SANUEL PHILBRICK,
RING, EDMUND QUINCY,
RALIAN BASSATT.

XIII.---NO. 42.

SELECTIONS. From the National A. S. Standard.

ement of the Emancipator.

DING.

ISE
EN.
such to as opencomments
) and wi
pains wi
i pleasant
be in acc
of more
ATTIST
cet, Bost
(tf.)

TOR.

d: John
unterlury
ork Oily
iller, Ska
i John P
reille; In
toma Per
ulton Sea
ier st. Ar.
A. Brook

77 ay enclose espaper, in I frank the



BOSTON, FRIDAY

fication for omitting what Mr. Leavitt and his collegues were authorized to do, but not for doing what they never had any authority to do! It would have been, if true, a complete justification for satispending the publication of the paper, [provided, however, they had given seasonable notice to their constitutents, that unless provision were made it must come to that, but it could in no case be a justification for selling the paper! Few occurrences are more common in the United States, than the suspension of a paper for a wick, or a few weeks. With the exception of the Libertator, we do not know an anti-slavery press in the country, of which we could say with certainty, that it has not mit with temporary, interruptions. We are not aware that such an event impairs materially the value of a paper, and least of all, a paper not in the current of business, but devoted to moral and benevolent objects. He is the support of the substitute of

strument his employers had set bim to work with, which, we utterly deay. If they gave him not materials, the legitimate effect could only be to step his work, not to sell, destriy, or Early off the instrument.

But how stands the pretended fact of insbility or impossibility? Mr. Leavitt says that they had a large amount of books, &c. on hand; and in another place he uses the following language:

• The money by which the late Committee were finally enabled to bring their affairs so nearly to a close, was furnished on a sale and pledge of property.

What property? Why, that very property of which Mr. Leavitt has said he and his collesques had a large amount on hand. In point of fact, that amount was 11,760, didleth aid 12 ceitis, over and above all dobts, is appears by the record of the meeting at which Mr. Leavitt made the proposition to deprive this Society of its paper. For what purpose was this money raised? It was to pay Mr. Leavitt, Mr. Birney's, and Mr. Stantion's salaries. It was right liat these salaries should be paid, though somewhat large to come from the mites collected for the poor tolling slave. Mr. Birney's was \$2250 per annum, or \$190 per month, besides travelling expenses; Mr. Leavitt (\$1800 per annum, or \$33 39 per month, and travelling expenses, making an aggregate of \$423 33 per month. Now, we are no where informed what arrears of salary were due, and we have no means of astertaining, because our account books were all taken away; and we are denied access to them, even in presence of those whit took, and are keeping them from us. They offered to furnish specific information ander their hand, but would not, though earneally besought, permit us to have a sight of dur books! It cannot be supposed, however, that the money raised was less than the amount of one month's salary of those where; because it was raised not only for arrears of salary, but also to defray the expense of Messrs. Birney and Stanton had been astiled with for arrears, received their contits and salaries for their exvices to Me

pressure produced by the hard times, and the assults of the Boston party, they [Mr. Leavitt and pressure produced by the hard times, and the assults of the Boston party, they [Mr. Leavitt and pressure produced by the hard times, and the assults of the Boston party, they [Mr. Leavitt and pressure produced by the hard times, and the assults of the Boston party, they [Mr. Leavitt and pressure produced by the hard times, and the assults of the Boston party, they [Mr. Leavitt and pressure produced by the hard times, they is a pressure produced by the hard times, and the assults of the Boston party, they [Mr. Leavitt and pressure produced by the hard times, and the assults of the Boston party, they [Mr. Leavitt and pressure produced by the part times, and the assults of the Boston party, they [Mr. Leavitt and pressure produced by the part times, and the assults of the Boston party, they [Mr. Leavitt and pressure produced by the part times, and the assults of the Boston party, they [Mr. Leavitt and pressure produced by the part times, and the assults of the Boston party, they [Mr. Leavitt and pressure produced by the part times, and the assults of the Boston party, they [Mr. Leavitt and pressure produced by the part times, and the assults of the Boston party, they [Mr. Leavitt and pressure produced by the party produced the part

whell the proprietors could have been consulted as to the disposition which should be made of so great and important an investment of, their property. Abditionists will, no doubt, be startled at our taking the objective stating the stating of the special of the stating the stating

committee, in his definee, he says:

Among other claims upon the treasury, the secretaries and editor, were at that time largely in arrears for their salaries. The latter, having a numerous and expensive family, dependent entirely upon his earnings for support, told the committee that he could not live in this way.

We have stated that Mr. Loavitt received his salary with great regularity. We did it on the authority of James S. Gibbons, then a member and now chairman of the executive committee of this society. Our old account books would afford the proper evidence on this point, but ize are not permitted to have



COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIN

OCTOBER 20, 1843.

due dit. Till this is done, no progress can be made in teaching the heathen the truths of the Christian religion.

An American missionary leaves his home, kindred, and country, to devote himself to the work of rescuing souls from heathenish darkness. How can be feel strengthened for pils abor, when he reflects that at home millions are reduced, and more are every day being reduced, to that very state of mental degradation which is found in the heathen to be a great obstacle to moral and religious instruction and reformation?

About thirty years ago, the missionary operations of the United States commenced. During this period, the exertions of Fresbyterian, Baptist, Methodit, and Episcopalian societies and missionaries had all, in all countries, gained less than fifty thousand converts to the Christian fisth; meantime, the nember of heathen, gained in the United States to this side of Statan, had been one and a fall millions? The converts abroad had been one and a fall millions? The converts abroad had been but a trifle more than ose thousand a year, while tildee lost at home had been sixty thousand a sea. And suppose we go in the sante tilted stath attal way, for thirty years to come? With all the advantages of languages acquire, translations completed and printed, we shall have made, at the very highest calculation, one hundred thousand converte from heathenism, while in hidsen time we shall have doomed to heathenism at home, no less than three millions?

Now, our missionary efforts were going on under the direction, and by the contributions, in part, of men engaged in this work of sacrificing human victims to Moloch, at such a rate at home, while they were affecting to smatch here and there a victim from the bloody altars of idelative, receed in distant regions. Oh, this hypocray is a wful and fearful.

The Dead of Constitution of the property of the p

headed by one who was since Gofernor of the State.

Their yoll was, 'Slaveryor death,' and the bill
was passed, under their dictation. Thanks to God,
a majority of the people voted the project down, and
no convention was held. But the same pro-slavery
and mob-spirit continued after this deleat, std had
broke out in the Alton marter; and on many other
occasions.

There came last winter, into his (Mr. B's) village,

There came last winter, into his (Mr. B's) village,

passed.

State.

**On a motion to instruct the Committee to report,

which was negatived.

**With this cursory view of the subject, then, all that

we have in conclusion to say is, that if we produce

the hard the hard the

convention was held, while we are in the present state,

to say the least of it, we have done as much as

Greece, Rome, England or America.

From the Bangor Gravite.

There came last winter, into his (Mr. B's) village,

passed.

Are Negrobs of the Human Species 1.

that no power of this House could compet them to occasions.

There came last winter, into his (Mr. B's) village, a kidnapper, who stized, without warrant, three colored children from eight to twelve years of age, and committed them to jail. The jail was a log house, and the openings between the logs were; several inches wide. There was no chimney or fireplace; and the openings between the logs were; several inches wide. There was no chimney or fireplace; and the openings between the logs were; several inches wide. There was no chimney or fireplace; and the openings between the logs were; several inches wide. There was no chimney or fireplace; and the openings between the logs were; several inches wide. There was no chimney or fireplace; and the weather was cold. The only way of lighting a fire was irf a kettle or furinace in the centre, leaving the smoke to find its way out through the holes in the building. A fire could not be made without danger of suffociating the children. He [Mr. B.] was applied to, as a migratrate, to issue a warrant for the arrest of the kidnapper, for false in prisonment. He did so. The man was brought before him, and presented as a justification, pretended indentures. But these did not conform to the law of Illinois, in not stating the ages of the children, and in having several lines erased without any explanation or proof that it was done before signing. He decided that the kidnapper, and one before signing. He decided that the kidnapper adone before signing. He decided that the kidnapper adone before signing. He decided that the kidnapper adone before signing, the closes not to give ball, and was committed in a looked that the kidnapper adone before signing, the closes not to give ball, and was committed in a large manufacture.

and costa! Notwithstaffling this persecution, there were those who stool ready to help the poor fugitive. About seven hundred have escaped the past year.

