LLOYD GARRISON, Edite

OL. XIII.---NO. 41.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

incholy Results of Flootition.

lecline of the once flourishing Island
the immense demoralization of its
rively happy negroes, and their present
idleness, resulting in the destruction



BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1843.

SELECTIONS

ake up the doctrine of direct taxation in earnest, in-tead of its long remaining a beautiful loco-foco-cheme, it would soon get to be breson, as it is said early all the abolithm doctrines are.

when the proposed for irrections are doubt they are better in Next Intelligence that the standard in the stand

COMMUNICATIONS.

ELIJAH RICHMOND.

mined shrough God, to diffuse it according to our bility. High a fleen under the influence of slavety ourself, so long, we do not appear before the 
peoples this well-give of speech or of wisdom; but 
in the languar of the apostle Paul, declaring unto 
the properties of the apostle Paul, declaring unto 
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Ille; —A. Br

friends, by a base silence when they are alanguerous through fear of offending those with whom the sland, deer's is popular. Betther Rogers deserves the warm thanks of the whole anti-slavery host, for the manner, in which he has met the dishonorable plateck mode upon our beloved companion and valuant champton. He has them too, I doubt not. Mine I latender him from a full heart, and I wish youtloigh the soldings the Liberator, and to record there my, hearty America to his prompt and brotherly testimony on behalf of my latender only for himself. The statements which he makes tooching O'Connell's treatment of Garrison when tooching O'Connell's treatment of Garrison when

## Ohio Abolitionism. OARLAND, (Ohio,) Sept. 22, 1843.

OARLAND, (Ohio.) Sept. 22, 1843.
DEAR BRO GARRISON:

I send you this with the Ulinton-Republican containing a notice of our meeting here when themond and Douglass were with us. My object in doing this to enable you to form a correct judgment of Ohio abolitionism—Liberty party abolitionism in particular. The article spined Humanity (except the resplation) was written by a warm third party man—a Presbythian cleryman to boot. For these resolutions he went warmly and heartily, asking for them, a rising vote, which was accorded, and proved 'maningous' in meeting of about 1000 persons, called logother in this country-place with less than three lights andress the half is advocated in the different parts of our country comprehend each other.

Although I am entirely opposed to the Liberty party movement, I have long been sensible that the fieldings and motives of the great mass of abolitionists in this State who have connected themselves with that party, were misjudged by eastern friends. This is easily accounted for by those who appreciate the departy exhibited by the party which goes by those name in the East. I hope that a better understinding will be the result of our whare of the one handed. Conventions, and of the visit to the Weslagot the life.

Prejudice against Color.

Ms. Envrou :— I have just witnessed one of the most trilling exhibitions of human ecloquence, and start remarks are save, never oben erectiving me through and through, until fell almost as fiftee vorigination of the continuant line of the continuant li

Clinton county, Ohio, Sept. 7th, 1843.

Resolved, That to vote for, or to neglect to vote gainst slavery, is lending an influence in its favor.'

Perhaps you have seen the report already. I send it because I think it worthy of notice. It comes from that (but a short time since) poor little despised sects the Pre-Willers', They have got to be about old choich to act out the sectarian nature which they saw yo had in them. They have as title conditions on the power of truth as the rest of the sects they force the sword as well, and hate non-

SELECTIONS

THELIBERATOR

BOSTON: PRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1843.

to nominate the normal to nominate the normal to nominate the normal time, no concessions to great, no attitude too slavish to mark their allegiance to the dominant interest of the country. They have abjured the faith of their fathers, and trampled the Declaration of Independence under their feet. They have denied the plainest precepts of the religion they piofess, and have laughed to scorn the dogma that makes the standard of our conduct to others what we would theirs to be to ourselves. They have presented a spectacle before the world ridiculous or mouroful, nigh died within them. This class of Non-Resist nts comprises the bulk of the merchants and manual

however, both spring from a misapprehension of the nature of our institutions. They both suppose then to be what they profess to be—free institutions was law. Nor do the forms of freedom, the ma-chinery of an elective government, the name of a Republic, make the United States a free govern-ment, as long as all its policy is determined, its laws enacted, its Constitution expounded, its great offi-cers appointed by the smallest and most disgraceful oligarchy in the world. This country does not differ from others so much in the number of those who istorical associations connected with their name the imagination. Historical names, time-nonored u-tles, and heraldic bearings, all help to throw around their pretensions the shadow of a memorable past. But our order of nobility has none of this postige that almost makes the submission of the people of

Clinton county, Ohio, Sept 7th, 1843.

Sectarisms

Lowell, Sopt 15th, 1843.

Bear Friend Garrison:

In looking at the Morning Star-of, the 15th, intelligation of the Original Section their meann sees and cruelties that has given them their power over us.

giveness of injuries, but that a may gain a some same in its own offices and emoluments, and that it may secure some dubious line of policy which it thinks conducive to its selfish interests. Said I not well that there was a class of non-resistants among us

ice and meanness of spirit?

