Let there be one general raily, for white laboring to strike the iron fetter from off the for while laboring to strike the iron fetter from off the southern bondman. let us not fail to give battle to the tyrant alcohol, who holds so many among us in abso-lute slavery. N.

To our Forgetful Friends.

To our Forgetful Friends.

TWe must request our subscribers who are in the arrears, to favor us by bemitting, as soon as possible, the amount due from them. They are aware that our payments must be regularly minde, and to insure this equal punctuality on their part is indispensable.

All letters relative to the financial concerns of the Liberator, should be sent to the address of the General Agent, not to the Publisher of the Liberator.

This steamer, arrived here on Monday evening, in hirless days from Liverpool. Highly interesting etters from Elizabeth Pesse, R. D. Webb, and Henry

letters from Elizabeth Pesse, R. D. Webb, and Henry C. Wright have been received by her—too late for this number. They will appear next week.

The news is not of a very striking character, though the Repeal demonstrations in Ireland show a determination on the part of that oppressed people to regain the rights of which they have been deprived. The enthusiastic reception of O'Connell at Ennis, by an assemblage of 700,000 persons, and the increase of the repeal rent money are gratifying evidence of this.

Mr. O'Connell liad a demonstration at Ennis, for the county of Clare, on Thursday, the 15th ult., and the meeting is described as more numerous than any that preceded it—the numbers are stated at 700,000 in relucing about 5000 horsemen, the cavalcade of care extended from Ennis to Newarsket—six miles. The preparations for his reception were most elaborate; at the entreance to the town 'whole tress were planted,' with triumphal arches across the road, mottor and devices.

The next was a chain extended across, the centr which, was joined by a cord, and on a green bann or it was inscribed:

"The Liberator of Ireland Will cut asunder The chain of slavery We labor under!"

We labor under! Here a man has taken up his position with a sword, with which, as the Liberator approached, he cut the cord in the centre; and the chain was shivered on both sides, and the shouts and acclamations of thousands, that rent the air for some minutes. The meeting was held on the race ground; and Mr. O'Connell ascended the platform, accompanied by Mr. Tom Steele, Mr. Charles O'Connell, 'Councillor O'Leary, and three French gentlemen. On the motion of Mr. H. Bridgmmn, M. P. and Justice of the Peace, the Chair was taken by Cornelius O'Brien, M. P. and Justice of the Peace.

Mr. O'Connell, in his speech, said the moment he had 3,000,000 Repeaters, he would begin another career. They would have a Parliament. Irelaed

the sountry, he now wished to have a third for religion! and Lord N. was making preparations to gratify him.

Spain. Insurrectionary movements were still in
operation to considerable extent. An expedition open
Madrid was contemplated, and efforts making to secomplish it.

Groton, July 10th, 1843omplish it.

Greece is threatened with anarchy, and her com-

county favorable to the object of the meeting, will please copy.

To reverted Iracians: Her repeal movements have now reached a height which must convince England, notwithstanding her show of physical resistance, that 'discretion is the better part of valor,' and lead her to yield to the just claims of Iraland, however contrary such a course may be to her past policy, and however humiliating it may be to be rearred to the contrary such a course may be to her past policy, and however humiliating it may be to be rearred to the contrary such a course may be indeed possible. The object of this Convention is to deliberate on those clear the would not have plundered poor Iraland his long series of years, and sangularily butchered her noble sons, whom oppression had fed into some overt acts of retaination upon the toole of her tyrand; just as the least show of resistance furnishes the American slaveholder an apology for mardering the victim of his tyranny on the spot. Ever ninco England obtained away over Iraland she has employed all connectivable avil applicance to maintain her supremacy,

dom on this side of the Atlantic. Let these by poctitical tyrants be consistent. If their avarice and oppression have ground, out of their, victime snore than a sufficiency for their own extravagances, let them transmit the surplus to the Grand Turk, to removerate him for his socifices to Despottem in subjugating the Greeks. He will readily accept the book, and cherish them as his peculiar favorites.—Y.

those States, thus leaving behind, incin a large non-ber of these efficient laborers, to perfect the work the wiff commence, by weekly appeals to the conscient and sober second thought of the people. Friends of Liberty and of the Liberator, to you, individually, do all that you can? HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Gen. Agent.

Great Explosion.—On Friday night last, a great explosion took place in the Tunnet of the Allegheny Portage railroad. Some cars laden with whiskey and bacen had been run into the tunned in the evening, where they were left for the night; but in coming along, a spark from the locomotive had got into one of them, and remained unobserved. Toward morning it had increased to a flume, and, reaching the contents of the barrels, an explosion of tremendous violence occurred, rending the erre into a thousand atoms, and disengaging huge masses of rock above, filled the tunnel to such an extent as to render it impassible for a day or two—Hallidaysburg, (Pa.) Inq.

