To whom all remittances are to be made, and

ERSON, SANUEL PHILBRUICK, LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, WILLIAM BASSATT.

LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

OL. XIII .--- NO. 34.

SELECTIONS.

From the Bangor Gazete.

The First of August in Bangor.

e First of August in Bangor, It to previous notice, the friends of eman-Bangor, and the neighboring towns, met the minth anniversary of West India on. Hoo. Warren Preston, of Bangor, President; Francis Shephierd, of Ban-Bank of Exeter, Vice-Presidents;

etiken up severally, and adopted:
leed, That freedom is the gift of God to
an being: that to deprive any person of
afforfield by crime, is a most fearful 'exbut to call 'Had 'an experiment' which
an to the rights God gave him, is infidethe great truths of, the Déclaration of Inearly, but to the higher, though consoritions of the word of God.
ed. That to our country belongs the imene of, that to our country belongs the imgel-evident truths of the Declaration of
nec--the natural freidom of man, and the
ig of that freedom's—the truths which are
larry from the face of the earth.
kel, That we deeply regret that our

recreant to the principles of the e has suffered the laurels which her own brow, to be gathered :-that for a festival in behalf of

y.
That the emancipation acts of Great
call forth gratifude to God from eve; and that the results of those acts
at guaranty (if guaranty were necslaveholding State on earth, of the

ery slaveholding State on earth, of the mediate emancipation, ed. That this triumph of philanthropy, pelifishness of British statesmasship, philanthropists, everywhere, encourage-translation, and the statesmasship, philanthropists, everywhere, encourage-translating the bitter opposition excenter from soft-interest: furnishing, that the statesmasship maketh, and only 'the three statesmasship 'maketh,' and only 'the three statesmasship 'maketh,' and only 'the three statesmasship 'grant to preduce the statesmasship 'grant the statesmasship 'grant 'granthropist' and almost total silectic of slavery, are are precursors that soon, very soon, slame more.

thropy in British emancipation; unmindful of our obligation to do o hasten the day which shall be triumph of American philanthro-coverthrow of American slavery.

is a resolution the discussion was very dinteresting.

Yeaq, opposed the resolution. He roug to disparage our country by a bustrast of its inconsistencies, with what a benevoleful det of a foreign nation cen our enemy, and was any, in some 1. We should judge nations, as well by the act, but by the marker that in-the To his mind, it was manifest as reat Britain was induced to the act of a by sordid, selfish motives,—by the of rendering this nation adoiss on activery, contrasted with its declaration; it by introducting free labor communimized and the conclusion of the control of the conclusion of the

OR.

John
and the be requested to furnish a copy
design for publication.

London and the be requested to furnish a copy
design for publication.

London and the secretaries be instructed to predesign for the company of the company

of which, it was \$61, To raise a Committee of Correspondence, it early measures for celebrating the tenth an-any of West India emancipation; with au-y to call a public meeting preparatory to that "mary, et such time and place as they shall place."

Hammatt, Asa Walker and Albert G. Wake-

may epole wapaper, of frank iwaya da hted.

chamatt, Asa Walker and Albert us, was tree appointed said Committee. Convention blands under the direction of the Secreta-table the letter read at the evening session, the sew-appers published in the city, tecruses were enlivened by appropriate mu-the organist and choir of the first parish.



BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1848.

On the whole, the occasion was one of much interest, and has given a favorable impulse to the cause of emancipation. Heaven speed the day of its final triumph.

WARREN PRESTON, Pres.

ASA WARREN,
DAVID BALKER,
T. H. SANFORD,

WARREN PRES
Secretaries.

seame of tennancipation. Leaves spoes up only of the find interpolation. Leaves spoes up to the find in the find in the first speech of the first speech speech speech of the first speech sp

1 am, gentlemen,
Yours, most respectfully,
WM. JAY. Messis. Asa Walker, C. A. Stackpole, F. M. Sabine,

Commiltee.

Anti-Slavery Gathering at Upton.

The first of August, 1843, was a bappy day for the friends of emancipation at Upton. In consideration of the few attractions, and absence of worldly pomp and circumstance, the number in attendance was much larger than we expected. Be it spoken to the shame of many pretended reformers and abolitionists, that quie too much is made to depend on great names and outleard formslity. I am weary of all such, and most cordisity say, the less of it the better. Anti-Slavery can go on its own intrinsic merits—the can walk firm without crutches. And more than this, it selft walk, and run too, in spite of all opposing obstacles. I am exceedingly glad to perceive an advancement toward the more excellent and simple way of the gospel. Patience a little longer, and our gatherings for the sighting captive will cesse to be

.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

Anti-Slavery Convention

The American Anti-Slavery Society, of Western ow-York, commenced a Convention in this city, on e. 3d inst. The Convention was organized by loosing Benjamin Fish, President, and Dr. G.

Then, attived with the Anti-Slavery armor in the strength of Gideon's God, we shall serk as well as falk.

The church' was well filled. After the singing and prayer by Br. Bullard of Upton, Br. Adin Ballong are a brief history of Emancipation in the British West India Islands, the glorious event we had mit to commemorate. This proved a happy beginning to the remarks which followed, and was rectived with apparent interest. The stirring interest of the occasion moved the brethern to speak from Gull hearts, and to bear a fearless testimony against Church and State with all their titled dignitaries. Without at tempting to give even a skeleton sketch of any remarks made, suffice it to say that they were all emineutly characteristic of the pure decirine of old organized Anti-Slavery. After spending more than three hours of interest and pleasure in the church, we repaired to Union Hall to partake of a collation. Our Anti-Slavery sisters made ample provision to refresh the body. They find their reward in that luxury which ever follows labors of benevolence and love.

The services in the Hall were vary impressive and happy. I have not time or room to speak of them in detail. The young maidens and fals acquitted themselves well in their speeches and dialogues. A high and enthusastic feeling pervaded the happy through and happily litastrake. Moral winder must have frested that heart which feels as emotion of gratitude and joy to hear the juvenile voice pleasing in the residuous distributions of the feel and the recitations, dialogues, & c. with their must have freshed the strength of the strength of the provided the recitations, dialogues, & c. with the strength of the strength

From the Philanthropist.

the slave.

Sometime last year, on his return from market, he took into his wagon nine colored persons, among whom were a husband and wife, with their three children. The wife was the daughter of an ancient couple living in Ohio, near Cincinnall, who once were alarea, and who had grown old and infirm, with the bitter beauty.

the wagon was violently stopped, in broad day-light, by two ruffinss named Hargraws and Hefferman, who with the help of some other persons of like character, succeeded in securing all the fugitives except two, one of whom, it is presumed, is now in Canada, and the other returned to Kentucky a few days subsequently. The victims of the villains were put into the wagon of a fellow named Humes, and the three worthies, without authority from any claimant, without knowing to whom the alleged slayes belonged, or certain knowledge that they are slaves, and without resort to any legal process, carried, the slaves to Covington, Kentucky, and logged them in the jail.

without resort to any legal process extract selections and lodged them in the jail.

A Mr. Jones soon appeared, claimed property, and took them away.

As the reward of this atrocious villany, this act of aggravated kidnapping, Hargraves and Hefferman received from the Kentuckian \$450. These men, with Humes, and a man named Bates, were indicted for kidnapping by the Grand Jury of Warren county, where the act was done. Hargraves (it is stated) forfeited his recognizance. Hefferman eluded the Sherift. The other persons, after a miserably Jame prosecution, a shallow investigation, and a defence worthy in all respects of them and their cause, by Thomas Corwin and ex-representative Weller, were acquitted.

An action was brought against Mr. Van Zandt, in the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting in figitives from labor or service.

Able counsel were employed by both parties. On the part of the plaintiff, Messrs. Fox, Southgate, and Robert Morris—on the part of the defendant, Messrs. Chase and Ball, and Thomas Morris.

Able courses were employed by both parties. On the part of the plaintiff, Messrs. Fox, Southgate, and Robert Morris—on the part of the defendant, Messrs. Chase and Ball, and Thomas Morris.