This narrative excited deep feeling, and it was proposed (as the number present was not large, and not prepared to take dp another contribution,) to have a distinct meeting for the purpose. We wish it success. If Mr. B. felt disposed to get an address ready, describing more at large the state of the cause, and the sort of opposition it meets with in Illinois, he would probably Indirects a great many, and do good to the cause of liberty and justice, as well as to himself.

injurious policy of our government in regard to Hayii. And here we would remind the people of the Weet, that tight interests are specially involved in this question. Nearly one-fourth of the whole amount of exports in 1839 to this island, consisted of hams, lard, tallow, soap and floor. Were the American government, our commerce would at once be placed on a footing with that of the most favored nation, and the export of these articles would soon be doubled. And all Hayii asks, is merely an official commission from our Secretary of State 16 the unaccredited agent now residing there. Among the instructions given to our Ministers to the Congress of Panama, a quarter of a century after the Hayltein is lad chilities their likelpendence, was

WHOLE NO. 667.

of with marder if I say another word on the subject. We have extracted enough to show the violence of the slaveholders, and their uiter contempt for free labor interests, where their whims and unreasonable jealousies were concerned.

Suffice it to say, the memorials were stifled by the slave power. The viole of the commercial press at the East was suppressed. From that day to this, upwards of five years, no notwement has been made on the subject, the whole of the inon-slaveholders of the Union lasting been dragoned into silence by the few ultra slaveholders of Congress, with the redoubtable Mr. Wise at their head!

We sak our readers to consider these things. For one, we attach mice importance to the millions of non-slaveholders of this country, than to the two or three hundred thousand slaveholders, who have re-

occasioned by the falling in of the bank of the river Morning came, the grindftone of the boat was missed, information was given, and search being made, George was gone, they knew not where. The river was ordered to be accured by the cage master, thirsting after the blood of the mechanic! is was scoured, and George was found with the grand stone field to his neck! reposing in the depth of the Ochmulgee, preferring as a man, Death before slave ry! George had fasted liberty!!

The question is often saked, why it is that the colored people claim an equality with the whites, and so few of them have manifested even a propensity for that equality; that we never have produced suthors writers, professors, nor geniuses of any kind, notwithstanding some of us have been free from the

From the Bangor Gezette.

Are Negroes of the Human Species 1

Some men affect to believe that negroes are not of the burnan species. Their frequent exhibitions of the better traits of the human character will not convince them to the contrary, and their exhibitions of the worse only served to confirm them in their belief. Perhaps the following account of the treatment which an infamous black fellow received from persons of his own color, may give them some new views in regard to the relation of the negro to the white race.

The follow's name was McDonald, and was in the employ of Kentucky alevsholders at a compensation two dollars a day, to play the part of a figitive slave, and enter the State of Ohio on the southern line, and pass through to Canada in that character, to make himself acquainted with the stations and rottes of those who aid runsway slaves in their tender to the lake, and also of the whereabouts of any fugitive he might discover, all of which information he was to impart to his employers. His

From the Herkimer Journal.

Frankly Linon. The inadequacy of wages for female labor, is a fact which must have struck every reader; but we never have heard of so forcible an intrine as in the case of the females employed in the handfacturing of taps for the saleamen of Philadelphia. Taking advantage of the pressure of the times, these wretches have cut down the girls' wages to the tiperable platene of runsyr carry new week. The sollerers have struck for higher wages. May they be sidilaried by the honest portion of the community.

The citizens of London have aroused themselves to maildiate the condition of the dress-makers in thet

oppression it has ever been our duty to record—
Mingston Journal.

The state of things above noticed is, indeed,
most philable and rascally, and ought to arouse the
instant and vigorous efforts of every working-man
and every working-woman in the country for its
athelloration—for, in truth, all are-concerned. But,
but as it is, we cannot agree with the writer of the
above in the opinion that, it is the most enormous
oppression it has ever been our duty to record.
The fiendish system of southern slavery is a thousand-fold worse,—for, instead of getting thirty cents
per week, the whole world ought to know that the
poor slave women are compelled to tail month after
unouth, and year after year, in the rice and cotton
fields of the South, and receive nothing; may, that
they are even denied the right to their own husbynds and children, and may be themselves subjected to every personal outrage with impunity.

Is this the case with the oppressed females of
Philadelphia? Very far from it. They doubtless
suffer severely from the capidity of heartless employers, taking advantage of the pressure of the
times; but they cannot be robbed of the small pittance they do receive; their pateins, husbands and
children can, if innocent, he wrested from their
embrace by brate force, and receive more in human
form, there is the moral sentiment of the community, and the power of law on their side, to vindicate
and redress.

From the Bangor Gazette. More Good News from Maryland.

More Good News from Maryland.

The time is at hand when slavery will be terminated in Maryland. From the communication below it will be seen that a remarkable change is going on in the public mind. The inhumanity of the system—its ubprofitableness in its best estate—the uncertain tenure by which slave properly is at present held, and the deep abhorrence with which the system is looked upon in Europe and in the free States, all tend to render it unpopular in this border slave State, and we trust it will soon fall to our lot to chronicle its complete overthrow.

We have made extracts from the article of Mr. Jatney mentioned below, and should have copied the whole had our limits permitted. The Saturday Visitor in which it was published, we are pleased to see, is taking an independent stand upon all moral subjects—it is an excellent paper, and will do much at the South.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14, 1843.

a. Entron:
In a former letter, I asserted that 'the slave law
Maryland are fast becoming a dead letter.'
Ill offer some proof, in support of this proposition
verse years ago, when the elements of public opin
n were in a great forment; the words abolitions
abolitions, ware only another years for a lord
abolitions, ware only another years for a lord Seven years ago, when the elements of public opinion were in a great forment, the words sholitionist and abolitionism were only another name for a torch, to set the passions of men in a flame. Now, the public mind is more calm, and thoughtful, and those dreaded words may be used in conversation, window froughtful in explosion. Last winter, the Legislature passed laws bearing heavily on the free colored people. What was the reason? Because, forsooth, the colored people were becoming too well informed about their own rights, and having opportunities for reading, meeting together, and sected communication, they would become too knowing, and more dangerops to the slave population. Hence the passage of laws, restricting the privileges of the colored people in meeting together. But is the passage, of laws, restricting the privileges of the colored people in meeting together. But is the passage, of laws, restricting the privileges of he colored people in meeting together. But is the passage, of laws, restricting the forts, the conclusive death-struggle of the black-hearted monster, in grappling with light and the freedom of the press.

Another fact. Last spring, the Court in this city summoned the post-masters to come forward, and testify whether any abolition documents had come to their office—showing a determination to crush the freedom of the press.

Nothing of importance grew to the colored people in the south, published the Texas article signed by J. Q. Adams and others. There was rank anti-slavery matter, swallowed down quietly, the Court, Grand Jury and slave laws to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Visitor has continued to pursue bold, independent course on all subjects, slavery smong the rest. Not long since, Samuel M. Janney, a Quaker prischer from Louden county, Virginia, wrote an abolition article, by great power, and came to this city to get it published in the Saturday Visitor, which has been done, in three successive numbers of that paper. The Society of Friends in this city have waked up with new zeal in their opposition to slavery, and to my personal knowledge have sent off thousands of the papers containing the article by Mr. Janney. As I anticipate an eager reception of that article by northern papers, I shall not now speak of it more particularly. Suffice it to say, that its publication in this city have passed off quietly, and the papers sought for with eagerness and read with avidity by white and colored. Think of that, my friends, and then take consolation that you have not toiled in vain. Here, in this slave State, you will see colored people go into the office, week after week, and buy the newspaper, containing abolition matter. Do not these facts prove that the elave laws are dying out? I think so. May Heaven in mercy speed the day of their death.

A gentleman recently holding in his hand a copy of the Southern Literary Messenger, a worthy magazine, published in Richmond, Virginia, said.—This work mast go down, as several others have in the South, and then the South must look to the North for their reading, and thus they will be obliged to read whatever the North chooses to publish. Think of this, my friends, and see what power you have to mould the southern mind.

Some years ago, Woolfolk had a slave-prison, a kittle out of the city, where for many years, he carried on his business largely, of buying and selling negroes. I have been informed that he mide a large fortune at the business. Mr. James Purvis, who was also engaged in the traffic, was last winter converted to Christanity under Methodist preaching, became a good man, and quit the Susiness! The only large establishment now in this city, is that of Hope H. Sist brday visitor has continued to pursue endent course on all subjects, slaver, 1 rest. Not long since, Samuel M. Jan uker preacher from London county, Vir è an abbilition article, of great power, and is city to get it published in the Saturday.

colored man, who kept the keys and had charge of the place, while Mr. St. was gone to the South for thropic act. We do not hesitate to doclare in corrections dog I ever saw, in a small enclosure. The head colored man told me that this dog would allow no one, white or black, to come near him, but himself. This slave-prison is now regarded as a public nuisance, even in this slave-cursed city.

ENGLAND.