How long will the people of the free States permit themselves to be ruled at the absolute will of a power, the little finger of which is heafier than the loins of the British King? How long will they suffer themselves to be insulted with the name of freemen, while in their national character they are as arready and in a leaves as any that walk the earth? rant political slaves as any that walk the earth? Some of the individual States have done much towards vindicating their own rights within their own borders. But as inhabitants of the great American nation, their rights are at the irresponsible will and pleasure of some hundred thousand oters, having no interest in compon with them, but from their nature and position, their natural and irreconcilable enemies. One hundred thousand voters govern, with absolute sway, sixteen millions nine hundred thousand souls—and yet they have the assurance, and their dupes the fatuity, to call it a republic and a democracy! This state of things is the necessary and just consequence of our own crimes and those of our fathers. Our fathers thought to purchase, and we have no positior just to require of a candidate for have no positior just to require of a candidate for have no positior just to require of a candidate for ancestors fastened the chain of the constitution around the neck of the slave, and gave to us one end to hold, but the Providence of God has so arranged matters that we could not de, this without locking it upon our own limbs. It was in vain that we attempted to be ed close upon the heels of transgression. In making ourselves the Janissaries of the slave system, and has been exposed by the experience of a short half century. If men should meet in solemn convention and repeal the law of gravitation, and enact that the faith of it, should leap from the top of Bunker Hill Monument? Would he be any the less dashed in pieces? Not less absurd, and not less fatal, have

Fortunately, in this country as in all others where the many are at the mercy of the few, this relation can last no longer than the many are willing to submit to it. And, happily, we have means of reaching the public ear in spite of the demands of the slave power that utterrance should be denied on the subject of human rights, and in spite of the response which the demand met with from northern mobs, and almost from northern legislatures. It may not be yet too late. The spirit of liberty may not have so entirely died out in the hearts of Americans that it cannot be revived. They may yet listen to 'the it cannot be revived. They may yet listen to 'the can in longer receive her divine impulse<sub>a</sub>or discern her sacred form, then the hopes of her true worship-pers are deferred, and they must bend their carnest eyes to other shores or to other generations. The present state of things indeed cannot long exist. If it he not changed peacefully, it will be by vio-lent revolution. Slavery will not forever endure.

cannot, without indecorum, be peremptorily interrogated upon them.

With the limitation now adverted to, the Governor
has acknowled ged himself amenable to the inquiries
of the citizen, and so far he sets a good example. 'I
recognize,' he says, 'the right of electors to be informed as far as practicable of the sentiments of
candidates for office upon all important subjects,
which may require their official action, should they
he elected.' This is the true doctrine expressed
with precision and point. May it soon be established as the common law of statesmen of all parties.

Governor Morton's answer to the question pro-posed to him as to the equal rights of the colored citizens in the rail-road car's will, we trust, be re-sponded to by the whole Democratic strength in the next Legislature. We accept it as a pledge made by the head of that party in this State, that if the Rail-Road Corporations shall continue, until the next session of the Legislature, to perpetrate their and repeal the law of gravitation, and chart that wann's provided with would not, however, look or should consecrate the agreement by all manner of this as a party question. It is one of practical justified sounding epithets and the most servile yows of tice and humanity for which, we hope, democrat and allegiance, what would all this profit a man, who, in whig will be alike ready.

in pieces? Not less absurd, and not less fatal, have been our attempt to repeal the law of God which forbids any communion of good with evil—of liberty with slavery. If our miserable lives ahave not been destroyed by our felly (and it has cost thousands of lives, too.) we have lost what should be dearer to any man than his life, even true freedom, and our sense of its infinite value.

Fortunately, in this country as in all others where the many are at the mercy of the few, this relation quote the following paragraphs from an Address to the country short the many are at the mercy of the few, this relation quote the following paragraphs from an Address to the many are at the mercy of the few, this relation quote the following paragraphs from an Address to quote the following paragraphs from an Address to the abolitionists of Massachusetts, published some years since by the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. We bespeak a candid con sideration of its arguments, touching, as they do,

question of great practical importance:

in the not changed peacefully, it will be by vice lent revolution. Slavery will not forever endure, the content of the content

Massachusetts, and take the dovernor incretore does in fact answer precisely the question asked.

This is, in strictness, true; even in regard to the supposed case of a proposal by our Legislature to amend, the U. S. Constitution; and yet, when we consider that State officers are nominated and elected.

whig will be alike ready.

We are, perhaps, disposed to look with more favor on the courteous letter of Gov. Morton from the

Hon. John Reed, which will be found below readers of the Liberator are, however, too we formed to require it. Some of Mr. Reed's are in an amiable spirit; and his readmessi-ing should put to shame the unwerthy of Mr. Briggs; but his answers to the inquiries put to him are singularly blind; on this point are almost ludicrous.

