Henry W. Williams, General Agent :

lowing remarks, which we copy from the American, a paper always inclined to slavery doctrines, as far as they can be swith the principles of the Constitution, may of serious consideration. The tenden-

for the people, and, voting only for far il offices selected with sole reference far il offices selected with sole reference far il offices selected with sole reference far il offices selected with the divide the people into parameter party to obtain a majority of votes-were of this is, that in some cases immore remain vacant, and others are filled ec of a minority of the people, and, for several year's past, several towns entirely unerpresented, in consequence of a small body of abolitionists in shift with the several year's past, several towns entirely unerpresented, in consequence of the political parties in the choice of a fine political parties in the choice of far the official parties in the choice of in the election of our present Senate, consequence of the scattering votes of sists, no choice by the people, of one-candidates, and the choice devolved on one. It should not be forgotten what sequences which resulted from these in the election by which they were filling vote was given by an individual at the party by whom he was chosen, under the developed provention of the audit of the party which elected him, by we offices, one by the Executive of this entire when the seneral contents of the abolition of the party and the should be the party when the wear of the party when the the party when the content of the abolition of the party and the should be seneral the party of the party when the wear of the party when the wear of the party when the party we offices, one to the refusal of the abolition at the party when the wear of the party of the party when the wear of the party of the par

States ence of the refusal of the abolitionists with other citizens in the choice of longress, the people of a majority of in this State have been put to the expense of holding repeated fruitless in three districts we are, after the ya year, still without a choice. A has happened in Maine, from the same ur districts out of seven, it is sunofeed.

int of violence and intolerance which poamong us. Indeed, it the extinc-

ion, which, disregarding all other up, as the one all-sufficient article of immediate extinction of slavery in the , and the support only for any political , who will, at all hazards, even to the ut of the shire life.

States, and the support only for any political seen, who will, at all hazards, even to the fisegard of the plain letter of the Constitution of the sease extraction.

Miccol, some weeks ago, the extraordinary measured by the Liberty Convention, held the that those there assembled, men and when any the season of the Constitution of the Li. St. that guarantee; the that, on the contrary, they pronounced sustains contrary to the law of God, which, aramonian authority to all human law, they follow. Among the persons thus assembed, as reasoning, were men of property, who have to take care of their own; men of business at making bargains; lawyers, eminent in todersion, and skilful to uphold the law; men, who, is all other individual, social and porchaines, are justly deemed safe and trust-conseller; and all men, who, as much as the in the community, profit by, and apprecision, and specific made the international property.

on this question. The duties of such men to the Constitution, and their country, must, we would fain hope, deter the country, must, we would fain hope, deter the country of the country o

OR.

John S.

Interbury.

John S.

Iler, Sásne

John H.

ville: lasse

my; J. B.

Gyore;

onderten,

ltod, Seen.

er G. Kirk

lolmes, Ce

A. Erooke,

mapaper, to waye desig



BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1843.

owy in the Cleigate Institution, at Oberlin, Ohio address the meeting in substance as follows:—

Mr. Chairmann—I am desired to address the meeting in substance as follows:—

Mr. Chairmann—I am desired to address the meeting in substance as follows:—

Mr. Chairmann—I am desired to address the meeting in the state confection of the state of enjoying freedom with the political institutions of the United States.

Mr. Chairmann—I am desired to address the meeting in the miscrable vegetam as a substance of the state of enjoying freedom with the political institutions of the United States.

Mr. Chairmann—I am desired to address the meeting with the political institutions of the United States.

This sir, can never be a grateful thems to an American, a thorn or abound. I am desired the contribution to work and there was no halp for it except in the exterimant to the contribution to work and there was no halp for it except in the exterimant to the contribution of the state of the contribution of the state of the contribution of the state of the contribution of

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer

WHOLE NO. 665.

and two hundred miles, you arrived at the seat of government in time to prevent its passage.

This statement deeply interested me. I saw here your distinct recognition of the direct interest of your colored brethren in the truths, and, in the everlasting hopes of Christianity. I saw in it the recognition of their spiritual, of their intellectual ra-

Jackson, Samert Philippick,
Grat Louise, Edward Quincy,
William Bassett. LALLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

EFYCE OF OPPRESSION.

the Boston Daily Advertiser.

f serious consideration. Interenerse pursued by the abolitionists, in Northern States, is becoming quite the regular action of our congarement, without the least prosperment, without the least prosperment, because the property of the prop

DING,

the organic law—ain more dian thee of men since have received and obeyed what some fourteen millions of free-on as the palladium of their rights, the ment and defence of their personal and since—is a nullity; ray, worse—as bendiction with the will of God, is a crime, rossible, that the reflecting portion of offer identified with abolition, will susangerous doctrines, or consent to act possible the madmen whose first step is on the our common rights? We ask this question and the surface is sectorage its growth. We have ensult the surface, and pecuniary loss—boths head we have never compromised our and therefore, it is we say, we have, set the surface and therefore, it is we say, we have, set

he rite the building. With great and characteristic gentleness, the Bishop did not resist the decision of his people; but feeling that where the spirit of Christ was, there was He, he administered the rite in another place, finding its sufficient consecration in the presence of God, and in his own humble obedience to what he believed to be the Divine will. How significant is this anecdote! How imperfectly understood to this day, is this subject of slavery, even where it is, and so long has been in undisturbed operation! How difficult is it to adapt it to any form of expression of liberty! How does it shrink from all education! How does it fear to have engrafted upon itself the knowledge of God—his purposes in man's creation, in man's redemplion—the great facts of the 'life which now is, and of that which is to come!

poses in mat's creation, in man's recumpaton—tax great facts of the 'life which now is, and of that which is to come!'

And, my friend, how can it be otherwise? Should not a human institution—does not human nature itself, intuitively shrink from religious truth, and from all other knowledge which reveals, and only reveals the debasement, the social, the personal, the entire degradation of him who is taight? Does not knowledge in such a case only make that lot harder, and give a new, a keener sharpness, to the terrible discipline of such a life? Why educate a man in the toblest, in Divine truth, when the whole uses of such truth are subjected to another will than his, whose only possession, in his own case, it is or can be? The very idea of education involves that of responsibleness. But where can be responsibleness, when the whole of life, all being, and all section, are under the assumed, asserted, and exclusive control of another? Is not education, under such circumstances, a wrong, a deep injustice, since it reveals power, moral and intellectual power, but denies to him who possesses it all its legitimate, all its noble uses?

I have written in the spirit of christian kindness,

power, moral and intellectual power, but dense to him who possesses it all its legitimate, all its noble uses?

I have written in the spirit of christian kindeas, and of early friendship. I have preferred to give my views on a subject of the deepest interest, in the form of questions, rather than of argament, became I would give such definiteness to the great subject involved, as a direct appeal to another mind its mostsure to produce. I have looked attalways as feet, and sought for its true relations with all other facts. To my mind it stands in awful, metancholy solitariness, in the midst of a populous, a living world. I see it alone, without progress, and in itself, without hope. I see in it the grave of man's whole faculties. It is a denial end a denier of true spiritual culture. It takes from human life its great object, its great end. It denies to the very knowledge it may impart, its true function. Knowledge ceases to be power before the withering influences of slavery. Slavery disturbs, nay, destroys the whole agencies of the great moral law in man's nature. It dethones the Divine law whitch is written in every human heart, and substitutes for it, its own naked power, whatever that power may be. Such are the aspects in which slavery is seen by me. As such, I commend it to your deepest consideration, and pray for the great deliverance. May God guide us in his, and in all duty, by his eternal truth; and bless us as we may be faithful to it.

Truly yours,

Massachusetts, Sept. 18, 1843.

State Anti-Slavery Convention.

The Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society held its first anniversary at Liberty Hall, Oakland, Clinton county, on Monday, the 4th inst.

The raceting was called to order, by Dr. Brooke, who announced the death of the late President, M. S. Pettibone, Joseph A. Dudgale, Vice-President, took the chair, C. Pyle and H. Ingram were appointed Secretaries of the meeding.