In the Hobse of Lords, on Friday the 18th August, Lord Brougham introduced the subject of Texas and Texian slavery, in the following manner, as reported in the London Morning Chronicle of the morning of the 19th:

a state of alavery. This point led him to the foundation of the question which he wished to put to his noble friend. There was very little, or no slave rade carried with Texas from Africa directly; but a large number of alaxes were constantly being sent overland to that country. Although the major part of the land in Texas was well adapted for white labor, and therefore for free cultivation, still the people of that country, by some strange influction. sent overland to that country. Although the major part of the land in Texas was well adapted for white labor, and therefore for free cultivation, still the people of that country, by some strange infatuation, or by some inordinate love of immediate gain, preferred slave labor to free labor. As all access to the African slave market was shut out to them, preferred slave labor to free labor. As all access to the African slave market was shut out to them, their market for slaves was the U. S. from whence they obtained a large supply of negro slaves. The markets from whence they obtained their supply of slaves were Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia, which States constantly sent their surplus slave population, which would otherwise be a burden to them, to the Texain market. No doubt it was true, as had been stated, that they treated their slaves tolerably well, because they knew that it was for their interest to rear them, as they had such a profitable market for them in Texas. This made him irresistibly anxious for the abolished there, not only would that country be cultivated by free and white labor, but it would put a stop to the habit of breeding slaves for the Texam market. The consequence would be, that they would solve this great question in the history of the U. S., for it must ultimately end in the abolition of slavery in America. He, therefore, looked forward most anxiously to the abolition of

To the Honorabit the Court of Directors of the Ea-ladia Company, on the redemption from Stavery of ten millions of Human Beings in the British ter ritories in India.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, Joseph Prass Esq., of Darlington, as representative of the Soul Durham British India Society, accompanied by Jo-seph Brownerson and Wm. Ewart, Esquires, M P. a, and Wm. Howitt, Esq., as members of the 15th control of the Source of the

It's, and Wh. Howitt, Esq. as members of the different branches of the British India Society, presented the following Address to the Court of Directors of the India House, on their late Act, abolishing slavery throughout the British territories in India.

These gentlemen were received in a most friendly manner, and in reply the Chairman assured them, that there was the most sincere desire on the part of the Directors of the India House to carry into effect any measure which may contribute to the improvement of the condition of the natives of British India, convinced as they were that by just measures they should at the same time best consult the real interests of India and of England.

THE ADDRESS.

Gentlement

The members of the South Durham British India Society, hasten to convey to you the expression of the high and heartfelt satisfaction with which we have heard of that noble act by which you have at once, in the most unassuming manner, given freedom to the slave of India. We have never hesitated to lift up boldly our voice, both to you and the British public, against the abuses of power, and the errors of government, in India, by which the interests of the empire and of humanity were sacrificed, and much powerty and misery created—and, as men having no interests but the good of our fellow-creatures, we are, therefore the more prompt in hastening to

who have long zealously exhorted you to this course, we here tender you our hearty thanks, and look forward to a continuance of this line of policy in your Indian territories as pregnant with the blessings of freedom and prosperity to every quarter of the globe. We rejoice in having in any degree been instrumental in moving you to this course, and pray that the common Father of mankind and the Rewarder of every good and merciful deed may strengthen your hearts and your hands to effect, by wise reforms of all the evils of our Indian empire, the growth of far greater wealth and blessing to our mother country than abo has yet derived from all her colonies.

Signed on behalf of the South Durham British India Society, by

JOSEPH PEASE, SEN. JOSEPH PEASE, SER.

N. B. Now, we sak you whether a Society which purchases eight hundred thousand of alares, with 250,000,000 of England's money or a Society which labors to redeem ten millions of slaves without money and without price, be the true Abolition Society?

Canadian Justice.—In: the Montreal Special Sessions, hast week, two primoners were tried—one for a brustal assault on a woman and critic throwing the latter down stairs, grasping the motific throwing the latter down stairs, grasping the motific the throwing and trying to throw her down also—the other for offering some razors for sale on board a strandor, without having a pediar's ticense. The latter was fined ten pounds, the former one shilling?

COMMUNICATIONS

States.

2. Resolved, That the spirit of Congregationalism, which disclaims all right of authority of one church over another, makes doubly binding on us the duty of using all moral means by way of admonition, rebuke, and withholding of fellowship, to effect the removal of any sin which may be tolerated in other churches.

buke, and withnousing or selectioning, buke, and withnoused any sin which may be tolerated in other churches.

3. Resolved, That the doctrine that man may be the property of his fellow-man, is contrary to the whole tener of the Bible, and mere especially to the precepts of the Saviour.

4. Resolved, That whoever claims his fellow-man as property, is guilty of one of the most flagrant sine possible.

as property, is guilty of one of the most flagrand is property, is guilty of one of the most flagrand is nis possible.

5. Resolved, That to defend such a practice from the Bible, it to perfect the world of God in such a manner as to make applicable the denoncistion of the prophet, 'Wo unto them that call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put darkness for light, and light for bitter.'

6. Resolved, That this church assents to the doctrine of the Cambridge platform, that one church may admonish another, 'in case any public offence be found in it which they either discern not, or are slow in proceeding to use the means for its removing and healing; in which case, if the church that doth admonish her,' other churches are to unite in the admonition; 'and if still the offending church continue in obstinacy and imponitioner,' they may forbeer communion with them; and if, after appeal to a still larger number of churches, the evil complained of be not removed, 'they may justly withdraw themselves from participation with them at the Lord's table,' and otherwise.

7. Resolved, That in consequence of the persistence of many professing thristians in the gress sin to holding slaves, not withstanding reserved.

ALBERT DRAKE, Church Clerk,

W. L. GARRISON:

DEAR SIR-The Norfolk And chuches held their annual

Well may the poor slave mourn, in view of his redemption, if no one comes to his assistance but these. D. D.'s. and Reverends. They must 'come deem'; if they would be the true friends of God and mind of the true friends of the welfare and happiness of others. Will they fell us why it is, if this be not as, there is so little said one in the churches on this subject? Did they do their duty as ministers of the despised and crucified Jesus, think you the monster slavery, would not be disturbed and the otherches at the foreign of the first of the first own which we have a condemnation of their conduct, and the other several! I say this indifference, manifested by the elergy and churches towards oppression, and the excitement it occasions in the churches, when the chains of he salve are presented to them for their conduct, and the trumpet of an archangel. And because, sir, you have had the moral courage and independence to have he contrary not have had the moral courage and independence to have he contrary not have had the moral courage and independence to have he contrary not have had the moral courage and independence to have he contrary not have had the moral courage and independence to have he contrary not have had the moral course of the first of the first had the reason, that it is not be supposed to the first had the subject, you are condemned to the first had the subject to the first had the subject to the first had the subject to the first had the

of infidelity, and their assertions to use contrary norwithstanding.

Rev. Mr. Matheter of East Weymouth, preached a
sermon, before an association of ministers, in this
place in July last, in which he warned his circial
retrieven against those who, as he said, professed so
much benevolence! Other in this place have done
much benevolence! Other in this place have done
likewise, even on the Sabbath day! But more amon
likewise, even on the Sabbath day! But more amon
HAMMOND.

HAMMOND.

Hammond in the box of the President's barouch.

THELIBERATOR

BOSTON:

PRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1843.

the desolation which slavery spre-of the murder, to use the figure culturist, which it commits upon a culturist, which it commits upon a then stalks away to find a fresh Mr. Webster then proceeds to which government owes to agricu

The late of the second of the

m to the me to the slave of the

who retuse its reglect to pay their occuhonorable to him. Hot to whom does he fed hat he
actions paymont is due? Is it not to the hoters who
have respect down his field and extented his egafrom the roil? And does he not know, or has he for
support the state of the state of the control
whose dother have been accumulating for central
have received nothing in return but stripes and achave received nothing in return but stripes and achave received nothing in return but stripes and achave received nothing in return but stripes and acy and the stripes and the stripes and action of a proud and honored country, I abhor the idea latmy daily happiness is to be marred by the conceiveness that anything diagraceful heats on the country,
or any partof it. It is to be hoped that all who head,
and all who read, this speech will lay this sentiment
to finer, and make it a rule of their lives, and have
orater had forguiten—2. Q.

FERFRON OF THE PRESS AND THE MARK, Est.

FERFRON OF THE PRESS AND THE MARK, Est.

FERRION OF THE PRESS AND THE MAIL. Lett spring, we learn by a letter from a citizen of glaimmore, published in the Bangor Gazette, the cost is that city symmoned the Fest-master to come few wird; and tentify whether andy abolition decembers had come to their officers—shewing a determination is crush the freedom of the press.

