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HOUSE SEAMEN.

Slaves!

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POEMS.

PHEROUS,

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ST PAGE-]

A Postmaster whilsher of a se hird person, as noney should sit it is to be credit

Financial Committee.

East, Sangel Pinebnic.

Louise, Enstead Quincy,

William Bassett.

LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANRIND.

TOL. XIII .-- NO. 36.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Liberty Press, The Old and New School.

der will find on our first page a reply to er's letter from the Emancipator. Our ests friends understand the matter quite Miss K. and we know not why they are to our confidence. For our own part, confidence. For our own part, furning this universal grind-strange axes' must be ground, which is the ground of the grant of the grant

ing, the object of such a claim, the object of such a claim, that of securing its and places on all substitude of the such as and places on all substitude of the such as a claim of th

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light, and the convic-erstanding. Nay, we change at the discov-

tohists would do wen't o consider, perore they may repent, ep the bounds, lest sooner or later they may repent, ebitterly repent, of the great evils which they were brought upon themselves, their country, and e world. Yours, T. M. S.

SELECTIONS.

some state of the helpoint than the west and many opinion one reason, and who, instead to perform the state of the position provided and the strong than the performance of the performa

* (Signed) THOMAS CLARKSON, President of the Convention London, June 20, 1843.

From the Journal of Commerce

Emancipation in the French Cotonies.

have already alluded to the valuable rep
Duke de Broglie, of the labors of the learn
nission over which he presided. The extra

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1843.

Remarkable Confession.

COMMUNICATIONS

WHOLE NO. 66

I . ill . de from

The Colored Convention.

Bueralo, August 24th, 1843. tional Convention of colored men, which at this place on the 15th, closed its as-Saturday. From forty to fifty "regular (of whom nine, at least, were clergymon

were replied to by Douglass and Remodel transverse attainance of the people, in the exactly to their day in a than when the rallying of the Correction they satisfaction. It was found, however, on taking the root, that in getting or the Correction they done in the people will be, justice to Henry Clay! It is done in the replication of the people will be, justice to Henry Clay! It is done in the people will be, justice to Henry Clay! It is done in the people will be, justice to Henry Clay! It is done in the replication of the people will be, justice to Henry Clay! It is done in the replication of the people will be, justice to Henry Clay! It is done in the replication of the people will be, justice to the effect, that the elasure are all leaver, the date of the people will be an all the people will be a people wi

By Book of America. Hear, hear I, too, set him at defance, and I would not consider myself in the friend of liberty, if, while I attacked kings, and eniperors, and great men, I slived a degraded press to pass without expressing for it, my contemptoes to the standard to the standard to the wave trade. I have suce a fall of the site in this respect, year of the entire of the wave trade. I have suce a fall of the site in this time and the wave trade. I have suce a fall of the site in this pass to crowded, and so many gentlemen outside, that I foind it impossible to get in. I have just that I delight that the Liberator addressed the meeting on the subject of slavery in America in his own glorious style. I wish I had been listening to him. I could only hear it for clearly the subject of the subject o

old natural section of the section o

TE LIBERATOR

The Irish Repent Movement

hing happened of ill do as well to fill a ditch at an elec-are, their y spinathy with their coun-e, in this crisis of their affairs, is exigning phinteness as an element that give their pelicial purposes. Accord-has been preceded all over the country direct the opinion of the public on critical save been formed, meetings-di inflammatory horangues delivered, appropried or storing public sentiment of the oppressed frishman, and to add

ation with which Ireland i to circumference. No

stripped of all their right est of their government at Dublion, so transcendant, that its los

startly souther all the fith of the box chind dead sex into the box chind dead sex into the box chind and the box chind and the box chind chindren in the core places. These exhibitions and chindren in the box chindren in the box chindren with the box chindren in the

association of Mr. O'Connell on the taxon lavery will, we have no debut, we have no debut, we have no debut, we have no debut, which is the cause of Repeal as well as to combinate the cause of Repeal as well as to sail pain in the consciousness of have a fair in the consciousness of have no sail to be a fair in the capability of the c constration of Mr. O'Connell on the

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unwilling to have the anti-slave should be to have the question of Repeal discusar on that of the anti-slavery societies, still, we that, if the Repeal of the Union be not very societies.

O'Connell and the American Pro-Slavery Repealers.