The chair, O. Pyle and H. Ingram were appointed Secretaries of the meeding.

The chair, D. Pyle and H. Ingram were appointed Secretaries of the meeding.

A. Shed, Themas Morris, Mary Danaldson, Cyrus McNeeley, Jacob Ferris, Amos Davis, and Esther Whinery.

A Committee on nominations was appointed by the chair, consisting of A. Brooke, Jane McNeely, Thos. Hibben, B. Mitchner, and Mary Pyle.

After a brief but striking address by the President, a few minutes of silence prevailed, no one coming forward to occupy the time in audible prayer.

Water C. Yancey made a few animated remarks during the absonce of the Committees, on the objects of the meeting.

f the meeting.
report of the Executive Committee was read lopted, nem. con.

The report of the Executive Committee was read a adopted, nem. con.

The Committee on nominations reported the folming list of officers for the year ensuing, which,
is accepted by the Society:
For President—Cyrus McNeeley.
For President—Cyrus McNeeley.
For President—Cyrus McNeeley.
For President—L. A. Dugdale, J. Wood, Lydia
Motte, A. Wattles, L. King, W. C. Yancev.
Links Considere—Abraham Brooks, Samuel
yers, Elizabeth William Saumont, Lewis Morgan,
arius R. Robinson, and Rath Galbreath, Jaarius R. Robinson, and Rath Galbreath
George Bradburn, Chairman of the Business Comttee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the doctrines and measures of the

Resolved. That the doctrines and measures of the American A. S. Society are of such a character, that hey need only to be fully understood, to be cordial-y accepted by overy person who has a head to think and a heart to feek.

The resolution was advocated by George Brad-burn till 12 o'clock, when, after the adoption of the resolution, the Convention adjourned for one hour. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met according to adjournment. S. H. Gay sp-pointed Assistant Secretary.

The following resolution was offered from the Bu-siness Committee, advocated by James Monroe, and adouted unanimously:

Resolved, That nothing is wanting for the over throw of slavery at the South, but a right estimat of it, and of their connection with it by the peopl of the North.

The next resolution was advocated by Jacob Fer ris, and also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are fully apprised of our own rights, and the great encroachments made upon them by the slave power; and that we intend, hereafter to watch that power with sharper sye, and repet those encroachments with a sterner voice than we have heretofore done.

The fourth resolution was read, and, on motion, laid on the table:

The fourth resolution was read, and, on motion, laid on the table:

Resolved, That if the people of the nominally free States would cease to give slavery any support, it would be abolished speedily.

After a few remarks from Thos. Morris, in which he gave notice of his intention to address the Convention on the merrow, taking the ground that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the States, by the Constitution of the U. S., and that slavery exists no when the power to sak Mr. Bradburn whether Alexander Dumas was, as he had asserted in the Alexander Dumas was, as he had asserted in the Alexander Dumas was, as he had asserted in the Grego. He did not think it a matter of much moment, though he had no intention of deceiving. Mr. Dumas was so black, that a republican from this country, to whom a Parisian wished to do special honor by asking Dumas to dine with him left the table in high dudgeon, at the presence of a miggr. Mr. Bradburn continued, for a few moments, to speak upon prejudice against color, and the capability of the African race for intellectual and moral culture. The audience were deeply interested in his manner of handling the subject, as well as highly amused by the sallies of wit and the humorous illustrations with which he embellished it. Adjourned.

### TUESDAY, Sept. 5th.

TUESDAY, Sept. 5th.

Met according to adjournment, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
The President read a portion of scripture, and
prayer was offered by Joseph A. Dugdale.

The fourth resolution was taken from the table.
The fourth resolution was taken from the table.
A motion to adjourn was made, and seconded,
when S. H. Hale of Wilmington, srose, and in a
very excited manner entered his protest against the
language used by anti-alevery speakers in general,
and Mr. Bradburn in particular. Mr. Bradburn and
piled. The motion to adjourn was put and negatived, and Mr. Hale again arose, and addressed the
meeting at considerable length.

At 2 o'clock, the meeting adjourned for one hour.

Apternoon Session.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

APTERNON SESSION.

Met according to adjournment.

The resolution before the meeting in the moreing, and which was laid upon the table when the Convention after the work of the convention and the convention and the convention and the convention and the convention are supported to Mr. Hale. Wm. A. White made some remarks on the policy of the government since the adoption of the Constitution.

The resolution was taken from the table, and passed, after which, Jacob Ferris addressed the Convention on the progress of the cause, making an appeal to the people for pecuniary support of the Society, before he took his seat.

W. C. Yancey followed on the same subject, and during his speech pledges were made, and a collection taken. It was further proposed that the further consideration of the subject of finance be post-uponed till the morning. Adjourned.

Wennemar's Sent. 6th.

WENNEAUX, Sept. 6th.
Met at 9 o'clock, A. M.
After a short period of allence, and the singing
of a Liberty song,—an exercise frequently listened
to during the sittings of the Convention—the following resolutions were offered by Dr. Brooke, and

lowing resolutions were offered by Dr. Bloomy and passed:

Resolved, That in compliance with the injunction to be 'first pure,' and also as a means of attack upon the institution of alever, we again recommend to our friends a rigid abstinence from any of the productions of slave labor.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to endeavor to secure a full supply of free labor goods to be kept by some of the merchanis in Cincinnati, and whenever an arrangement to that effect can be made, to advertise them in the columns

In accordance with the last resolution, a commit ee was appointed consisting of the following, viz:

tee was appointed comisting of the following, viz.

C. Donaldsen, D. Parker, O. Reynolds, J. A. Dugdale, and Thos. Morris.

John O. Wattles offered the following sentiment,
and spoke briefly or the sentiment contained in it.

In the system of American slavery and its effects,
we are furnished with the most palpable evidence,
that no natural law may be violated with impunity;
that none of the rights of man may be invaded without the consequences being visited upon the guilty
invader; also of the omnipotence, as well as the ominpresence of Jehovah, in the principles of his government, or in natural laws, dealing out the consequences of the transgression, whether done by an
individual or by a nation.

James Mosroe offered the following resolution,
which was advocated by himself, and passed:

Resolved, That slaveholding is a system of fear-ful and imminent danger to the peace and welfure of this nation, and that it is the duty of every lover of his country to use his utmost efforts for its immedi-

Mr. Monroe, at the close of his speech, made a moving appeal to the members of the Convention to give freely of their substance to aid the cause of the slave.

give freely of their substance to sid the cause of the slave.

A committee, consisting of the following named persons, was appointed to receive pledges and contributions in cash. B. C. Gilbert, Abraham Allen, Elizabeth Nickerson, Jane McNeedy, Valentine Nicholson, Julia Ann French, Walter C. Yancey.

John Williams addressed the audience on the duty of making sacrifices, and giving freely to the anti-slavery cause.

Dr. Brooke read a letter from Dr. Bailey on the Van Zandt case. On motion, a succeription was spenned, and a committee of three appointed to receive the amount collected.

Charles Haynes, Vincent Whinnery, and Milton McMillen, constituted that committee.

Mr. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, gave his, views of the constitutional question in regard to fugitives, and Mr. Morris was understood to deny the position taken by Mr. Taylor, that the Constitution was a pro-slavery instrument, inasmuch as the compromise was intended to hind us (though we were not bound either legally or morally to-fulfia ni mmoral contract) to return the figitives.

Artencoon Skassox.

Met according to adjournment.

AFFERNOON SESSION.

Met according to adjournment.

The Treasurer read his report for the year last past, and an Auditing Committee was appointed, consisting of Thes. Donadson, Dr. Brooke, and Thos. Hibben.

Jacob Ferris arose to speak to the Church question, and offered this resolution:

tion, and orrered units resolution:

Resolved, That slavery has undermined the foundations of true religion and morality throughout the length and breadth of our land, and having seduced the majority of the churches to its support, we are therefore called upon, as true Christians who love the cause of God and humanity, to bring the Church up to the true standard.

the living God?

W. C. Yancey sprung to his feet at the reading of the resolution, to express his gratification that auch an one was offered. Hereferred to reports, insingations and accessations which had been circleted in relation to the friends from the East, and was glad to find that they were without foundation.