Ordination.—The ordination of the students of the Episcopal Theological Seminary was field on Sunday and Jast, by Bishop Onderdonk. With regard to one of the students, Drs. Antition and Smith objected, on the ground that the candidate was known to hold sentiments favorable to the claims of the Church of Rome The Bishop replied, that having heard the same report, he had sppointed a committee to examine the candidate, and the report of that committee being satisfactory, he should proceed to the ordination.

Isfactory, he should proceed to the autocase.

Industrious Bird.—One of the street-shows of Broadway, for the last few days, says Willin, has been avery accomplished canary bird, offered for ards on the broad sidewalk in front of St. Paul's. His cage he was hungry, he drow a car containing seed up an inclined plane, and when thirsty, he drew a miniatore bucket of water from his deep, well—very mech to the delight of a crowd of boys and bystanders. He certainly got his provender by the sweat of his feathers, for it looked like very lard worf, and was a curficus instance of a purely ornamental creature put to last dates for his living.

Webster's Dictionary.—The printing of the ravised addition of Webster's great Dictionary was completed only the day before his death.

MARRIED-By Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. Rober Hall to Miss Elizabeth Jane Spry. DIED-In this city, July 2d, Mrs. Nuncy Princess

ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

Arrangements have been made for holding One
Hundred Anti-Slavery Conventions during the next
six months, in various parts of the country, but chiefly in New, York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana—in
accordance with a plan adopted at the late New-England A. S. Convention. Among the speakers who
will give their attendance from the East ure Messra.
John A. Collins, George Bradburn, Frederick Douglash, Cherles L. Remond, and James Mouroe.

lais, Cherica L. Remond, and James Monroe.

First Kerrs.

Middlebury, "Thoraday and Friday, 13th and 14th.

N. Ferrisburgh, Monday and Teuday, 17th and 18th.

Keeseville, N. T. Hursday and Friday, 20th and 28th.

Coreland, Madison Co. July 24th and 25th.

Cortland, Cortland Co. 28th and 29th.

Aurora, Cayaga Co. 30th, and 1st. August.

Sences Falls, August 3d and 4th.

Batavia, 6th.

Lockport, 7th and 8th.

SECOND SERIES.
Utica, a three days Convention, July 26th, 27th 28th.
Syracuse, Co. 30th, 31st and 1st Aug.
Rochester, Aug. 3d, 4th and 5th.
Buffulo.

Aug. 3d, 4th and 5th.

"7th, 8th, and 9th.

J. A. COLLINS,
General Agent of the Mass. A. A.S.

GREAT CELEBRATION AT LOWELL ON THE FIRST OF AUGUST. onists of Middlesex County and vicinity

DEAR FRIENDS:
The next quarterly meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Statery Society will be holden in the City Hall, Lowell, on the first day of August next, at 10 colock A. M. a to eelbrase the glorious event of West

ination.

of Managers of the Massachusetts Antiety have kindly accepted an invitation t

Groton, July 10th, 1843.

Ur The Herald of Freedom, and the papers in the county favorable to the object of the meeting, will please copy.

NOTICES Hear! Hear!! Hear!!!

Gest gathering of the People of Color.

A highly important meeting will be held in Baplist meeting hands. Belkang-street, nor. Thurs evening, the set in 18, 1815, and 70 clock; at we evening, the colored citizens, without regarder ext. are saffestly invited to attand. The friends of liberty and of the colored man are respectfully requested to be present. Many very time and place the colored citizens, without regard to age to age the color of citizens, without regard to age the color of the colored man are most respectfully requested to be present. Many very incoronant subjects will be present, and any very incoronant subjects will be present, and any very incoron of the lover of freedom—among which will be the call of a National Convention among free people of color—the introduction of two persons, just from the delightful effacts of this aystem upon the both and mind of our brethren. Some things will also be said of the man whose head is worth five thousand dollars to the Senate of Georgia.

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

To this call let there, be one general rush, and a hearty response. Let these who always buckle on their armor at the sound of Freedom's triumph, be there—and winescere will, let them come.

JOHN T. HILTON,

COFFIN PITTS,

BENJ, P. BASEETT,

WM. DUNCAN,

WM. C. NELL,

LUNSFORD LANE,

BENJ, WEEDEN.

ANTI-SLAVERY PICKNICK AT TFM PERANCE

BENJ. WEEDEN.

ANTI-SLAVERY FICKNICK AT TFMPERANCE GROVE, DEDHAM,

TOESDAY, Avever 1e., 1843.

At a meeting of abolitionists of Boston, held on the 9th inst. it was unanimously resolved to commemorate the ensuing anniversary of Emsoripation in the Britan West indices, by a public and social Picknick, as To supersinge Grove. Decham, and that his friends of the cause in that and the regishoring towns be earnestly invited to unite with as in this appropriate observance of the day.

