REVETH.—That your petitioners have for been associated together for the purpose a slavery and the slave trade; and they to that they have now to approach your losse, to state that it is their solemn con-

g breth inducted to his c patron Aug.



BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1843.

At the above meeting, Rev. J. Dickinson, (says ne Argus,) 'after some appropriate remarks, proceed-

the same time, these regulations of the country the same time, these regulations are the same time, the same time, these regulations are the same time, the same time, these regulations are the same time, the same time time, the same time, the same time, the same time, the same time time, the same time, th

he enemics of this Society are compressing elastic materials. In the natural world, when bodies act upon
a cach other, and by their chemical agency produce
new compounds, which cannot be permanefly compressed, but must have vent, though, for a while, if
covered in the earth, they may appear quiescent,
thoy are at that very time acquiring potency and
a strength, by which the ground shall vibrate, and,
n by and bye, the cartiquake, with the fearfulness of
its devastations, shall declare their power. And
iske to this is the compression of the moral elements
in America. If they give them not vent, in the
liberation of their slaves, their country will be overthrown by the moral eguthquake of revolution and
anarchy. They have applied the high pressure to
the steam power of freedom, but unless the

SELECTIONS.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

Well, suppose there are 30,000 families in Pennsylvania who have not the Bible. Does the fact excite our commiseration and sympathy? It is right that we should feel about it, but it is also right that another class of persons, to whom the Bible is interdicted, should be considered; and especially so, as some of us are occasionally called on in sid of the circulation of that volume. Those Pennsylvanians are free, and can speak for themselves; but there is a class for whom Wm. Lloyd. Garrison and others, are pleading, who cannot thus speak; and for whom the true philanthropist has long been pleading. Yes, sand there are men and women in our country, who, like the English abolitionists, will labor in season and out of season, till the tree millions of our own bleeding bondmen shall be disenthralled, and the chattel property shall become a man, woning him.

The natural tendency of power is to accumulate d tyranny always grows stronger and stronger e more and the longer it is indulged. The his y of despotism all over the world, is but the his y of this statement; but could we advance only

From the Baltimore Weekly Visiter.

From the Rochester Evening Post.

Anti-Slavery advancing South.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY. The following, from the Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser, a Democratic paper, would seem to show that sail-slaveryism is gaining ground, even in the slave States. The Mr. Thomasson spoken of, is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Louisville district, with, we should think, but slight chances of success, if the feeling manifested by the editor of the Advertiser be a spec-

manifested by the editor of the Advertiser be a specimen of the feeling of the district generally:

'Mr. Thomsson, we understand, in his speech on Tuesday evening; again! around his anti-desery sentiments, and repelled, with scorn, any concealment of them. He even goes a step farther than we believed (reckless as he is) he would dare to do before any enlightened community of slaveholders in the country. He stated, we are credibly informed, that, at the time of the exciting against on of the Missouri question, he was opposed, on constitutional grounds; 6b ar admission into the Union, and still conferns the policy and constitutionality of her re-

of this Conference, who took high ground at the last General Conference in this city, now stands strong in the annual Conference, in opposition to slavery. Partier he says,—'The laws of Maryland still uphold slavery, but those laws are fast becoming a dead letter.'

Suspections or FOUL Plax. Very considerable excitement prevails in the neighborhood of Milford farm, Baltimore county, in consequence of a slave having been found hung by the neck, and dead. His master, it is reported, gave him a severe chastisement, and shortly after he was found in the condition named. The occasion of the excitement is said to saries from the suspicion that the negro was indebted to his master, not only for the chastisement, but also for the hanging—Phil. Ledger.

SLAVERY IN THE WEST INDIES. It is said that more than a thousand slaves except from the island of Gundaloupe to British islands, in the confusion which followed the great cartiquake. A gentleman well acquainted with M. Guitot, (the French premier,) says that the latter is fully bent upon achieving the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, and he has no doubt it will soon be effected. The Portuguese Chambers are also contemplating its abolition in their colonies.

From the Quincy Patriot. Abolitionism is Going Down.

Abolitionism is indeed going down in a way very much to the joy and estisfaction of the friends of humanity. Down East and down West, down from centre to circumference, radiating to every point of the compass, shedding its holy and redeeming influence on the minds and hears of the people; who, in relation to this subject, have been seiting in darkness and in the region of the shadow of death. It is also going round the word, pervading every clizical community—round among the churches—round in every class of society—round in every State, county and town. It has been going round and round this good town of Milton, seeking admission through Dorchester and Dedham, Randolph, Weymouth and Quincy, for about as many years as the priests with their trumples marched round the walls of Jericho fines before they fell, until at length it has found an entrance, not however by a built of Jericho fines before they fell, until at length it has found an entrance, not however by a built of Jericho fines before they fell, until at length it has been set bed means, but by an open door that hear they have been the fine of the poor elayer in one of the meeting houses; laiding the fine of the meeting houses; laiding town, which, until now, have been closed signification, which, until now, have been closed signification, which, until now, have been closed signification to the friends of the cases, that, pursuant the to the friends of the case, that, pursuant the to the friends of the case, that, pursuant the to the friends of the case, that, pursuant the to the friends of the case, that pursuant the word of the case, the case of the search, the case of the search, and the case of the case of the case, the case of the case of the case, the case of the case, the case of the case, the case of the case of the case, the case of the case of

### From the Philanthropist.

Violence in the South.