The reply of the Lieutenant Gove

tially the same as Governor Morton's.

CORRESPONDENCE. Bostos, Sept. 16th, 1842,

To His Excellency Marcus Monton:

their passengers on account of descent or cha.

I desire distinctly to ear, that I neither can right nor do I desire to exact a pledge from passingly wish to know your present opinions upone jects of high moral and political interest; is mithat my companions and I may possibly be easile act with more discrimination than we could up ent, in using our elective franchise at the appendix of the product of the pr

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen

TAUNTON, October 24, 1803

duties of Chief Magistrate of this State,' was delceived. And I regret that absence from

have the pleasure, in answer to your first ou

or Constitution of Massachusetts which 'requi-citizens to assist in upholding or establing all But if there be any such, I am 'in favor of slarin repealing' them.

To your second question I reply, that in my of neither the Constitution nor the law of this but cognize or ought to recognize any distinctor 'en-count of descent or color.' And if any of our and in railroad cars or elsewhere, receive isquires 'an count of their descent or color,' or on any other tence, for which they are not now smilled to brill tence, for which they are not now smilled to brill tence, for which they are not now entitled to legal dress, I think there ought to be provided results adequate to their protection in the enjoyment of the just and equal rights.

I am,

With consideration and regard,

H. I. Bowd itch, Esq:
Sin-Yours of the 16th ult. was duly received,

public concern on which he may be

any fai receives un receives un purposely is act de w. The well-in-well-in-well-in-remarks remarks a reply-in reply-in the to the to the

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CH. 1843.

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ower thereby, not agreed States. But the territor count, so desirable, its

public opinion; but every Sabbath sees the meeting-house filled with an attentive audience, and the Sabbath-School is punctually attended by the children and youth of the village.

Let us now ask the honest farmer who is approaching us, to what cause we are chiefly to attribute this happy and prosperous condition of the place; and hear his eager and animated reply, that the people would-be-inextuable indeed, if they were other than prosperous and good, having been bleat for forty years with the labors of their excellent minister.

And see, the good man himself is their, but excellent

with the labors of their excellent minister.

And see, the good man himself is taking his evening walk. How venerable, how derout, yet how full of cheerfulness is his appearance. See with what pleasure his parishineers greet him, and invite him to enter, as he passes their dwellings; see how proud and happy are the children that he has distinguished by a smile and a word of inquiry about their studies or their sports; and see how the few profune and intemperate persons that yet remain in the village avoid his presence, and blash with conscious guilt when they unavoidably meet him.

This papelpe consider their minister as their best friend. Ther deepest and most cherished feelings are connected with his name and his presence. He has blessed their unarriages, christened their children, and comforted the last hours of their departed friends. His pastoral visits have cheered their hearts, his sermons have strengthened their faith and hope, his so-

mons have strengthened their faith and hope, his so cial influence has suggested or encouraged the im provements that have from time to time been made

family prayer heard where it was formerly unknown. The whole village can testify these things and many more in his praise. How then could the antislavery lecturer who passed through the place last week, assail this venerable man with his denunciations, calling him pro-slavery, a hireling priest, a dumb dog, a blind guide, and a locust, devouring God's heritage?

Alas, these hirsh applications of scriptural rebuke were not wholly without reason.

Through the influence of this very minister, the meeting-house, the town hall, the Ivecum hall, and

meeting-house, the town hall, the lyceum hall, and the school-house were successively refused to one who sought to plead in them the cause of the slave.

mated by its market value, and completely subject to the avarice, cruelty and lust of another person to whom these laws grant the title and privileges of mas-

Letter from William A. White

Assistance content. This minister gave his voic, some years pp, for the singular date of the present with a singular date of the present w

and hellish it.

day. Dr.

day. Dr.

a liso hurt. Bradburn

bear mob themselves I do not make their accounts of the mob. The wretches threatened to march it be, swold be particularly acceptable.

The word of the march is a member of the Methodistry, and another of the Baptist were among of the leaders of the mob, you will see where some of the responsibility rests. I was also told that a Mr. Mr.

Allister, of Columbus, a member elect of the Legislature, secretly encouraged the proceedings. When the the so-called size and good of the land countenance such things, what can we expect of an ignorant drunken mob? The wretches threatened to march into town and pull down Dr. Possell's house in the evening, and the citizens armed themselves, and, ewing to this circumstance, the mob did not make their special control of the mobilition is the vector of the mobilition is the vector of the march into the mobility of the mobility of the march into the mobility of the mobility of the march into the mobility of the mobility of the march into the march into the mobility of the march into the particularly acceptable.

Sincerely much his opened the eyes of many here, for, as one man said, they see which side the devil is on. Yours, most truly, W. A. WHITE.