The trial commenced. Saturday morning, July 8, and the charge to the jury was not delivered till the following Thursday, at noon. During its whole course, a large assemblage of citizens was present, and the deepest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

A motion by Mr. T. Morris, to overrole the evidence, as insufficient to gustain, be, declaration in the course of the course o

motion by Mr. T. Morris, to occupant to each animotion by Mr. T. Morris, to occupant to each animotion by the declaration seed appear to the constitution of a morris led the way in a speech of much morris led the way in a speech of much animotion of the boldes

I have spoken the sentiments of the Repeal Association. There is not a man amongst the bundreds of
thousands that belong to our body, or amongst the
millions that will belong to it, who does not concur
in what I stated. We may not get money from
America after this declaration, IT but even if we do
not, we do not want aloon-statem worker.

Thus said Daniel O'Connell, the great head and
front of the Irish, Ropeal movement. As a very
natural consequence, the friends of the 'picculiar
institution' in our southern States are highly indignant because Mr. O'Connell has dared to express
his abhorrance of tyranny in America, as well as in
Ireland. With their remarkable powers of perception, they could perceive its injusty there, but not
have. They are now ready to crucify the great advocates of civil liberty, for whom they recently
feigned themselves willing to die, in battling for the
occasion to pass without showing the Tomistency of
these same American Repealers.

What is the object of the Irish Ropeal agitation?
It is to restore to freland her rights of self-government, and to ameliorate the condition of her people. In other words, it is to restore to Irishmen the
rights which belong to them as men. And what is
the object of abolition, in the genoral acceptation of
that term in this country? Its object, also, is the

Constitution to alavery, still, its spirit and principles, so far as the law was concerned, were identical with the spirit and principles in the descriptoration. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, whose communication is dated Louise with the spirit and principles in the descriptoration. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, whose communication is dated Louise. Supreme Count in the case of Prigg. The law, is over judgment, was construed, not strictly, but the supposed design. It struck us at the time that, the decision is to stand, the law coght to be as amended as to whereshouts the boats were owned, although the country of the country of the control of the country of the co

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 659.

Morris is in the habit of deriving illustrations from the Bible, and generally they are poculiarly pertinent. In the case just referred, to, he had been detailing several instances of saveholding encroachment. He said that the North, under all these inflictions, was as meck as Balaum's ass. Balaum, provoked by the porverseness, as he deemed it, of his ass, had smitten him thrice. But at last the mouth of the ass was opened, and she exclaimed "What have I done unto the that thou hast smitten un these there times? Am I not them cars, upon which thou hast ridden ever since I vest thine our unto this day?"

We need not say that the whole house shook with laughter at the pithiness of the illustration.

The Effects.

The Effects.

Under the tillege of elaves, the lands of eastern Virginia are becoming worthless. The old settlers have to sell out, and depart with their slaves—the Yankees then go in, with the appliances of free la ber, and soon resisseitate the dead.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig says, 'Every year, in almost every neighborhood, one or more families,' from necessity or readlessness, ere induced to remove to the West. They sell their farms to an adjuning proprietor, who by this means, in the course of a few years, enlarges his dominion to an extent, exceeding that of many of the German principalities. We personally know some sections, where some dozen years since, eight or ten families resided, all of whose lands are now owned by a single individual. This evil will increase while new El Dorados are opened in the West and South.'

Virginia has a better soil than Massachusetts, and her natural advantages generally are far greater.

From the Utica Daily Gazette.

From the Worcester Spy. John Quincy Adams.

Letter to Lord Aberdeen.

On Wednesday, the 12th of July, the following memorial and resolution, in reference to the present state of the republic of Texas, were presented to the Earl of Aberdeen by a deputation of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, composed of Messrs. George Stacey, John Beaumont, Robert Forster, Josish Conder, John Scoble, and the Rev. J. H. Hinton, accompanied by Lewis Tappan, Esq. of New-York.

The deputation were most contisously received by the noble Lord, and not only assured of the lively interest he took in the subject, but of the intention of her Majesty's government to use their influence, so far as it could be honorably and legitimately done, in promoting the great object proposed

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Aberdeen, Sc. Sc.: MY Lonn.—The position which the government of this country has happily taken in relation to the tent in the expectation of the people of Great Britain, and of the civilized world, that whenever and wherever its influence can be legitimately exerted to adaica it, that influence will be promptly and efficiently put forth. It is on this ground the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery, Society olicity our lordship's serious attention to the remark-ble state of things at this time, existing in the reubblic of Texas, which they are firmly convinced resent an opportunity, such as never occurred be-

roperly and promptly seized by the government fulls country, cannot fail to lead to the happiest estilis. Whatever opinions may be entertained with regard to the severance of Texas from Medico, and is relations scatabilated between these rapublics at this and other nations, it must be conceded that is estimation, natural resources, and institutions, remer it a country of great importance to the whole of sea buthan handly. If the country to the selection is estimated with regard to the speedy expending of the country of great importance to the whole of sea buthan handly. If the country to the speedy expending the country of great property depressed jound it, on the contrary, become a free as well as an independent State, those hopes would be realed in the extination of that giant evil, and consently of the slave trade in they give the country present of the produce, and in the state of the sea of the

With respect to the annexation of Texas to the tied States, the Committee would deprecate that note of the greatest evils that could befal the hunce of the greatest evils that could befal the huncaion and perpetuation of slavery in both couns. But they are not without hope that this cartrophe may be prevented, by the timely interpoon of the British government as there in indicate the country, which we will be the state of the property of the

movement in Texas in favor of liberty, which, fow judiciously strengthened and encouraged, will lead, they believe, to its triumphant establishment. Supposing this important point gained, the people the contry, and the friends of free institutions to the contry, and the friends of free institutions proughout the world, would regard with feelings of the liveliest interest the tide of immigration of free titlers which would then rapidly flow into Texas, uch a population, carrying with them the blessings of freedom, civilization and religion—rapidly incessing in number, and as rapidly developing the sources of the country—would prove not only of measure of the country—would prove not only of the sources of the country—would prove not only of greatness. Texas would then ominently promote of the country—would prove not only of greatness. Texas would then ominently promote a freedom and happiness of millions now held in madage, and add to the general progress and well-reof, mankind.

It must, however, be confessed, that while discusting the property of the slaveholders of the United steep, and the property of the slaveholders of the United steep, and the property of the slaveholders of the United steep, and the property of the slaveholders of the United steep, and the property of the slaveholders of the United steep, and the property of the slaveholders of the United steep, and the slaveholders of the slaveholders, and the slaveholders of the slaveholders, and the slaveholders of the slaveholders, and the slaveholders of t

tention of your lordship is earnestly invoked to its early consideration; and the Committee would cher-ish the expectation, that it may result in such effica-cious measures as will redound to the honor of her Majesty's government, and the fame the nation has acquired by its past efforts for the suppression of alavery and the slave trade.

I have the honor to be, on behalf of the Commit-tee, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient humble ser-vant,

vant, (Signed) THOMAS CLARKSON.

17, New Broad-street, July 7, 1843.

Resolutions passed at the General Anti-Slavery Convention, held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday, the 20th day of June, 1843, James Cropper, Jr., Eaq., V. P., in the chair:

Eeq., V. P., in the chair:

1. That in the deliberate judgment of this Convention the anexation of Texas to the United States is sought, and would be used by the slaveholding power in the South, for the purpose of extending algorithm of the propose of the propose of the American continent; that it is therefore most cancerly deprecated by this body, as one of the greatest calamities which could be all the human race; and ought to be strenuously resided by all the friends of justice and freedom on both sides of the Atlantic, in the use of every available and legitimate means.

3. That this Convention, having learned from vari-

How. WM. JAY:

ALBANY, July 18, 1843.

DEAR STR.—The undersigned, your fellow-citizens, in common with a large and increasing number of the people of this country, are reparding with deep interest the discussions now going on in various parts of the country, on the subject of slavery as it exists in the northern States of this Union, and in the District of Columbia; and the collaterial quantities govern.

its further encroachments, and prepare a way for its speedy abolition.

That the United States of America, in the nine-tenth century, should be disgraced in the eyes of all civilized nations, by the existence, within her borders, and at her capital, of the most foul system of slavery and the piratical slave trade—that nearly 3,00,000 of her people should grean under this intolerable yoke of bondage, is indeed cause for the blush of shame to crimson the check of every free-man—sufficient to arcuse to immediate and unremitted.

a more corums and a more corums as the profess, have to request that you will wish our to inform the undersigned whether you will visit our to inform the undersigned whether you will visit our to inform the undersigned whether you will visit our time it will suit your convenience, in order that arrangements may be timely made for the accommodation of the many that it will suit your. Wo make this request with the greater confidence, since 'the leisure' Gov. Bouch has given you will enable you to devote more time to the prosecution of the Anti-slavery warfare.