A procession will be formed at the Town Hall in Dediam, at 30 clock, or on the arrival of the cars from Boston, and proceed from thence to the Grove, where addresses are objected from John Pierponi, Theodore Parker, and other advocates of freedom, with music and other exercises appropriate to the oc-

Committee of Bernagements.

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

ON THE EVENING OF THE FIRST OF AU-

ON THE EVENING OF THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

There will be a Social Soiree in the Infant School
Room, Belkinsp-street, to commence at \$\tilde{\text{P}}\) clock.—
Tickets \$\tilde{\text{Tckets}}\] colors, be had of \$\tilde{\text{J}}\] P. Coburn, No.

8, Bratle-st, and of \$\tilde{\text{F}}\]. P. Clary, No. 44, same street;
of \$\tilde{\text{B}}\]. P. Bessett, Endicott-st, and "No. 4, Southacks."

Court, Peter Avory, corner Poplar and Chambers-st. of Mrs. Alvis, Southacks. for Henry Weeden, 24 Atkinson-st. Geo. Washington, Smith Court.

B. P. BASSET,
HENRY, WEEDEN, 3
GEO. WASHINGTON, 3

Managers.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Women's Anti-Slavery Conference, of the county of Essex, will be held at the house of Mrs. Ench Tellenshee, West (Newburty, on Tiuraday, the \$7th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. All mothers and daughters who are willing to speak and labor in behalf of the slave are invited to be present.

SOPHIA G. PARKER, Rec. Sec. Haverhill, July 8, 4843.

Haverbill, July 8, 1843.

BRITISH EMANCIPATION.

The New-England Freedom Association will celebrate the glorious event which gave liberty to 800,000 human beings, by a public meeting in Chardon-street chapel, on Tuesday, 1st of August, at 2 o clock, P. M. A procession will be formed by the children, preceded by the Association. Addresses may be expected from several individuals. All friends of, liberty are invited to parficipate on the occasion.

In behalf of the Committee,
ROBERT WOOD,
ROBERT WOOD,
RHEANDER,
CHA'S H. ROBERTS,
18ABELLA HOLMES,
ROSANNA SEWELL.

UT Papers friendly will plasse copy.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

TP Papers friendly will pigess copy:

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

The Anniversary of the Abbillion of Slavery in the British Wast India, will be celebrated by the Triends of Emancipation, in Waymouth and vicinity on the First date, as invitations that the property of the Papers of the Triends of the Country of the Country

P. M.
Refreshments will be provided by the friends of the
counse in this place.
Every true friend of the slave, with desires the rod
of the oppressor to be bruken, will, be present, and
participate in the festivities of the occasion.

participate in the factivities of the occasion.

Octa Rufus K. TROTT; } Comm

Weymouth, July 8, 1983.

New and Grand Invention. FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.

MANIFOLD WHITCH.

BY this wonderful invention, a letter and duplicate and greater facility than a single felter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and travelling part of the community, this truly great invention is of infinity value, as it is a great saving of "rist, zriestwal and arxesses. The principal advantage to the from the Manifold Writes se, that accept any document may be kept without any active or the writer, and without any calify of using either the writer, and without any calify of using either the writer, and without any necessarily of using either the writer, and without any necessarily of using either the writer, and without any necessarily of using either the writer, and without any necessarily of using either the writer, and without any necessarily of using either the writer, and without any necessarily asset of the writer, and without any necessarily used for writers. ment may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without any necessity of using either an inkutand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an skele on checkenship it never warrs by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business general confects, merchants, men of business general confects, and all who may be desirous reporters, public afficers, and all who may be desirous reporters, public afficers, and all who may be desirous reporters, public afficers, and all who may be desirous reporters, public afficers, and all who may be desirous reporters, public afficers, and all who may be desirous reporters, and the late of the will be found invaluable.

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

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

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above surve, without alteration or abridgement, (including this motics,) and giving it trevelve inside meetics, shall receives a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

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

surnal that the officester railread its length from nted in our party the recent \$75,000. ment, and 0. He was company so

of Beueberril
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Henry

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FU

From the Nantucket Telegrap THE COME OUTER'S HYMN Vhere are the 'poarly gates of heaven?'
How can I gain admission there?
Must I some magic word proclaim,
A passport to its regions fair?

Must I before an alter kneel,
And offer incense to my King?
Must I a holy rapture feel,
And sounding words of homage bring?

Must I one day in every seven Devote myself to praise and prayer? Must I at morning, noon, and even, Forget all worldly thoughts and care? Must I subscribe to lengthened creeds?
And heavy lithes of cummin pay?
And minister to priesthoods' creeds,
And join the bigot's long array?