We have noticed in the papers, lately, many accounts of outrages perpetrated by slaves. In some instances, the provocations have been specified, in others, we are left to guess at the causes. Scarcely any respectable prime now think of charging these decels of violence on the influences of the anti-slavery mention. The Philadelphia Mergary, however, will have it that anti-slavery men are responsite for them all. As if it were not in the very nature of crushed humanity to rise and averge its wrongs. We can assure the people of the South, that the anti-slavery citizens of the North as sincerely deprecate violence on the part of the slave, as they severely denounce the wrongs that provoke the dark spirit of reverge. And we can assure them of one thing further—the very anti-slavery movement which they are ondeavoring to annihilate, is the bulwark of their safety. Could they succeed in their infatuated efforts, could they succeed to the overthrow of the system, the consequences to themselves would be dreafful. It is the hope of relief from the pacific measures of the anti-slavery enterprise, which preserves the peace of the South. We know whereof we affirm. Violence in the South.

## William Leggett.

William Leggeit.

This distinguished writer, it is well known, was a democrat of the hard money and free trade stamp. He believed that the use of aedit as money was dangerous to the well-being of society, and that restrictions on trade were hestile to national prosperity. Carrying out this general principle of devotion to freedom, he early espoused the anti-slavery cause. For this he was denounced in 1835 by the Democratic Report of the state of the control of the state o

Digraceful Ross.—While an abolition lecturer was speaking at the Campbellite Baptist church, opposite the Bank, on Saturday night, a most half-grown boys and men, to the number of a hundred or more, essembled about the building, and commenced throwing eggs through the windows. The congregation began to disperse, and some of them were stated began to disperse, and some of them were stated began to the city that such its throughly disgraceful to the city that such access should occur within its limit.—Daylon Jour.

IRELAND.

O'Connell Again, on American

At a meeting of the Loyal Patients, Repaid Amortication, held in Dublis, on the 28th August—
Mr. John O'Connell read alotter from Art. P. T. Dimery, Corresponding Stereibry of the british Rapail Association of Loyal alotter from the Loyal Patients of the Control of the Contro

dren, and then they turned round upon the people of this country, and exclaimed with indignation, "How ignorant you are!" [Hax, and cheera.]
They talked in that letter of the hardship that the abolition of slavery would be to parties who had properly in slaves, but he met this argument by a distinct denial of any man's right to have properly in slaves, but he met this argument by a distinct denial of any man's right to have properly in his fellow-man. He denied that man could be the property of man; and to, was it not melancholy that they who were most energetic in denying the truth of this proposition should be citizens of a state in the manifesto of whose Constitution these words were found—'We take these truths to be self-demonstrated—that all men have inalienable rights, and those rights to a mere section of humanity. (Cries of hear, hear.) Talk to him (Mr. O'Connell) of injuring the interests of slaveholders? What were their interests to him? He could have no compassion, no sympathy for a man who had properly in his fellow.

Man. The citizens of the United States wende not for an instant brook the idea that the black negro should claim the right of having properly in the proposition find favor in the eyes of any man who presended to Christianity? They talked in that letter of the Constitution forbidding the abplitton of negro alsaver. The State of Massechuetts had do cited that such was not the principle of the Consti-

tation. But he would not stop to discuss his pois with them. He would take the argument is its follocce, as they contended for it, and ask them wha was their conduct, even in their own showing? I the District of Columbia, where the Congress as eachbed, there was no constitutional law in exist ence ordering that slavery must continue. They could abuils it there if they chose, but instind outling we have here. world could be better behaved than the negro peasantry of the West indies. So much for the inferiority of the black man. This document of the Cincinnati Repeal Association was one which should be calmly and deliberately reviewed in every point of view in which it could be taken, and be meant to move that it be referred to a committee of the Association to draw up a full and switchle reply to it in all its complicated details. [Hear.] For the pesent he was only addressing himself in a brief and corresory manner to some of its prominent points. The was only addressing himself in a brief and corresory manner to some of its prominent points. The was only addressing himself in a brief and corresory manner to some of its prominent points. The with the dide of the master permitting other persons to abuse and maltreat their slaves, this was a charge, of which, bad as they were, he would willingly acquit them. But what merit did they deserve on this plea? They would not let a stranger cuff, kick, or abuse their slaves, to be sure, but their notive for this magnanimity was identical with that which prevented them from permitting anybody to kick, cuff or abuse their ox, their ass, their horse, or their dog, merely because the effect of an injury thus received might be to incapacitate the injured animal from contributing, by his physical exertions, to the aggrandisement of his argument quantum relact, but what further interest, he would ask, in the master in the well-being of the slave? The interest of the master in the slave only existed as long as vigor existed in the blood of the slave—an long as power was centred in the thews and sinews—but when his physical powers were parlyzed by age or disease, where, then, was the interest of the master in the slave? But not the least error of slavery remained yet to be noticed, and vii of slavery remained yet to be noticed, and vii of slavery remained yet to be noticed, and vii of slavery remained yet to be noticed, and the was the noticed, with most severe parlyzed by age or dise

soil. On, a semant reland. (Great cheering.)
Mr. O'Connell—Does my friend imagine that any compliment could be paid to me which I would value half so highly as the abuse of the friends of six erry? I have carned this distinction dearly—I have enjoyed it all my life, and my great claim on the affections of my countrymen lies in this fact, that every man who loves slavery essentially hates me. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Steele-I press the matter no farther, but leave it where it is; the more the base palliators of

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Agreeably to previous notice published in the Lib-erator, and given in the adjoining towns, the friends of the non-resistance enterprise assembled at the town house in Abington. The Convention was not held on the 22nd inst. as advertised, but on the 22d, on ascenate of the inclemence of the weather on the

on account of the inclemency of the weather on the former day.