If It will be seen by an extract from O'Connell's last-received repeal address, in a preceding column, that he still maintains his noble position in regard to those 'faithless miscreants' and their 'thood-rived many,' the hypercritical mysakysary repealers. stained money, the hypocritical pro-slavery Abating, of course, what he says touching of 'one Mr. Lloyd Garrison, 'on religious haspecen is ruly, in the language of Jame part of O'Connell which should induce him to make this second attempt to belittle the originator of the present glorious abolition movement in the seven of mankind, will smile at the want of that true yes of mankind, will smile at the want of that true, knowledge on the part of Mr. O'C. which should lead him to apply the same epithet to Mr. G. that his to apply the same epithet to Mr. G. that his enemies here, both in Church and State, have of the same that the same of the same of

Donnin, Aug. 9th, 1843.

· Where every prospect pleases, And only man is vile;

In the same paper with Mr. O'Connell's speech you will find an excellent address of James Haugh ton to his 'Beother Repealers.' It is a noble and fearless expression of his detestation of our system of northern slavery, and his unwillingness that ! ton, in his own glorious style. But fried Haugh, ton, it is seems, had not read the speech, as he speaks of having 'just heard with delight that the Liberator having 'just heard with delight that the Liberator had reseed the meeting,' &c. Abolitionists, while he happy to see such a declaration from such a mixed they will feel pained at the littleness of spirit on the post of Composition of the property of the p

ave her perfect work, relying on the God of love and mercy to crown their efforts in his own good me with his greatest blessing.

AVith succerc affection, at home or abroad,

I am yours, truly, AMASA WALKER.

HAY BRECONSHIRE, (ENGLAND,) July 15, 1843.

EAR BRO. GARRISON : witt, he did not heititat to throw his schole heart and yery ill; and most of the time since confined to my roul into his opposition to the ayatem that would bed. Through I feel very weak still. I was failed. He declares that he 'spoke distinctly and emphabilitally, for he wanted to make an impression. He did make that remaition, AND BE WAS CARD ONLY. We also give O'Connell's scortching rebuke of Bennett and his Slang 'Herald.' It was administered, it is said, in his presence. Nothing but the blacking and the control was a season of the convention in connectioned by the party charact to fit the said, in his presence. Nothing but the blacking and the control was a sensibly. He must have been as much out of his 'appropriate sphere' as is a slaveholder, in listening to those mountaineer songeters of freedom, the Hutchinous. Bennett's protess also a slaveholder, in listening to those mountaineer songeters of freedom, the Hutchinous. Bennett's protess also a slaveholder, in listening to those mountaineer songeters of freedom, the Hutchinous. Bennett's protess any as the particular reference to the progress and present prespects of the Repeal movement, and the condition of Briting operally. We shall then be in porcession of a cool, calm, dispassionate and just gives of the way good reason to believe, who advocate the preference of the when I have to wait for the material possers. On this the New-York Tribune department of a cool, calm, dispassionate and just gives of the whole matter. On this the New-York Tribune department of the control of the schole matter. On this the New-York Tribune and the control of the schole matter. On this the New-York Tribune the keep and and of this paper. Whether the 'opinion' of the series of a cool, calm, dispassionate and just gives of the schole matter. On this the New-York Tribune the progress and present of the schole matter. On this the New-York Tribune the progress have the prefered equality of the sexes, is increasing. Dr. the sext arrival to learn what the great Repeal leader

Letter from Sydney Howard Gay. New Lisson, (Columbiana County.) Ohio August 17th, 1843.

eratum in letter-writing, as in many other matters. It is important that the friends at home should be well informed as to the progress made in these Conven-tions; but, engaged as we all are, either in meetings,

barked immediately for Ashtauble; renving assumed behind to attend the Convention of colored people to be held in Buffalo the Tuesday following. We reach ed Jefferson the next day at noon. We found the little village, as we entered it; alive with people Men atood in groups about the layers doors, and or and that the people were acting both as judge and jury, Mr. Giddings having been, through the morn-ing, the counsel for the plaintiff. All Ashabila cou-ty will yet give, if she has not already, a righteous

After dining with Mr. Giddings, who ten, fifteen, and twenty miles, to listen to the even to the galleries; not a seat was vaca

the writer, and without any excessivy of under play consumerable enthusiasm, but Ashitabula, we doubted not, was the hanner county. And in this we are inclined to think we were not mistaken, but thus, far, we have found other places treading much closer of the writer, a petition for the total repeat to think we were not mistaken, but thus, far, we have found other places treading much closer of the writer, a petition for the total repeat to the writer, and without any excessivy of unge dither are inclined to think we were not mistaken, but thus, far, we have found other places treading much closer of the writer, a petition for the writer, a petition for the writer, a petition for the writer, and without any excessivy of unge dither are in inkstandor a pan. The meather of the writer, and without any excessivy of unge dither are founded by the work of the writer, and writtout any excessivy of the writer, and writtout any excessive of the writer, and writtout are inskandor an inskatandor any excessive of the writer, and writtout any excessive of the writer, and writt

and a barouch, all which he placed alour disposal till we reach Oakland. You will gather how, thus far, Ohio has received the Massachusetta abolitionists. Much more remains to be said, which quust be deferred to another sheet.