So taught not he—the Nazarene, Who lived, and taught, and died for me Whose life was one continuous scene Of light, and love, and liberty.

He bade me love and serve my God, And love and serve my fellow man uch was the substance of his word, The whole of his redeeming plan.

If I but keep his great command,

The hosts of hell cannot provail

To drive me from the promised land;

For Jesus' word can never fail.

riesthood may aim its poisoned dart,
And pray to pierce my stubborn soul;
hurches may play their usual part,
To break me into their control.

But, loving Christ, I fear no ill;
If he approve, none else cen harm;
If but do his Father's will,
I fean on his protecting arm.

Then shall my waiting soul attain
To sil the scenes of promised joy;
The heaven of heavens I shall attain, Where happiness knows no alloy

A COME-OUTER

From the National A. S. Standard. TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM. Press forward with vigor, Ye friends of the slave! Unchecked and undaunted, For freedom be brave!

Persecution and trouble May here be your lot; but be patient, and faithful— In truth falter not.

There are millions, who, anxious, Your efforts behold; Remember the bondman— Oh! wax ye not cold.

To justice and mercy Arouse ye the land! Let all eyes be opened, All hearts understand.

In all times and places, For truth be ye bold; The great sin of slavery Let all men behold. And who are the guilty?

Aye! let that be sho te's in the South's eye, A beam in our own!

Then arouse ye the people! The truth to them show; And soon will be given Oppression's death-blow.

Go forward with courage, And meet ye the strife; Fight bravely for freedom 'Tis dearer then life.

The time is approaching, The time long deferred, When the clank of the fetter No more shall be heard.

Waen the bonds of oppression Shall surely be broke, And the slave in his manhood Shall spurn the vile yoke.

Then press forward with vigor,
And plead for the dumb!
Oh! cease not from labor,
Till liberty come.

Though abuse and revilings Upon you be poured, Heed them not; for your Master Your zeal will reward.

THE MORNING LIGHT. BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Thou cheerful morning light! cough my lattice streams thy welc ld precursor of the perfect day, Dispeller of the night!

Who loves thy gentle beam?
Not he whose hours are passed in revelry,
Not he who wakes to no reality
So blissful as his dream.

He who forgets his care the wing of soul-entranging Thinks the star-sentinels, that nightly keep Their watch above the air-

More levely far than the on the earth alone they seem to gaze; through the curtains thy obtrusive rays Fall on his anxious brow.

Yet many love thee well.
ilor, tossed on the unquiet sea,
esper transport turns and blesses thee,
Than words of mine can tell.

For on the distant rim Of the free waters mellowing in thy smile, He sees the faint line of his native isle, Rise shadowy and dim. The happy, sportive child,

Slumbering since evening twilight on his Joys to behold the morning sweetly shed Its radiance soft and mild.

The maiden with pure cheek,
Touched only by the chaste and rosy gale,
Delights to see, to love's young visions fail,
Thy b m her cyclids seek.

And he who at the shrine Of glorious nature worships, when the glow Of early sunrise rests on things below, Deems thy first ray divine.

Even I, who thus beguile
This dawning hour with thoughts screenely bright,
For this de love thee, cheerful morning light;
Thou seem'st creation's smile!

A CHILD'S PRAYER

Pather! now the day is past;
On thy child thy blessing cast:
Near my pillow, hand in hand;
Keep thy guardian angel band:
And throughout the darkling hight,
Bless me with a cheerful light.
Let me rise at mote again,
Free from avery thought of pain;
Pressing through life's thorny way.
Keep me, Father, day by day!

REFORM.

New Society.

WILLIAM L. GARRISON:

As the subject of Association is now so frequently pressed on public attention, and is in itself so important to all classes of society, perhaps you will not object to the following article being laid before the readers of the Liberator, its design being to help to Liberator, its design being to help to a ent of the spirit and principles on which d who are now taking the lead in the for

is at the present time nothing more clear to al mind respecting new society, than that a association different from what has hitherto y, obtained, will be one of its leading fea ures. It is also clear to such minds, that the n is also clear to such minds, that it we moon, it may be, will be, altogether, determined pirit and principles from which the buildness society shall act. Beyond these tes seems considerable obscurity and couppinion, the consequence of which is the of reform, and the continuance of the old things pretty nearly in an unchanged position. Now this delay, though, no doubt, wise ends are to be an it, cannot be protracted indefinitely. Some must be come to. We must, unmistakably, ion is an existant thing, idealized, verbal-itions; but such only to those whose lot has to share in it; to all else it is a chimers

shapelges, dark, phantasmal.
But the inquiry what are the principles, and what the great act of the revolution, remains unanawered, at least as a speciality. We will endeavor to make

the answer.