A tremendous shout went up from the maltitude is answer to the question; shall this resolution pass? and on the negative being put by the President, the most perfect stillness spoke equally plainly she feelings of the people.

George Bradburn expressed his acknowledgments both for himself and his conditions.

most perfect stillness spoke equally plainly the recings of the people.

George Bradburn expressed his acknowledgments both for himself and his coadjutors, for the flattering resolution of thanks to the N. E. Society which had just passed. He proposed that three hearty cheers be given at parting, and the rough but passious and picturesque Temple of Liberty trembled and shook its massive pillars at the shouts of men, determined to be free themselves, and give freedom to the millions of their enslaved compared to be free themselves, and give freedom to the millions of their enslaved compared to be free themselves, and give freedom to the millions of their enslaved compared to be free themselves, and give freedom to the millions of their enslaved compared to be free themselves, and give freedom to the millions of their enslaved compared to the millions of their enslaved compa

C. Pyle, H. Ingram, S. H. Gay,

Texas--Mexico--Danger Ahead.

Terns-Mexico-Danger Ahead.

The people of the United States do not seem to be yet awake to the movements on our south-western border, in relation to Taxas.

It is now understood that there is an anti-slavery class in Texas, who regard the extinction of slavery class in Texas, who regard the extinction of slavery class in Texas, who regard the extinction of slavery as necessary to the salvation of that republic—that the Texas generally have been so her polised, as to have cooled off in their desire for annexation to this country—that preliminary measures, under the aspices chiefly of Britain, have been taken, looking to the establishment of peace between Texas and Mexico, that the influence of England is already thrown against slavery in the former, and that there is some ground for expectation that any treaty that may be formed, will involve the emancipation of the slaves. Such is the representation given by Texans themselves, and by the New-Orleans papers. The slaveholders in Louisians and the south-western States generally, as might have been expected, are full of pealousy and fear, and anxious to prevent what they consider a ruinous cutastrophe. Their plan is, boring Texas into the Union, next Congress, and, by very means in their power, beffle any attempt till that time, to settle failure between Texas and

bled in the church, and after due deliberation, coschided to call a general Carnin stavety assemchided to call a general Carnin stavety assemchided to call a general Carnin stavety assemconnection. The proposal, if we will also a series of the connection of the connection of the connection of the connection. Such a movement would be like the understand it, is to form an Anti-Slavey Presby reinar connection. Such a movement would be like the (Wesleyar) accession from the Methods thurch. It seems a great pity (since secessions are doubtless to go on and multiply that these brethren, both at the East and the Wesl, could not organize upon the ample platform of a common Christianity, and throw aside the miserable thurldom of sect. Such, we trus, will be the basis of secessions in the State of Now-York. Why should we fritter away our little remaining strength in these unscriptural divisions? Will not our Massachusetts and Ohio brethcent think of it? Let apurious Christianity expend steen control of the second of the of the secon

From the N. Y. Observer.

The 'Protestant and Herald,' of Kentucky, speaking of the letter published in our paper some time capecing the conflagration of Mobile and the

the aspices chiefly of Britain, have been taken, looking to the establishment of peace between Texas and Mexico, that the influence of England is already thrown against slavery in the former, and that there is some ground for expectation that any treaty that may be formed, will involve the emancipation of the slaves. Such is the representation given by Texas themselves, and by the New-Orleans papers. The slaveholders in Louisians and the south-ewestern States generally, as might have been expected, are full of jealousy and fear, and anxious to prevent what they consider a ruino catastrophe. Their plan is to bring Texas into the Union, next Congress, and, by every means in their power, baffle any attempt till that time, to settle affairs between Texas and Mexico. The New-Orleans Daily Republican of August 20th, reveals this plot. After portraying the danger's to the domestic institutions of the South, froe freedom in Texas, it proceeds—

"But, perhaps, some one will liere sak, how can the United States interfere?—how may their government indeed Texas from throwing itself into the arms of The explanation of the revolutionary movement in The Theorem The Theorem Theorem

dangers to the domestic institutions of the South from freedom in Texas, it proceeds—

"But, perhaps, some one will here sak, how can the build be the same of the

THELIBERATOR

once more uttered the voice of the people in denun ciation and defiance of slavery—the expression doubtless, of the sentiments of his own heart, whe unbiassed by political or personal considerations.

wherever else slavery was known in the world, as to America! It applied to Cuba even more than to America! For this purpose, too, (for on no oth-er hypothesis can his conduct be rationally explain-ed,) he has disclaimed the abolitionists of this couned, he has disclaimed the abolitionists of this country in general, and Mr. Garrison in particular, in a manner which can hardly be reconciled with good faith or good breeding. Mr. O'Connell says, in reply to the accusation of taking part with the abolition party in America'—that he never had the slightest notion of joining any party in America'. Now in London, in 1840, Mr. O'Connell, in a public speech, in which he spoke of the 'American abolitionists in terms of the highest admiration, desired it to be remembered that he was now of these.

regarded as a model of taste and good breeding. He doubtless has his own standard of both, by which he measures his words and actions. If it be according to his ideas of propriety and good manners to speak of a gentleman to whom he rendered good service in 1834, at the time of his anti-colonization mission to England, whom he peblicly enlogised in the continuous of England, whom he peblicly enlogised in the continuous of England, whom he visited in Dublin, as one always subject to the criticism of those who which way it was blown. I do not mission to England, whom he peblicly enlogised in the continuous of England, whom he visited in Dublin, as one always subject to the criticism of those who where the continuous of politeness are different from his. Mr. Garrison fance reven of Mr. O'Connell. The anti-slavery movement is the great historical movement of this continuous, and with it the name of Mr. Garrison is series of the saveholding and pro-slavery public in Mr. Garrison as the first man in America who raised the cry of 'immediate emancipation'—and of the movement which he commenced twelve years sego, he is regarded as the clief and the incar-

The revolution he commenced had for its object, not the recovery-of his own political rights, or those of his own class, but the restitution of their natural rights, to themselves, their wives, children, and labor to a despised and trampled casto. His success has been astonishing in awakening the public mind and conscience, and the abolition of slavery, in some way or other, cannot be remote. This oppressed people will, before many years, outnumber the population of Ireland, and must grow in due time to a mighty nation. And of this nation Mr. Garrison must be, unless it be through his own fault, the hero to the end of time. His name will be inseparably connected with all the blessings of their condition, and be associated with their deliverance, not from and be associated with their deliverance, not fro Mr. Lloyd Garrison, who, on religious subjects, seemed to be something of a maniac. And where was this said? At a Repeal meeting, when speaking of alevery in connection with Repeal. What had Mr. Garrison's religious opinions, be they ever so wild and absurd, to do with Repeal or with slave—

2. Had it saw thing more to do with them than

sound opinions in theology? Will be act with a man holding what he believes to be heretical opin-ions, for the abolition of the Union with Great Brit ain, and not for the abolition of slavery? Mr phatically that 'he knew no more excellent man;' and then goes on to speak with like commendation of the English Quakers. Now, will it be believed that the religious oninians for hind; are identically those held by Mr. Sturge and the Society of Friends! And yet, this is the simple fact. Mr. Garrison's opinions on the Church, Ministry and Sabbath, which Mr. O'Connell designated in a previous speech as those to which he objected, are precisely these. the trish Repealers were excellent men-but for some entertained the most sovereign contempt. There was, for instance, one Mr. Daniel O'Connell, who, on religious subjects, appeared to be somewhat of a maniar. He believes a certain man at Rome to become infallible on being chosen by other men to a certain office—he believes bread and wine to be-come flesh and blood on certain occasions. Would he not jurtly regard it as a gross violation of justice, if not of deceny? A not it or sealed to the contemporary of the contempor Bishop of Boston, and that there was a greater pro-portion of friends of genuine liberty among the Roman Gatholies than any other class of men!\* His vondect in the supposed case would be no more abaird and unjustifiable than was Mr. O'Connell's on the two occasions on which he spoke of Mr. Garrison's religious opinions.