Xours respectfully,
S. H. GAY.

IF haves Tarray. The Standard gives a wrong impression to such of its readers as are ignorant of Mr. Tappan's past and present course with respect to the nativistavery cause, by not bear.

joux d'esprit to which repeal has given rise : 'Il contemplation to build an aqueduct over the channel, for the purpose of supplying England

nose who have perused the 'Lotter' as published in he Anti-Stavery Standard, and should require none with any who are acquainted with the literary merit of the anthoress, and her sacrifices in behalf of the axise of humanity. The work contains forty letters, and is a very handsomely executed volume of 276

Will the publisher of the Herald of Fr send that paper to James M. Lawton, New-Bedford Mass. and charge one year's subscription to H. W

Artivator the students.

This steamer arrived on Sunday last, bringin Liverpool dates to the 19th August. By her whave received, by the attention of friends, Londor Glasgow and Dublin papers; from which it appears that Repeal is the angrossing subject of interest. B Glasgow and Dublin papers; from which it appears that Repeal is the engossing subject of interest. By letters to the Editor we are rejoiced to hear of the great improvement in the health of friend Wright. He was present at the annual meeting of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, and made a lengthened address on the occasion, of great moral power, which we shall probably publish next week. We subjoin the original tiems of news.

principal items of news.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. In the on the night of the 11th, the sub

with a bowie-knife.

jington was a strong Ross man, and Star was
y strong on the (Schermerhorn) Treaty side,
was at large.—Se. Louis New Era, Aug. 22.

More trouble among the Mormons.—At our last accounts a meeting was about to be held in Hancock county, Hi, in relation to the Mormons. The St, Louis New Era says:

DIED.—In this city Aug. 30th Mr. John Brooka, aged 67.
At Holliston, Sept. 24, Susan Elizabeth Morsa, daughter of Hiram A. and Marianne F. Morse, aged 12 years.

NOTICE.

The First Independent Baptist Female Society will celebrate their fifth anniversary by a public address from Mr. Thomas Cole, on Tuceday evening nest the 12th inst., at 8 n° clock in the Belkings-free timeeting-house. The public are respectfully invited.

C. A. Lee, Sec.

New and Grand Invention. FRANCISIS HIGHLY IMPROVED, MANIFOLD WRITER. this wonderful invention, a letter and duplicate an be written in one operation, with more ease rester facility than a single letter with an ordipen and ink.

POETRY.

From the Dublin Magaz THE EMBROIDRESS AT MIDNIGHT. She plies het needle till the leine Is waxing pale and din; She hearr the watchman's heavy tramp, And she must watch tike him— Her lands are dry, her forehead dump, Her dark syes faintly swim.

Look on her work!—here blos
The lily and the rose,
Bright as the gems of summer h
But not to die like those;
Hers, fadeless as in Eden's howe
For ever they regone.

Once, maiden, thou wast fresh and fair,
As those sweet flowers of thins;
Now, shut from saday light and his,
How cants thou choose but piac?
Neglected flows thy raven hair,
Like the uncultured vine.

look on her work; -no common take
Arranged that glowing group—
Wild wreaths the stately rease blind,
Sweet balls above them droop—
Ye almost see the sportive wind
Parting the graceful troop!

Look on her work !- but look the more On her onwearied heart,
And put aside the chamber-door
That doth the daughter part
From her dear mother, who before
Taught her this coming art.

She sleeps—that mother, sick and pale She sleeps—and little deems That she, who doth her features veil All day, in flitting gleams
Of anxious hope, this hour doth hail,
But not for happy dreams.

God bless her in her done employ,
And fill those carnest eyes
With visions of the coming joy,
Waiting her sacrifice,
When they, who give her this employ,
Pay her its stinted price!

Think how her trembling hand will clasp The treasure it will hold, With that which seems a greedy grasp— Yet not for love of gold: That look-that sigh's relieving gasp Its deeper springs unfold.