The meeting was called to order by Samuel Dyer of Abington; whereupon, Rufus Bates, of Hanover, was called to the chair, and H. H. Brigham, of Abington, appointed Secretary.

A motion was then made to choose a business committee, which called forth some discussion. Bro. S. Dyer though the better way would be, to let cach one present such subjects for discussion as they might think proper. This course was unanimously properly.

adopted.

The first resolution was presented by Bro. Dye and read as follows:

and read as follows:

Resolved, That no individual, community or nation, has the right to inflict the punishment of death in any case whatever: that such punishment is cruel, unjust and oppressive, subversive of the best interest of society, and wholly at variance with the spirit and precents of the corangle.

Whereas, the great Master of Christia rince of Peace, has expressly enjoined u

a tooth, principles directly adverse from those on which Christ and his kingdom is based and admissistered; therefore.

Resolved, That we cannot, as followers of Him, take part in, or support the governments of this world, without a direct violation of the principles of Christ's kingdom.

The remarks made on the above presmble and resolution were very interesting. Bro. Spear stated some facts in regraf to the execution of Cummings, a few years singe of the execution of Cummings, when the sheriff of Bristol Coame to him and said, 'I wish you would do all that is in your power for the abolition of capital punishment if I far, said he, 'I have hong an innocent man. Cummings always said he was not guilty of the crime he was about to suffer for. On the moraing of the execution' continued the sheriff, 'I very affectionate, when the property of the crime man, and said to him, friend Cummings, there is now no hope of your being pardoned—you are about to die—tell me whether you are guilty or not.' I can have can't all he. Ester, said Mr. Spear, ho; all he. Better, said Mr. Spear, that ninety and nine guilty persons should escape, than hat one innocent person should be hung. It was not the sheriff of Bristol County that executed that innocent, berson should be hung. It was not the sheriff of Bristol County that executed that innocent being, said Mr. Spear, no; it was the people of Massachusetts, and they are accountable for lt.

ple of Massachusetts, and they are the Leavitt now it. Mr. Spear said he had visited Mr. Leavitt now lying under sentence of death in Plymouth County jail. When I was there, was informed that for the last ten mouths not one of the Orthodox ministers of Plymouth had visited him. There was also a revival the time, but none of the converts.

on. As a Brett of Stoughton, offered the following scolution, which was adopted, after being spoken to y him, Allen, Ford, and others in its favor, and by evi Reed of Roxbury, in opposition:

Resolved, That the vicious and criminal are erving of equal pity and compassion with the notes is afflicted with physical diseases.

who is afflicted with physical diseases.

Mr Brett addressed the audience in favor of the above resolution at length, and very eloquently. Being a Washingtonian, he knew how he ought to feel towards those who are despised and rejected. The more guilty an individual, the more compassion, said Mr. Brett, should we have for him.

The last resolution was offered by H. H. Brigham, and was unanimously adopted. It reads as follows:
Resolved, That we view with shame and indignation, the recent celebration, on the completion of the Bunker Hill monument.

fore the world, that we have no sympathy whatever with it.

Bro. Samuel Dyer, in speaking to this resolution, gave us some account of a military parade, held not long since at South Abington. There were several companies on duty, together with about eighty persons, dressed out in complete 'Indian style.' Here they were, said Mr. Dyer, mimicking, and performing all sorts of manouvres; imitating their fathers in war before them. At this 'sham fight' was a clergyman, deacon, and most of the members of the two Qythodox churches at South Abington, enjoying the fine sport, and taking as active a part as any in hilarity and mertiment, drinking neer, shooting, &c. I will not report, for the sake of the honer of the clergy, what Mr. Dyer said, was said by the clergy-man in regard to himself, and the occasion.

These are the men, said Mr. Dyer, who profess to be the lights of the world, and drying out 'infidelity', &c. argingt though the same time, and drying out 'infidelity', &c. argingt though the same time, and drying out 'infidelity', &c. argingt though the same time, and urged them to attend, but to no effect. Some of them did the

lowed by Samuel Reed of East Abington, who gave us a pretty good speech. His remarks were well received.

We had quite an interesting meeting, and cannot but hope it will do some good. The presence of friends Spear and Allen added much to the interest of the Convention, At half-past six o'clock the Convention adjourned, sine die.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec. Abington, Aug. 28th, 1843.

## Position of Church and Clergy.

Position of Church and Clergy.

Who can doubt that the time will come when the people will look back with the same feeling, in regard to the want of faith which the clergy exhibit in the anti-slavery enterprise, as temperance men now do to the time when Dr. Beecher, in 1812, brought up the subject of intemperance before the General Association of Connecticut, and inquired if nothing could be done to stop its awful progress? They chose a committee to inquire into the subject, who reported, 'That after prayerful consideration, they came to the conclusion that nothing could be done?' These thoughts occurred to my mind on reading the following passage in Rev. Dr. Wisner's letter to the editors of the New-York Owiner's letter to the editors of the New-York Charlest on the country. Abolitionists do not ask them to meddle with the civil institutions of the country, except by the standard they (the clergy) have erected, and treat the man who robs the slaves of their rights, of their earnings, of their wives and children, as they would the man who would steal a peck of potatoes from his meighbor. Would they not excommunicate a person who should fall ddwn and worship a golden image, even if the laws of the country commanded them to do it? Would they not think man un-

the religion of Christ. Many of you would feel deeply on this subject, and would act strongly, if you were not under other inducences. Let me remind you that you cannot shift off your duties and responsibilities on to the clergy or other persons; then appeal out, brathers, for the grosse of the slave rise to heaven, from this professed christians be silent? If you bonor the religion you profess, which has been accused [and convicted] of upholding slavery, speak out.