Tribune published an account of

with one yet to see all honest politician such or, and prominent among them, the abl such or, and prominent among them, the abl, such or from the Editor the Following remarks; the property of the Editor the Following remarks; the property of the Editor the Following remarks; the property of the Editor that Convention is at all afraid to lit our renders hose what and parties antigamist to ours have to say neckes, and should probably have published more without remark, as is our custom in givenpandents' accounts of public movements, but made price and price and price of f. 3. Taxwell second letter. In reference of f. 3. Taxwell second for f. 3. Taxwell se

The True Ground. FRAMISGUAN, Oct. 15, 1843.

e sets at all under the present Constitution. My is, 'Abolition or Disunion.' Most of the old imposits do not agree with me in this. I reosition just now, as it enables me to ad

consecut to any timing the question.

into or he is out of the question.

in then, shall you vote with ! Liberty party?

nounce their party principles, the was to be used only at o natances of this were I at home In an address to Ohio voters, 1843, among other objects of the pa

rea permanent policy on the subject of the strendy—to promote the interests and service of the free laborer to open the market to his productions."

e honer ook in suld be stocked in ments ingland o ments to your lest or your lest or your lest or your suld in the suld of the

juntry
tories
i, and
a soras deion or
I will
ibster,
itima
a that
ciocoment
intry
eard,
ment
that,
i the

Last Balti-ert in for-nants on to

of education among all classes, the a sound and honest currency of gold or their actual equivalents, and the i just commercial regulations, wheth-of duties, or impurity, or any other and thereby advance the prosperity of

its and Whige in the third party might dif-is method of doing this Which way is the oneth of the party to be used?

shorty party had its origin in treachery size. It icaders betrayed his cause, one to and souther to his pocket, the only chance had, and it were madress to trust them fasset know that Liberty, party in its palmitude as much good as our acting with such all debarm. To be sure, there will all had to harm. To be sure, there will all had to harm. To be sure, there will all had to harm. To be sure, there will all had to harm. To be sure, there will all had to harm. To be sure, there will all had to harm. To be sure, there will all had to harm. To be sure, there will all the sure with comprehence of the tone to the connect real reformers a world - but I was surprised as well as sery; world - but I was surprised as well as sery; world - but I was surprised as well as sery; world - but I was surprised as well as sery; and the old Executive Committee of the Aus.Sharery Society. Let not one he if their men arrives at office. They are the following the surprised. I refer to the party in the highly, be surprised. I refer to the party Liberty party had its origin in treachery

within Massachuseits. Never, through indolence, or heedlessly, give a vote for their candidates, and thus strengthen such leaders. 'President' Birney must account for the property once committed to him by the American Anti-Siavery Society, before I vote for him or his ticket—and Joshua Leavitt must show his title to the Emancipator before I go to his paper for a ballot. Samuel E. Sewall is an honest and noble-hearted man. The anti-slavery essue owes him the deepest gratitude for his fidelity in aroublous times, when many of use were indifferent or hostile; but to vote for him, in his present position, were to support a set of stem, whose conduct, when we once gave them office, outraged not only justice, but decency.

Shall you vote for the Whig licket? I know no candidate of theirs for whom an honest abolitionist can throw a ballot. And the same may be said of the Democrate.

Select, then, for yourself, or let the friends in each

same political sentiments may unite where any chance of electing their candidates. But if there has no expectation of this, and the only object be to show your strength, let all unite in one ticket, an stand ready, whenever your own parties put up a thor ough abolitionist—one willing to give his religious an political influence to the slave's cause—to go with them and give them your cordial support.

Were I to vote, I should select a ticket of this character;

FRANCIS JACKSON, of Box AMOS FARNSWORTH, of Groton. FOR SENATORS,

E. G. LORING,
H. 1. BOWDITCH,
JOSEPH SOUTHWICK,
J. T. HILTON,
EDMUSD JACKSON.

JOHN REPRESENTATIVES,
John Rogers, Doniel N. Haskell,
Cornelius Branhall, Wm. C. Nall,
John Curtis,
Wm. C. Sproner,
H. W. Williams, J. B. Yerrinion, &c., &c.
Yours truly,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the Boston Femnle Anti-Slavery Society.

This meeting took place on the 11th inst pursuant to advertisement, and was an exceedingly interesting and profitable one.

The annual report, which occupied an hour in the reading, was unanimously adopted. The following is a brief abstract from it.

Two different classes of persons are this afternoon to be addressed—the experienced members and the new converts whom their efforts have aroused. Both hate slavery and therefore stand in no need of statistics and arguments and appeals on their own account.—When, in their conflict with slavery, they shall need such for others, they are to be found in the publications of the American Society, and we will therefore dwell this afternoon on this year's experience of the old members, which will be at the same time, instruction to the new members for the next year's campaign. The efforts and experience of the Society for the past year, may be distributed under the following heads:

1. Petitioning. 2. Lectures. 3. Agencies. 4. Publications. 5. Periodicals. 6. Sources of funds and aid. 7. Affairs external to the cause. 8 Affairs internal.

From the statements under the above heads it was

From the statements under the above heads it was found that the Society, with its members and friends had been during the past year more active, devoted and successful than during any previous one, and that its determination was stronger than ever, to cherish whatever helps and to oppose whatever hinders its exertions. The ranks of the active members remainfull, notwithstanding the many instances of death, and the departure of the unburied dead, who fall from the cause from time totime as day becomes severe, of labor distantsfull, or temptation strong.

The treasurer's report was read and accepted.

Harriet B. Jackson, Treasurer, in account with the

Harriet B. Jackson, Treasurer, in account Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society	t with th
MONEY RECEIVED.	nevitie i
Balance of last years account,	817 9
Annual subscriptions,	13 (
Tickets to Amory Hall,	114 5
Lowell A. S. Fair by C. Weston,	90 0
Concord " Helen L. Thorean,	31 (
Glasgow F. A. S. S. Mary Welsh,	53 8
Ann T. G. Phillips,	45 0
Edmund Quincy,	10 0
Amasa Walker,	5 0
Francis Jackson,	36 0
John A. Collins,	10 0
Samuel Philbrick (paid for screen)	30 0
George T. Davis,	10 0
Maria W. Chapman,	20 0
Phomas Sturge Eng. (by M. W. C. part of d	0.
nation,)	84 0
Benjamin Loring,	5-0
Oliver Johnson,	5 0
Sales of articles left of Fair,	- 18 0
liberty Bells and sales of reports,	110 0
Miss Roby.	10 0
Catherine Parcher,	1 0
Mrs. Philbrick,	5.0
Mary G. Chapman,	5 0
Miss Child and Mrs. Fisher,	5 0
Mrs. Blanchard and Miss Cotton,	5.0
diases Peterson and M'ckintosh,	5 0
I. W. Chapman,	5 0
hillis Salem,	5 0
darie White,	5 0
. R. Lowell,	3 5
of Mass. A. S. Fair to pay sub. to Lib.	100 0
rom members to purchase goods in Paris,	50 0
Sundry donations of M. W. Chapman,	50 2
the first of the court of the c	\$972 2
MONEY EXPENDED.	
	U74528 WEEKS

MONEY EXPENDED.

Pledge to American Society,
Prinning, binding, &c.
Gratulined distribution of publications,
D. L. Child expenses at Washington;
Travelling as pensos,
Advertising,
Halls,
Lectures,
Duties on books,
Subscription to Liberator;
Remiltance to Paris;
Cash on hand,

[This sum of \$972.27 is over and above \$2495 obtained at the Pair, through the exercions of our members and friends; which sum, not having peased through our treasury, but having been rised for the Massachuseuts Society; does not appear in the account of our Society I

The names of the officers for 1844 are as follows:

THANKFUL SOUTHWICK.

or land, for the timely sid they have afforded it by done has tions of money to its treasury.—by the beautiful work as of their own hands to the Fairs, and by the warms hearted hospitality and cheering sympathy with which they have welcomed our dalegates and friends who has have visited their respective rountries.

heacted hospitality and cheering sympathy with which they have welcomed our dalegates and friends who have visited thair respective countries.

2. Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to our friends and delegates abroad, to be by them presented to James Haughion, R. D. Webb and Richard Allen of Dublin, William Smaal and Mary Welsh of Glasgow, Dr. Ritchie of Edinburgh, Harriet Martineau of Tynemouth, Counseller Ashurst, Dr. Bowring, Mrs. Bevan and Thomas and Esther Storge, of London, and Joseph and Elizabeth Pease of Dr. Ingion, for circulation among all the friends whom it concerns, that it may be to them an assurance that whatever is done for the slave or for his advocates, we receive and reciprocate with a feeling more deep and tender than any merely personal considerations to our selves could call forth.

4. Resolved, That this Association has no quarret with political or acclesiastical organization in general, nor with either Whig, Democratic or Liberty party in particular, except as they are marshalled and led by our opponents to hostile attacks upon our cause, one efforts and onraelves.

5. Resolved, That we have an added year's experience of the fact that Liberty party, embodying as it does, the same spirit of opposition to the progress of anti-slavery principles, which animated the Golonization Society, the clerical appeal and the new organization, and led as it is in many instances by the same men, is in no respect preferable to the other parties, and is the practical pro-slavery with the deleterious influence of which we are constantly obliged to contend, by reason of its ever presenting itself as an obstract to our acti-slavery offorts, and its never consignature to work the presence of the sederary we shall yet know, that, as a body, it is but a hypocritical preference so long as its leading organ is our own newspaper, the surreptitionaly transferred Emancipator, which is at the same time, the organ of the new organization; and the support of all abolitionies.