Letter from Amasa Walker.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 1843. land of story and of song, and I can truly say it has afforded me the highest gratification. It has been, in many respects, like a visit to my own country, for its natural scenery more nearly resembles. New-England

You know them well; you know the gen-er in which they have espoused the cause

at every turn. Here millions on millions are drawn course, are the only producers of wealth, to clothe, feed and pamper the hired mercenaries of the governpeople quiet in their chains and degradation, but w

own country, shall come back with increased hope of the speedy renovation of this great empire. I an sure the glorious work is going on. It is arduous and mighty, but if will be accomplished, and may God speed the day.

Yours sincerely,

AMASA WALKER.

Montgoo Bay, (Jamaica,) }

in mind, and not fail to report themselves on the da appointed. It is expected that it will be a great meet

neen received at the Anti-Slavery office, and is for ale at 6 1-4 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, or \$3 00

The ladies who sent silks to be printed, wil find them ready at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25 Corn hill. The types are yet standing, if, more should b

NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RHODE-ISLAND STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Islanditate Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in Province commencing on Wednesday, November 8th, a

COMMUNITY CONVENTION.

NORFOLK COUNTY MEETING POST PONED. [1] The quarterly meeting, which has been advertised for the 19th inst. has been postponed till the 9th

nouth, Scioto county, on Friday and Sat-and Stat Oct.

in Washington county, on Tuesday and Suh and Soth Oct.

in July 100 County, Manday and The

M. Second Series.

It Franklin, Warren County, on Fridey, the 13th beloef, at 1 P. M. and Saturday till noon. This mass wither follow in this series, to be attended Federick Douglas, C. L. Remond, S. H. Gay, Junes Mource.

It Junes our Sunday the 15th, at 2 P. M. all felloulerics of Sunday the 15th, at 2 P. M. all felloulerics of slavery, and upon the religion tecconity.

is has been donated at the late anniversary or the life Convention of the worse charge these are placed lidadvirties the sale of them with other articles in Bininatificonistenerity. All persons who may be positionism, adonations of live stock, grain, farmations with a superior of the cause, or to assist the case the sale of the cause, or to assist the case that the sale of the cause, or to assist the case that the sale of the cause, or to assist the case that the sale of the sale o

Alland, Sept ship 1843.

A. BROOKE.

S. Willishe friends in the different neighbor distance and the different neighbor distance particular pains to notify these meeting get all they possibly can to attend? NOTICE.

A quaterly meeting of the Women's Anti-Slavery Conference will be held at the house of Mr. Josiah Plummer, Georgetown, on Thursday, the 19th of Oct., at 100 clock A. M. SOPHIA G. PARKER, Sec.

SOPHIA G. PARKER, Sec. SEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

quarterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. So-ywill be bolden in Mundy's Hall, Topefield, com-cing on Friday, Oct. 13th, to continue two days, earnestly hope to have a large and spirited Con-tion.

APAIR.

The Ludies connected with the Zion Church, West infre-street Boston, intend holding a FAIR, comneing on the second TUESDAY of NOVEMBER, the purpose folliquidding the debt on said church; the purpose folliquidding the debt on said church; the things of the said church; the said of the friends of moral and religious assistants to add in this enterprise. Articles will be inklully received, and may be left at the office of the manipator. Now, Tournhill, directed to the care of C-BEMAN, paster of said church.

ANNA LOGAN. President.

ANNA LOGAN, President.

NEW-ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY

OLIVER JOHNSON,

From the Glasgow (Scotland) Chartist Circular.
THE POOR MAN'S WEDDING.

When time the planting hope shall give.
That soon a pledge will bless our love,
That in another we shall live—
Another prized ourselves above—
Another prized ourselves above—
No Court physician will be fee?
(Puffed in the public prints) to watch,
Lest some mishap should spoil the breed—
For ours is not a Coburg match!

And when our infant's cry is heard—
Sweet music to a parent's ear—
No flattery foul, no pomp absurd,
Will greet the little stranger here.
The public money will not keep.
Our babe, by princely titles styled;
Peers will not rock that babe to sleep.
For ours will be no Coburg child; Dh, no! cur union will not bear.
The seal of interest—stamp of shame
Sut yet our lot will be more fair

Than those who boast a higher name. For to unite us two, at least, No groaning people sighs and smarts!

No nation's taxes spread our feast— For ours, love, are not Royal hearts!

THE CROSS. Symbol of Shame! mysterious sigh Of grouns, and agonies, and blood;
Hail! pledge of love, of peace divine, From Gou:

Symbol of Hope! to those that stray,

The pilgrim's vows extend to thee;

Star of the soul, thou guid'st the way.

To Calvary!

Symbol of Tears! we look and moun His woes, whose boul for man was riven; Where, wanderer! is thy due return? To Heaven!

Where, wanners.

To Heaven.

Symbol of Empire! thou shalt rise
And shine, where lands in darkness sit,
On Eastern domes that greet the skies,
And minaret.

Symbol of Giory! when no more
The monarch grasps his diadem,
Thou still shall burn when words are o'er,
Apriceless gem.

From the Morning Star.