HIKAM W. BLANCHARD.

HIRAM W. BLANCHARD. Neponset Village, Dorchester, July, 1843.

# THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 17, 1843.

ke and innocent, so completely spirit and affections from an evil world, that th utiful lines of Mrs. Hemans, addressed to a de

account lines of Mrs. Hemans, addressed to a cased infant, may be almost as strictly applied to he 'Thou wast so like a thing of light,
That Heaven-benignly called thee hence,
Ere yet the world could breathe one blight
O'er thy sweet innocence;
And thou, that brighter world to bless,
Art passed, with all thy loveliness.

How grand, consolatory, inspiring, glorious sought of immortality! What though this couse of our tabernacle! be dissolved?

Life is real, life is earnest, And the grave is not its got Dust thou art, to dust return

American slavery. The following letter, sent by a member of an orthodox church to its officers, will illustrate the truth of this last romark:

\*\*To the officers of the Second Charch in Barranes—It is well known to you, that when I bore my testimony against the position of the church in regard to negro slavery, one of the brethren remarked, that the Constitution of the Daited States sustained alavery, or that it was Constitutional, and the church had nothing to do with it. Stavery, it think you, will admit is a sin; many evangelies of the second constitution is an sin-in-tristian instruction is an interest of the second of t

too generous to chaffer in trade ness adaptation, he consequen deeply in debt while attemption It was thus he be stead of calmly sul ime did I pe

riends estitled activities and these activities and the construction of the constructi

have been for some time past.

Your affectionate friend,

WM. LLOYD GARRISM

But every hour is truly a criss. Est paration and watchfulness can

This recording to the control of the

from the fir due ... in the N is the N

activity in its defence. The men the Philistines,—but send the counterfe good a trade as they can with the counterfe mant they presend to have The grants and they present their natural prey—for the of the cause are their natural prey—for the of manner and of work men who are liberal of money and but too apt to trust men with the but too apt to trust men with the money of the siness of the slave, whom they would set in least matter trust with their own. Some met and to have a tuste for being devoured. They me that like the roast pigs in Cockayne, with kniestackers sicking in them, and calling out, 'Come ear come eat me!' They believe the anti-slavery of a come eat me!' They believe the anti-slavery of the come at which will either the deliverance of the sist, and they will give money to satish papers using yet they will give money to satish papers using the sist of destroy if they cannot use that slavery, and to support men who have in he sid slavery, and to support men who have in the sid slavery, and to support men who have in the sid slavery, and to support men who have in the sid slavery, when these acts amount, though they are if Ingitious manner betrayed and robbed it. Asi too, when these acts amount, though they are tenough from intending it, to an endorsement if amisslavery character of those men, and thus et them to mislead and impose upon those when; coming into the cause! And yet these mes are fools. They are shrewd enough in their chain agents in their own affairs, or those of other-tensions their helpfess slaves. It do not believe that it would entrust their money or business to Monrel would so reven give a character for homesty to a vant that had stollen their spoons.

This is the grand fault of, us all—that we do feel and act in the slave's cause as we would as some. We find it hard to realize that he, and is a feel and act in the slave's cause as we would as own.

would not in the Some, mes see the Some, mes see the Some est the knives and forth in the Some est the knives and forth in the Some est the sixty and and any apers when have in the mes should they are the some are in their choice the see the Some est t

that we do not we would in out hat he, and his tree

were thrown to success, however, of these malicious attempts of pretended fineds of the slave to prevent the peotion listening to anti-slavery truth was but partial
usin New-York. The people would not consent to
thedreinked by their political drivers in all cases,
if graft meetings, where there was opportunity for
finest notice, even there attested the wisdom of
externished. But as soon as they had passed into
the Western States, the most glowing anticipation

the march of the agents, and indulge in wellspid satispations of the results which will flow
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that the pledge would be fulfilled, they went
the therfully and confidently. They ask for daily
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take and ask them to go out and do a work, which
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the state of the state of the cause shall be made
agent as possible? That they should feel no hartified of the state of the cause shall be made
agent as possible? That they should feel no hartified the state of the state of the state
the vaniled. Liberal sums have been sent into the samy fee the purpose, which have been applied by E. Lekun, under the direction of the Massachasetts had, in the most economical manner. But enough a set yet been furnished. Let there be no delay

Where you feel bad now, Colonel?

Petition in a few weeks, is abundant promay be done; whether it shall be is for

# To the Congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens of

To the Senate and House of Representatives State of

This is a beautiful little monthly periodical, de signed for families and Sunday Schools, published b

constitute a sufficient inducement to every pe

The above considerations, and the extremely low price of tekets, should induce every abolitionist residing in the city to give his countenance and support. Tickets may be had, if applied for soon, at the Anti-Slavery office, No. 26 Cornhill. The Introductory Lecture will be given on the first Tuesday in November, by Dr. Henry I. Bowditch.

IP The address of Josiab C. Ray will hereafter be New Bedford, Mass. instead of Nantucket, as heretofure.

THE FAIR.