We have the honor to be,
With sentiments of the highest regard,
Your follow citizons,
Your fol

JUDGE JAY'S REPLY.

JUDGE JAY'S REPLY.

U. S. HOTEL—SARATOGA SPRINGSJuly 31, 1843.

My DRAR SIR—Just as I was leaving home
journey for my health, I received a letter sign
yourself and a large number of gentlemen in Arequesting met. of editor an anti-slavery addry
your city, and proposing to convene a public
ing on any day that might suit my convenient
am very sensible of the honor conferred on in
this request, and am wratified by the accel-

supply the markoty of Cuba and Brazil. The 29 gun squadron we have promised by treaty to keep so the African coast, may elevate the hopes of credulous philanthropists abroad, but will not excite the fears of a single trader. Other flags are as sacred, so our own, and our officers will be careful not to violate the great principles proclaimed by the government. Of course, if a Britash slaver, laden with human cattle, will colly have discretion enough, in coming in sight of the squadron, to show any flag under heaven, saxy her own, she will be permitted to go on her way rejoicing; and should she fall in with a British cruiser, the stars and stripes will afford her the same protection she had just found from her assumed colors! Is there a sane man who believes, that had it not been for the -influence of slavery, any cabinet would have advanced, or that the country would have tolerated, such impudent abourdity?

While slavery is thus fondly watching over, and screening from injury the African slave trade, it is preparing to visit, with sains and pensilies, the exercise of the choliest sympathies of our nature. I perceive by a late paper, that a Kentucky slaveholder has brought an action for damages under an act of Congress, in the U.S. Circuit Court at Cincinnati, against a citizen of Ohio, for 'harboring and concealing' his fugitive slaves' and has recovered a verdict for twelve hundred dollars. The Judge is reported to have decided in substance, that any act done with the intent to facilitate the escape of the fugitive, is a harboring and concealing, within the meaning of the law. Hence, in this Christian land, to recruit the strength of the way-worn linguitive by giving him food—to afford him shelter at night—to clothe his nakedness—is an offence for which the perpetrator, in the language of the act of Congress, shall 'forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars' over and above the damages which the master may have sustained by reason of the humanity shown to the fugitive. This most detestable law is as reck

Pactur regards.
I am, Sir,
Your very obd't serv't,
WILLIAM JAY.
E. W. Goodwin, Esq.

From the Vergennes Vermonter.

[Northern Dough-faces-

From the Vergennes Vermonter.

[Northern Dough-facesWe hope and trust that we and our neighbors generally ore not without a due degree of charity for the prejudices of makind, however inconsistent with reason and religion, and all that should govern us in the adoption of opinions, when such prejudices appear to be the natural result of circumstances and are traceable to cause whose influence cannot be avoided. The people of the South,—seeing the colored race in their midst, a servite and degraded class, and taught from the cradle to regard them as naturally inferior in mental endowments and destitute of all which should inspire respect; as beyond the pale of human rights and beneath the care of God himself—cannot perhaps be expected, when meeting them where all are equal, to throw off at once the pale of human rights and beneath the care of God himself—cannot perhaps be expected, when meeting them where all are equal, to throw off at once the influence of early impressions, and treat them with that respect which is everywhere due to the nature of man. We can forgive somewhat to men in view of these things. But if there is an object waring the outward semblance of humanity, that deserves nothing but the scorn and contempt of every honest and manly heart, whose existence was probably intended to be to man a living lesson of humility by showing him how low his nature can be degraded; it is one of those northern dough-faces who, by virtue of a few months or few years residence in the land of slaves, assumes all the swagger and insolence ten times multiplied, of one of your native born, stallfed tyrants; forgetting-like the foolish jackass clothed in the lion's skin, that their long para and their braying will alike betray them, wherever they make their speparance. There are plenty of such at the South, and occasionally one of them atmiration of his old neighbors, as he deem in his sillness, by

am very sensible of the honor conferred on me by the sensible of the honor conferred on the by the sensible of the honor conferred on the by the sensible of the honor conferred on the by the sensible of the honor conferred on the by the sensible of the honor conferred on the by the sensible of the conferred on the by the abolitionists. That confidence, if the know my own heart, is not misplaced; but a confidence if the conferred on the conferre

at Honorable Daniel O'Connell in a.—The fears of the American alouhous excited, had, indeed, began to uncirious about panel of orgavers Daniel O'Connell. But, which has blistered these tyrants it. and filled this land with their how

they wish it, and because I believe that every large and distinct community, like Ireland, is entitled to make its own laws.

Having said what are not the reasons, I will now say what are the reasons why the American abolitionists send you so little money. In the first place, we are generally poor. It is proverbial, as you know, that the rich feel not the need of revolutions. They are content with the present order of things. Especially are they unwilling to embark in a revolution so odious as that which American abolitionists, at the certain exposes of Inaium; their names 'cast out as

The Times.

We certainly live in a remarkable period, and the courrences taking place, are every day getting

occurrences taking place, are every day getting more interesting.

In Wales, the sufferings of the population continues to excite them on to still more general and daring deprodations. By the accounts from the inicing districts of Wales it appears that most severe privations are borne by the workmen. In the copper initial districts of the demand, and loss of the masters, the men have for some time past been reduced to only two hours work in the week. Set resources and when the men have for mockery of human existence; and when the men have no lawful means existence; and when the men have no lawful means for supporting though they should be rendered desporate, disregard consequences, and exall few and order at defiance. Owing to the same cause, the workmen connected with the

Honor to whem Honor.

Anisaron, Aug. 1st, 1843.

Bao. Garrison—I have waited, in the hope, that you or some other person would expose the hypocrisy of that held of fool beasts and eage of unclean birds, the General Association of Congregational Ministess of Massachuserts. Delieve they solemally vieted to lend their influence, another year, to the American system of their, robbery adultery and murder. As I have belonged to this denomination, I have anxiously waited and hoped that something would be done for 'my countrymen in chains;' but I have anxiously waited and hoped that something would be done for 'my countrymen in chains;' but I have making in which have any contract of the blind,' and I entreat all who love the Lord Jesue Christ and His perishing poor, to chey the voice of God—'Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partkers of her sins, lest ye receive of her plagues.' They are' damb dogs that cannot bark'; they' damb with spatempered mortar'; they' tyreach for hire, and divide for money.' They claim to be witchmen on the walls of Zion, while they refuse to chey God—to 'dry aloud and spare not—to lift up their voice like a trumple;' except to denounce those who, like the good Sameritan, are trying to 'relieve the oppressed, to bind up the broken-hearted,' while they, like the Priest and Levite, pass by on the other side, utterly regardless of the groans and cries of the millions of our brethern in bonds. Freitly they fame their record.

The General Assembly, New School! They voted it was not' for the edification of the Church to take any action on the subject of slavery. Dr. Hill said in that hody, that 'some of the should they otherwal in that they, that 'some of the should they otherwal in that hody, that 'some of the should they otherwal in the chery cause—they will not encourage the manislavery cause—they will not encourage the temperature of the anti-slavery cause—they will not enter themselves nor suffer them that are entering tog of the dealers.

we are generally poor. It is proverbal, as yoo know, that the rich feel not the need of revolutions. They are content with the present order of hings. Provided the provention of the present of the control of the present of the present of the present of the present of the cannot connect ourselves with the Repeal Associations of the cannot of the present of the cannot of the present of the first of the

JOHN NOYES, Jr.

state by suffering, where the general dissatisfaction amongst the population has led ro a state of things on the verge of deliberate rebellon.