5. Resolved, That w

pention he ready for distribution, annexing to their names a memorandum of the streets undertaken, that no ground may be gone over twice.

9. Resolved, That we earnessly urgs upon our members and friends the duty of aubscription to the loss notless files for the sustentiation of the American Society, now in operation at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25 Cornhill.

10. Resolved, That we congratulate the anti-slavery cause upon the acquisition of the services of David Lex Child as the editor of the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, and will do all in our power to sustain that important instrumentality.

11. Resolved, That we appoint two delegates to represent this Society at the tenth anniversary of the formation of the American Society to be held Dec. 4, in Philadelphis, and that we will do all in our power to secure a large attendance of the members; being continced that much may be done at the present time for the promotion of our cause, by labor, counsel and sympathy.

The meeting was then adjourned

S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.
The Committee of the Twenth Massachusette AntiSlavery Esir then took enorgetic measures for its prosecution. It is to be held this year both at the Melodeon and at Amory Hall.—H. W. C.

THE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

Letter from Sidney Howard Gay. MILAN, Ripley County, (Ind.)

Two days of rest are not more welcome to me, be-cause they give a season of quiet relief from appre-nension of murderous mobs, rest from fatiguing travel, and cessation from talking, than because they allow me put when two of its numbers were brought in this norming from the post-office, they were not less glady a greeted by our weary spirits, longing for a word rom the distant sensbore, than was that little, cloud which came up out of the sea at the prayer of Elisah, by the thirsty people.

Through the Standard you will have heard of the wo great Conventions which our party held at the prayer of Elisah, by the distance of the word of the word of the word of the word of the thirsty for our party held at the prayer of the

ly the best and most cheering that we have held in this State. It continued for three days, including Sunday, and through the whole time was well attend-Sunday, and through the whole time was well attended. The subject was thoroughly discussed, and I can not doubt that an impression was made which will long be felt. The strong were strengthened, the faint-hearted encouraged, the pro-slavery converted. The abolitionists there are of the old and true stamp, which neither rust can corrupt, nor contact with baser metal abrado or tarnish. Indeed, we felt this, as we entered the villag-, for we inquired of the first man we met, where we should go to find a home; and though he had within the hour buried his sister's husband, and his own family lie ill, and requiring his and in the control of the control of

THANKEUL SOUTHWICK.

THANKEUL SOUTHWICK.

THANKEUL SOUTHWICK.

THANKEUL SOUTHWICK.

THANKEUL SOUTHWICK.

TORKID CORRESPONDED RECRETARY.

B. W. CHAPMAN.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDED RECRETARY.

HENNEETTA, SARGENT.

SARAH H. SOUTHWICK.

TREASPERE.

HARRIET B. JACKSON.

COUSSELLORS.

HARRIET B. JACKSON.

COUSSELLORS.

MANGARY S. CHAPMAN,

MANGART S. CHAPMAN,

TREASPERE.

HARRIET B. JACKSON.

COUSSELLORS.

LOUISA LORISG.

ASSE WARREN WENTON.

MANGART S. CHAPMAN,

ASSE WARREN WENTON.

The following, resolutions after discussion were said to the couse of the Society. It continued to bring the mutter up again for discussion, but recidently was polisposed till the last dry when the dapted:

1. Resolved, That the Board of officers of this Society be instructed to make arrangements for a free course of anti-slavery loctures for the promotion of the couse in the city during the coming winter.

2. Resolved, That the Board of officers of this Society is necessary to the freedom; of the cause in the city during the coming winter.

2. Resolved, That the Board of officers of this Society is necessary to the freedom; of the cause in the city during the coming winter.

2. Resolved, That our most fervent thanks on behalf of the slaves of the United Status be presented by the second of the cause in England Scetland and Ire
type of the finished Scetland and Ire
The finished Scetland Scetland and Ire
The finished Scetland Scetland and Ire
The finished Scetland Scetland

LERATOR.

Index that we spraintened of the making of measurations, the part of the case to all.

Yes have been part, but called by the deliber of the spraintened of the people which the minutes on singer parties of the people with the minutes on singer parties of the people with the minutes on singer parties of the people with the minutes on singer parties of the people with the minutes on singer parties of the people with the minutes of the people with the people w

he escapes arrest on suspicion of being a slave. But we are in our last stopping place in Indiana, and under the hospitable roof of Stephen S. Harding, the Liberty party candidate for Governor, we gladly fine party candidate ... we so much need.

I remain, your friend, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY.

They Love Darkness Rather than Light.

They Love Darkness Rather than Light.
We understand that the copies of the Report of the
doings of the meeting of the Unitarian Association,
held in this city in May last, which were forwarded
to Charleston, S. C., sace all been returned, in consequence of their containing the speech of Rev. John
Parkman, of Danvers, N. H., in favor of an anti-slarety resolution. Let it not be said that the South is
anxious to be rid of slavery, when its most liberal sect
refuse to read an important document because it contains a proposition for the abolition of that institution,
and remarks in defence of that proposal, from one of
the worthies, ablest, fave, and gentlest members of
that liberal denomination.

The Almanac, for 1844,

The Almanne, for 1844,

I Is now published, and ready for delivery. It contains, besides the twelve calendar pages, twenty-four of reading matter, comprising much that is original, and embodying a large amount of valeable information. The leads of some of the articles are, Taxas, Statistics, (variously analyzed) Cassion Marcellus Clay, Concise Answers, (an original dialogue of great for the contained of the con

edition. But the thing must be determined to a few days only.

The upble senting the senting the from party impress, either politically or religiously. It is adapted to serve the anti-slavery cause, without reference to sects or parties—all, therefore, may venture to purchase and spread it without heaftation.

Price—\$25 a thousand, \$3 a hundred, and 6 cents and pressed in the senting the

and the state of the state of the state of

season.

Finances of the City of Boston —The debt of Boston amounts to \$1,548,700. Its gradual extinction is assured by an annual appropriation therefor of \$5,00,00 the proceeds of the public lands, and an annual surplus of energeded municipal appropriations, varying in amount from twenty-five to eitsty thousand dollars. The whole debt is payable at different periods in the course of the ensuing seventeen years. Investment in it is considered so advantageous, that it is probable no portion of it could be paid before falling due, if the money were lying id le in the Treasury.

des, i'll me innew ewe j'iyingi de lei in the Treasury.

Sacking Danks.—The wife of a Mr. John Bulger, a citizen of Marenge, Ma., in drawing water fram a cistern, became dizer, and fell into it, the water being even feet deep. Ever gird for me made to reacue her, but in vain. As a last recome the reacue her, but in vain. As a last recome the reacue her, but in vain. As a last recome reached to the work of the body of his wife; but while their mighbors were raising them, the rope broke, and both were drawned. They left an only child about eight months old.

Brutal Outrage.—We learn from the Exeter News Letter, that on Friday last, a fittle girl living at Mr. Hill's, in Epping, was so badly beaten that she died the next morning. Her arm was broken, and her stull broken, and elie was much fruised. She was about 12 years old, and was taken from the poor-house in Newmarket. Mr. Hill has been arrested. If these are the facts of the case, no pointslument is too syetes for the wretch.—N. H. Argus.

NOTICES.

* 61 mi

NEW-ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY. NEW ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the New-England Non-Resistance Society will be held in the city of Borton, on TUESDAY, the 30th of Uctober, commencing at 10 oclock, A. M. Among other subjects in the state of the Ballot Box. A cordial invitation to be present of the Ballot Box. A cordial invitation to be present of the Ballot Box. A cordial invitation to be present of the Ballot Box. Cordial invitation to be present of the Ballot Box. A cordial invitation to be present of the Ballot Box. A cordial invitation to be present of the Ballot Box. A cordial invitation to be present of the Ballot Box. A cordial invitation to be present of the Ballot Box. A cordial invitation to the Ballot Box. A cordial invitation to the Ballot Box and the Ball

The publication is entirely free from party impress, either politically or religionsty. It is adapted to serve the anti-slavery cause, without reference to seets or parties—all, therefore, may venture to purchase and spread it without hesitation.

Price—\$55 a thousand, \$3 a hundred, and 6 cents rangle.

Urlers should be forwarded immediately, that they may be supplied before the close of the navigation.

2. S. Standard.

Mains.—Anderson, Dam. is elected Governor by a majority of 390 to 1000 over all other persons. His plurality over Kobinson, Whig, is about 10,000.

NORFOLK COUNTY MEETING POST-POKED. [I] The quarterly meetings which has been advertised for the 19th inst. has been postponed till the 9th

lised for the 19th inst. has been pustponed till the 9th of November.]