IP The Committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, to be held this year, during Christman An New Year's week, begall ladies interested in the anti-slavery cause, who have not time to work for it through this medium, to send to them may pieces of silk or other desirable material which they may wish to contribute, from the size of two inches equare to a whole piece; and such contributions shall be beautions, aproos, bonnets, &c., according to their size and quality, and disposed of at the Fair to the best dwarding and isposed of at the Fair to the best dwarding and in the cause. Address

M. W. CHAPMAN, ABBY SOUTHWICK, LOUISA LORING.

body some at; or eight rods from it. He had placed his unbrells, and the his turbed had been to the read that the content of t

Another duel with small awords, took place in N. Orleans on the 6th inst. between Messrs. Heitzelberger and Sewell of that city. Mr. Sewell was wounded in the leg, and his opponent was slightly injured, when, the honor of both parties being satisfied, they shook hands, and were friends again. The Picayune of the 9th says—'We learn with unfeigned pleasure, that messures are on foot among some of our worthy and bravest citizens, to call out some expression of public feeling on the subject of duelling, which has come into such unusual vogue in our city this summer.' We heartily what success to the gentlemen who have taken the matter in hand. These personal combats, on every trilling occasion, are disgraesful to a civilized community.—Parf.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor.
Boston, Sept. 29, 1843
T Editors friendly to free corress, are respectfully requ

joined or are looking towards the cause, receive the en-couragement of a numerous and enthusiastic attend-ance. Walpole, Wrentham, Foxbore', MedBeld, Ded-ham, Dorshester, Roxbury, Quiner, Weymouth, and every other towa that boasts of a true-hearted aboli-tionist, should be there are mazse or by deputation, to show the strength and fervor of their anti-alayery zeal, Messrs, Garrison, Phillips, Quiney and others, will certainly be present. Let the attendance be over-whelming.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

# ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. So-ciety will be holden in Mundy's Hall, Topsfield, com-mencing on Friday, Oct. 13th, to continue two days. We extractly hope to have a large and spirited Con-vantion.

Abolitionists, farget not the woes of the bondman and your duty to relieve him. By your united extions, awaken a pro-slavery community from its worse than lethagic sleep, and create a sympathy which shall, ere long, the different alayer be free.

MARY P. KENNEY, Sec. Salom Sept. 15, 1843.

NOTICE.

The Middlesex County A. S. Society will hold its annual meeting in Lexington, on Thursday the 12th day of October, art To a clock, A. M. The friends of the cause, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

SAML. C. WHEELER, Sec.

Sept. 224, 1843.

ion of the Series of One Hu

P. S. Will the friends in the differ noods take particular pains to notify the and get all they possibly can to attend?

Camdon, Jay county, 16th and 16th. From Camdon, the lecturers will proceed to Jonesboro', Grant county, to the antiversary of the State Society, 21st, 22d, and 23d.

Notities and the control of the cont

Pano; and Charles L. Remond, of Massachusetts
Second Series.

Pendleton, Madison Co. 15th and 16th.
Anniversary at Jonesboro; 21ts, 22d, and 23d.
Neweastle, Henry Co. 25th and 26th.
Richmond, Wayne Co. 25th and 29th.
Liberty, Unio Co. Uctober 2d and 3d.
Oxford, Butler Co. Ohio, 6th and 7th.

This series will be attended by Fredetick Dougle a reformed stare, who has taken the pledge never a slave again; ) John A. Collins, and Geo adburn of Massachusetts. All the Conventions

EDWIN FUSSELL, Sec.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

uel J. May,

W. LEWIS, ED G. HOWARD,

STRAFFORD COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY AN NUAL MEETING.

septemose z/m, 1893, at 10 ociock, A. M. at some suitable place to be provided by a Committee of the Dover members; which place will be designated by handbills a few days persons to the day of, meeting. The meeting will probably continue in session several days, and it is confidently expected that Wendell Phillips, Esq. of Boston, and the Hutchinson bards of Miliford, will be present to give orstory and song to the glorious cause of liberty. All the friends of the cause both in and out of the County, and in and out of the State, whom this motice may reach, are carractly invited to attend.

T. B. Mossa, Secretary.

T. B. Mosss, Secretary Dover, Sept. 5, 1843.

RESPIRATORS.

OR BREATH AND BODY-WARMING INSTRUMENTS.

ENGLISH and American Respirators, the latter
made under the direction of Dr. H. I. Bowsprea,
may be had at 17 Bedford-street, at Theodore Metcall's Apothecry Shop, and at Mr. Allan, 2881,2
Washington-street, 3 doors north of Bedford-street,
Boston.

Washington-street, 3 doors norm of Desiron-street, Boston.

This Instrument is useful for all persons liable to be exposed to cold, seamen, coachmen, travellers, public lecturers, &c., as it prevents the animal heat from passing off from the body of the wearer, as it would otherwise. It is invaluable to all afflicted with cough during the cold months of the year.

September 29th.

Jan.

(B) The following admirable lines are extracted from A Glance Behind the Curtain, a beautiful production by J. R. LOWELL, in the last number of the Democratic Review. Would that we could make our poetic solumn glisten with like gens every week! But such brilliants are scarce.—v.] THE TIMES, THE MEASURES, AND THE

THE TIMES, THE MEASURES, AND MEN.

New times demand new measures and new The world advances, and in time outgrows. The laws that in our father's day was best; And, doubless, after us, some purer scheme Will be simped out by wiser men than we, Made wises by the steady growth of truth. We cannot bring Utopia at once; But better almost be at work in sin.
Than in a brute inaction browse and sleep. Than in a brute inaction browse and sleep No man is born into the world, whose work No man is bore into the world, whose work I not born with him; there is a flways work, And tools to work withal, for those who will; And blessed are the horny hands of toil! The busy world showes angerity saide. The man who stands with arms akimbo set, Until occasion tells him what to do; And he who waits to have his task marked out, Shall die and leave his errand unfulfilled. Out time is one that calls for excessive deels. Our time is one that calls for earnest ceeds.

Resson and Government, like two broad seas,
Years for each other with outstretched arms.

Across this darrow isshmus of the throne,
And roll their white surf higher every day.