So far, then, as the revolution has progressed, in the United States and in Great Britain, we venture to affirm the principles and act to be self-denying. The revolution is not, as yet, social, political, or religious, but one of personality, a reformation of individual behinds. but one of personality, a reformation of individual habitudes. All else is words, words, words, Social reform is talked, political reform is talked, religious reform is talked, bodily reform only is acted by the

Now in this first act we have the key to all that is to follow. Every succeeding step will be made, almost at once, by millions, who shall, together, quit the old, and plant themselves firmly on new ground. There is, there can be no revolution where the masses do not feel and act. Father Mathew and the six men of Baltimore are the only feeders yet apparent—the temperance reform the only reform yet achieved by the people.

that learned body in the Commons' Houses of Parliament, we set a or a liways two classes of persons called reters, two sets of principles, and a spirit, lying or
from which all reforms and delusions deta. The
obtive reformer lets alone his personalities, and
extra-personal changes. He drinks, ests, and
extra-personal changes. He drinks, ests, and
est is not the rese to of the seeks wealth,
ites, and roots himself in society pretty much in
ame style as the rest of the world, the difference
siting, mainly, in a separate identity put forth, from
to time, in books, speeches, end other idealogies.
principles, all, are no more deeply derived than
self; he has discovered, elaborated, and perfected
that the seeks procelytes, that with them
lay obtain wealth and power, and so be enabled,
as any, to 'reform society,' whereas the truth is,
as he is, himself, arreformed, they could only be
for purposes of indulgence. The spirit in him is,
let and the regard to Employment—

that learned body in the Commons' Houses, at divers times, but had have since, at divers times, publicly volunteered the most alarming and attounding of
the children and young persons employed in
mines and manufactories; it being wisely considered that their opportunity of reporting on the darkmess of Calleges as compared with Mines, and on
the prejudicial atmosphere of Seats of Learning as
well as a surpose of the seath of the children and young persons employed in
mess of Calleges as compared with Mines, and on
the prejudicial atmosphere of Seats of Learning as
well their opportunity of reporting on the darkvantageous to the public interest, and might possibly
an advantageous to the public interest, and might possibly
and the presented by the
facts. Their report is now before us, and though it
facts. Their report is now before us, and though it
had been always the might be a surposed to them to be warranted by the
facts. Their report is now before us, and though it
had been always the might be desired.

The Commissioners find:

First, with rega formers, two sets of principles, and a spirit, lying or true, from which all reforms and delusions date. The consisting, mainly, in a separate identity put forth, from time to time, in books, specches, and other idealogies. His principles, all, are no more deeply derived than from self; he has discovered, etaborated, and perfected them, and to him, therefore, all the innor and the glory are due. He seeks procelytes, that with them he may obtain weath and power, and so be enabled, as he says, to 'reform society,' whereas the truth is, that, as he is, himself, ametermed, they could only be used for purposes of indulgence. The spirit in him is, evidenly, not true, nor wise, nor good in the largest sense, for if religiously true, his acciptions of merit would be to God, if wise he would begin by reforming himself, and if good he would neither seek wealth nor power, for in these are temptations to all manner

doctrine of circumstances.' Although no body of persons has, perhaps, caused more alarm to the old religionists and legitimists than this, nothing has been done by it which can merit serious regard as an act. Ideally, they have proved themselves most formidable opponents to credulists of all denominations, but their principles remain fittle more than an abstraction, for notwithistanding the Society has among its members one of the wealthiest capitalists in England, and Robert Owen is a great favorite with many of the aristocracy and middle class, about £30,000 is all they have been able to raise during the four years for which they have had possession of the estate at Tytherlay, whilst twenty times that sum, namely, £500,000, is required to form a complete community. It is scarcely necessary to add, that of the many thousands who have embraced the views of this philanthrophs, all but a very inconsiderable number remain component parts of old oxicity.

The Spirit reformers require attention not so much on the constance of their number as from other considerations. One of their modern founders has been an Englishman, named Greaves, who was for assertal years the friend and associate of Pestaloxi. James Pierpont Greaves has Islely deceased, and some account of his ideas and sentiments has been given intrecent numbers of the Dial, by his pupil and friends Charles Lane, who is now a resident of New-England.

and, we believe, intends to make this country the field for his immediate operations. An estate near Harrard, Muss, has been redecized for the leitintion of x new order of life, where he now resides in con-

degrading influences. They would have every man and woman in direct connection with the hard, no one interposing between it and the needing, willing culti-vator. They would abolish titles founded on wealth, orders founded on proscription. Both are for offering equal opportunities to all to be educated. Both desire to see woman emancipated, and made equal with man. With eo many points of agreement, it may seem strange to some that there should be difference of identity; such we must refer to the individual por-traits already given. We will not, however, leave the reader with that comparison solely. Socialism finds an antegonism in the declaration of

Socialism finds an antegonism in the

ormer.