The breaches of order in Wales this week have been some numerous and daring than formerly. The troops of cavality and regiments of infantry teaming in the South because they were to the control of the South because they were to the control of the South because they were to the control of the South because they were to the control of the South because they were to the control of the South because they were to the London that have been sent down to assist the local angiorates, which had been some spice of the London that have been sent down to assist the local angiorates, and continued the south because they were decaying to a south of the London that have been sent down to assist the local angiorates and the south because the south because the south because the south the south because they were decaying to the south south the south because the south the south because the south the south the south because the south the south south the sou

New-England. I should be glad to subscribe your paper, if I were able, which is country can hardly get money enough this country can hardly get money enough postage—at any rate, it is so with memory and friend and fellow-laborer in the cause of suital freedom, WM.T. Allia

mented upon with great force and effect, the control of the contro

by accionwell to the combine of the

evy, and aurise fro aurise fro aurise fro aurise fro the Me seed up i the Me seed to be be seed to be be seed to be be seed to be se

DAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1843.

ecount of our proceedings since I last a Utica we went to Cazenovia, where we

shere for the first time Gerrit Smithl's circular, asses of Madeson country, sunouncing his inset practing politics on Sunday, or lecturing arr. This more of his will not tend to make on expense with the clergy.

a brayton, we went to Cortland, where our is sere but poorly attended during the day, seemed the clurch question here, for the prevant miserably priest ridden; so much so, that

subrio attend the meeting, but his family all attions. This the meeting with such friends, now and
as this much lightens the labors of the agents
is sent from thence to Recliester by the cars. I
as then Thomas Thumb, the thearf in body, and
agent if fortunate for them that the dwarfs in mind,
from we have seen many, are not as apparent to
aspid. We found the other party at Rochester,
at with the exception of John, all well. Had I
ee, I waid speak of their conventions, but must
ager want of room.

Yours truly; W. A. WHITE.

A Proposition.

hen some setbeen some setcopycing he
added to she
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m pinical expeand in expected
the control
the country
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of the accured

Quaker city of week, the scens among the fire asion were clubs persons engaged herly Love, and to put a stop to as celebrated for but as to put a stop to as celebrated for irit of William lety it is to pre-

A Proposition.

A Proposition.

In General Agent would be most happy to exchange receipt, with delinquent subscribers, for a mainty of species or gold bank notes. The present man of the year is one we have the most difficulty a nessing the demands upon us; and, unless our standard adopt the above system of exchange, the foregather duty, and relieve us from embarassment and state of the proposition of the prop

and disquisitions, and all manner of metaphysical po-lemics,

The outery of the pro-slavery world makes abo-litionists severely critical in their judgment of each other; but yet, on the closest examination, we can find but a word, which even a committee of lexicographers, (always supposing them as true-hearted as Dr. Johnson on the subject of slavery.) would think to be misapplied. This word denunciation and its derivations is lardly applicable to anything that is contained in this book, though the writer seems to suppose it is so. In the

the flute.

On the cover of the book is a form of a tectotal anti-slavery picage; which is indefinite, as everything of the kind must need be; for it is a difficulty inherent in the nature of language. It is a difficulty inherent in the nature of language. It is a legal proverb, that a lawyer never yet drew the instrument that one more skifful could not drive a coach and six through. Every man, sincere or insincere, will of course put his own construction upon the words of this, settling for himself the meaning of 'practically pledged'—'political and ecclesisatical connexions dissolved, &c., while, both those who think it wrong for slaves to attain their freedom by the slughter of their masters and those who go no further than the sentiment of the American Society, that they 'will never in any way countenance the oppressed in vindicating their rights by resorting to physical force, will all feel an objection to the last clause of this tectolal pledge which says, 'We will do no act to prevent the slaves from gaining their liberty by such means as they may think proper to adupt.

Here seems to be an oversight which makes Mr. Foster seem ambiguous; and we could wish the phraseology changed. Both right and expediency—(if indeed 'there be two of them.') demand that we should be perfectly and sincerely explicit in our assurances to the master and the slave, that bloody in surrection, though it may be less dreadful than slavery, is yet, in our view, no sufficient way to secure ils removal. Freedom can never grow from force.

Otherwise we consider the pledging plan, simply as a measure; and, like an anti-slavery fair, a political organization or abstinence from the products of slave-

The book closes as follows:

'These allegations are all supported by evidence which none can controvert, and which no impartial mind can doubt. The truth of them is seen on every-page of our contry's bitsury; and is deeply felt by more than two millions of our enchained countrymen, who now demand their plandered rights at their fands. In making this heart-rending and appalling disclosure of their hypocrisy and crimes. I have spoken with great plainness, and at times, with great severity; but it has been the severity of truth, and love. I have said that only, which I could not in kindness withhold: and in disclaringing the parishel deviated upon me in this regard, I have had but a single object in view—the redemption of the oppressor from his guilt, and the oppressed from his chains. To this driling object of my heart, this letter is now dedicated, As it goes out, through you, to the public, a voice of crible warning and admonstrain to the guilt oppressor, but of consolation, as I trust, to the desparing slave, I only ask for fit, that it may be received with the same kindness, and rend with the same candor, in which it has been written.

We shall extract Mr. Foster's clear and powerful

The Temperance Journal and the Washingto-nians.

The August number of the Temperance Journal is marked by attacks of an extraordinary and virulent description upon the Washingtonian movement, and upon the character of its friends. It contains charges

The Brotherhood of Thieves.

This little book, a valuable one for-its statements of facts, but still more so for the truth of its phraseology in characterising slavery, its abstures and their apologists, is written by our brother Stephen S. Poster. That it may have the widest possible circulation will be the wish of every lover of freedom. Owing to the inconsistency of human beings, it is a fact there is no theory so erroneous that a man may not live a righteous life willer entertaining it; in or any so, powerful and perfect that a man may not adopt it and yet live wickedly. We, therefore, rejoice in a book like this; so eminently practical in its character, attacking sins and not doctrines. We rejoice in it for the sake of the anti-slavery cause; since it is one mornility that is important to its success, and not one decrine. It is seldom one meets with a book so fittle tinctured with individual theory, and so full of appeals to the common feeling and common sense of mankind. It is just what Now England wants, grouning as she is through all her pro-slavery institutions, with doctrinal dissertations and disquisitions, and all makiner of metaphysical policines.

The outery of the pro-slavery world makes abolition is severely critical in their judgment of each other; but yet, on the closest examination, we can find but a word which seems committee the kindsone of the reimonal theory, but we have considered the processors. First, there are good men, of overes. Secondly, there are 't-awk-eyed wants, ground unuary them.

The outery of the pro-slavery world makes abolitionists severely critical in their judgment of each ciliter; but yet, on the closest examination, we can find but a word, which seven a committee of lexicographers, (always supposing them as true-hearted as Dr. Johnson on the subject of slavery.) would think to be misapplied. The word denunciation and its derivations is hardly applicable to anything that is contained in this book, though the writer seems to suppose it is so. In the English sense, of threatening. Statements of facts are not menaces or threats.

We find but one or two sentences by which the peculiar religious views of the author can be inferred. The book, is a short, is unique in its freedom from peculiaritiof, when judged, as it ought to be, by the same standard by which other books are judged. If one is asked, if one would have others imitted Mr. Foster's plain, ponderous, unmistakable style, one can only reply: let every man's word represent his idea; and one can but wish that the insufficiency of language to represent the enormity of slavery, were more, generally folt. There is nothing turgid or bombastic in our author's style. The instrument he cases is in time and turne with the music of the full Anti-Slavery Band. It is neither his blame not his praise that that instrument is the trombone and not the fluic.

yague statements are made for the plain purpose of destroying the confidence of Washingtonians in one another, it is right that they should be met by as general a denial by those who have the means of knowing the truth. I cannot speak from personal knowledge of all the Washingtonians in the land. But I do profess to have some acquaintance with those of Norfolk county, and with their proceedings for the last three years; and for them I can boldly answer. But what is true of them I firmly believe to be true shoof all gehick Washingtonians wherever they may be found; and shall continue in last belief usual the edstronges against them.

The leading article in the Journal is called forth by one in the New-Bedfort Astional Standard, containing a plain expression of its editor's opinions as to the character of the last Annial Report of the Union, and of the Society hat sanctioned it. In this article the editor of the Journal still means that many washingtonians regard the Union as an inefficient instrumentality, feebly pursuing a mistaken policy, he is quite right. But if he attributes this opinion of theirs to any feetings of hostility to the words, he is quite right that the proceeding and the Restricts of Canadague, were were made-procedured to the still the setting of hostility to the words, he is quite right that any not suffer in our handa.—It of Land the restricts of the Land approach in the Norfolk Washingtonian regard the Union as an inefficient instrumentality, feebly pursuing a mistaken policy, he is quite right the more of them the men that many washingtonians regard the Union as an inefficient instrumentality, feebly pursuing a mistaken policy, he is quite right that appears and advances. We have seen made-procedure the control of the Canadague, were were made-procedure the control of the Canadague, were very excellent and cascellent and casce

Hingham Anti-Slaverr Fair.