Mutate nomine, de te fabula narratur.

Change but the name, the tale is told of thee.

I have said that the object of Mr. O'Connell in hus coupling this denunciation of Mr. Garris

eat Britain, and espec

name or influence, this attack is a this small importance. Neither can suffer in for an be

We am mittee with the series of the series o

It ceases to be so when they have a specific seck is view. Then the frightful inconsistency of their parties with the religion they profess, is forced one our notice, and indignation becomes rightees. These reverend men do even, it's most of them, definedly mike hanging a part and parcel of the religion—and a disbelled in its drivine authority equitation to indicative. If they continue to maintain the gion—and a disbellet in its divine authority equitlent to infidelity: If they continue to maintain the
doctrine much longer, they may be assured that ther
will make Christianity and not infidelity the term of
reproach. The torm 'infidel,' indeed, has been so
freely applied by the Church of late years, and as
such occasions, that the world begins to understand by
no 'infidel,' one sonewhalbetter than the Church will
permit him to be. But, surely, if there are any mafrom whom Christianity is in danger, it is from these
who make it the cloak of the prevailing vices and
crimes of the community—who erect a sancteary for
man-stealing and for man-killing—for slavery, inputselling, war and banging, and then christen it the
Church of Christ—the Aller of God!—r. Q.

Br SEAR'S FARILY MAGAZINE, for October, conbeen received by Saxton, Peirce & Co.

the atrs to preVarid not
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he so ray,
loing their
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which freed slave, hidden in the darkness, a sufficient prompting to vigorous efforts of enscipation? I confess, that when I is the strong words he uttered, thrilling the manufacture of the strong that the blood manufed with slame for my lukewarmness in the answer of a trumpet, the blood manufed with slame for my lukewarmness in the answer of the slame for my lukewarmness in the answer of the slame of the , con-

## My DEAR FRIEND:

to O'Connell to have laid my hand upon his shoulder, I had, of course, an excellent opportunity of studying his physiognomy. The room is unfortunately too small for the purposes of the Association; and another is preparing, which will be ready for use in a weet or two. This crowd 'yesterday was the denset in which I over was far any length of time. It was for tunate for me to begreesent, and in so good a position, (which I owed to the attention of Mr. Haughton.) at this meeting; for then and there Mr. O'Connell gave another of his rebukes of American slavery, and its unhappy apologists in the free States, which it did my soul good to hear. Among other items of business, and there was read from the Repeal Association of Cincinnati, transmitting over £100, to the Repeal cause in Ireland. The letter, which was very long, was a labuse of the abolitionists in the United States. It meanly endeavored to prejudice the minds of O'Connell and Irishmen generally against American abolitionists representing them as peculiarly hostile to Irish Repeal. But O'Connell was not to be moved by a thought of the proposed o

Сикчют, (Ohio,) Sept. 7th, 1843.

one hundred emigrants. The state of frade in every part of the country is most encouraging. Confidence has revived, foreign orders come pouring in, money is abundant, the found trade has received an impetus, the harvest has been got in with safety, and is described as an average one. A French merchant vessel, proceeding to the coast of Ireland, laden with fire-arms, lad boen seized by the British revenue cutter Cyclops, and carried into Sheerenss.

A pair of ficins, eighty-three years of age, (says the Boston Post,) residing in Charlestown, visited the top of Bonker Hill Monument on Saturday. The venerable ladies claimed to be recolationary seldiers, and consequently ascended in the steam car gratis.

Langenity.—An old colored weman, by the name of Rose Kelon, belonging to Robert Campbell, Esq. died in this city on Tuesday last, at the advanced age of 106 years.

She has employed her time for the last thirty years in selling onests, cakes, &c. at a particular stand in selling onests, cakes, &c. at a particular stand in selling onests, cakes, &c. at a particular stand build-arteet, and had are extensive acquaintance among children, to whom sie often made presents from her stock in trade.—Sapannak Repub.

Progress.—The Albuny Patriot says 20 Postmasters have been dismissed in New-York, for the crime of loving human liberty! A steacheding President, and a stercheding Postmaster General are in their appropriate business, when they make removals on that ground.

Cause and Effect. Drunkenness and neglect of so-cial duties ANNA LOGAN, President. Dotton, Oct. 5th, 1843.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. S ety will be holden in Mundy's Hall, Topsfield, cor-encing on Friday, Oct. 18th, to continue two day to carnestly hope to have a large and spirited Co

Ve earnessly stope to have a targe and spiritude entition.

Abolitionists, forget not the woes of the bondma and your duty to relieve him. By your united exertions, awaken a pro-slavery community from its wors har lething is sleep; and create a sympatry which shall re long, bid the fettered slave be free.

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

STRAFFORD COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY AN NUAL MEETING.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY MEETING.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY MEETING.
The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their quarterly meeting at the Unitarian meeting-house, (Mr. Moseley's,) in South Scittate, on Wednesde, or the Moseley's, in South Scittate, on Wednesde, or ext, the 11th inst., at 10 of control of the cause are invited to stand.

Abington, Oct. 4th, 1843.

A FAIR.

The Ladies connected with the Zion Church, West Centre-trest, Boston, intend-holding, a FAIR, commencing on the second TUESDAY of NOVEMBER, for the purpose of liquidating the debt on said church; for the purpose of liquidating the debt on said church; and they call on the friends of moral and religious associations and in this enterprise. Articles will be chankfully received, and may be left at the office of the Emancipator, No. 7 Cornhill, directed to the care of J. C. BEMAN, paster of said church.

Oakland, Sept. 8th, 1843.

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

at the close of the first locture, and which an industrial fickets will be entitled to join. Debates by members of the Class will also constitute a portion of the exercises.

Holders of tickets will also be entitled to the privileges of the Library.

The Lectures will be delivered in the Smith School Room, and will commence precisely at 8 o'clock.

Tickets for the course, at 75 cents each simple, may be obtained at No. 25, Cornbilly or of either of the Committee of Arrangements.

JOEL W. LEWIS, ALFRED G. HOWARD, NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY

BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAYERY SOCIETY.
The annual meeting of the Boston F. A. S. Society
will be held at the Marlbow?, flail No. 2, on Wednesday next, Oct. 12th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Ladies generally are invited to attend.
S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Middleser County A. S. Society will hold its annual meeting in Lexington, on Thursday the 12th day of October, at 10 o clock, A. M. The friends of the cause, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

SAML. C. WHEELER, Sec. Sect. 293, 1847.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

For Sale at 25, Cornhill.

ETTERS from New-York, by Mrs. L. M. Child.

The Voice of Duty, by Adin Ballou.

The Brotherhood of Thereway S.S. Foster.

12.10

Pierpont's Discourse on the Latimer Case.
Pierpont's and Garrison's Foems.

Dr. Channing's Address at Lenox.

Anti-Slavery Melodies,
Kies for a Blow.

Ten Years of Experience, &c. &c.

RESPIRATORS,

OR BREATH AND BODY-WARMING IN-STRUMENTS.

ENGLISH and American Respirators, the latter made under the direction of Dr. H. I. Bowtorten, may be faid at 17. Bedford-street, at Theodore Med-call's Apotheary Shop, and at Mrs. Allanis, 288 1.2 Washington-street, 3 doors north of Bedford-street, Boston.

vashington-street, 3 coors notes to be some the beston.

This instrument is useful for all persons hisble to be exposed to cold, seamen, coactumen, travellers, public lecturers, &c. as it pravents the animal heat from passing off from the body of the wearer as rapidly as it would otherwise. It is invaluable to all afflicted with cough during the cold months of the

year. September 29. And an early and 3m.

the visu on for the mind.

It vis Zayr, (ears the New-Lisbon, Ohio believes of his State, for acting the part of the Santan towards nine individuals who says from a land of thieves and robbers in his been fined secureteen hundred dollars?

It is a been fined secureteen hundred dollars?

The same of Ohio have nothing to do with the control of the same o

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### POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE SLAVE. The southern slave! Ah, who can tell The sorrows of his breast! How numberless the tears have fell, And broke his nightly rest.