Think how her hasty feet will roam
The market and the street,
To purchase for her humble home
The food and clothing meet,
And with what gladness she will con
Back to this poor retreat!

Poor maiden! if the fair ones, who
Thy graceful broidery buy,
Only one half thy struggles knew,
And filial platy,
Metbinks some drop of pity's dyw Would gem the propdest eye

It is not here its full reward Here ever must thy lot be hard, But there is ONE above Who sees, and will not disregard Thy consecrated love.

From the Limerick Morning Star.

NO TURNING BACK. NO TURNING BACK.

I knew a friend, if one such friend may boast,
Who scorned to bend the servile knee of homage
To worldly pomp, and pride, and in feeling
Sublime, and holy words talked of sins forgiven,
And of peace with God; and, of consolation vast.
And of supernal joys. The gorgeous East hung
Out the bushy locks of angels to his
Vision. The noon-day sun disclosed the eye
Of Omnipotence; and at evening the
Wanton clouds which hung around Aurora's
Descending car, sporting with his golden rays,
E're yet they plunged beneath Pacific's rolling
Flond, waked all the soul in devotion's holy lay.
Raptures divine spontaneous burst, and Raptures divine spontaneous burst, and Prayer, uprising like inconse, burned most Acceptably before Jehovah's throne, and O'er him the bright smiles of Heaven were spread O'er him the bright smiles of Heaven were spread The good of earth rojected, and virtue tritumhed A season, then passed by; gloomy clouds arose. By the fickle mass the man was scorned, and Dangers gathered around his head; and hope Out-stretched her trembling wings for distant digh Health retired, and sorrow came and tears Yet he stood and smiled, waving high the Banner of the cross. A sparkling fire lit Up his unblenched eye, and resolution Stern stood forth on his firm and manly brow Stern stood forth on his firm and manly brow.

Aguily he pealed the inspiring battle-phrase,

No turning back, His soul was tried, and firm

Remained. God and angels came to set him free.

The enomies that pressed him sore, and

Vered his righteous soul, now fled in dismay,

And the foes that would have crushed him in the

Dust, had be but yielded nuglit, were filled with fer

On this noble man and conquerer marched,

And laurels gathered of undying worth.

Assumption back! Or youth a weary road.

No turning back! O youth, a weary road
Spreads out before you! Hidden grief lurks there,
And burning fires of vice lie smouldering there,
And Disappointment's clutching pange wait there
But far ahead, up in the height of heaven
Gütters a star. O let thy constant gaze
As fined now that star ten not never. Be fixed upon that star; step not away, But, looking on the brightness of the guiss forward to the end and falter not. D. M. L. R . . .

D. Middlebury, Aug. 12, 1843.

From the Christian World, THE VERDICT. A cry was heard in heaven,
A groan from the oppressed;
A sufferer asked admission there,
His hirth-right to attest.

He told a tale of wo, And as he spoke the Oppressor's wrong, His agony, how deep !

He asked for some redress In Heaven's high court above; And craved to know if every soul Might share its Maker's love?
With burning tears, away from earth
He sped his upward flight;
But soon, illumed with joyous smiles Returned, in radiance bright.

But mark the verdict back he bore, His heavenly claim to show;
"Twas written in one flaming line,
' Man, let thy brother go!"

IN AFFLICTION. IN AFFLICTION.
Father,—thy will, not mine, be done
So prayed or sarifi thy suffering So
So in his name I pray:
My spitt fails, the flesh is weak,
Thy help in agony I week,
Oh take this cup away!

If such be not thy sovereign will,
The wiser purpose then fulfil,
My wished I resign;
Into thine hands my soul commend,
On thee for life or death a mend;
Thy will be done, not mise.
Most

MISCELLANY.

on nie usual inimitable and sest-moving and sea refreshing style, the following sketch of this bom of humailty, and the seat bound and priestalls egion with which it

and happy characteristics. I have never seen such cheery, hopeful countenances, and such easy and interesting manners and deportment.