We do not purpose now to remark on the versosite tendencies which belong to these two paout leave the public to decide, out of its own k of whatever pollutes and degrades, to foreign drinks slave products, and the shedding of blood. SAMUEL BOWER.

July 9, 1843.

MISCELLANY. From the New-York Evening Post.

Distressing State of the University of Oxfo We find in a recent number of the London Ex miner, the following important report of commis

ifacts. Their report is now before une or warranted by the as he says, to 'reform society,' whereas the truth is that, as he is, himself, ameriemed, they could only be used for purposes of indulgence. The spirit in him is, exident, no true, now view, nor good in the largest sense, for if religiously true, his asciptions of merit would be in God, if wise he would neither seek wealth nor power, for in these are temptations to all manne of evil.

On the other hand, the first act of the real reformer is one of perconal purity. He abstains from polluting his body, God's true and living temple, more from instinctive reverence towards the invisible Creator, than out of regard to my experiences; and, however wide may be the prospect of change opened to him, he never forgets that the first principle of reform is self-deniel, nor that the tile of all Being is God. His principles, he knows, we an implantation in his Being, and that only is the is unfolded can be live the life of a true man. He desires to be a full, a perfect man, and knowing whence he has proceeded, reposes, trougfully, on Spirit, being lest cactul respecting on ward things than intrinsic treasure. He datrusts, exceedingly, that favorite doctrine of the salf-wise man which assumes wealth, and power to be instrument not dangrous to their possessors, and woold avoid the responsibility which attaches to them until tilly assured that they are accorded to him as meass for human elevation.

The Society reformer, or, as better known, the social reformer, is a numerous class in England, and Artenauss efforts are now being made by J. A. Collins and others to organise them in the United States. Their leader is the well-known Robert Owen, from whose pen has proceeded a formula of opponents to credalists of all desonniamions, but chefined the supplementations. The society reformer, or, as better known, the descript remain little more than an advance of the destrine of circumstances. Although no body of principles remain little more than an advance of the destrine of

sideration of the two classes of testimory, sade by side.

That it is unquestionably true that s boy was examined under the Children's Employment Commission, at Brinsley, in Derbyshire, who had been three years at achool, and could not spell 'church', whereas there is no doubt that the persons employed in the University of Oxford can all spell church with great readiness, and, indeed, very seldom spell anything close. But, on the other hand, it must not be forgotten that, in the minds of the persons employed in the University at Oxford, such comprehensive words as justice, mercy, charity, kindness, brotherly love, forbearsnoe, genuleness, and good works, awaken no ideas, whatever; while the evidence shows that the

1 ...

most preposterous notions are attached to the mere jerk, as in streems priest and faith. One young person, employed is bearing the in a mine, had no other idea of a than 'that he had heard him constant but use the verb to damn, in this hor with the Fountain Head of Mercy,

nacy, wholly without precedent in the industy indicate to mines and factories; and is such as the system of labor adopted in the University of Oxford, could alone produce. (See evidence of Ingita.) In the fortuner Commission, one boy anticipated all examination by volunteering the remark, that he ward, no judge of nuffin; but the persons employed in the University of Oxford, almost to a man, concur in saying, 'that they, ain't no judges of nuffin,' lwith the unimportant exception of other men's souls; and that, believing in the divine ordination of any minister to whom they may take a facety, 'they saint' answerable for nuffin to nobody? which your Commissioners again submit, is an infinitely worse case, and is fraught with much greater mischief to the general welfare. (See the cudence in general). We humbly represent to your Majesty that the persons who give these snawers, and hold these opinions, and are in this altarning state of ignorance and bijotry, have it in their power to do much more ce'll than the other ill-qualified teachers to whom we referred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the Condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the condition of young perferred in our report on the co

bigotry, have it in their power to do much more will than the other ill-qualified teachers to whom we referred in our report on the condition of young persons employed in mines and factories, inasmuch as these were voluntary instructors of youth, who can be removed at will, and as the public improvement demands, whereas these are the appointed Sunday leachers of the empire, forced by law upon your Majesty's subjects, and not removable for incompetence or misconduct otherwise than by certain overseers railed Bishops, who are, in general, more incompetent and worse conducted than themselves. Wherefore, it is our loyal duty to recommend to your Majesty have been an experience of the property of the same be as changed and altered, that they may in some degree express the tenests in right of which they are bestowed. And this, we suggest to your Majesty, may be done, without any great violation of the true conservative principle; inasmuch as the initial letters of the present degrees (not by any means the least important part of them) may still be retained—as Bachelor of Absurdity, Master of Arogance, Doctor of Church Lunney, and the like. All who we humbly certify to your Majesty.

Thomas Tooke, (L. s.)

LEONARD HONNER, (L. s.)