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The Norfolk Co. A. S. Society will hald a quarterly, meeting on THURSDAY, the 9th of November, at MILTON, in the Town Hall, commencing at 9 o'clk. A. M. It is hoped that there will be a very full attendance of abolitionists from all geats of the County, and other parts of the State. As the last quarterly, meeting was omitted to prevent interference with the celebration of the First of August, there can be no excuss for any of its members or the friends of the Society, who are not detained by inevitable necessity staying away. It should be remembered, too, that Milton is a new field which has received but little attention, though it promises an ample larvest. This is the first anti-slavery gathering that has ever been held within the fown. Let the friends who have just joined or are looking towards the cause, receive the encouragement of a numerous and enhusiastic attendance. Walpole, Wrentham, Foxboro, Madfield, Dediam, Dorchester, Rozbury, Quincy, Weymouth, and every other town that bossts of a true-hearted abolitionist, should be there en masse or by deputation, to show the strength and fervor of their anti-slavery scal. Mesers. Garrison, Phillips, Quincy and others, will certainly be present. Let the attendance be overwhelming.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

Great Anti-Slavery Conventions. Continuation of the Series of One Hundred. I take pleasure, at the request of our Eastern friends, announcing to the abolitonists and citizens of Ohio, at the following Conventions are yet to be held in a State.

I take pleasure, at the request of our Eastern friends, in announcing to the abolitionise and citizens of Ohio, that the following Conventions are yet to be held in the State:

At Portsmouth, Scieto county, on Friday and Saturday, 20th and 28th Oct.

At Marietta, Washington county on Tuesday and Wednesday, 20th and 25th Oct.

Mt. Pleasuatt Jeffreson county, Monday and Tuesday and Tuesday

Zapewille, Muskingam county, at 1 P. M. Monday 234, and Tuesday 24th Oct. Milwood, Guerniey county, on Thorsday and Fri-day, 25th and 27th. Lloydaville, Belmont county, Monday and Tues-day, 30th and 31st.

Millwood, Guernesy county, on Thornday and Friday, 26th and 27th.

Lloydsville, Belmont county, Monday and Tuesday, 50th and 31st.

At all of these meetings we have no doubt there will be additional speakers from among our Ohio friends, who are in the habit of laboring publicly in our cause. Such an opportunity has probably never before occurred in Ohio, to batter down the old bastile of slavery. Let all then come up to the work, in whom there exists a spark of anti-slavery fire. The visit of our Eastern friends has given evidence, wherever they have been, that no cause exists why Eastern and Vestern abolitionists may not cordially 'cooperate. It is to be hoped, that the Secretary of each of these Conventions will not a stream or the conventions will not a stream or the different of the Society such funds as may be contributed.

May we not, in view of the great work in progress, expect that our friends will give liberally? The Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slatery Society have pledged Jacob Ferris for a year, as travelling lecturer. They would be glad to employ others, who stand ready to enter the field. No reason exists why they should not have the means put into their hands, if the abolitionists of the State will do their day. Jacob Ferris will receive and account for any money raised in the Conventions which he stiends. Other contributions in aid of the Ohio A. S. Society, may be forwarded to George Garresson, Treasurer, New Lisbon, Columbians Co., Ohio. A quantity of live stock has been domated at the late anniversary of the Society at Oakland.

The Convention in whose charge these are placed will advertise the sale of them with other articles in the Philanthropist shortly. All persons who may be disposed to make donations of five stock; grain, farm ing tools, &c., in aid of the cause, or to assist the case of John Vanzandt, will please forward them at any time up to the day of sale to that Committee, consisting of Charles Haynes, Vincent Whitery, and Milton McMillen, all of Clinton county.

A. BROOK

Oakland, Sept. Sth. 1843.
P. S. Will the friends in the different neighborhoods take particular paint to notify these meetings and gqt all they possibly can to attend?

and get a they possibly can to attend?

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

The lighth Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Island
State Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in Providence, commencing on Wednesday, November 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will probably continue in sesion two or three days. It is confidently hoped that
the meeting will be one of great interest, and a general
attendance of friends of the cause both at home and
from abroad is semestly solicited.

AMARANCY PAINE, Secretary.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Adelphic Union Library Association have made arrangements for a series of public Literary Exercises for the coming season, which is stream interest and value any previous course.

The Lecture Committee have great pleasure in announcing that the Introductory Lecture will be delivered on Tuesday evening, 7th November, by Russay I. Bowntren, Esq. M. D. On socceeding Treeday evenings, lectures will be delivered by the following gentlemen:

gentlemen.

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,
Wendell Phillips, Esq.,
William Lloyd Garrison,
J. V. C. Smith, M. D.
Rev. Caleb Stetson,
Rev. John Pierpont,
And by other lectoriers of smilar sbillip and character, who are already partially engaged for the remainder of the course.

tor, was are atteauly partially engaged for the remainder of the course.

The course of the course of the course of the course of the section of the course of the section of the course which will be formed at the close of the first lecture, and which all holders of lecket will be entitled to join. Debate by mean of lecket will be entitled to join. Debate by mean of lecket will also constitute a portion of the exercise of the Library.

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

The Lecture will be defined to the lecket of the section of t

Holders of tickets will also be entitled to the pravileges of the Libraty.

The Lectures will be delivered in the Smith School Room, and will commence procisely at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course, at 75 cents each single, may be obtained at No. 25, Cernhill, or of either of the Committee of Arrangements.

WM. C. NELL,
CHARLES A. BATTISTE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
EDWARD B. LAWTON,
J. B. SANDEKSON,
JOEL W. LEWIS,
ALFRED G. HOWARD,

PRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.

BY this wonderful invention, a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more sense and greater facility than a single letter with an ordingry pea and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and the of the community, the

Some be written in one operation, with more ease and greated with than a single letter with an ordinary and greated with the an single letter with an ordinary and the street of the community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great great invention is of and exercised from the Manifold Writer is, that along the defect ment may be kept writtour any molessity of saing either an inkstand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently if never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who may be desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c. it is an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis's Manifold Writer has bean in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the utrificiand approbation of all whose observation it has come ander. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the contrary, who pronounced it follows that the contrary was pronounced it will be a superior of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the contrary, who pronounced it is a superior of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the contrary, who pronounced it is a superior of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the contrary, who pronounced it is a superior of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the contrary, who pronounced it is a superior of the contrary of the article were examined into by three of the article were examined into by three of the article were e

withdrawing the priests as at Boffulo, or even pub-ishing the fact at all. For once he thought discre-tion the better part of valor. The Jeasuits have re-turned to France, and some people think this a sign that the days of Jesuitism are about to come back. But it is exactly the other way. The Jesuits return because toleration is cetablished, and they have as much right to speezy shoed as any other year. The

From the Wathington Globe.

Diplomacy and Smuggling:

Diplomacy and Smuggling.

We copy the following from the Baltimore Sun:

THE ANTRIOFE. We observe it alleged in some of
the papers that this beautiful each, which his diel
to receive and sailing qualitation for elegance of con
teraction and sailing qualities, and which carries on
Mr. Fletcher Webster, Secretary of the Chinese lega
tion, was built with a view to her fatter employmen
to the opium traffic of the Chinese seas. The Buffa
la Commercial Advertiser has the following remark
on the subject:

can confirm him in the functions he is sent to discharge.

And then his secretary of legation goes out in the Antelope—a ship built expressly for the purpose is smuggling opium into China—of invading the sacred and salutary ordinances established by the Emperor, to save his people from the horrible destroyor, which he encountered a war with England in the effort to expel. And now our secretary of legatible lends (if he does not something worso) the arm of his diplomatic character to the thoroughly-rigged-out opium smuggler, thus giving the vessel a sort of official passport, facilitating litt movements while it disguises her designs. It has been stated that Mr.

Combon awance ms lepton.

Our first China mission is, we think, not to redound much to the honor of the country, or to the agents who sought it so eagerly, and have laid hold of the forbidden appropriation with so intilegacruple. But it would seem, from all the sspects of the proceeding so far, that it has been considered by Messra Cushing and Webster a money-getting business—no matter how.

The Tailoresses and Sempstresses.

POETRY.

OBJECTS OF CHARITY.

Do good to-day. You orphan child,
Who has no father's care,
On whom he tender mother smiled,
And breathed for him a prayer—
Now claims your sympathy and love;
List to his pleading voice;
Shall hot his tears your pity move,
To bid his heart rejoice? BY D. C. COLESWORTHY

To bid his heart rejoice?

A hungity begger at your door—
He's had no food to-day—
O, drive him hot, as oft before,
From your repast away;
But take him by the arm and give—
His bag fill to the brim—
And in Heaven's blessing you'll receive
More than bestowed on him.

A widow—shivering in the cold— Three children by her side; To her, now weary, worn and old, Life's comforts are denied, The gifts of charity—
And tears of gratitude will flow,
And tears of gratitude will flow,
And happy you will be.

You child of servow—in whose breast
The seeds of woe are sown—
Where Melancholy sits a guest,
And every hope has flown;
Go, whisple pedce—and share the grief
That sinks him to the doss; word, perhaps, will give relief-

Blind Folly's daughter-once the pride

Blind Folly's daughter—once the pride
Of the domestic ring;
Who loved, as none were loved beside—
Whose looks would pleasure bring:
O, fallen now—forsaken—lost—
No home—no friends has she;
Sweet flower! nipped by untimely frost,—
Her kind protector be.