The field lies wide before us, where to reap. The easy horvest of a deathless name, Though with no better sickles than our swords My soul is not a palace of the past, Where outworn creeds, like Rome's grey

Where outworn creeds, like Rome's grey quake,
Hearing after the Vandul's trumpet hourse,
That shakes old systems with is thunder-fit.
The time is ripe, and rotten-ripe, for change;
Then let it come: I have no dread of what
I is called for by the instinct of mankind,
Nor think I that God's world will fall apart
Because we tear a parchment more or less.
Truth is eternal, but her effluence,
With endless change, is fitted to the hour;
Her mirror is turned forward, to reflect
The promise of the future, not the past. The promise of the future, not the past. do not fear to follow out the truth, I do not tear to follow out the truth.
Albeit along the precipies c edge.
Let us speak plain: there is more force in names.
Than most men dream of; and a lie may keep.
Its tirone a whole age longer, if it skulk.

Belind the shield of some fair-seeming name. Let us call tyrants tyrants, and maintain That only freedom comes by grace of God, And all that comes not by his grace must fall; For men in earnest have no time to waste In patching fig-leaves for the naked truth.

The following thoughtful little poem is from the pe Charles Swain, and appears in a late numb Frazier's Magazine :

"TWAS YESTERDAY." "TWAS YESTERDAY.
"Twas yesterday!" familiar sound,
Heard oft as idle breath;
Yet, prophet-like, to all around,
It spoke of woe and death!
A mourner by the past it stands,
In mystic mantle of decay,
Strouds in the night of years its hands,
And grasps all life away!

And grasps all life away!

High from the boundless vault of Time,
The stars of empire veer;

'Twas yesterday' they beam'd sublime,
The mightlest in their sphere!
Twas yesterday reveal'd to Fate
The rival crowns of centuries flowp,
Show'd where a phanton sat in state
Upon the Cusars' throne!

Sceptre and robe were cast aside to The ghastly bones stood bare;
The rust fed on the gauds of pride,
The worm held council there.
Nor answer would the phantom give, But to our constant prayer replied -Thus 'twill be said of all that live, That 'yesterday' they died!

Where are the Greeisn conquests now,
The triumphs of her lute?
Dust rests on the Homeric brow,
Her genius is mute!
Where are the glorious hearts that fought
For freedom in the \* pass of Gore? \*
Gone—where the mightiest names are sought—
With vesterday of Youce. With yesterday of yore :

We hope—but what we hope the shroud Wraps from our weeping sight; We aim at atars, and class, the cloud, Seek day, and find but sight! Ab! who with Life's dread wees would cope If 'twere not for that faith sublime Which sees the Ararat of Hope Above the floods of Time?

What, then, is "yesterday?" a key
To wisdom most diving !
It is the hall of Memory,
Where Fame's brief trophies shine! The spiritual home of things,

Where intellect immortal beams,

Which leads to thought its holiest wings,

Inspires the noblest themee!

A drop that mirrors forth a world,

Then mingles with the earth;
A star from Time's vast empire hurled,
Slow falling from its birth; A presence with the sacred past,
To warn our spirits of delay,
Which said, ' Proud man, to-day thou hastUse well thy little day!'

From the New-York Tribune, SONG OF THE WASHINGTONIANS. BY WM. H. BURLEIGH.

From the scenes that have witnessed our shame,
From the darkened and desolate home,
From the helis that have rebbed us of virtue and fame
From the den of the spoiler, we come—
We fly from the burden of wo,
That hath weighed down our spirits so long,
The fetters that bound us and owe will throw,
And savin to my feedback by

And again in our freedom ! Be the cup dashed to earth that hath long bane, Its dominion shall never be o'er us again! p dashed to earth that hath long

Too long have we bowed to the thrail
Of the demon that tarks in the wine;
Health, inspiness, henor,—how madly have all
Been fung on the Bacchansl's shrine!
Oh God! how debased we have been!
How far from the Trus and the Right
Have we wandered away in the marse of Sin,
Till the blackness and darkness of aight
Came down on our spirits, and clethed them in gloor
More deep than the shadows that circles the tomb!

More deep than the shadows that circles the tomb.

But joy! from that bondage accurst,
We leap to naw freedom and life,—
Exultant the chains of capivity burst,
And gird us anew for the strife!
To the temper no more we will yield,
Nor partey again with the foe,
But the truth for our sword, and the Pranca for
shield,
From triumph to triumph we'll go,
Till the Temperance Banner in splendor unfurled
Shall fling out its folds o'er a subjugate world!

### SOCIAL REORGANIZATION.

Community Movement.

"If The increasing attention to this subject, as well as our own individual sympathy in its behalf, induced us to give place to the following important proceeding relative thereto. The industrial portion of community need not hesitate to look at this subject, no need they stand aloof from it through fair of their condition being rendered less comfortable by engaging in it. It is the privation and suffering of the laboring chases that have given rise to plains and efforts for the amelioration of their condition, which can never be generally attained under the present system. It is only waxing worse abd worse. A social reform of the working the must be had. Whether it be in community or not of it, each person will decide for himself.

From the Onondaga, N. Y. Standard.

From the Onondage, N. Y. Standard.

A meeting of the frience of a reorganization of society upon the true social principles of a community, and a plan, it is believed, that will ultimately work a perfect regeneration of the race, by bringing man into harmony with the physical, moral and intellectual laws of his being, was held at the Unitarian Chapel in Syracuse, on Thursday evening, Aurous 17th, for the purpose of hearing the report of John A. Collins and his friends, who had undertaken the duty of selecting a location for a community, and to take such other of further measures to forward the enterprise, as might be deemed proper and expedient.