ROBERT J SANDERS, (L. s.)

Westminster, June 1, 1843.

From the Practical Christian.

George Pox. The following stirring thoughts of Carlyle create leep emotions of soul. George Fox was great because he was good. He followed most devoulty the eadings of the Divine Spirit, and with a steadfast call fulfilled his glorious mission. What a mighty ower of reform would the Quakers now wield, were power of reform would the Quakers now they as true as their early predecessors.

they as true as their early predecessors.

'Perhaps the most remarkable incident in modern history,' says Teufelsdrockh, 'is not the Diet of Worms, still less the battle of Austerlitz, Waterloo, Peterloo, or any other battle; but an incident passed carelessly over by most historians, and treated with some degree of ridicule by others; namely, George Fox's making to himself a suit of leather. This man, the first of the Quakers, and by trade a shoemaker, was one of those to whom, under ruder or man, the first of the Quakers, and by trade a shoe-maker, was one of those to whom, under ruder or purer form, the Divine Idea of the Universe is pleased to manifest itself; and, across all the fulls of ignorance, and cartilly degradation shine through, in unspeakable awfulness, unspeakable beauty, on their souls; who, therefore, are rightly accounted rouphets, folo-possessel; or even gods, as in some sersons it has chanced. Sitting in his stall, working in tanned hides, amid pincers, paste-horms, rosin wine-bristles, and a nametiess flood of rubbish, this routh had nevertheless a living spirit belonging to lim; also an antique, inspired volume, through couth had nevertheless a living spirit belonging to time; also an antique, inspired volume, through which, as through a window, it could look upwards, and diacern its celestial home. The task of a daily air of shoes, coupled even with some prospect of circulas, and an honorable, masterahip in cordwain-rry, and perhaps the post of Thirdborrough in his lundred, as the crown of long faithful sewing,—as nowice satisfaction enough to such a mind; but ver, amid the boaring and hammering, came tones from that far country, came splendors and terrors; by this poor cordwainer, as we said, was a man; and the temple of immensity, wherein as man in

ad been sent to minister; was full of holy mystery, she had been sent to minister; was full of holy mystery o him.

The clergy of the neighborhood, the ordained ratchers and interpreters of that same holy mystery, sistened with unaffected tedium to his consultations, nd advised him, as the solution of such doubts, to drink beer, and dance with the girls. Blind leaders of the blind! For what ends were their tithes eviced and eaten; for what were their shovel-hats cooped out, and their surplices sind cassock-aprons, irt on; and such a church-repairing, and chaffering, organing, or other racketing, held over that pot of God's earth—if man were but a patent-directer, and the belly with its adjuncts the grand relity? For turned from them, with tears and a acred scorn, back to his leather-bearings and his fible. Mountains of encumbrance, higher than Etna, had been heaped over that spirit; but it was spirit, and would not lie buried there. Through ong days and nights of silent agony, it struggled and wrestled, with a mais force, to be free. How its prison-mountains heaved and swayed tumultuous-ly, us the grint spirit shock them to this hand and that, and emerged into the light of heavon! That Leicester shoce-shop, had men known it, was a holier larged, and hampered, and hemmed. In 'gronned he cared, and hampered and hemmed. In 'gronned he cared.

Leicester shoe-shop, had men known it, was a holier place than any Vatican or Lorettoshrine.—So bandaged, and hampered, and hemmed in, groaned be, with thousand requisitions, obligations, straps, taiters, and tag-rags, i can neither see nor move. Not my own am i, but the world's; and time flies fast, and heaven is high, and hell is deep. Man! bethink thee, if thou hast power of thought! Why not: What binds me here? What! What!—Ha, of what? Will all the above vages under the moon ferry me across into that far land of light? Orly meditation can, and devout frayer to God. I will to the woods; the hollow of a tree will lodge me, wild berries feed me; and for clotche, cannot i stick myself one personal soit of leather Toules-fore shall in out decide whether this subject were havy of accention on the carvass. Yet, often has it seemed to me as if such first continues Toules-fore shall in out decide whether this subject were havy of accention on the carvass. Yet, often has it seemed to me as if such first outgraph; the only grander there is in history. Let some living Angelo or Ross, with seeing eye and understanding near, picture George Pox, or that morning, when it appears to the process of the substance of potash and common salt disadved in water, picture George Pox, or that morning, when it appears to the substance of potash and common salt disadved in water, picture George Pox, or that morning, when it appears to the substance of the substance of the substance of potash and common salt disadved in water, picture George Pox, or that morning, when it appears to the substance of the substance of potash and common salt disadved in water, picture George Pox, or that morning, when it appears to the subs

ong swimmer-strokes, and every stroke

of true liberty; were the work done, there, there is in broad Europe one free man, and thou art he!