THE SLAVE'S CONDITION AND PROSPECT
AIR—' Street Home.'

While tears from his sylves and gloom,
And sighs for the joys of his free brother's hon
Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
No joys there await him; he sighs for a home.

His wife and children are taken away; His wife and children are taken away.
In sorrow and sadness he passes the ddy;
He's like one forsaken, and left all alone;
No combits are taken like those of a home.
Home, &c.
Disconsolate and gloomy, he sight for a home.
Compell'd by his master to toll night and day,
And stripes from the slave-whip received for his pay.
Then left to his toil, his fate to bemoan,

He groans in his bondage, and sighs for a hom Home, &c.

That blessing's denied him, he has not a home

But, glory to Jesus! he'll not always be Confined in his bondage, he soon shall be face. Awake then, ye Christians, for you'r not alone, Our God will assist us to find him a home.

He then will enjoy in his freedom a home. R. R.

From the Concord Freeman.

THE WORLD.

bt. RH. S. S. ANDROS. The world is well '-the full-fed noble crie

The world is well —the full-fed-moble crie And on his silken couch lies down to reat; The world is well —the preacher still rop. There may be wo, but all is for the best. It is God's will —and thus the lie goes nor The starving child waileth aloud for bread; The famished mother maddens at the sound; And the pale father, from his wretched bed,

And the pair latter, from his wretched bed, Prays Heaven for help. The slave claimketh his c In the free air; and to the blanching atur., That blaich for fear, displays the festering scars of whip and fetter. Blood and cutrege stein The groaning earth, making its breast a hell— And yet the preacher cries— The world is well.

SOCIAL REORGANIZATION.

tion of sex, color, or condition, sect or religion, allowingshe largest liberty of opinion and practice,
not interfering with the rights of others. The offairs of the Association are managed by two bodies,
a Stock Company and an Industrial Community, distinet from each other in their organization and deliberations, though the accounts and records of each
are open to the inspection of all the members. The
stock of the company is divided into shares of \$100
each—the books to be open till the subscriptions
amount to \$100,000.

A person may be a member of both communities,
but a subscription for stock is not necessary in order to membership in the Industrial Community.
Originally each member of the Industrial community was paid for the amount of labor performed, according to a rate of compensation fixed by the Directors of that department, but this year they are
trying, rather as an experiment, some modifications
of their original plan—such as allowing each member to labor according to their ability, trusting to
their sense of right, and compensating all alike. At
present, also, all have an equal voice in the management of the Stock and Industrial operations. The
only advantage a stockholder has, is, he receives 4
per.cent. on his stock, and after this all share alike
in the, division of the profits of the Association.
Some of these modifications will be finally ad-pted,
but management of the stock operations will prohably be restored to the stockholders exclusively.
They are somewhat in debt, but this only so far
embarrases their operations as to prevent their providing accommodations for a greater number of
members. At present, they cannot accommodate
but a lew of the many applicants for admission, and
not as many as they need on the farm.

When the stock actually paid in amounts to \$31.

When the stock actually paid in amounts to \$31.

On they are not allowed to buy or soll on reddi.

They have on their farm, I should judge, 25 or 30.

acres of milberries, as yet in a very poor state of
c

cultivation. Last year, with the aid of the State bounty, they cleared 60 per cent. by their silk operations. They intend, hereafter, to make this an important branch of their business.

rary residence of associates; also rooms for schools, meetings, store, library, &c. They have selected a site, and made a draft of a plan of an association domicil, which they expect soon to commence erecting.

This year, they allow each member 80 cents a week for board, fuel, light and rent, and \$20 a year for clothing. This seems to be a small sum for those purposes, but the estimate is made from the actual expenditures of last year. Each member is supplied at cost with all things necessary for use or family consumption. If his expenditures exceed the amount allowed him, the balance is charged to him, and deducted from his share of the profits, If they fall short, he is credited with the balance. One member had on a good broadcloth coat that cost him only six dollars. It was made by a tailor belonging to the Community. They have a table in common, at which all may eat if they choose, or each family may have their private table, as best suits their pleasure or convenience.

This Association appears to be going on very successfully, with the same union and harmony observed at West Rorbury. They have facilities for carrying on almost any branch of business, and of extending their territory if necessary, and if their affairs are managed with predence and economy, they cannot fail of becoming rich.

At tresscal, they teach only their own children, but they contemplate establishing a system of education equal to any in the country, where moral, literary, selentific, agricultural and mechanical instruction may be obtained. They have among them some persons of high literary and scientific attainments, one of whom is Wm. Adam, formerly a Professor and his family never performed any manuel albort till they came there, when not employed in teaching, they are engaged with the reat in 'working with their hands.'

On Sundays, those whe cho

Of whip and fatter. Blood and outrage sain. The greating surb, making its breast a hell—And yet the pracher cries—The world is well.

THE FREACHER.

NYHEANE.