He labors on another's soil,
With naught to call his own;
No recompense for all his toil
To cheer for what he's done.

Ne gleams of truth on him o'ershone To light his darksome mind; But sin and darkness, shame and woe, His soul in fetters bind! And hunger; cold and stripes he knows

In all their deadliest power;
And thus through life he wearled goes, Suffering ev'ry hour ! He knows that any hour may tear

Him and his friends apart; And all that he holds dear may bear A wounded, broken heart! And thus he lives a wretched slave

In sorrow, poin, and fear;
Without a hope he sees the grave,
Except from trials here. His children all, the path must go That he has trod before, Deprived of joy and comfort too;

Beneath the lash of gore !"

From the Child's Friend. THE HERMITAGE. BY J. R. LOWELL.

The rich man's son inherits lands.
And piles of brick, and stone, and gold,
And he inherits soft, white hands,
And tender flesh that fears the cold, Nor dares to wear a garment old: A heritage, it seems to me, One would not care to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits wants, The rich man's on inherits wants,
A stomed raving dainly fare;
With naught to do, he hears the pants
Of toiling hinds with brown arms bare,
And wearies in his easy chair:
A herlinge, it seems to me,
One would not extre to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits cares; The bank may break, the factory hurn, Some breath may burst his bubble shares, And soft, white bands would hardly earn A living that would suit his turn:
A beritage, it seems to me,
One would not care to shold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Stoat mucles, and a sinewy heart,
A hardy frame, a hardler spirit,
King of two hands, he does his part In every useful toil and art:
A herltage it seems to me,
A King might wish to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Wishes o'erjoyed with humble things,
A rank-adjudged by toil won merit,
Content that from employment springs
A heart that in his labor sings:
A haritage it seems to me,
A King might wish to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit? A patience learned by being poor, Courage, if sorrow come; to bear it, A fellow-feeling that is sure
To make the outcast bless his door: A heritage, it seems to me; A King might wish to hold in fee.

vii. That with all others level stands; Large charity doth never soil, But only whiten soft, white hands; This is the best crop from thy lands A heritage, it seems to me, Worth being rich to hold in fee.

Vitt. O, poor man a son, scorn not up atter There is worse weariness than thine, In merely being rich and great; Work only makes the soul to shine, And makes rest fragrant and benign; A heritage, it seems to me, Worth being poor to hold in fee.

Are equal in the earth at last; Both children of the same dear God; Prove title to your heirship vast By record of a well-filled past : A heritage it seems to me, Well worth a life to hold in fee.

> From the Democratic Review. THE WARNING. BY R. S. S. ANDROS.

It shall not always be!
The air breathes where it will; the wind
Is chalnless, and the storm is free;
Shall claims enthral the mind? -Creation owns no slave; and man, Shall Man bend low to scourge and ban, And quake and suffer, AND SE STILL?

It shall not always be—
Arise he must—and will!

Arise he must—and will!
It shall not always be:
Awhile he yet may wear the chain
In silence, like the northern sea
'Mid winter's sunless reign;
Awhile he yet may bow him down
To Power's red scourge and Pride's dark frown,
And toil, and weep, and be a slave;
It shall not always be—
The storm unchains the wave.

It shall not always be ! The lightning smoulders in its mine, It thall not always be:
The lighting smoulders in its mitte,
The thunder sleeps as yet—but see
Is there no tempest sign?
Ha: tyrant; see! and sheathe thy brand!
Surike fetter off, from heart and hand!
Nor crush God? image in thy path,
It shall not always be—
Be JUST—or brave his wrath!

### FREEDOM

Freedom is self-control. He is not Free
Who looks abroad for guidance; or who finds
In party, creed, or seet, in king's decree,
Or mob's accleim, the rule of Right that hinds
His thoughts and feelings. Freedom dwells in
To virtue disciplined, where sonse of Right, To virtue disciplines, virtue disciplines, virtue disciplines, is our guide;
Where self-respect and scorn of wrong unite,
And Truth and Justice in our hearts preside.
To Freedom thus imbred, if hav accord
Freedom of action, we are free indeed;
But Wome integrated to the condensed. eedom of action, we are tree indeed, it Wrong is tyranny—by one decreed for many—Wrong, not less to be able Or many-Wrong, not less to be apported, Though thousands gain, if one unjustly bleed

be the regulation of the individual affections and ap-petities, the melioration of that little of earth which each carries about with him in his own person. The beauty and order of the natural world is never but a beauty and order of the natural world is never but a reflection of that which is within, and it is as imporsi-ble that they should appear and become permanent in natural forms on the earth without having first passed through and been made substance in man's cor-porceal covering, as it is that the sun should warm and illuminate remote objects, leaving chill and dark the more contiguous. The earth and all the outward conmore contiguous. The earth and all the outward con-cernments belonging to men, lack beauty and order, because our individual economies are wrong, and therefore it is that all societary operations which do not involve intentional acts of diedetic reform, will, of necessity, be, so far, failures. To get into harmony with the soil, we must have our bodies moulded anew by the Love-spirit and principles of government satablished, which shall secure for us a peaceful and haven failure. happy future.

nappy nature.

It forms no part of my present surpose to minutely
argue the question of diet. This brief series of articles must be brought to a close whilst yourself and the
readers of the Liberator continue to feel an interest
in the matter of them. What space, therefore, rein the matter of them. What space, therefore, remains for me, will continue to be occupied, chiefly,
on the general question of government. One of my
main objects has been to show the necessity of combining the disc of individual and institutional reforms,
and of urging them in conjunction. The next great
individual reform to take place in this country will
be, in all probability, diedetic, and consist in the
abundonment of flesh and other animal substances as
articles of God. The spirit of the zee, which is ofte articles of food. The spirit of the age, which is one of purity, kindness and love, seems to me to absolutely of purity, kindness and love, seems to me to absolutely require this secrifice—a secrifice, be it understood, of a lesser for a greater good, a giving up, as in all other sees of progress, of what is low and uncongenial, for host which is elevated, refused and harmohle. Howeverly this change will be succeeded by another, vist. social reform, which shall abolish slave and bired abor, with individual competition and the present node of mercantile life, it is impossible for any one, with accuracy, to determine. That the change, however, the contract of th his sacrifice-a sacrifice, be it understood, of

The revolution of '75 was, in at least one important respect, an abortion. The spirit which guided it did not impress itself equally on all the results of that great act. As it stands, the work is part human and part divine. It is siminifestly not to be expected that this, its duplex character, can last. Either the divine or the human principle must be expunged from the institutions which the revolution has left to us. Either the principle of Love or that of Coercion must cease the extended of the tree. In the contract of the contract o to be acknowledged, for both are, in fact, mingled in the national institutions. The great sin of the revothe national institutions. The great aln of the revo-lution was its physical force agency. The great de-fect in the Constitution is its recognition of physical force as an instrument to govern by. Unlimited free-dom should have been extended to matters of civil as well as religious import. The principle of violence should have been discarded at once, and altogether. Not only should the people have set themselves free from penal injunctions, in what relates to the declaramonial part of religion, but in all thing

tory and ceremonial part of religion, but in all things whatever which pertain thereto.

It is false to suppose that society Is kept together and order maintained through the coercive reaction of government. The effect of the application of brute force is to betray liberty, subvert order, and neutralize the influence of the best portion of rociety. The government of the country is weak, necessitous, and abandoned by men of real talent and worth, because of this radies lives and navyer can tibe otherwise until of this radical vice, and never can it be otherwise unti-

If it be right to coerce for civil purposes, it is equal. If it be right to coerce for civil purposes, it is equa-ly so for religious ends—nay, more justifiable in the latter case, on account of the greater interests involved. The governments of the old world are consistent in this respect. They, place both the Church and the civil institutions on the same footing, and are agreed to uphold both by the same means. We see, in the castern hemisphere, church and State invariably united, and never is it, for a moment, conceded that they ought to be divorced. The defenders of the old tyrannies are right in asserting that the Church and the State should be one. Their mistake consists in they one of the provided in the church and the State should be one. Their mistake consists in supposing that the strate should be one. Their mistake consists in supposing that to be religion which is the very opposite of religion. They reason correctly, but from false premises; and they act consistently, but their consistency is in supporting improper things by improper there is a future, on this earth, more blieful than his airiest hopes could ever paint, a state of beatitude in which all the god-like aspirations of the being will be realized.