Her kind protector be.

A brother—strüggling by the way—
Oh, pass not heedless by;
If he has spurned your love to-day,
To drain the glass and die—
Still, let your warm affections cling
Around an erring friend;
Perhaph your kindness yet will bring
His wizes to an end.

His vices to an end.

Yon toiling slees; degraded thus,
Has yet a heart to feel;
This 'diomed to pine 'heath slavery's curse,
Hear ye his loud appeal;
And be a neighbor out ohim—
His daily sufferings share;
Perhaps you can unbind the limb;
Oh, list the Africe prayer.

Where'er a soul is found—forlorn, Or sick, deprayed or lost; Be he a prince or beggar born— On land—on ocean lost— On land—on ocean lost— Behold a neighbor and a friend, And strive to make him blest; The free, warm hand to him extend; While love o'erflows the breast:

While love o certows the oreast.

This doing good, the years will hasts
On golden wings away.—
The real bliss of life you'll tasts
On each returning day.
No morning's dawn—no evening's close
Grief or regret will bring;
I'll like an infant's soft repose,
Death comes without a sting.

IT IS BETTER TO BE REMEMBERED IN THE PRAYER OF THE POOR, THAN IN THE PRAISES OF THE KING.

Seek ye the poor—
From cheerful homes go forth;
Ye favored—to the suffering ones of earth;
While winter in his sternest mood is found,
Oh let the summer of the heart abound!

Give to the Poor-Hath not the toil procured
A thousand blessings for your hearth and board,
Which never come to theirs? O then impart
Of your abundance, to the said of heart!

use to the Pror—
The wealth of harvest came
To gladden all—One fount supplied the rain,
One urn the sunlight, let your mêrcles spread
The gifts of bounty, God hath richly shed!

The gliss of towards, we have a second year. We are one family,
Bound by one Father, to one destiny—
Shall darkness, penury, suffering, on our way,
Mar the high claim of humanity?—

The struggles they o'croome,
Strangers to wildering want have never known;
Oh save from sin by charities of Heaven
The oppress'd whose graveward path to gloom i
given! Plead for the Poor-

earn from the Poor—
If it be sweet to hear
Praise from the lip, where life hath given cheer,
Hath it not tenfold sweetness—tenfold power—
Where bardship, stirow, storm, their shadowi

lower! Jower:

Astra from the Foor—

When the full heart is stung

By anxious cares, and every feeling wrung

With sound and eight of woo, if then there live

Virtue undimmed—where may she not enroise?

Learn from the Poor-The moral light they shed Shall gather as a halo round thy head; For meekness, gratitude, and purity, Glow from the furnace of adversity!

Learn from the Poor-As ye approach them with a wish to bless— For gifts that perish with the using, find Their humble graces on the heart and mind.

> THE EARTH IS BEAUTIFUL BY CAROLINE GILMAN.

The whole broad earth is beautiful,
To minds attuned aright,
And wheresoe'er my feet are turned,
A smile has met my-sight.
The city with its bustling walk,
Its splendor, wealth and power,
A ramble by the river side,

A ramble by the river side,

A passing summer flower;

The meadow green, the ocean swell,

The forest waving free,

Are gifts of God, and speak in tones

Of kindliness to me.

And oh, where'er my lot is cast,

Where'er my footsepp roam,

If those I love are near to me,

That spot is still my home.

THE LAST HOUR. THE LAST HOUR.
There is an hour whose ruthless rage.
Spares not the locks of reverend age.
Whose fury levels as a storm,
The hourist head—the beellest form,
An hour whose overwhelming power,
Upheaves of years the loftlest tower,
That hour is when we yield our breath,—
When low we sink in mouldering death [1] NON-RESISTANCE.

tew extracts by memory, tron H. C. vr agains seture. It would be of little service to give an epitome of the address, but on one branch of the subject-human brotherhood—bits remarks may be quoted:

'The spirit of War, which is the usual mode of treating enemies, is against the spirit of human brotherhood. Did all mankind feel and acknowledge each other to be brethren, the children of one Universal Father, bearing the image of one common God, it would be impossible that they should ever wound, and shoot, and destroy each other. Live as brethren, says Christianity—hate as devils, says the war spirit. Did ever two men, or two armies mee, and mangle, mutilate, and murder each other, in the spirit of brothers? Did Brotherly Love ever manufacture a murderous weapon? Could it fire a ballet into a brother's heart? Can it be stabbed into the heart on a sword point, or shot into the brain on a cannon ball? Can war be carried on in the spirit of brotherly love? No, my friends, and yet brotherly love is an essential part of the spirit of Christianity. Allow me an illustration. I have two daughters, Mary and Hannah! I divide my parlor into two divisions by means of a line, and call Mary's part Great Britain, and Hannah's the United States. They sit amicably enough together for a while, but in course of time Mary lay belatif to a mall figure in the carpet as being within heit territory, to which Hannah also lays claim, denying that it is within Mary's boundary line. High words ensue; and as they cannot come to an agreement, but rather make worse; Hannah declares war against Mary. And thus they quarrel about "The boundary queetion." Well, they collect their weapons, and array themselves for the fight, and before they begin hostilities, they come to me, and Mary asya—Oh, father, help me to kill Mary, for my cause is a righteous one! Now, what am I to do? Should I help my one daughter to kill Mary as and Annah my be desired and they cannot come to an agreement, but rather, help me to kill Mary, for my cause is a righteous one! Lucide children, towe one another. But we say, 'Yea all the herrors of war, this attenue to invest it with a sacred aspect, by an appeal to Him who is love it self, is most horribly blasphemous. How can the Almighty regard those bands of his children? How beautifully consistent to accompany with professed ministers of Christiahity. Never, until the spirit of universal brotherhood shall persade mankind, can we expect the establishment of Christ's kingdom of 'peace on earth, and good will to men.' But when His law of love shall be the law of the life and the heart, then shall Christianity be no longer a letter, an abstract theory, but a glorious and joyous reality, a practical and living religion.'

This is but an imperfect epitome of one portion of the subject of the fecturer. For reflection on the other parts, it will be equally the duty and the interest of the fecturer which may be more than the state of them as Christians in this matter, to attend the lectures which may yet be given by H. C. Wright in this city.

From the Methodist Protestant. Observation in a Lane.

From the Methodist Protesiant.

Observation in a Lane.

By a lane, we mean a part of the great arterial system of a city; and a curious apparatus is that system of streets, lanes, and alleys, stretching in all directions, reashing every where, and throbbing, sometimes regularly, sometimes regularly, sometimes regularly sometimes foreishly, with the pulsations of denizen life. A lane, then, is a modern ate sized canal of the kind mentiotited; and it was along a lane, we, a part of the city's life-blood, and in honest circulation, were pulsated, when, with these two tolerable eyes of ours, we saw a being resembling a wbman, and who passed for a mother, holding a little living creature in jacket and breeches by ont of its arms, while she cuffed it terribly, in the open daylight, and in the said lane, exclaiming, 'Now how'! you dog; take that!' While another interest of the strength of

thee, and there is something of heaven-energy in the fresh free wind! Does not the germ swell with thee, and grow? Look up, thou outcast immorts for God has given thee the countenance of a ma The light flashes upon thy tears. Let the deep so of thee be stirred with thought. Thou art wort of thee be stirred with thought. Thou art wort semething better than 'dog, culling, and that's good Already the world is noisy with questions and at awers about thee.

MISCELLANY.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NESTORIAN CHRIST IANS BY THE TURKS.

The circumstances connected with this and event are detailed by a correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, (writing from Constantinople under date 17th of August,) as follows:

'You have been informed of the combination between the Pacha of Mosul and several powerful Cordish chiefs for the extermination of the Nestorian Christians, or Chaldeans. Letters received the day before yesterday contain a deplorable account of the results of the attacks of the United Triops. They had penetrated into the centre of the Tiyaree district, burnt the villages and churches, destroyed the crops, and put the Inhabitants of both sexes to the sword. Three, or according to the accounts, five brothers of the Patriarch, have been slain, his mother of the Patriarch himself had field to Mosul, and taken refuge in the British vice consulate. Thus a sect which had preserved its independence during centries, and had resisted the persecuting sword of Islam, when wielded by the most powerful and most intolerant of the followers of Mohammed—which, in his simplicity and isolation, had maintained the deciries and forms of a primitive church for above fourteen centuries, and which had escaped the corruption of religion, of morals, and of character so conspicuous in all other christian sects of the East—has now, in the weakness of Mahommedanism, and in the strength of Eart-pean in the Eart, which we cannot contemplate without the utmost indigation. All those who have been the direction in the eart-pean in the Eart-pean in the E

It is easy to see that a great revolution is cover the minds of men. The big wigs and cornered hats and surplices and bands of the byterian and Congregational clergy have a wholly disappeared,—most of them long ago, judgment the formalities of uncouth dressing is tures of its water-beggin face were awry and whimper-looking, its very tears denying the slander of its own mother's lips.