The willing fool if or this hest thou ported over the secret gage, and scanned the thilling speechs. The world gage, and scanned the thilling speechs. Of Him, the Nazareae, who did spack and teeth As a very set had man, and connect different of the present and took part in their discussions. As a very set had man, and connect different of the present and the property of the present at their discussions. And from the lips of Him whom thou dost call and the property of the present in the form of the present in the property of the present in the present of the present in the form of the

scape from the hill-top, while the

siderable portion of it being allavia. Its location is rural and picturesque in a high degree—about two and a half miles from the beautiful village of North-campton, situated on the Connecticut river.

For the subline and the Beautiful, this portion of country is curvivaled in still New-England. Go in any direction the lovers of, nature beholds the work, of the Great Creator, calculated to enchant his soul, and fill him with devout aspirations. In this voicinity are to be seen Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke—the latter a popular piace of resort for the inhalitants, and for visitors and tourists from abroad. Added to the richness of the country, its fertility of soil and beauty of scenery, the air is pure and healthy. There are no marshes to send forth their moxious exhalations, and the surrounding hills protect the inhabitants from the bleak winds of winter. Such is the country in which this Association have located. They, however, need the advantages afforded by a greater facility of communication with other places, and particularly a good market. The river here is not navigable for steamboats, and the only public conveyance is by stage; but a rail-road from Northampton to Springfield, about 18 miles, is in-contemplation, thus connecting with the great western rail-road from Boston to Abbany.

The associates number, at the peasent time, about 12s. They, are based on certain great principles, a choice, and the rights of others. The affairs of the Association are managed by two bodies, a Stock Company and an Industrial Community, distinct from each other in their organization and distinct from each other in their or

ding an abusive article copied from the Jour Commerce into the Daily Advertiser, recalled this sentiment of the Saviour. It appears tha orthampton Association of Education and In The his sessioned of the decation and Instry, have committed three unpardonable sins,
d are therefore to be dealt with summarily by all
re and devout, disinterested and philanthropic
runals throughout our virtuous and happy land,
the first place, they actually allow an intelligent
d worthy man to sit with them at table, whose
in is a shade darker than some who pass for white
ru! This is a monstrous offence: although an
I book, considered in some quarters unquestionaauthority, declares, that God has made of one
od all nations to dwell on the face of the earth:
though Americans were very glad to sit on the
me sofa with colored men in the saloons of Lafayter slad to ride beside a dark face in an Engsame son with colored men in the saloons of Laisy ette: although even this anonymous writer would be very glad to ride beside a dark face in an Eng lish nobleman's chariot, and there would, doubtless be transformed into a zealous friend of the op pressed

The Fourier Corosy in Pennsylvania is thus described by a correspondint of the Gosham Democrat:

'Twelve miles West of Milford, in Pike county, is situated the interesting society of Sylvanians, They number 120 souls, and are located upon a tract of wild sland, consisting of 3000 acres. They are represented to be the disciples of Fourier—hospits ble and inquirtious—enjoying the manor in common — and living as one family, under wholesome moral restraints. The President of the society is an intelligent gentlemen, will calculated to impress favorable views sare fineless olerated, insomuch as they do not interfers, withthe general, harmony of, the society. Milliters of theorem poly of a whatever-denomination, are indestributed; invited to present parts of the county. Their joint labors may do much inform are let apart for labor, study and rest; and severy Taceaday evening is devoted to balla. There are, also, two more societies located in different parts of the county. Their joint labors may do much in improving the country.

Horace Greely, Esq.

A number of the printers of Pittaburgh a few days since, tendered a complymentary entertainment to Horse Greely, Esq. who was then in that city, in attendance upon a Fourier Convention, but the invisition was declined by that gentleman, on the plea of not being able to remain a sufficient time.

MISCELLANY

AND BALLADS FOR THE PROPER.

John AP Yeale, of Trinity College, Ca
There is a joke, that when a clergyman w
that Oxford contained an immense deal
and knowledge, his humorous antagon
I am sore she must contain a great fit

mens of the author's deggerer:

The true old Church of England!
She alone hath power to teach,
The presumption in Dissenter:
When they pretend so preach.
They might take away her churches,
They might take her lands away,
But she would be the true Church,
And base intruders they.

Such hickory-dickory-dock rhyming we have sel om an opportunity of enjoying. The clergyman ontinues in the same strain:

God bless the Church of England!
The good, the true, the brave!
She baptiz'd us in our cradle,
She shall bear us to our grave.

We have weak understandings, and many thing come before us beyond our narrow comprehensions Attacking the Temperance Societies, he says: Says Jack, 'Oh! no, father, but don't you mistale We wont touch the fruit, but it's not for your sake It's because we've AGRED not an apple to pick,' D'ye think I should thank him, or give him the stick

The clerical author is more intelligible in the following lines:

We must bring this criticism to a close by givi quotations from the work, omitting the manner which he introduces each passage as a defence the Church, and as an attack against Dissenters every description:

every description:

And Saul's sad end might make us wise,
Whom God in anger slew,
Because he offered sacrifice,
Which only priests might do.