Thus from the lowest depth there is a path to the is foliest height; and for the poor also a goopel has been published. Surely, if, so D'Alembert asserts, in man of antiquity, only that he wanted decency, then by stronger reason is George Fox the greatest of the moderns; and greater than Diogenes himself; for he, too, attands on the adamantine basis of his manhood, cauting aside all props and sheres; yet not, in half-savage pride, underwalning the earth; valuing it rather, as a place to yield him warmth and food, he looks heavenward from his earth, and dwells in an element of mercy and worship, with a still strength, such as the Cynic's tub did nowise winess. Great, truly, was that tob; a temple from which man's dignity and divinity were scornfully preached abroad; but greater is the leather hull, for the same sermon was preached there, and not in secon, but in love.

Horrible Destitution.—We find the following frilahon, (Balearie Islands,) April 21st, in the Gaze les Tribunaux

Outrage.—The Lawrenceburg (Indiana) Bathe 23d ult., says:

for their apprauension.

Lyaching.—One. James M. Layton, upwards of two years ago, murdered his wife in a most brutal manner in Perry county, Missouri. He was tried last month at Ermington, St. Ernacis county, and sentenced to be lung on the 17th of the present month. His counsel took exceptions to something in his trial, and petitioned the Governor of Missouri to extend the time of execution long enough to enable them to obtain the decision of the Supreme Court upon the points contested. The Governor suspended the sentence until the last of September. On the 17th inst., thousands of the citizens of Sr. Francis and the neighboring counties, not having heard of the suspension of the execution of

A Mystery cleared up.—Frivate information having come to certain gentlemen in this city, which led them to believe that a colored woman exposed here for sale, was in truth a free person, and the same that was abducted from Philadelphia a year ago, a cutious and active investigation was instituted, which resulted in establishing the truth of these suspicions beyond doubt, and she was, on Wednesday vening, sent back to her friends. The man who brought her here, has, we understand, made himself invisible from the first. The name of the colored woman is Mary Loudon.—Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.

nony Wilkinson and Henry Farkinson of Washing-on County, in-this State, ran away from their maken retrained in doubt by abolitionists, and after much expense and trouble, their owners got upon the trail of them, and pursued them to Charleston. Cole which the negroes received from an abolitionist, they would now have been in the possession of their meters. To the citizens generally of Charleston, Mr. Wilkinson expresses his acknowledgments for the assistance they rendered him. The man who sided the negroes to escape, is W. W. Bishop, the locofoce editor of the Charleston Courier. In his paper he makes the following remarks:

the following remarks:

'There have been some slave hunters in this vicinity for several days; two negroes who have fled from Washington county. Mo. have made their way by night marches to the neighborhood of this place. We are well known to be no abolitionst, but liberty, is sweet, and we wish the poor fellows that success which their courage and resolution deserves. —S. Louis Republican.

for many years, was ranked as one of the most cele brated artists of the United State, died at his resi dence in Cambridge, on Saturday evening, July 8th He was, it is said, apparently the bis usual health, until suddenly related with a violent fit, when he immedi ns a painter of the highest class has been

been liberated, and the boat left for Key West.

Death caused by pressic acid, rays a Garman paper, is only apperar; life is immediately restored by poning acetate of potash and, common salt dissolved in water, on the head and spine.

The woods near Wreathant nock fire on Sunday afternoon, and hefore they could be extinguished, eight acres of frees were destroyed. The woods hear Sandwich Mess, are now on fire. Their light was seen by many persons in this seligibothood, systeryla selection, and evaning.—Pres Caronicle.

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS IN

GROCERIES,
by CHARLES COLLINS, No. 3.0
New-York, among which are the

I street, New-York, among wine ing, viz.

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friends and fellow-citizens who may require
sional services. Office and residence to the

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The subscriber begs leave to inform as seamen as may visit Boston, that he has excellent Boarding House for their accord temperance visible.

seamen as any district of their arconaments of their arconaments of the principles, at No. 5, Sen Contaments of the principles, at No. 5, Sen Contaments of the principles of the sent of the principles of the principl Boston, June 8, 1842.

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ONG experience in the practice of Dental Sup iry has qualified him to judge of the diseased Teeth in all their various stages, and the lag

mastication without subjecting the principle, whose the mastication without subjecting the principle of the consequences which so frequently case which have been set without care or altenda but seek ture of the mazillary home.

Specimens of work to be seen at he die. Inticular attention paid to the management of higher of the principle of the manifest of the principle of the pr

Lunsford Lane's Father.

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The father of Luns form Lane is now in the ch.

And is desirous of employment. He has he
need to gardening. He is able and stirr fet an
of his age. Any friends who can aid him to home
on a plane either in the vicinity of Bester who
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An excellent-situation can be obtained for a tolor,
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