A large meeting assembled at an early hour. Mr. Collins made a verbal report of their investigations, and gave an elequent description of the location they had selected, and then presented and read the following written

REPORT:

The undersigned, clitzens of Syracuse and Waterloe, having, at your request, visited Oak's Corners, Unionville and Vienna, in Ontario County, and Skaneateles, in Onnodaga County, with a view to the selection of a spot for the location of a Community, are unanimously of the opinion that the last named place, taking all things into consideration, is by far the most desirable.

About two thousand acres of soil situated on the Skaneateles outlet, can be purchased for from forty to fifty dollars the acre. It unites the useful and the beautifol in admirable proportions. The farms are under a high state of cultivation. The soil is mostly of gravelly, sandy loam, with a clay sub soil, and is well adapted to seatin both heavy raine and droughts. It rests upon a strata of grey lime stone, which reposes upon another strata of water lime. The land is warm and light, and admirably adapted to the growing of wheat, oats, barley, corn, peas, beans, potatoes, and almost every kind of grain and vegetables. Apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, apricots, currants; cherries, grapes, togother with almost every variety of berries, can be cultivated to great perfection. Mr. Cole, a proprietor of a three hundred acre farm, assured us that melons could be cultivated to nearly as great perfection as upon Long Island. The soil is exceedingly strong and fertile, and requires but little manure. Mr. Cole also assured us a that he had no heavy crop of wheat, upon a field which has had no

rie. Inis, however, was many years since, when e soil was new. The tract is well wooded. Maple, beach, white di red ash, white and red elm, basswood and hemsek, constitute the principal variety of timber. Or a superior of the principal variety of timber. Or a superior of the principal variety of timber or a superior or a s

in thickness. From the abundance of wood and lime stone on the premises, lime can be procured in almost any quantity; and as lime in the soil is essential to the growth of wheat, when exhausted of this substance, it could be replenished at pleasure. What adds not a little to the value of the location, is a copious and dever failing spring of soft water, located upon the brow of a hill about two hundred feet above the level of the outlet. This could be led, by pipes, to every room throughout the building.

The banks of the stream are inundated at no sea-son of the year; consequently, no low lands on marshes to render the place unhealthy. From the height of the land, and the warmth of the soil, the place is less liable to be exposed to early and late frosts, than other parts of the State of the same lat-

place is less liable to be exposed to early and late frosts, than other parts of the State of the same latitude.

To conclude, considering all the advantages which this place combines, both as regards the dense population of this industrious, intelligent and values are proved that the population of this industrious, intelligent and the West, sujoining as it does the great Western Rail-Road, the thoroughfare of the State, which unites the far West with the Atlantic cities—the beathiness of the climate—the warmth, strength and fertility of the soil—the splendor of its waterscener, and the shundance of its hydraulic privileges—the beauty and value of its woodlands—the abundance of stone and timber for building—these and other advantages, which we have not time to enomerate, render this one of the most valuable and delightful locations for the proposed Community which has ever fallen under our observation. With the best wishes for the success of the object you have in view, we remain your friends, STPHEN SHEAR, GEORGE PRIOR, CHARLES WHITE, CHAR

copy.

WATERLOO, 6th mo. 22d, 1843. J. A. COLLINS :

J. A. Coglins:
 My Dear Priend—Where are thou? What are they doing? I have heard nothing from these since we parted at Skanestoles, except what I have beared through the Liberator. And what mean the series o 100 Conventions; with J.A. Collins at their head I as the great subject of a very det redemption, through a range mutation of occlety sing. of reals to paper a rengalization of occlety sing. of reals applicable to the possibility of maintain in that arrangement, secondary consideration, and to receive a partoner enert either fadefasts or fand? I wish no relaxation in the eases of the slave—nor, I trust, will there be.

Mr. C. also reported that they had purchased the kaneateles location, known as the Cole farm, con-sting of 300 acres of land, which includes the ater power, the spring and the stone quarries, for

Resolved, That the officers of the Association draw up a short report of the proceedings of the Conven-tion, and solicit the editors of the several papers in this county to publish the same.

Q. A. JOHNSON, Pres. U. H. Van Seest, Sec'y. From the same

Will the editors of the Standard be kind enough to favor the friends of community with the following extract, from George Combe's Moral Philosophy, page 249?

As UBSCRIBER.

'As the firmest believers in man's capability of improvement are those persons who themselves possess high moral, development of brain, they are in-

MESSES. EDITORS:

I noticed, a few days since in your paper, an article heated 'Correspondence of the Journal of Commerces,' pretending to give a view of the Northampton Association, or Community.' And, although auch of what the writer says, by those acquaintee with the matter, is known to be scurrilous abuse, and carries with it its own refination—yet, to those unacquainted with the subject, it was calculated it give most erroneous impressions. With your leave

matizes as well as the presence of the condition of man, irrespective on days very what a suitable person, upon one days very pronounce upon the progress and asceeds of an Association organized for the purpose of allowing equal rights to all, without distinction of sex, color, or condition, sect or religion. For the members of the Community, it was man's and woman's feed. For the 'correspondent of the Journal of Commerce,' it seems it was 'dog feed.' Truly, there is no use it disputing about matters of taste.

Yours, &c. TRUTH.