A very considerable parties of them live together in a large building erected for a silk factory, and in part occupied now for that purpose. It is parted into ample rooms by thin, temporary partitions, which would not, look like the highest degree of comfort or elegance, in private and exclusive dwellings, but which, in the infancy of a flairs here, an awar excellently well in lieu of both. There seems to be rea leaf of convenience or comfort, or indeed.

comfort or elegance, in priyate and exclusive dwellings, but which, in the infancy of affairs here, answer excellently well in lieu of both. There seems to be no lack of convenience or comfort, or, indeed, of neatness and good style—such is the transforming and accommodating power of good feeling, and distincted and fraternal spirit. They, have about 500 acres of land—some of thigh and airy—and beautiful for building. This overlooks the meadow, which is large enough for all their agriculture, and is fertile land—and through it runs a fise little river, some 30 feet wide, having on it a grand water power, for any kind of machinary. The river is bordered in places with sweet shade trees, which add greatly to the beauty of the place. When the whole is put in middling trim, it will be one of the most beautiful places, in the land. It is what a modern British noble would choose, to make him a superb seat, now there is no longer occasion for fortresses and strong holds—there, being no good chance for these on the Community grounds.

They hold business meetings every Saturday night. At these all lar present who choose, without distinction. Male and female, old and young, all having equal right to speak, and, I suppose, to vote. There may be some limitation of age, as, to voting But children may speak among, them. It is not a shame for either women or children to speak in this church. The result will be, that both women and children will have opinions, and not be liable to the imposition and misleading generally practiced upon them elsewhere. Sunday, they generally meet for lectures and discussions, but I saw no idolatrous worship going on among them. Idolatry is free there, only it can't live long where there is freedom for any thing else. The Community meeting-house, for lair weather, is underenal a beautiful apreading pine, standing on the high ground. The branches shoot out like new organization's picture of the cedar. This is a real tree—and the flat, expanded branches would prove, a perfect umbrella in sunshine,

there, every thing is so open and free. I saw among the congregation men from India, from Germany, from Scotland, from Canada, from Old England, intermingled with fugitives from southern slavery. Every one of them free, and at home.

The Community are very generous and noble-hearted about admitting members. They don't keep applicants out becauser they have no money, or skill, or even reputation. They give an asylum to all humanity that is outcast from the world. An application has been made in behalf of the wife of John C. Coll, who was to have been hong in New-York, had he not defeated the sheriff, and clergy by suicide. His unhappy widow is, of course, secuted from all respectable and pious society. Application was made in her behalf to the Northampton comeouters and infidels, and they gave her a welcome such as Christ would have riven, had he been applied to, and had had any where to invite an outcast to take refuge. No calculations as to its effect on the reputation or pecuniary interest of the Community. The Community is above repetation. They are independent. They don't want any reputation. They are where they can do right, and they do it fearliessly. The hardest workers among them said of poor Caroline-Coll, the ther come, without hesitation. It was worth a journey there to hear them say it. They have thirty or forty children among them. These will make grand members when they grow up, though they are leptless now. The Community tare in debt for their place, some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars—but they feel condient they can pay it, and lave a wholesome deaire to see it paid. They rely mainly on their silk and lumber, I believe, to furnish the means.

They need and accession of smart and capable working women, and of farming men. A present, there is considerable hardship and disadvantage undergone for want of them. Every body thinking to go there, ought to be apprised of this. I think, however, few would feel them much, after getting there and engaged in the work.

The country about is full of jealou

lignant and slanderous enough. They scout mmunity as infidels and atheists, no-Sabbath and no-marriage. All that can be truly d upon them is, that every individual has the of opinion, and opinions are, consequently,

charged upon them is, that every individual has the right of opinion, and opinions are, consequently, pretty various.

Their moral character is far above that of the religious world around them. How their association will finally succeed, or ought to succeed, I can't yet say. I am not inclined, at present, to retreat into such a state. I thak it my duty rather to stay amid the great community, destitute of communion as it is, and go for communitying the whole. It may be, that examples of this kind must be furnished the world to show how it works, and to begin the reform—and it may also be, that small commonwealths like this are as large as can dwell in common. There can be no harm in trying the Northampton Community—for to leave it is as free as to enter it. Not like the lodge or the church. All the tracks to the paths to these lead, as the fox said of the lion's den, in, and none out. You can go in at the door—but the way out is headlong over the battlements, or was so, till modern come-outers opened a gatoway, the path from which is now well worn by straightforward feet.