SAMUEL BOWER.

Religion, we will venture to assert, ought never to be separated from civil government. The latter is but a province of the former, amenable to its dictates, and to be ruled by its rules. The ends of both are, or should be, the same, and their means not dissimilar. If it be permissible for government to use force, it is not less so for religion to do the same. If religion be defield, charity outraged, and love prevented by the defield, charity outraged, and love prevented by the employment of coercion, it cannot be that coercion is necessary or justifiable for any purpose whatever. Why, then, is not this principle abrogated? Why have we not a government constituted so is to set from reason and love only? We find that an abnegation of all force is not incompatible with the duties which religion enjoins. What reason then is there to expect that inferior duties would be neglected were we throughout consistent, and had ceased altogether to use physical compulsion? Religion, we will venture to assert, ought never

throughout consistent, and had ceased anogener to use physical compulsion?

The position of America is not an enriable one at the present moment. She his declared principles which she fails to execute, and in practice even herself opposes. Love and dreedom, according to her own volunteered expression, should be the gavarying characteristics of her institutions; but, instead of there being so noble a consistency, bondage and oppression

The subject of dist is one whose importance it would be difficult to exaggerate. Whether viewed as it regards individuals or the state, it may not be lightly mek nor hastily disposed of, The wisest men, of all ages, have striven to make it a practical science, and have exhibited in their own persons proofs of its value. Founders of antions and lawgivers have made it an object of special care, and in more than one instance sought to perpetuate, by institutions, their views of the diedelic treatment of the human body. Under a dispensation which contemplates the release of universal man from statutory coercion, obedience to the law of physical bealth must be universally rendered. Knowledge how to make and keep alle body sound and whole is indispensable to the accession of the new whole is indispensable to the accession of the new whole is indispensable to the accession of the mew area. The spirit, when it course, will be obeyed in all things. Every condition of happiness is to be fuffilled. Harmony is to reign throughout, and first the body must be purified. The task we have now to set about is to build up a fresh the tabernace of the body, that Ferfeel Love may dwell where now the Passions, by turning the condition of happiness, manely, that their riew and property is the property of the condition of happiness, manely, that their riew and property is the harmony is to reign throughout, and first the body must be purified. The task we have now to set about is to build up a fresh the tabernace of the body, that Ferfeel Love may dwell where now the Passions, by turning the condition of happiness, maley, it is true, the harmonism of the control of happiness and the state of the body and the consulted in whatever is done for the cart, and may be perified. It is true, the harmonism of the control of the cart, and may be perified. The task we have now to set about is to build up a fresh the tabernace of the body, that Ferfeel Love may dwell where now the Passions, by turning the condition of happiness, maley, that their vilely intermix. She has discarded bigotry and intol-erance, yet bolds to the right of 's imposing burdens on men's shoulders, grievous to be borne.' She has de-clared fiberty and the pursuit of happiness to be the inheritance of all, yet keeps in slavery two and a half millions of human beings, because their color is not white; whilst of the whites themselves, the smallest possible number, consistent with the principle of gov-erance by majorities, is represented. Not only is love infringed by the positive application of physical force to sostain in chitonee the government of the States, but justice is violated in the exclusion of minorities, by they large or small, from all participation in the enact much also remains to be done. Public government in America is not uncorrupt, not free from the tain which has made government in all ages and countries a thing hated, and to be overthrown. It has defects which the unprejudiced alone can see, and which only the truth-loving will ever attempt to remedy. It has many inconsistentices.

This inconsistent to call that a government of the people which is elected by a major half of the addituales only, after excluding the whole of the negro-noughaino, who are as much Americans as any other

males only, after excluding the whole of the negro population, who are as much Americans as any other persons, are the native Indians.

It is inconsistent to compel, by punishment, or the fear of it, payments in support of government, after admitting the non-liability to punishment of persons who do not see fit to support religion, although the downfall of the latter would, there cannot exist a doubt, be declared, by nine-tenths of the people, a far greater ovil than that of the former, did an occasion happen for a determination on their comparative merits.

It is inconsistent to confer on all the people's representatives could powers of initiating or rejecting laws, whilst the fact exists for their representing different numerical propositions.

It is inconsistent for representatives of fractions of the constituency to propose laws for the whole, when those whom they do not represent have agreed to elect, and do elect, conjointly with their constituents, a representative the only national one, namely, the President of the United States; and for the same reason, it is anomalous to allow divisions, or records of divisions to be made at the instance of individual members, whils the paramount authority exists to pre-

It is a defect in the public government of the States that there is not a provision for not employing the peoples representatives during legislative seasion according to their several talents and capscities, and in its not etasising all the public business to be dealt with in committees before being submitted to the whole body of representatives.

It is unwestly provided in the Constitution, for the separation, during legislative session, of the older and more experienced representatives from the younger, and, it is presumed, less able members of the legislature; nor is it the best arrangement which could be made to deprive the Executive, as is now done, of the session, which we might reasonably suppose the Senate might render it during the intervals between senaturities of the soft-mation which the Senate might be prepared to lay before them at the commencement

of the session.

Last, but far from least of the imperfections in the Last, but far from least of the imperfections in the public government of this country, is the appointment of the chief magistrate for a limited instead of an unlimited term, through which injudicious provision, it is not improbable that those men who are best qualified to fill that most important office remain unknown to the nation, whilst it is certain that, so long as it continues in force, no well-digusted system of policy can be entered on or steadily pursued, nor any officers he availing to law, the wild spirit of faction be availing to lay the wild spirit of fa which now rides rampant through the land.

It may be asked, after all, how are these defects

not so much an intellectual demonstration that is need ed. The chief obstacles are a will alien to God, an ed. The chief obstacles are a will atten to too, an affections that are perverted from their proper objects. We want Divine government, that is to say, government through the religious, or moral and intellectual faculties. Human government, or government by carrier, which wills no exil to say thing that has life, shall have been been into any thing that has life, shall have been been into any thing that has life, shall have been been into any thing that has life, shall have been been into any thing that has life, shall have been been into any thing that have been been been the same and the

The task of showing how the Constitution may be adapted to the new state of society and new principles is not of primary importance at the present moment. If, however, we are right in our prognostications of progress, that task has to be performed, and whenever done, cannot but facilitate reform by proving

may repose contentedly and in peace, cannot be

Leominster, Aug 29th 1843.

Dreadful Accidents.—John Henry Wood, son of Joseph Wood, of Mannington, a boy of 10 years old, came to his death on Thursday last as follows:—He was climbing over a lence with an open kinfe in his hand, his pantaloons caught in the top of one of the pales, and falling, the large blade entered his breast on the left side. He died in a few minutes after the accident occurred.

On Thursday last, says the Bridgeten Chroniele, a son of Mr. John C. Sheppard, of Greenwich, aged 12 years, got his hand into a horse power threshing machine while getting out wheat, and had his hand and part of his arm below the show torn off, the fragments, boses and flesh passing through the machine. The chow joint was crushed, and if he had not been reacted instally, the little follow would have been carried cettirely in.—Newark Merstag Post.

Good Adecics.—A paper in Teass, recommends settlers not to run in deht. Having run from deht get here, says he, there can be no greater folly the running into it when here, beyond which there is a place to run.

MISCELLANY.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune. The Great Repeal Meeting on Tara Hill.
DUBLIN, Aug. 15th., 10 P. M.

The Great Repeal Meeting on Tara Hill.

Dushix, Aug. 15th., 10 P. M.

The greatest meeting in point of number, enthusiasm, and importance, which ever took place in this, or perhaps any other country, was held to-day on the famous hill of Tara. I have just returned from it most deeply impressed with the conviction, (in opposition to my previous views), that the imporial Fariament has now to choose between full redress of Irish griceances, the Repeal of the Union, or civil ear. I feel assured, too, that unless the first be very soon granted, fully and freely, one of the last two will be the only alternative.