Ch, give your presence, one and all,
Bright feedom's friends, at Deray Hall,
On Wednesday, August thirtieth:
For there the goddess Russon saith
You'll see each style of csp and collar,
Most cheaply purchased at a dellar;
Or even at prices somewhat smaller,
Rich and claborate they all are.
Particulars are not for us;
Particular are not pour proximat
The catalogues if doly made out,
Would take the time that Walpole laid out,
What time from Parliament he staid out,
And all his cash for nicknacks paid out;
For which his memory no er will fade out
While all the words he boldly said out.
To vote the horrible slave-trade out,
Have never fifty been disabyed out. Have never fitly been displayed out.
Our friends in Hingham dare not spend
Large sums in printing—therefore send
To beg of every Boston friend,—
The *Liberaton, *World" and *Registral
To diligently set the edge astir
Of friendly feeling in their neighbors
To come and aid the Hingham labors.
The stamboat, General Lincon, *s ready,
To take each gentleman and lady:—
(Low pressure, splendid, safe, commodious
In all things right—In nothing odious
Just having undergone repair;
New-coppared, and reduced the fare.)
Two ninepences is all you pay,— Two ninepences is all you pay,Leaves foot of Pearl street thrice a day;

J. R. Giddlings and J. Q. Adams.

The former of these gentlemen makes good antislavery speeches, writes good anti-slavery letters,
wishes to get a chance to vote for abolition in the Disrict of Columbia, and for the removal of every taint
of slavery from our Constitution and country. The
latter, though he makes good speeches, and writes
good letters, resists every proposition that he should
vote for abolishing slavery in the District, and actually has aided the slaveholders to shuffle saide the,
very neitions which he could not choose but present

Sad Casualty in the Editor's Family.

With much pain we learn by a letter from Mr. Garrison, that during the latter part of last week a serious misfortune befel his family. When riding in a wagon in Northampton with a part of them, he drove the horse down to a watering-place by the road-side, and after gotting out of the wagon and hitching up the bridle, he attempted to turn the horse into the road ngain, in doing which the wagon made too short a curve, tipped and threw his wife, her mother, and one of his boys into the mud and water. Mr. G. got them all up as soon as he could, when he found his wife's arm fractured, her mother's hip dislocated, and his son badly bruised. Assistance arriving, they were conveyed home, and at the last accounts, though suffering much pain, they were as confortable, through the kind offices of friends, as circumstances would admit.

This sprightly little sheet, which we often fin-uried under a load of huge, unwieldly, stupid and eartless, secturing and party papers on our table

An assignce's notice in the washingon.

'Its
Whig, suborinces for sale among oliver articles' an inconters in a negro man, named Peter, it being onetired of one-eighth of said negro.

'as always.

The Hear Buffin Company of the response of the vigence of v

The Hon. Rufus Cheate his accepted the invitation of the New-England Society of New-York city, to deliver the Anniversary Oration before the Society, on the 22d of December next. Mr. Webstr; it is stated, will be present.

For the Liberator I liave no Influence." What if the little rain should say, So small a drop as I Can ne'er refresh those thirsty fie I'll tarry in the sky?

Doth not each rain-frop help to form The cool, refreshing shower, And every ray of light to warm And beautify the flower? Southern Chur The cool, reflexing shower,
And every ear of light to warm
And beautify the flower?
And beautify the flower of a friend a short time since, on whom we were urging the duty of attention to the subject. In a different sense from that in which the speaker uttered the words, the observation is rhost true. We do not know what we can do for any cause, until we are interested in it. The will must be called into action before its mighty energies can be realized. The importance of the object must be felt, before the faith sufficient to remove mountains will come to our aid, and lead us on to the work. But once thoroughly persuaded in our own minds, and warmed in our hearts, what bounds can be set to individual power? Unless we could frace the effects of every word we have spoken, and every action we have performed, we never can know the extent of the influence we have excetted. Perlaps our sphere is hamble, and few will regard what we say. But among those few, some leading mind may be impressed with the truths we utter, and principles may be formed, and plans carried into action, the beneficial effects of which will greatly exceed any thing we could have accomplished by direct efforts. Let no man; says an "excellent writer," say he is destined to be useless in the world. It would be a reflection on his Maker, if true; it is a redection on his own ignorance or indolence. In some way or other all can benefit society. The sincere desire will soon ascertain the most efficient means, be they by tongue or pen, by word or dead, by private or public effort, by solitary endeavor or ready cooperation. If all can benefit society, it is equally true that it is the duty of all so to do. We were not placed in this world to dream out an ifde existence, but to contribute our part toward the progress of the human race in all that is purifying and elevating. However limited our powers may b

therefore;

Resolved, That for each and all the above reasons, and to which may be added the fact that many of the prominent movers in this scheme are men who, a few years since, in a time of trial, bissely descrited the true (friends of the slavts, (and consequently the slave himself,) and went over to the ranks of new organization; was therefore, for want of confidence in tiltim, are not in favor of the Convention.

Resolved, That we believe the proposition to establish an organ for the colored people, is an old story revived, in order to gain support for a sectarian paper, the organ of a clique, who are seeking their own especial benefit, as whe the fact in the case of the Colored American.

Resolved, That we would recommend the 50,000 colored people in the State of New-York, to remember their brethren in bonds, by first doing something for the support of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, that unwavering advocate for and organ of the colored people, as organ which, while it fearlessly asserts the rights of the free colored amin, does not favore the rights of the free colored amin, does not favore the illierator.

Voted, That the proceedings be published in the Liberator.

JOHN BALLEY, Chairmage.

Smith School, Belknap-Street.

The annual exercise of this school took place on Wednesday, the 16th inst, at 8 o'clock, A. M. There were as many of the scholars in attendance, probably, as on any former occasion, and many of the parents, though not so good a cumber as usual, which is accounted for undoubtedly from the early hours set for the performance. There were not many strange spectators present to witness what prepared, in our judgment, the most orderly exhibition we have ever seen in this school. The Committee appeared in good acase to see the scholars pass through the writing

ment, the most orderly exhibition we have ever seen in this school. The Committee appeared in good accasso to see the scholars, pass through the various exercises of the day. The scholars acquitted themselves very well, and reflected considerable credit upon the school. Is point of behavior, I steve knew them to conduct better.

On account of the limited time, some of the scholars were rather hurried, which took from their reading some of that sweetness and beauty which otherwise would have been imparied. Prizes were presented to seen of them by Mr. Emerica, accompanied with appropriate remarks, congratulating parents, scholars and teachers, on the present condition and prospect of the school. This exhibition, I believe, has given pretty general satisfaction; and we understood that the colored teachers were invited to dine at Faneuil Hall with other instructors, and that two of them attended, and were well received. So, upon the whole, this year's affairs have passed off wall; and, for one, I am pleased to see the change selve taking place in public sentiment, that merit, not color, shall constitute the max.

TELEMAQUE.

Anti-Slavery Conventions in Onto.
In conjunction with the American Anti-Slavery
Society, the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society
will continue a series of Conventions
At Utica, Licking County, on Monday, the 28th of
August to continue two days.
At Woodberry, Delaware, on Friday, the 25th—
At Woodberry, Delaware, on Friday, the 25th—

two days. At Green Plain, Clark County, on Wednesday, the

MARRIFD—In this city, on the 15th inst, by the Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. William Williams, to Miss Mary A. Lawrence; by the same, on the 20th Mr. Charles G. Tash to Miss. Nancy C. Gadi.

A Fair will be held at Derby Hell, in Hingham, on Wednesday, Aug. 30th, the proceeds to be appropriated to the benefit of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Such articles as are usually found at a Fair will be offered for sale, including refreshments, cofficiences and the sale, including refreshments, cofficiences and the sale including refreshments.