Northampton is the most beautiful village I have ever seen in New-England. It would be a great deal more beautiful were the houses all more extitered. But there is a business portion of the place, where trade has crowded the buildings together to that inconvenient and unsightly thickness they are obliged to in the city, for want of land, but which there is no lack of here. Round Hill is one of the choicest sites for a human abode in this wide world. I venture to guess. I have seen round about London, as well as round about Boston, and none of

ship is very bloody-minded. It alwaya was. Thank to the humanity of our day, that declines humorin worship in its taste for blood. But I am writin too long a letter for so small a paper, and such ger

drunk:

'I worship water, almost. There is a pond of it, fringed round with great maples and 'Notch birches, almost under my feet. I long for it sometimes hot noons. But I have to take my drinks from the clouds. If gape for them when they drift by, like a shell-fish fustened to the rocks, for his sub-marine prey. Sometimes a locky hurricene drives one, as a full charged as it can float, and cold almost to hail, right into my mountain jaws. I imbie it like levia the substantial of the head again, it seems to me, if I should get overtaken in this way, even against my will. I should feel mortified, and should hardly dare look a cloud or a mountain top ever again in the face. But no danger—God gives me my drink. He brings it to me, as well as makes it. It comes pure from his great distillery, borno me by his messengers, the winds, that do His pleasure. And it always comes WATER. Men had better got all their drink from the same distillery. It comes free. It costs nothing. It is always pure. The more you drink of it the better your habits, and the better your health, and clearer you head, as well as your conscience. Not exactly so with rum or cider."

In the course of a late debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Joly, a leading member, spoke of the condition and prospects of 'Algeria' in the following terms—discouraging indeed, but, to the apprehension of disinterested observers, full of such salutary truth as ought not to be without its effect upon the councils of France:

apprenession of disinterested observers, full of such salutary truth as ought not to be without its effect upon the councils of France:

M. July considered that the obsition of France in Algeria was getting gradually worse and wores. The army had been 25.000 in 1842, and more than that number had been in the hospitals. A fifth part had been lost from the climate and fatigno. The commerce of the colony was absolutely null, and the only exports it sent to France were leckes and tions. (Laughter.) It was said that when Ab-de Kader fell, matters would improve; but when was that to take place? No one could say. The conduct of the French had been such as to give the Arabs a strange idea of their civilization or humanity. The French troops had, in fact, respected nothing, and the very first houses they had erected were formed of stones taken from Arab graves. He maintained that the vera in Algeria was one willout dignily, and would be willout result. It was, besides, dreatfully expensive, the death of each Arab costing France thirty-three men and one hundred and fifty thousand francs. This was the calculation of a competent person, M. Leblanc de Proboist, a captain in the staff. It was alleged that the army would soon be supported altogether in Algeria without putting the mother country to any expense. To effect that, four hundred thousand colonists were required, and all present, there were only twelve hundred! Could the number of four hundred thousand colonists were nequired, and all present, there were only twelve hundred! Could the number of our hundred thousand colonists were event, the country to any expense. The thought not, for experience proved the contrary; as the Cape of Good Hope, after one hundred and fifty years, had collected only eighty-five thousand. What, besides, would the colonists have to produce? Not sugar, for there were already two manufactories of that, article. Could the country says thoughts of that, article could only form a competition to the produce of the home country.

The New London Advocate announces the arrival in that port, as passengers, in a schooner from St. Mary's, of a negro, his wife, and three children The facts in relation to their visit to New London

The facts in relation to their visit to New London, are represented as follows:

The man, (Bob Hull, by name,) is about sixty years of age, and a number of years ago, while a slave, was ennabled by overwork, to purchase his freedom. He was then the father of one child, now a young man grown. He acquired some property, and afterwards purchased a wife, by whom he had two children, These two children, with his wife and the young man were, by the laws of Georgia, his slaves. And by these same, Georgia laws, a negro is prohibited from holding slaves, or owning any monable property, on penalty of its being seized and hold for the benefit of the States, but he may possess real estate. Not long since, an overseer (an Irishman) on a neighboring phantstion, became acquainted with Bob's situation, and resolved to inform the authorities, who would, according to law, situate Bob's authorities, who would, according to law, situate Bob's active Bob's authorities, who would, according to law, situate Bob's their hills equal Round Hill. And one of the nicest dwellings is on it I ever beheld. A little too grandish for anti-slavery fancy, but a very unexceptionable looking abode for a pretty costly one. It stands back, up near a heavy, apen wood, that crowns the Hill, and with a slope before it as greece as Paradisa—stretching down to the village it overlooks, at just the right height to see all their giory and beauty, those boundless meadows, and the glorious Connecticut. The landscappe need not be surpassed, whether or not it can be. It made me sad, at was so beautiful. A retired man-jockey, alies slave-trader, occupies one of the most princely habitations in sight. I wonder if he has got the blood all washed off his hands! The gentry about him probably see nothing of its stains, nor any thing but his overgrown opulence and pomp of abode. His aimse is Napien.