### MISCELLANY.

The War Spirit.

giving the particulars of the late accident; on a rail road, that befel a portion of the military, on their way to celebrase the anniversary or the natice of North Peint, by which many of their number were wounded, some of them dangerously, makes the fel-

lowing just and appropriate reflections:

We cannot suffer this occasion to pass, without some remarks, for which we may not be thanked at present—yes none the less worthy of attention. We may most emphatically exclaim—what a commentary on the war spirit! Some thirty old years ago, some Britons, for want of a more housance and more profitable employment, were sent by their royal master to the vicinity of this our blessed home, to amuse themselves, by destroying our fields, and houses, and bodies too, if found resistful, under pretext of 'recenging a rational wrong.' Some of our citizens—under that excitement of mind such an event was calculated to profuce—in a spirit of self-defence, or to show their courage—took instruments of death into their hand, and marched to intercept them, and prevent the execution of their barbarous

we thank God that the war-spirit requires such stimulants as limb-destroying cannonades, time-wasting parades, and wine-drinking feats, to keep it alive. May it speedily, give way to that spirit of universal lore, which is the only hope of our too long deluded race!

From the Watchtower. Domestic Slavery.

What is slavery? Does it consist in onds and material chains? Is there no sis

Domestic Slavery.

What is slavery? Does it consist in physical bonds and material chain? Is there no slavery but that their is accompanied by fetters, thumb-screw and whips? Is there not a tyranny exerted over mind, a benumbing and deadening of the facilities of the soul, a crushing of the spirit, which brings to the injured all the degraded feeling of the slave, while the exercises of this unhallowed power sears and bardens the heart as much in proportion to its severily as a cuntern plantation?

These thoughts, Mr. Editor, were suggested by a fact (and it is not a solitary one) that has recently come to our knowledge. Some twelve years ago a hitle girl of 8 years old, was taken by a family with the express understanding that also should be received and treated as one of their own little own. Her father was dead, her mother away; a large family of what should have been brothers and sister grew up around her; she waiter, the servain, its drauge of all; the other children well educated, and too much indulged; she left to grow by to womange, and laboring faithfully early and late, till she believed herself to be 20 years of ago; (they called her 193) when, awakened to a sense of the injustice done her, she wished to leave, and by the labor of har hands support herself elsewhere. But these Caristian persentel its total ther if she left them the curse of dod would fall on her; and father; if she lived and worked for then all ther life, she could never repay them for their motherly and fatherly care of her: and so complete is their power over the same.

in our own commonity—that there are some amon so who, having 'stolen the livery of the court of heaven to zerve the devil in,' because they posses, a little brief authority,' so trifle with high heave as makes 'even angels weep.' HUMANITY.

A CRUST FOR THE CASUISTS. 'What was the man's crime, papa?' He killed another man.' I that very wicked ?' Dreadfully, desperately wicked an outrage goon all leave, buman and divine.' 'An what are they going to do to him?' 'To kill him 'What! kill another man?' My dear, you don't understand—it is necessary to punish crimes, and hold up the fate of the criminal as an 'example and warning.' I know I am very stipid: but what I cannot understand is, that you punish crime, and warn others against it, by committing the very same crime yourself.' That is different as regards individuals and communities. To kill according to law is an act of justice, not murder.' I have a real li laws throughout the world good?' No?' By what standard do we try then?' By the law of God written in the human heart, and the Ten Commandments.' Did you not say that killing a man was an outrage upon the divine law?' Don't be trouble-some, my deer?'

DANIEL BOONE. The Louisville Advertises any as Some weeks since, an acquaintance of ours made an excursion through what is called the Poplar Leves, some three miles south of the city, in quest o woodcock. Being farigued and thirsty, he sat down by the side of a small spring that bubbled from throots of a beech; and whilst enjoying the shady refreshment, detected, at some thirty feet from his sear ter their treaches were clear of mould, distinct the distance of diff paces. This is the only mer rial of old Boope we have ever heard of as an tant in this region, and from the evidences of tiquity that surround it, no doubt can be entertain of its being the genuine work of the solitary, an graphist.

tistics of Lucifer Matches .- One of the with

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS AP GROCERIES

o by CHARLES COLLINS, New-York, among which a

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Persons visiting the city in on Gold Plate, can have them or five hours' notice. May 19

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The subscriber begs leave to inform set closed among as may visit Boston, that he is quad a scellent Boarding House for their accounting, the confirmation of the superance principles, at No. 5, Son Card Strat, interingues below the Bethil Church, and sills appy to receive their pairwage. No pins will appy to receive their pairwage. No pins will appy to receive their pairwage. Boston, June 8, 1842.

Publications on Perfect Holiness

A N Address to the Clerg, by Wm. Lew, on the Subject of the 1-life of God in man, set be on foundation of rightneousness and suisates usual form 114 pages—price 17 cts. 'The doctrine of Suivations Sin,' explained and defended, by 1 li Nove-32 pages, 50 cents per deasen.

The above pumphiety can be obtained, fir the

The above pamphters can days, at No. 25 Corabill, in this city.

GEO, CRAGIN, General April for the Perfectionist Publishers. Address to the Slaves!

THE Address of the New-England Ant-Sim Convention to the Slaves of the United Simultan and Action with an Address to President Tyler; adopted in fare coil Hall, May 31, 1843; just published, is a supamphlet, by Oliver Johnson, and for sales hall. Price & cents single; 50 cents per doze; \$33 net hondred!

GARRISON'S POEMS

HE following are the contents of the rolume Mr. Garrison's Poems, just published at 2 Can

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[SFF FIRST TAGE.]

[SEE PIRST PAGE.]

FROM THE POTTRAFTER GREEK.

Remitteness by Mail.—A Postmaster may excluse
money in a letter to the publisher of a newspapet, is
pay the subscription of a third person, and frank its
letter if written by binnel?

GPAgents who remit money about a lavay designate the persons to whom it is to be credited.