DENTAL SURGERY. Dr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Dentist,

Dr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Dentist, PESPECTFULLY, informs the citizens of Boston, And stranger, visiting the city, who stand in need of the operations of a Dentist, that he may be found at his office, corner of Washington-street and La Grange Place, where all operations on the teeth, necessary citizen for beauty or preservation, are performed upon eclentific and philosophical principles. Particular attention paig to cleaning and filling decayed teeth with gold, thereby, arreating the progress of disease, and rendering them useful for many years. Dr. B. having had many years practical experience, is confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may shoner him with their patronage. Mineral teeth, from one to foll set, inserted in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All operations warranted. Extracting 95 cts.; other charges in proportion.

459 Washington-st. corner La Grange Place.

WANTED,

A COLORED BOY to serve as assistant porter out of the city, a good situation for one who can come wall recommended.

Apply to WM. C. NEIL, 25 Combill.

POETRY.

NOW AND THEN. A DIALOGUE. er a picture representing the line.

BY HARRY PRANCO. Now. Merciful Heaven? unmerciful men! What is it I see hanging there, brother Then? (Abruptly exclaiming, young Now thus began.) Then. That, brother Now ?- (points to the g

Then. Ho! ho! brother Now, but your question

The man, my dear Now, with the beef in his maw, Was hong to fulfill a nice point of the law; His wife more respectably died in her bed, Heart-broken or starved, and his children were fed At the phor-house awhile, and doubtless you'll lear That they, for some crime, have been hung in their turn.

Mankind, you will find, are so strangely perverse That in spite of the gallows they grow worse

See his rags, now they hutter and flaunt on the air; Like meas from a tree hange his dark matted hair; His children look up to their father and cry, And wonder why he above others should fly; But wonder still more at his daugling up there. Without wings, unlike all other fowls of the air. See, the crows gather round with their ominous ca Like professional fulk that cabit in the law; There's a soul of a Jeffries, or Campbell, no doubt.

Like professional fulk that eabit in the law;
There's a soul of a Jeffries, or Campbell, no doubt,
In a suit of black feathers, carbering about,
Of black-coated parsition (Horalds of Peace t)
Whôt took charge of a fold for the sake of a fleece;
Still thirsty for blood, though at large in the sky,
Wherever there's crime and a carcase they fly.

Ho! ho! my young master, your m reasons are false, all your doctrin

Note, Well dear brother Then, I've no time to die

puis,
And I might not your long-winded speeches refute.
This world I am heir to I find such a state in,
That really I hayen't much leisure for prating.
But leave not, I beg you, that death-bearing tree,
With its horrible fruit, as a keepsake for me.

ou will leave me enow for the Devil's applause

I stand on the spot that once bounded your view

Though a mist seems to rise in the distant profound, it is fringed with a hallo, reflecting a bound Unbedimmed by a cloud, which the Future shall see When he stands on this spot now a boundary to m

When he stands on this spot now a boundary to me.

[The following simple, yet beautiful illustration of the power of forbearance and kindly remonstrance on the part of those trampled in the dust, furnishes a great lesson to those farther advanced in life, who despise the colored people, because, as a class, they have long been 'bewers of wood, and drawers of water' to their oppressing brethren. Would that the latter class be wiss and repent, like the houghty white boy-recognize the colored people as their brethren and equals, that all may live together in this land, in peace and brotherly love, thereby acknowledging that God has mide of one blood all the human family, and' thus wince to the world their readiness to do to others, as they would wish others to do to them. - Foice of Freedems.]

From the Portland Tribune THE PENITENT BOY.

' Clear out, you nigger !—we don't choose To have you in our play;' So said a Christian father's son, And turned with scorn away.

The little black boy, es the tears Came dropping from his eyes, Said kindly to the haughty lad, "Tis not so in the skies.

There, in the songs of heavenly love, The souls of all unite— And God does ne'er the question ask, If they were black or white.

Although you cast contempt on me, Nor let me join your play, conight I will remember you, And for your welfare pray.

These kind, soft words, like arrows sure, Were fastened in his heart— And in the haughty white boy's eyes The toure began to start. He asked forgiveness of the black, And then he wept aloud:
'To play with you I never will
In future be too proud.'

Together, hand in hand, they went

To some sequestered spot;
First one, and then the other prayed;
And heavenly wisdom sought.

And now, whene'er they meet, they speal Is kindness and in tore—
And hope when God shall call them henc To rest in peace above.

From the N. Y. Tribune AROUSE, YE MEN OF IRON MOULD.

Arouse 1 pe men of iron mould,
Men of the strong and sinewy arm—
Your souls are yet unstained by gold,
Your conscience free from its alarm.
Lift up your heads! why hang they down?
Why fetter the free spirit thus?
Labor is not insidertune's frown—
We live for you, and you fire you

abor is not misfortune's frown— We live for you, and you for us.

Too long you've groveled in the dust, Too long been Pity's willing alaves, Fearing your nobler powers to trust Beyond their deep and living graves. God made you men, and men'yo are. Then let now free within you burn. Awake from thraidom, burst each bar, And all repelling actions apurn.

Rise in your strength—but iron bands
With which your souls have long be
Will prove but threads in giant hands,
When action with your souls.

When action with your rights is found:
Shake off your chains! Wealth is not worth,
And live a freeman, not a clod,
Nor dare to let a humble birth Destroy the cternal gifts of God!

Then rise to being—rise and claim
Then rise to being—rise and claim
The Boon that Heaven to Labor gives—
Though but a smile—the proudest fame
For which man dies, for which he lives—
No longer him the earth, but scorn
Oppression's shefts sgainst ye hurl'd,
And rise in power from Virtue born,
For, Atla-like, ye bear the world!

your prisons, and fetters, and barb

and beyond see a horizon hidden from

From the Democratic Review.

GARRISON'S POEMS

GENTEEL BOARDING HENRY FOREMAN, No. 157 ASN. STREET

No. 157 ASS.-STATE

RESPCTFULLY informs his sea
the Temperance system, wis old stand

BOADING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN. The subscriber begs leave to it eamen as may visit Boston, tha xcellent Boarding House for the

No. 1 on, June 8, 1842.

Address to the Slate!

THE Address of the New-Eagled An Convention to the Slaves of the Tail with an Address to President Tyle; slone cuil Hall, May 31, 1843; just published, pamphlet, by Oliver Johnson, and for sits. Bill. Price 6 cents single; 50 cents per can page hundred. Publications on Perfect Holine

A N Address to the Cleary, by s. lar, s.;

A subject of the 'life of Sod for man shat of foundation of rightsouriess and salvige rate 114 pages—price 17 the dectine 85 min s. 114 pages—price 17 the dectine 18 pages—price 1

WANTED A YOUNG man of requisite qualities a situation in a genteel family

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS AN GROCERIES

URUULRILA,

OR sale by CHARLES COLLINS, No. 3 Chengare, New-York, among which are the billon ting, viz.

4-4 brown and bleached Median-5-4 breas & Colored Cambries, Ginghans, Bed-ticking, Apron Bruniture, Check, Canton Flamel, Calicose of an ent patterns, Wicking, Buting, Wading, Superin and Cotton-Balls.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

GROCERIES.

Loaf, white crushed and brown Sugur, of varing qualities; Molasses in hopkeds, and barrels; En pure Ginger, Starch, Indigo, Chocolate &c.

Also, 15 bales free labor Cotton.

7th mo. 10tb, 1843.

DR. BAYNES,

SURGEON DENTIST.

OFFICE No. 1 1-2, TREMOST ROW, L ONG experience in the practice of Desail's ry has qualified him to judge of the disea the Teeth in all their various stages, and the mode of treatment. Artificial Teeth supplied of the purest material

Porsons visiting the city in want of Tech isome on Gold Plate, can have them accurately find in for or five hours' notice.

May 19

Lunsford Lane's Father.

WILLIAM C. NELL, 25, Core at

THE TRICOPHEROUS,

now acknowledged by thousands, who ly, to be the only remedy to prevent bale store the hair that has fallen off, or been hair to curl. 6th, And, its frequent use will present the hair in beauty and health to the latest pend if the hair in beauty and health to the latest pend if the For sale at A. S. JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 2d for from Washington st.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATURE

CONNECTIOUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartford,—left S
Hall, Earl Hampton; James Munres, Centraly—
New-Your.—Issue T. Hopper, New York City—
Charles S. Morton, dibany:—James C. Feller, simulation of the Company of th

Remittenees by Mail. A Postmaster may excist money in a letter to the publisher of a newspare, it may the subscription of a third person, and frank its letter if written by himself.