O'Connell, or the 'Liberator,' (as he is generally salled,) left. Dublin at 9 this morning, followed by two hundred carriages, and proceeded in procuring a seat on a 'jaunting car,' on the hill of Tara, eighteen miles distant. Nearly every conveyance had been engaged for weeks previous, and it was with great difficulty that I succeeded in procuring a seat on a 'jaunting car,' an hour later. The entire distance of eighteen Irish miles was one continued chain of vehicles of every description, from coronetted carriages, barouches, cars, carts, drays, &c., down to the stout pair of pada supporters with which every Irishman is well provided. Very many had left Dublin the night before on foot, some came from a distance of fifty miles, but all pressed eagerly onward to the hill.

The road sides were lined with aged men, women

cars, carts, drays, &c., down to the stout pair of pedal supporters with which every Irishman is well provided. Yery many had left Dublin the night before on foot, some came from a distance of fifty miles, but all pressed eagerly onward to the hill. The road sides were lined with aged men, women and children, all wearing green branches, and rending the air with cheers and shouts for Kreya.! Our whiche could not get within two miles of the hill, both sides of the road beyond being filled with unharnessed horses and cars. We walked on through the dense masses of people, pouring onward and bearing us along in their tide, but all peaceful and sober, and remembering the sentiment, which waved on many bamers, that 'The man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy.' A triumphal arch bore the inscription, 'We hall with joy Ireland's Liberator;' and another claimed 'Ireland for the Irish, and the Irish for Ireland.'

On nearing the platform, the mass of people, excending over the various summits as far as the eye could reach, and estimated to number at least rive sunnance nows. The second of the limits of the country against the Saxon oppressors.

The scene alone was excitement enough. Here was the apot where they were elected, and there the native chieffains bound themselves by all the pledges of honor and religion to defend their country against the Saxon oppressors.

The scene alone was excitement enough. Here was the spot where they were elected, and here the native chieffains bound themselves by all the pledges of thoor and religion to defend their country against the stranger. Here, in the 'Tomota of the Kings,' was Christianity first preached to the monarchis, and here, on this day, held sacred by the Catholics as the Ascension of the Virgin, were the rites of their religion performed. The bard of Erin has sung mournfully of

'The harp that once in Tara's halls

The soul of music shed;

The soul of music shed;

and to-day, that harp awoke, and the melodies of the olden time resounded from Rath-na-Riogh, and the Dumba-na-Ngiall, and from Rath-na-Segnaidh.

More recent and more stirring associations are there. In the eventful '98, here was a force battle, and here are the rude entrenchmanis, and in their midst the mound beneath which are buried in one grave a hundred massacred Irishmen, whose remains, I was there told but for the honor of human nature, I would fain disbelieve it) the commander of the British army at first ordered to be given to his hounds! At the head of their grave stands the 'Lia Fail,' or stone of destiny, on which were crowned the ancient monarchs of Ireland; a false one having been transferred to Scotland and thence to England.

Fail, or stone or ucessary, the ancient monarchs of Ireland; a false one having c been transferred to Scotland and thence to Eng. d What scenes could more strikingly arouse the in passions of Irishmen? An adventure of my own hamong them to-day will give you a faint idea of d their enthusism. I had penetrated the crowd around the 'Croppie's Grave.' Upon it were kneeling the y friends of the murdered, praying for the souls of the departed; and as they arose and brushed the drops from their eyes, others would take their olace. Stern laces were sent to spot, among them was one who wore the fragments of a hat which had been destroyed on that very spot in '98. Is not the boldness of his avowed a strong symptom! My appearance made me a marked object among the freeze coats, and I heard mutters about the 'Saxon.' To quiet them, I told the apparent leader that I was not an Englishmen, but an American. His whole face lighted up, and exclaiming. 'An American, is it? Welcome to Ireland, Sir.'—be turned to the lowering throng and cried, 'Boys, here is an American, three cheers for him!'

The cheers were heartily given, with up-tost hats, and he continued—'He is from America, the only free country in the world; three times three!' and sgain their shouts rang out. 'Clear away the grave,' he than said, 'and let the American grattleman see it. Please to, walk over it, Sir. It is ten boys, murdered by Saxon treachery.' I compiled with his request, and as I was then endeavofting to escape, he said, 'Might I make bould to ask lave to take your hand, Sir, before you go?' I, of course, gave it, and they all then pressed forward to shake hands, thursting their hands over each other's heads, and saying, 'Welcome to to dul Ireland, Sir. Welcome to to dul Ireland, Sir. Welcome to the old Ireland, Sir. Welcome to old Ireland, Sir. Welcome to the old Ireland, Sir. Welcome to the old Ireland, Sir.

with his request, and as I was then endeavoling to take your hand, Sir, before you go? I, of course, gave it, and they all then pressed forward to shake hands, thrusting their hands over each other's beads, and saying. 'Welcome to ould Ireland, Sir. Welcome to Ireland. We have rough hands, but warm hearts.' Again they gave me three times three cheers, and the distant groups catching the sound, re-echoed the shouts, till the whole hill of Tara resounded with cheers for America.

It would be more prudent to shake a torch over a barrel of gunpowder than to excite such materials. O'Connell was wiser. He made no appeal to their passions, but there, on the ancient sea of Ireland's power, forcibly, but calmly declared the Union a null-lity—void in principle, in right, and in constitutional law. He declared it null, because no authority was vested in the Legislature to pass the act of Union, null, because if was caused by iniquity, bribery and corruption; null, because financially unjust, imposing on Ireland, with her debt, of only twenty millions, one-half of the burden and taxes of England's debt of four hundred and forty-six millions; null, because if elestroged the commercial, manufacturing and farming interests of Ireland; and, therefore, he protested before heaven and earth that there was really no Union between the two countries.

He abjured them to act peacebly and quietly, but firmly, determinedly. He laughed at the Duke of Wellington's threats, and said, that brave as the array was, "Ireland, roused as she now is, could, if they made wer on us, furnish toomen enough to beat the entire of the Queen's precognitive gave her the right to issue write for an Irish Parliament. This, a 'Preservative Society' would solicit from her, and he expressed his belief that twelve months cannot possibly elapse without having a 'hurra for our Parliament in Cole

by the cars yesterday noon.—ong.

He announced the appointment of Repeal magistrates and arbitrators to settle, without expense, the disputes of the people, without employing the government officers. This will be a very pregnant movement. His last words taid, most truly, that 'Here are thousands of persons assembled, with force are thousands of persons assembled.

ment. His last words said, most truly, that 'Here are thousands of persons assembled, with force enough to carry any battle that ever was fought, and yet they separate with the tranquillity of schoolboys breaking up in the alternoon.'

Such is the brief but comprehensive extractor his speech, but no words can express the reception by the multitude. Far as eye could reach, was a sea of heads, uptured to the 'Liberator,' eager for the rounds which his stentorian voice spread around. At every panse, shout either shout made the earth shake, and he might well say that there were enough to recall to life the kings and chiefs of old freland.'
They departed peacefully and joyously. Not one did I see drunk; not one used his shillelsh; they met and parted, by the hundred thousands, like a band of breithers. Whatever a spectator might think of the justice of their cause, he must feel that the sight of so many frishmen, with their hot blood kept down by the authority of their leader to freedom, passing over with a laugh the accidents on the road, which elsewhere would have proused a farce flight, smilling on even the 'Saxon' dragoons, who were posted on the way three miles from the hill, and returning to their homes as peaceably as a New-England congregation of a Sabbath afternoon, was truly sublime.

W. M. G.

The Female Sex.

The Female Sex.

Whether the female mind is capable of those eagle dights into the regions of philosophy and seience, which a Bacon and a Newton took, is a question scarcely worth the trouble of dobating. A thousand instances have already been produced, by various writers, to disprove the mental inferiority of females, and it is universally acknowledged that their minds are capable of infinitely higher cultivation than it has anally been their lot to receive.