I rode with beloved friend Garrison 20 miles up the Connecticut. We passed all the way through the famous old town of Deerfield, that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle, and covered that lays drossed in a see of intervsle,

die, said she, but thus I shall be useful at-h. The first pages which passed from the Aldus, indeed, contained an culogy on his

We hope that the lesson was effective on the patrons of the Venctian printer. Is patrons' of the Venetian printer. It has been ost on all the generations which have followed

A Rare Old Man.

From the National Intelligencer.

A Rare Old Man.

Died in this city, on Friday evening, Aug. 2d, Joux Cxax, in the 114th year of his age. This is the same '0ld John' of whom some notice was taken in the Intelligencer last winter, when a joint resolution' was pending before Congress to grant him a pension. He was born of African parents, in Westmoreland county, Va. in Aug. 1729, two years and a half before the birth of General Washington, and in the same contay. Had he lived a few months longer, he would have reached the full ago of 114 years. He accompanied General Washington as his personal servant in the old French war, and was with him in the battle-field on the Monongahela of July, 1755, when Gen. Braddock was defeated and slain, and where Washington, by his sibility and prodence, covered the retreat, and saved the remnant of the British army, and laid the foundation, of his future military fanse.

In the war of the revolution, John followed to the camp and to the field his old commander, sometimes as a personal attendant, and sometimes in the ranks of the army, and continued with him till the army, General Washington presented '0ld John', a military coat, the same which the General had worn at the siege of Yorktown, as a token of his approbation and exteen. This coat John carefully preserved as a sacred memente, and though in his dol age reduced to extreme poverty, no moiey could ever tempt him to part with the coat. He wore it as a dress coat till within the last fifteen years of his life, and has left as his richest earthly treasure.

After the war of the revolution, John resided for several waver in Westervalland counts.

After the war of the revolution, John resided for several years in Westmoreland county, where he became a devout member of the Baptist church. Thence he removed to this place, and for the last twenty-eight years of his life was a member of the Baptist church in this city.

A Moustrous Negro Child.

A Monstrous Negro Child.

We find in the Louisville Daily Advertiser the following curious account of a giant nego child:

Third, you have been a giant nego you have have his company with his master, from whom we received the following declaration control of the following declaration of the following declaration of the respective sexes; nothing undemperated to their respective sexes; nothing unusual in person or mind distinguished him, until he completed his first year; when he began developing in a manner that excited the astonishment of all who saw him. His hair grew with astonishing rapidity over his entire body and face, giving him whiskers and beard as luxuriant as an adult. His body assumed the muscular developments of athletic manhood, and his strength enabled him at four years of age to life 200 pounds dead weight, with ease. His mind was clear, and strikingly vigorous, and his character distinguished for integrity and generosity. We examined his corpse, and were astonished at the symmetry and enormous strength of his proportion. A greandier might have enviod the fulness of his whiskers on check and chin, and a demagogue concented to be honest with the ingenuous expression of his countenance. His hands and feet were more taper and symmetrical than any of his race we ever saw. He fell a victim to pleursy, and the eminent medical aid called in to his relief, were fully persuaded of the accuracy of Mr. Jordan's slatement of his age.

Interesting Remains.

Interesting Remains.

The editor of the Warsaw (Mo.) Yeoman, in his last paper, gives an account of a visit, in company with Col. Benton and others, to a place where a Mr. Bryant is extunding the remains of various animals uhknown to the age, among which are those of an animal which he styles the Missourium. It is near the Pomme de Torre, and about a mile and a half from where Mr. Koch obtained a skeleton a short time since. These remains are found embedded in white quicksand, from two to ten feet under ground. Within the space of twenty feet square, numerous bones and hundreds of teeth of various shape and kinds, and evidently belonging to different species of animals, have been found, frequently greenting the appearance of having been buried there. But the most remarkable among them are the bones of the aforesaid Missourium. 'We saw,' says the editor,' and measured a thigh bone, which measures

curved edgewise. The bones in the best state of preservation yet discovered, are the vertrebra of the back. Six of these were found in a hole, about three feet square, and are perfectly sound, the oblique process of which measures two feet: the cavity for containing the spinal marrow is about three inches in diameter.

From the fact of the remains of so many different animals being found together, and also charred wood being found with them, the opinion seems very naturally to prevail, that they were collected and buried there by a race of beings long since extinct. At all events, it would seem to be a subject not unworthy the attention of the naturalist and geologist. The writer speculates as follows concerning this wonder:

Can it be that a race of men existed in sges long buried in the deepest oblivino, who held these amimals in such awe and veneration that they took the same pains to collect and bury their bones that they did those of their fathers? Not far from where these bones are found is a mound about two hundred test bigh, with a grave on its very top. This is called an indian's grave. The whole mound may be one vast sepatiches of a mighty, people, built in close contiguity, to the animals they probably worshipped.

The shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of the shere of Portsmouth, (N'R1) in the varpius of

The shere of Portamouis, (N H.) in the surplus tercane has been handed over so the total abstinence society, in accordance with a vote of the town.

red man.-We announced a fe

arrested at St. Louis on the 4th inst. says the N. Y. Sun, on a clarge of theft, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$2000. He was clerk in the store of Mr. Gabriel S. Chouteau. Mr. C. having frequently missed unus of money from his drawer, had placed a loaded pistol in it so as to detect the thief. Soon after Mr. C. left the store, the report of a pistol was fleard; and this clerk being found on the ground, his face black with powder, and the money mattered ever the first no doubt as to the 2.

Fatal Affray.—A rencontra took place at Port Hud-son, I.a., on Saturday last, between Junes C. Jack-son and Georgo W: Bradley, which resulted in the death of the latter. There had been a difficulty of long standing between the two, and Bradley had re-peatedly threatened to chastise Jackson. He made the attempt on Saturday, and wounded Mr. J. sever-ty in several parts of his body with buckshot, and beat him about the head; but in the Affray Mr. Jack-son drew, a pistol and shot him death.

parish of Tensas a few days ago. It appears that Mr. William Ryan had bought a negro, for the pay ment of which a suit had been brought against him He called on Dr. Bradstreet with the negro, and de manded of the Dr. a certificate that the negro was un

The Cre

DENTAL SURGERY Dr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Dentin ESPECTFULLY info

OFFICE No. 1 1-2, TREBOST

FREE LABOR DRY, GOODS AN

GROCERIES,

TOR sale by CHARLES COLLINS, No. 3 Com-street, New-York, among whicher he bile, ing, viz.

4-6 brown and bleached Muslim-5-4 hear a Colored Cambrica, Ginglange, Red. 1974

GROCERIES. Loaf, white crushed and braws Sugr. of a qualities; Molasses in hogheads and barels; pure Ginger, Starch, Indigo, Checolate &c. Also, 15 bales free labor Cotton. 7th mo. 10tb, 1843.

GENTEEL BOARDING, FOR RESPECTABLE COLORED SEAVEN
HENRY FOREMAN,

Respectfully informs his seafaring bee

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform set release earnen as may visit Boston, that he has spead in excellent Boarding House for their arconnection satisfactory. The rules of the house will be in seen ance with good order and the principles of mark CHARLES A. BATTISTE No. 5, Sun Court Street, Botton, June 8, 1842.

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Address to the Slaves!
THE Address of the New-England Ani-SConvention to the Slaves of the United with an Address to President Tyler; adopted in cull Hall, May 31, 1843; just published, in pamphlet, by Oliver Johnson, and for mile at Edition of the Control of cents single; 50 cents per d

Publications on Perfect Holiness
N. Address to the Clergy, by Wm. Law, such
subject of the 'life of God in man,' as the sel
ndation of righteousness and salvation: truet tim foundation of rpore 17 cts. *The con114 pages—price 17 cts. *The con116 pages—price 18 pages—pr

GARRISON'S POEMS

THE TRICOPHEROUS, OR MEDICATED COMPOUND

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

CONSECTIOT.—S. S. Cowles, Herifort.—John Hall, Beart Hampton; James Munner, Cambre Hall, Beart Hampton; James Munner, Cambre New-Yorke, Marchael Hamborn, James C. Hopper, Marchell, Santeles; —Thomas McClintone, Herifort, James C. Balles, James Hamborn, Penn Yan.

Pennsylvania.—H. C. Howell, Resimils Hartshorn, Penn Yan.

Vashon, Etitsburg; —M. Preston, Hat den, James Hullon, Je, McHillenstone, —Thomas Mandhoton, Extensive Series, Marchael Hamborn, Hander Series, Hander Series, Hamborn, Hander Series, Hander Series, Lander Series, Lander Marchael Seri [SEE FIRST PAGE.]

The great 'Fourier Picuie' on the 28d uit. in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, was attended, as we learn from the Spirit of the Age, by about two hundred genite mon and halics, and everything went off in finestyte.

Drought in Restern New York.—They have had no vain in Rochester for five weeks. The Democrat says, "The fields are literally parched up with heat, and the streams are as dry as a powder-flash."