If Agunts who remut money should always deep date the persons to whom it is to be credited.

MISCELLANY.

The following article, from the Journal of m. That, brother Now?—(points to the gallom, why, that is a man, or why, that is a man, or wherefore thus suddenly stricken with grief us it's a man, but the man was a thief? coundred purloined a huge round of prime beel, he confeased it, and foolishly said, sis wife and his children were crying for broas That his wife and his children were crying for broad.

Note. Crying for bread? Did the men want food
Was it guilty to take for bis famishing broad?
Oh, dear brother Then, was it thus in your time?
Was poverty, brother, the poor wietch's crime?
And pray, my good Then, do answer me, whether
The wife and the children were hing up together? ect, as such, to discover WHERE she is no

re is a great deal of discussion these days the identity of the church. So many cry 'Here' 'that none but a very steedy man can avoid confused. The Romanists declare that theirs holy Catholic church, out of which there is no on: the Episconalisms at least the Purson

pecury. Jean counting course mass oset use great section which now composes the Greek church, and that composing the Episcopal church, to to speak of the sundering by the Reformation; and still the fires of discord rumble in the midst of her. The Episcopal church, too, seems about to be riven in the centre, the Kirk of Scotland has withessed a grand secession, and the Presbyterian church in this country is broken into equal parts. We notice, too, that not-withstanding these mighty, severings, the claim of unity is as confidently asserted as ever, for each part and parcel is sure to allege that if is the whole church, showing that even the Doctora disagree, and are as much at fault as other men, only each cries, there she is.\(^1\)

In searching for the true church among the contending claims which are presented, we have been surprised to observe, that the indispensable quality, the philosopher's stone of the true church, is not anything which belongs to the people, but to the priest alone; so that to belong to the true church, is not anything which belongs to the people, but to the priest alone; so that to belong to the true church, is not anything which belongs to the people, but to the priest alone; so that to belong to the true church, is not follow a certain set of priests, and conform to their directions. With the Romanists, the Greeks, and the Episcopalians, it is the 'apostolic succession of the clergy; and the same thing it is, if we understand the matter, which constitutes the excitesions of the Presbyterian and Congregational, churches, so far as they are exclusive. Without the presence of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, so far as they are exclusive. Without the presence of the Presbyterian and Congregationalists) admit that salvation is to be had, and even by covenant, out of their churches, where pursued our investigation of the matter, phiefly that the represence of the Calmin of the church, is the church, is the priest, and from the priests of the prospect of the church of the priest There is not even the little sudden shock which electricity produces when it enters the system. The bishop perceived nothing, either in his mind or body, when the all-powerful grace was imparted to him, nor does the sinner who comes to be transformed out of darkness into light, perceive anything. From Pope to penitent there is no consciousness of receiving any thing at the time, nor afterwards can the individual possibly ascertain that he is in possession of anything. It is of no use to ask any one who has received this grace, but who has nothing to show for it, how or when he lost it, or where he had it last, for there is no sensation, no consciousness of any thing at all, at any time. Neither the man himself nor these who are acquisited with him, can perceived that he has any thing new or peculiar about him. He is no better in affections, no wiser in intellection of stronger in body. We have noticed that some hove just out of the theological seminary, where the had it as the hority, having been ordained by Congregational pastors, and finding that they had acquired nobing palpable, have sought the desideratum from presbyters in the Presbyterian church. Still unconscious of the gift, they pass on to the bishop of the Episcopal church, and hence dissuitified, to Roma, and ye, like other-boys in chase of jack-of-lanterns, they cannot clutch it, nor get nearer to it, by all their labor.

As therefore there is no possibility, with the help of the most powerful size.

tication. When we looked for the p and the seal of the notary public or c deeds, or at least of the ordaining bis cils, we could find nothing but the gen

it will hold you?

As we cannot tell how long we may be occi
in searching for the church, we lay before our
ers the result of our examination so far. It is a
isfactory, we confers. We cannot but hope
somewhere there is something more sure upon w
we and our residers may trust our eternal inter
If we find anything by farther searches, we will
lish what we find.

lin a right direction. Here is another evidence of their improving vision. We begin to have some hope of them?—v.

A Step Backward.—Rev. Dr. Anderson, Secretary of the American Board of Missions, has addressed a circular to the editors of religious papers in Boston, and probably elsewhere, requesting them to desist from publishing an extract of the intelligence communicated by the officers of the Board at the Monthilly Concert, because such publication 'embarrasses pastors in the country at the ensuing Concert, and thus operates unlavorably, by preventing, rather than facilitating, the giving of Missionary intelligence on that occasion. And so, intelligence interesting the religious public must be kept back an entire month, in order that pastors in the country may have the first use of it. This is a narrow, contracted policy, little in accordance with the expansion of views usually manifested in the transactions of the American Board. It is the same policy, though not carried to the same extreme, which 'lang syne' was practised in Greenland, where a ship from Burope arrived only once or twice a year, and news was doled out to the people at intervals of once a week. In this case the news was kept from the people several months; in the present case it is only withheld one month. This shows the progress of things, as the world grows older and wiser. Probably by the year 2000, the children of light will become as wise in respect to news, as the children of this world, who, in the United States at leash never restrain it, but give it wing, and it flies over the whole country with the speed of a bird. So it should be with religious intelligence. The more rapid, the better. And if it become generally known to the religious public before 'the ensuing diffused, the better. And if it become generally known to the religious public before 'the ensuing content's the pastor may even be saved the trouble of communicating it; and feed out something else.

Or, they can comment upon it, as intelligence already known and underste

The Frequeice or Color.

All prejudice is injurious to its votary as well as s victim; but the habitual indignity and ill-treatent to which persons wholly or partially of Afrian descent are subjected in this country, is so flarantly inconsistent with our political axioms and ment to which persons wholly or partially of African descent are subjected in this country, is so fla-grantly inconsistent with our political axioms and our religious faith, that persistance in it would seem not merely a gross wrong but a shameful hypocrisy. Slavery is said to be the cause of this prejudice; but slavery prevails throughout Asia, yet no such prejudice there exists. It slavery be the cause, why is the projudice quite as settong in the North as the South, if not, indeed, stronger here than there? What baseness, what arrant knavery in a man who vannts his democracy, yet considers himself degraded by eating at the same table with a man one-fourth or one-eighth of African blood, and will take away his children from school and break it up if a cleanly colored child is taught there? But we intended only to introduce the following portion of a letter from Paris, which appeared originally in the Evening Post:

'When I had walked around the monument of Ju-

y to introduce the following portion of a letter from Paris, which appeared originally in the Evening/Post:

'When I had walked around the monument of July, and read the inscription, I felt anxious to know whether it stood on the very site of the Bastile, and determined to ask the first man who should step on the pavement before me. I did so, addressing him in the best French I could master. He replied that this was the actual site of that prison. I am American, I continued, 'and feel a deep interest in viewing that column.' 'I, too,' he replied in English, am an American, and have reason to remember hat fine region for cultivation, but it is not the country for me.' I responded to this remark, by the country for me.' I responded to this remark, by covernment, and the attractions it had for the poorer classes, and the certainty that there was of a man findustrious and temperate habits acquiring a competence. But you have distinctions in acciety there,' as did he, 'which do not exist here.' I did not at once ee his drift—and 'referred to our Constitution and was, to show that there were no distinctions in mercian society, but those made by superior abilise.

vidual possibly secertain that he is in possession of anything. It is of no use to ask any one who has received this grace, but who has nothing to show for it, how or when he lost it, or where he had it leat, for there is no sensation, no consciousness of any thing the property of the reverse of the property of the several district of the whole the property of the several deliter of some, our great at all, at any time. Neither the man himself nor those who are acquainted with him, can perceive that he has any thing new or peculiar about him. He is no better in affections, no wiser in intellect, no stronger in body. We have noticed that, some hovy just out of the theological seminary, where the hot learned the indispensableness of the gifts of ordination, and anxious to be able to preach with a theretoe, and there is no possibility, with the belief and the present print of the Hermitage, his life has, in all its aspects, been that of an exemplary Christian. So runs of the gift, they pass on to the bishop of the Episeon pal church, and thence dissatisfied to Rome, and yet, cannot clutch it, nor get nearer to it, by all their labor.