Whatever we may say of incrunk of women in the scale of mere intellect, surely there can be no doubt of their pre-eminence above man in their moral feelings and affections, and in the vigor, courage and fortitude arising out of these, which is the true test and genuine essence of meril. The thousand instances of their heroic conduct during the French revolution, have settled this fact forever. No personal danger could for one instant deter than from seeking, in the foulest dungeons, the father or the child, the bushand or the lover. Months after months have they been known to secrete from revolutionary vengeance, some object of their affection, when the discovery of the concealment would have been investible and immediate death. Were a friend arrested, their ingenuity never relaxed a moment in contrivances for his escape; were he naked, they clothed him; were he bungry, they fed him; were he sick, they visited him; and, when all efforts were unavailing for his deliverance, often did they infuse into his sinking soul their own courage to meet death with fortitude, and even with cheertulness.

A Story for Children.

A farmer brought five peaches from the city, the finest that were to be found. But this was the first time that the children had seen any fruit of the kind. So they addired and greatly rejoiced over the beautiful peaches with the red cheeks and soft pulps. The father gave one to each of his four sons, and the fifth to their mother.

In the evening, as the children were about to retire to sleep, their father inquired, 'Well, boys, how did the puaches taste?'

'Excellent, dear father, said the cleest, 'It is a beautiful first, so juicy and so pleasant. I have carrefully preserved the stone, and will cultivate a tree for expel!"

'Well done! 'said the father. 'This is habadady to provide for the future, and is becoming to a farmeral start of the future, and is becoming to a farmeral start of the future, and is becoming to a farmeral start of the future, and is becoming to a farmeral start of the future, and is second to the second start of the future, and is second to the future and the second start of the future, and is second to the future and the second start of the future, and is second to the future and the second start of the future, and the future and the futur

to provide for the future, and is becoming to a farmer!

'I ate mine,' said the youngest,' and threw away the stone, and mother gave me half of hers. O, that tasted so sweet, and melted in my mouth.'

'You,' said the father,' have not acted very prudently, but in a natural manner. There is still time enough in your life to precise wisdom.'

Then the second began, 'I picked up the stane which my little brother threw away, and cracked it open; it contained a kornel that tasted as good as a nut. And my peach I sold, and got for it money enough to buy tredve when I go to the city.'

The farmer patted him on the head, saying, 'That dhild. May heaven preserve you from being a merchant.'

child. May heaven preserve you from being a mer-chant.

'And you, Edmund?' inquired the father.
Frankly and generously Edmund replied, 'I car-ried my peach to George, the son of our neighbor, who is sick with a fever. He refused to take it; but I laid it on the bed and came away.'

'Now,' said the father, 'Pho has made the best use of his peach?'
All exclaimed, 'Brother Edmund.'
But Edmund was silent: and his mother em-braced him with a tear standing in her eye.

A Quaker was called into court to give in his tes

A Quaker was called into court to give in his testimony in a case at law. On being requested to hold up his hand to be sworn, he replied that his Bible taught him to 'swear not at all.' 'Well,' said the limb of the law,' do you expect to arrive at leavern any sconer, by being so scrupulously exact?' I cannot tell thee,' said the Quaker, but if I should not, I wish to do what seemeth to me right.' But did you ever hear of a Quaker going to heaven?' inquired the lawyer, quizzingly. 'Yes.' 'Well, how in the world-did he get there? Did he have no difficulty?' said the lawyer, heaping question why, yes,' said the Quaker, 'if thee wishes to know, I will tell thee. He arrived at the gate, and there was some dispute about admitting him, but they looked all around for a larger, and gould find man. to discide was not be case, and he was forthwith admitted.'

FRIENDSHIP OF THE WORLD. 'When I see leaves drop from their trees in the beginning of autumn, just such, think I, is the friendship of the world. While the sap of maintenance lasts, my friends are in abundance; but in the winter of my need, they leave me. He is a happy man who hath a true friend at his need; but he is more truly happy, that bath no need of his friends.'—Warneick's Spare Minutes:

'When all move equally,' says Paschal, 'nothingeems to move, as in a vessel under sail; and when seems to move, as in a vessel tiliner sail, and which all, by common consent, run into vice, none appea to do so. He that stops first views as from a fixed point the horrible extravagance that transports the rest'

Mysterious, Affair — Information was lodged at the police office of the First Municipality yesterday, of a circumstance that almost freezes the blood with hor ror. On one of the bayous, near Lake Borgne, the remains of a man by the iname of Terence Robin, a creole, were discovered hanging to four trees. After being slain, he had been quartered, and each of the four quarters suspended to a separate tree. No clea has yet been discovered that could lead to the detection of the perpetrators of this heartless and unparalleled deed of cruelty.—N. O. Tropic.

eled deed of cruelty.—N. O. Tropic.

Suicide from Millerism.—We tears from the Greenfield (Mass). Gazette, that Mrs. Elects, wife of Mr
Oratio Strainton, aged 21 years, put a period to he resistence at Northfield Farme, Aug. 15, by drowning
herself in the Connecticut river. This sad event has
deprived a huffland of a young and virtuous wife, respectable parents of an only child, and two small
children of a kind mother. The cause of the rash and
melancholy act, was excitement produced by a beliet
in Millerism.

in Millerism.

Horrible.—The Cado (La.) Gazette states that a man was whipped to death a few days since on Re River, nearly opposite Long Prairie, by one Folle and some others. He was flogged, as our informan states, until not only the skin, but absolutely the flest peeled off the ribs and spine.

Another.—The same paper says that about three weeks since, a man who resides in Bossier Parish near the Artunasa line, named Wm. Martin, whippe another so bidly that it was supposed his death wa canend thereby. Cause: The man insulted Martin' wife, or at least she said so.

Girk killell du iha Rail. Road.—There was a sad, accident on the rail road, somewhere between Geneva and Rochester, night before last. A girt between 16 and 17 years of uge, one of a party of Prusaian immigrants, was standing on the platform between two cars, when one of the doors opening suddenty, knocked her down. She fell between the cars, and was simost instantly killed. Her body was brought here by the cars yeaterday noon.—Buffulo Com. Ads.

The journeyman curpenters of Alleghany city, Pa-have formed a "House Corpenters" Building Associa-tions, and proposed to take jubs and accuse them with our the intervention of employers. This is worth more than five hundred "Strikes to them, and not exception-able to any one clie.—A. Y. Tribuse.

The Leander reports, that an affray took place a Hannibal, Missouri, as she was leaving, between tw. farmers of the neighborhood, in which one of twas killed. Names for known.—8t. Leais New Ere

Speaking of Alligators, we can at any time, by looking from our office window, see a dozen of them, from ten to fifteen feet in length, and all for nothing. By the way, the tails of these squarite beauties make most accellent turtle sony, and their skins, when properly cured, make ever-shouring shoes, and they furnish any quantity of mask for tollet use—but keep away your-dogs and other small children.—Jpainakeeds Watchman of the Gulf.

A Well's bottom dropped out.—On Sunday morning last, (rays the New-York Journal of Commerce,) a well about 45 feet deep, on land of Jas. C. Church, Eq., at the Nancows, L. I. which had been dry about 18 months, and ugas well walled up with stone, and denly aunk about 15 feet, entrying with it the well-house, &c. A. few minutes before the accident, a rambling noise was heard by the inmates of the house near by.

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PRON THE POSTMATTE CIRELL.

Remittences by Mail.— A Postmoter and to money in a letter to the publisher of a newly pay the subscription of a third person, and the letter if written by himself B.7 Agents who remait money about a large and the persons to whom it is to be evaluated.

sublime. W. M. G.

An Englishman who lately visited the Falls of Niagara, was asked the other day, 'What d'ye shink of
them?' With a yawn he said—'They are no great af
fair, r-a-t-h-e-r noisy.' A letter in the Boston Courier, from Buffalo, states, that a black man, named A. H. Francia, has been drawn as juro in the Recorder's Court, and he sits check by jowl in the jury box, with the eleven white mep. Well, what of that?