'Twas a humble old custom to kneel side by sic
And pows came at first of contention and pride,
And those wicked men who invented the thing,
They pulled down the churches and murdered
king.'

'I know that church-rates are a debt To God Almighty due, And how dares any Christian man Call them a hardship too?'

It would cheapen provisions, their meat and their drink,
They forget that their wages would equally sink,
Which nobody can deny

My best for the Church and the Queen every day,—
And I know nothing more, and hapen ever may,
Which nobody can deny.

Such clerical works as those really have the
merit, for in the worst of dull seasons they make u
laugh; or, incleases of indigestion and bile, the
may act as a substitute for the apothecary's vemit.

From the Nantucket Daily Telegreph.

Abuse of the Church.

From the Nanucket Daily Telegreph.

Abuse of the Church.

There is a great deal of complaint on the part of many persons calling themselves Christians, and about the abuse of the Church within the last three or four years, by a few persons pretending to be reformers. The Church, tay they, 'has enemies,' and they are constantly slandering her, charging her with inconsistency and crime, by the one charges her with inconsistency and crime, by the one enemies of the Church, are those within her own borders, who, by their own conduct, give the lie to their profession; and charges of those, who, as they ly their own conduct anding voice. The Church would have nothing to fear from these charges if they were untrue, but the fact of their being partially true, renders complaint useless; and although church members may frown upon those who charge them with upholding war, capital punishment, slavery, &c., it will avail nothing as long as the charges are unrefuted. Frowning and calling hard names have no effect, and probably would not be resorted to if there were any other way to stop the mouths of those who charge the Church with that of which she is verily guilty. There is but one way for the Church to cast off the odium that has been heaped upon her, and tis this: let each church member, as he hears or reads the charges against the body of which he is a member, ask himself, in what, degree has his eenduct given occasion for such charges, and seeing that he cannot refute the charges, let him see that he himself, is clear of any participation in their crime, and by exerting his voice, example and influence in the cause of reform he may do much towards rooting out the evil in an institution so full of real good. It is to be hoped and believed that there are many thorough going reformers in the Church; men whose whole life is devoted to the cause of reform, and who have sufficient discernment to see that the Church has most to fear from those of her own communion—men who beed not the exery. Come out from among them, but lab out from among them, but labor on, conscious that they are not seeking niderity, but the good of their fellow-men. These can see that it is the unworthy person who commits, and defends the committal of any act contrary to the precepts of the Divine head of the Church, who is the cause of impurity in the Church, the that if each one were to keep strict watch of his conduct in life, the Church would not fear the charges, knowing them to be untrue. The world would no longer listen with greedy ears to those whose cry is, down with the Church, but would turn from them in disgust, and embrace an institution whose purity would not be exceeded.

The Treatment of the Poor

thus feelingly speaks, from personal observation, upon this sad subject:

'Last winter I was on Blackwell's Island. But, of five men who came there that day day, three were guilty of no crime but poverty. One was an old blind man. He had fought in the battles of his country, and won bonor. What an ephemera is honor! He became blind and poor. He applied for public charity. The almshouse was full. He was committed to Blackwell's prison. I saw them hand him his prison clothes. His withered fingers felt of them, and when he perceived they were the garments which might have been on fellons backs, the tears started from the sockets of his sightless balls, and coursed freely down his wrinkled checks. Kind-Heaven! thought I, is this public charity? I sa his a

ware me has not a parallel in life instory of Washing-tonianism.

However, I found a place to lecture at night, in the open air, near Spring Market. I had not proceeded long before I received an egg in my back. Rather rough treatment, all round: The next day the gen-tleman was recognized to be a notoriously bad man, by the name of Rauldo, -rather a fanous name among robbers. I made application to a nagistrate for a lit-tle' legal sussion' to mix with my moral sussion. It was granted, and the egg cost him a little short of ten dollars, and a lodgment in the jail. I reckon he thought 'eggs had riz.

Alas for Washingtonians if they approbate this It bears the mark of the beast and betrays a heaven-wide departure from the Samarian spirit of love. Has the induction of Mr. Hawkins into the ministeriat office and the title Rev. thus turned his hear from humanity? Then in the name of God, and the bear of God and the title Rev. thus turned his hear from humanity? Then in the name of God, and the bear of God and the control of his title, and become a true man.—Practical Christian.

behalf of the poor grunkard, iet him be entreace to herow of his fille, and become a true man.—Practical Christian.