As therefore there is no possibility, with the belp of the most powerful microscope, or is any other

who is ready to perish; will come upon them.

Peritions to the Governor and Council are in circulation in this town, one of which has been left at
this office.

this office.

From the St. Louis Republican, 25th ult.

From the St. Louis Republican, 25th ult.

The Emigrating Indians.—The steamers Republic and Nodaway arrived here yesterday, having on board the anti-decimal control of the steamers and the state of Other, meving from Lower Sandusky, in the State of Other, meving from Lower Sandusky, in the State of Other, meving from Lower Sandusky, in the State of Other was the selected on the state of the western frontier of this State. They were near the western frontier of this State. They was good health, and appeared cheerful. Many of this may be selected from the General Charles of the State of The State. They enfortiered provess at the battle of Fort Meigs. They enforted provess at the battle of Fort Meigs. They enforted for the memory of the 'White Chile' the lights at working as as evinced by the following affecting incident, of the Negley was related to us by Captain Clajbun, of the Negley was related to us by Captain Clajbun, of the Negley was related to us by Captain Clajbun, of the Negley was related to us by Captain Clajbun, of the Negley and inside the principal chiefs and braves silently gathered upon the hurricans roof, and formed in a line fronting the rest-ing-place of their departed chief. The engine was stopped, and the beat wassuffered to drift with the current. As they passed that tomb they all uncovered, and goally waved their hans, in sleenes; and alter the battle of the cannon had died away, the chief stepped forward, and, in an impressive manner, exclaimed, 'Parewell, Ohio and her Brave!'

From the Lowell Vox Popul

watton without raising his voice and entering his most solemn protest against it—come when or where and effect whomsoever it might.

So far this was all very well, and we add our amen. But let us look a little farther—just take a bird-eye glance round the corner here. Within two hundred rods of the spot where this one man was quietly at work within doors, no less than free hundred men had been at work with axes, hammers, shovels, iron bars, oxen, &c., out of doors, to the open gars of thousands of our citizens, every Sabehit for mostler.

And these men were thus at work on the very day and bour that this withering rebuke was administered to the humble individual for working in doors. They were at work within sight of this zealous clergymans bearding-house, and within hearing of the pulpit where he poured out his holy indignation. The difference is this: in one case an humble individual was the aggressor; in the other case a teachly corporation, which controls the destiny of Lowell, and through whose hands a great portion of all the money circulated here first passes. From this corporation the clergymen indirectly draw their fix salaries, which might be endangered by a warfare against the fountsin head.

We have not time now to go thoreughly into this interestine whiter, here the process of the contraction of the company of the pulpit whiter white a whole when the contraction had.

the fountain head.

We have not time now to go thoroughly into this interesting subject, but shall resume it hereafter. For the time being we simply put the two facts side by side—only adding that we have never known a clergyman of Lowell to raise his boly voice against the open and bold violation of the laws of God and man by the Lock and Canal Company. Let each reader draw his own inference.

reader draw his own inference.

From the Woonsocket Patriot.

Fairn Foss: In the account of the Celebration at Blackstone, published in your last paper, signed 'Witness,' there were some ideas advanced which seem to me to be so entirely at variance with the spirit of Christianity, that I cannot forbear to give them a passing notice. To me there is something very incongruous in the idea of soldiers, prepared for war, being appended to Sabbath School Celebrations, or to any-thing else which claims to be called Christian. The spirit of War and the spirit of Christianity are addirectly opposite as two things can be. There can be no greater contrast between light and darkness—truth and falsehood—than between the spirit of Christianity and the spirit of Var. The spirit of Latter say, 'Hate your enemies—curse them that curse you—do evil to them that hate you, and destroy them who despitefully use you and persecute you.' The spirit of Christianity says, 'Love your enemies—bless them that curse you—do good to them that hate you, and parafectly to the spirit of the spirit o

From the Quincy Patriot.

Isaac Lenvitt.
This unfortunate inebriate is now in the Plymos tounty jail, under sentence of death. Last June, reas convicted of the murder of Mary Knapp Scituate. The 23th of September is the day sointed for his execution. With Mrs. Knapp reast to Bester is Jesuit 18.

children — Cleeeleand Heruid, Aug. 5.

decident — A fatal eccident occurred at the cloth factory of Mr. Richard Evans, in this town, on Wednesday afternoon last, about 7 o'clock. Mr. George Syless, in the employ of Mr. Evans, was assisting others in putting the fullingmill in operation, and while standing by the drum, about 4 feet in diameter, which carries the tappets of the fullingmill, and in a wrong position, with his shoulder pressing against the drum directly under the large belt which passes from it; it suddenly started, bringing the belt with-greating force upon his shoulder and breast, and before the drum had made half a revolution, the had-of the unfortunate man wars brought against the stone work forming the beament wall, will it such force as to break forming the beament wall, will it such force as to break the stone could be surjectly stopped. Syke & Mad been employed the leading ty cares of age, and a pative of Yorkshire. England — Denbury Times.

England.—Denbury Times.

Railroad Accident.—The care from Washington were detained this morning much beyond their usual time, by an secident to the train from Cumberland, which ran upon two cows in turning into the curs on this side of the deep cut, about three miles from Baltimore. The engine passed over the cows without being disturbed, but the buggage car was thrown from the tails and across the adjacent track, which was forced out of place by the concussion. The car next to the buggage car was upon The car next to the buggage car was upon. The termaining three cars of the train kept their places on the track. Soveral of the passengers received scratches, and were bruised, in the cart that upont, but no one was seriously injured.—Baltimer Pat.

Murder in Frectona.—We learn from the Taun Whig, that a warrant was issued on Friday last, the arrest of John C. Clark, Calvin Thomas, Jr., Alson G. Ashley, residing in the southerly par Frectown, charged with the invoice of Silas Williams, also a resident of the same neighborhood appears that these men had partaken freely of and appears that these men had partaken freely of any spirits and afterwards got into a quarrel, when W liams ordered Clark and Thomas out of doors; they resisted, and the quarrel ended in blows, wh were inflicted in such a brutal manner upon William that had in the such as the

action, after all. A later English paper than containing liss oblituary notice, has a letter, f denying that he is 'food for worms.' As he of very high character, (seven feet six,) we clined to take his word.—Troy Budget.

Mr. Adams has reached home, from our to the North and West. He was rnard, the distinguished memb ss from that district. He was I made a most happy reply.

THE REFORMER.

evoted to Temperance, Anni-Slavery, Moral Re form, Peace, Health Reform, Christian Union Christian Retrenchment, Female Elevation, Gener al Education, Parental Reform, Professional Reform National Reform.

National Reform.

Janes A. Thome, and W. B. Orvis, Editors.

Fublished by a Keform association.

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If Denial, Unreserved Denotion to God, Bounds
in Works of Faith and Labors of Lore. Santification of the Charth, Concersion.

sof-relate, Ourceseved Devotion to God, Abounding in Works of Patih and Labors of Dres. Sanctification of the Church, Concersion of the World. The Glory of God.

But ye holy, for I am holy. 'Be filled with the Spirit.'

Free Discussion in the Spirit of Christ, Baptism of the Holy Ghost, God's Kingdom within.

The Babove Association of Friends of General Reform, purpose publishing a periodical, entitled The Reponders, advocating the various tranches of Christian enterprise in their connection and mutual relations, as their importance and varying prominence may seem to themand. It is esteemed very desirable that the various reforms of the age should be dispassionately discussed, in a meek and Christian spirit, free from that carping and rancer, that railing and ralumny, crimination and recrimination, which so poison and embitter many of the periodicals of the research day.

Moreover, it is deemed highly desirable that

oison and embitter many visual person day.

Moreover, it is deemed highly desirable that a heaper said more concise, method of discussing reorm principles should be adopted. The public can not well spare the lator of wading through the lam
er of a half-dozen or dozen weeklies, tri-weeklies
er of a half-dozen or dozen weeklies.

pression, when kept within the bounds of a meek spirit, and presented in a relevant and concise form. It has now come to be dudersteed that all reforms must go land in hand—that they cannot be divorced from each other and prosper—but that minds occupied on one exclusive branch of reform a great length of time, one exclusive branch of reform a great length of time, one exclusive branch of the most occupied on one exclusive branch of the most occupied on the control of the second of the properties of most occupied of properties of the properties of the production of