A Young Woman and six Children Lost in The Woods. On Wedgesday the 13th inst. a Miss Rebecca Ginter, a young woman living, at or near the forks of the Phillipsburg and Birmingham road in Clearfield county, accompanied by six children, of from twelve to four years of age, went into the woods to gather berries. The day being cloudy, they sood got be wildered and lost, and at once commenced a fruitless attempt to find their way out. All that day (Wednesday) they rambled about, but night closed on them, and still they were in the woods, and unprotected. On Thursday morning they again commenced their wanderings. It was an exceedingly cold, wet, gloomy day, as many of our readers will recollect; raining from morning to night. To this inclement weather they, were exposed the whole of that day, and throughout the night following, with but their summer clothing for protection. On this day their suffering must have been great; for they were wearied with Wednesday's exertions, shivering with wet and cold, and almost exhausted with hunger, yet they kept on their fruitless attempt to find a way out. But night again closed—and a most chilling, trying night it must have been. Exposed to cold, apelling storm, the gnawings of hunger becoming more and more intense, unprotected from the prowing beasts of that woody country and despair of finding their way out increasing every hour, how painful must have been their situation.

The Hollidayaburg Hegister, whence we have gathered the foregoing, says that on Wednesday night. On Friday morning some two or three hundred persons met and formed a line to 'sweep the mountain, as hast effort for their discovery. But it happened that the unfortunste young woman and children were too far to the right to come within the range of the line, and so seemed destined to perish. But kind from his true course and heard a faint ery in the distance. He immediately gave notice to the line

We find another incident of the kind chron

cled in the papers:—
LOST IN THE WOODS. The Kingston Chronicle of the 23d gives a long and quite interesting account of a child hunt, which took place early in the month in Camden township. Canada West. The child, a little girl six years old, was left at the house of her uncle, while her mother, a widow, went to work at another coaccession about 8 miles distant. Pining for her mother, the little creature set off alone through the woods to join her, and soon lost her way. When missed, her cousins, two lade, set off in search of her, but not succeeding, others joined in the search, until finally more than a hundred were beating the woods day and night in the hope of finding her. To make a long story short, the child was not found until the fifth day, deep in the woods, where she had wandered, barefooted and thinly clad, but not unseen or upprotected by the Father of the fatherless. She was feeble, but still able to walk, and fauch less exhausted than might have been supposed, having sustained—herself by eating wild plums and goeseberries.

Stave Hunters in Ohio.—According to the Free La-bor Advocate, published at New Garden, Ohio, a band of slave catchers, constaint of loose fellows from Ken-tucky and Indians, have been securing the whole of that region, disturbing the peace of the neighborhood and the quiet of families, in pursuit of a few Ingitives from bondages, Fire arms have been used, and two of the Ungitives havebeen shot.

NEW PUBLICATION

nti-Slavery Melodies, iss for a Blow, an Years of Experience, &

R E.S.P.I.R.A. T.O.R.S OR BREATH AND BODY WARM STRUMENTS.

ear. September 29.

DENTAL SURGERY Dr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon lease

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May 19

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prevent grey hair; to cure and reson serreceives the vessels and nerves, giving life and go to the hair. 4th, Its equaling the credition of fluids. 5th, Its feeting the six from the effect perspiration, sourf and dandrift, and disposing the hair to curl. 6th, And, its frequent test will present the hair in beauty and health to the latest period life. For rate at A. S. JORDAN'S, 2Mill, Mar from Washington st.

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GARRISON'S POEMS

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

CONNECTION.—S. S. Cowles, Hardford, John S.
Hall, Pass-Hampton; James Munror, Centries,
Naw-Youx.—Issae, D. Hoppet, Now.—Grade College,
Charles S. Morton, Albany S. James C. Pallet,
Marting, J. D. Harden, J. Marting, John S.
Barker, Peruy R. D. H. Yardiny, Kultule, JaHartshoren, Penne Tan.

There's grade visco-Ha Geligaselli-Allightsy, July the fugitives have been shot.

Urfortunite Occurrence—The Dayton Ohio Journal aye. "On Saurday list a going man driving wagon in which weet two boys some of Mr. McFedden of this place, over the bridge screes the Hydraulic Basin, at the paper built, which is the horse took fight and pring into Uniborary drawing the wagon after him." Said to relate, these boys were drowned, and the life of the young man-barely saved.

Boston Fost Office. Anthaniae Greene, formatify Postmaster in this city, received on Tuesday official notice of his re-appointment to that office, in place of C. W. Gordon, who has received the appointment of Consul at Rio Janeiro. Mr. Greene, we understand, will enter agon the duties of the office about the middle of the month—Courter.

Something of a Job.—The matter remained for the month—Courter.

Something of a Job.—The matter remained for the month—Courter.

he p p fent the min the min the min the min the min the care the c

Remitteness by Mail.—A statustic may come of the month.—Courier.

Something of a Job.—The matter required for the publication of the London Times requires the labor of sixty-two compositors (or type setters) daily. Forty hands are employed on advertisements alone.

FROM THE FORTMATIA GERERAL.

Remitteness by Mail.—A statustic may come in a letter to the painty of a newspars, money in a letter to the painty of a letter to the paint