And that was GOVERNMENT! 'Deg!' and that was GOVERNMENT! 'Deg!' and the climate of government; else hierarche and emperors have worn nitres and crown, with but little brains in their heady, or but little picty and humanity in their heavier, but little picty and humanity in their heavier, or but little picty and humanity in their heavier, or but little picty and humanity in their heavier, or a real mother's due to the company of the c

ration.—Hoston if ananageonism.

Senday Lanon. We learn that Mesers. Redding & Co. were indicated on Saturday, for keeping open their place of business, and selling periodicals on Brandays; in consequence of which their shop was closed yesterday morning.

'A number of Barber's shops were open yesterday until after ten o'clock; and we know of at least one priming-office in this city, where a great deal of work was done that was neither the work of charity nor werey. Why are not the barbers, and the printers, and the Arcel prachers indicated?

We take the above from the Boston Courier of

We take the above from the Boston Courier of yesterday, (Monday), and mark the fact of the indictment of Mesers. Reading & Co, as the result of that persecuting and Puritanical spirit in Boston, which displays itself now and then in the shape of the most abourd 'notions' that ever vexed the public mind, or played with the rights of Massachusetts citizens.—Times.

Shameful.—Yesterday âfterneon, a poor Indian, who was made drunk by some white mee, was chused through Broome-street and the Bowery by a trowd of men and boys, and severely besten. The poor fellow had to run the gauntial, for almost every block in ran, he received a shower of blows, till, completely exhausted, the builed into a store whose doors stond open, with the whole troups at his latels, dreadfully frightening the inmates, is dayed one grough to receive the break man, gethergon, and show the trought of the stone like his arrow, closely followed by the whole near the stone of th erdsy afternoon, a pont

because toleration is cetablished, and they have as much right to appear abroad as any other men. The liberty which they enjoy is common to other men, and liberty will set all things right. But for the most cruel, desolating persecution, France would long ago have been a Protestant county. On every side human rights are getting to be understood; light is breaking in, and driving away the darkness; and men are beginning to learn that a great deal of that which has influenced them, is mere trick and deception. Truth will bear the light, and by it har eternal and unalterable worth will be developed. Pride will be made to put off its scakeloth, and official arrogance give place to real merit. mit such an outrogs should be severely punished.—N. Y. American.

Death by Injurier.—The coroner held an inquest last night at the office of Dr. Walters, 446 Grandatreel, on the body of Elliot Higgins, of No. 1253 Hen ry-atruet, a native of Massachusetts, aged about 50 years, a mater rigger. The deceased, about 40 elock on Friday affertuous, rode out in his barouche and pair, and near 6 o'clock his borrest took a fright, and ran furiously along Grand-street, throwing the deceased off in froat, when, becoming entangled in the lines, &c., was dragged head downwards, the horses kicking him on the head until they reached Pittustreet, where he became disentangled, and was left upon the groundid, the horses and barouche passing on. He was conveyed insensible into the office of Dr. Walters, at the above number, and died in about half an hour.—Jour. Com. From the New-Bedford Intelligencer.

The clergy and the Church.

The clergy and the Church of the denominational sects, as now constituted, and exercising their influence, are blindly and obstinately bent on procuring to themselves -irretrievable diagrace, if not utter ruin. God will have a true ministry, so long as one man needs another's teachings, and Christ will have a true church, so long as good men have any occasion to so holy, purposes, in distinction from the children of iniquity. And the gates of hell will never be able to prevail against this true ministry and church. Such a ministry and church, though blasphemed, stoned, crucified, and apparently trodden in the mire of the streets, will rise in glorious triumph, and tread down all opposition. And whatever there is in the present professed christian ministry and church essentially pure and good, will come out of the fire like gold from the crucible, only to shine brighter sid brighter by its refinement. But what that will prove to be. God only moves. That the church and the ministry are guilty of all that is charged sgailful them by the reform, we have no doubt. They have had it if their power to repent and reform, and thos redeem themselves from that dreadful reproach which hangs it in their power to repent and reform, and thos redeem themselves from that dreadful reproach which hangs it inty, prefer external advantage to righteousness, arrogantly justify themselves in their evil ways, continue to substitute tythes of anies, mint and cummin, for the weighter matters of the law, and hurdenuciation at those who reprove them. They are their own enemies, bent on self-destruction. What defence can be set up for them? They let the common people get the start of them on every great reform, and fall in at last with a strange reluctance, like that of the ox going into the shocing frame. We were sorry for them. We well them themselves. Let them become the salt of the earth, the light of the world, the pioneers of moral reform, the standard-bearers of man's re

an hour.—Jour. Com.

Suicida.—William E. Williams, aged 27 years, a native of Connecticut, committed suicide this morning at the Knickerbocker hotel, by cutting his throat with a jack-knife. The deceased, it appears, former-jy possessed property, which he wasted in extravagance, and latterly was very intemperate, and suffered under delirium tremes for several days past. A friend of his, who slept in the same room with him, te take case of him, was awoke at an early hour this morning by the noise of the blood gushing from his wound, and lind him immediately conveyed to the happital, but he was dead before reaching it.—Jour. Com.

Com.

We learn from the North Adams Transcript, that the wife of Mr. Aymer, the celebrated American vaulter, who lost his life in turning a double somerest, at a performance in the Island of Jersey, a short time since resides in N. Adams. The first intelligence she had of her hisband's tragic end was communicated by means of an extract from a foreign paper, on the 23d ult. The Transcript says she read it, shed a tear over it, and burst into the wild laugh of a manisc. It is one of the most heart-rending scenes the eye ever beheld, to look upon the mental ruins of this. Settliffil frends, to encounter that wild and frantic eye, and to listen to the incoherent and unmeaning conversation of one whose reason has stranded. On the Sabbath she arrayed herself in her bridal dress, and wandered over the fields, plucking flowers, and docking herself with ornaments, piercing the ear and the heart with the frattip calls for her lover.

Mormonism.—This superstition has found many.

Mormonism.—This superstition has found many converts in our vicinity. A large number have been baptized in the Mormon faith, and considerable sein of money have been oblighted from them. Withis a few days, several mechanics and laboring men of reputable character, belofting to this city, have take their families, amounting a longether to twenty or thir ty individuals, on the ripute to flativot, baving previously disposed of their property here.—Salem Gaz.

Bound for Neuron-Three wagon load of Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, from New Salem, passed through this town of the 50th ult on their way to Natwon. Ill. They were in covered wagons, and had their tents and cooking utensils with them. It is their intention to travel all the way in their wagons—amping out nights, and doing their own cooking. The company numbered fifteen or twenty persons in all, and had excellent horses, and every thing in prime order for a long journey.—Greenfield Gaz.

Murder.—We learn that a Germani, named Rider living about five miles from the city, had a difficulty with his son, a steady, industrious young man, it the employment of Mr. Arbigust, and shot him in the arm, fracturing it in such a manner as to render amputation necessary. Dr. Flint performed the operation, and gave every necessary sthention, but the young man died on Satorday evoning last. The inhuman father it yet suffered to run at large.—Louisville Whig, Oct. 3d.

Ascending and Descending —On one of the principal thoroughfares across the Green Mountains, in Verificial, in Sechnding, (easy the Mail,) you pass three public houses; the first of which is kept by Mr. Classeum, the second by Mr. Keichum, and the third by Mr. Kullium. In descending on the other side, you pass three other tweens; you have kept by Mr. Lord, one by Mr. Angel, and a third by Mr. Devel.

lo Commercial Advertiser has the following remarks on the subject:

'The same papers that \$5 warmly commend the Antelope, a little while ago were load and just iff their indignant denunciation of England, for upholding these of her people who were engaged in amagiling print into China. It is a soul-and-body-destroying paths and the aventabilities of flearly all right-thinking men were with the Chinese; in their federate suppress it; but not one word of censure is beattwed upon those of our countrymen who build vessels for the same infersal traffic.

What a fine promise our commerce has, in the late commission sent out by President Tyler, of gaining favor and free admission into the ports of China! The principal ambassador, who is to approach the Emperor, is a man rejected by the Sensite as unworthy for a place near our own Chief Magistrate, and he is sent to the ruler of the Celestial Empire in violation of the provision of the law authorizing the mission. The well-informed English and the commission is a contracting the mission. The well-informed English McCashing is a contraband ambassador, amuggled into the empire in violetion of the laws of the land which he is sent to represent; and a man marked with abadge of disgrace by the only authority that can confirm him in the functions he is sent to discharge.

And then his secretary of legation goes out in the 'Poor, but Respectable.' Noticing the sudden death of a citizen, ne diot says that he was poor, but respectable.' Very singular, indeed, for a titizen poor and respectable.' Very singular, indeed, for a titian to be poor and respectable they would it stativers for a journal to say, in noticing the death of a rich man, rich but respectable! Also for the early of this aristocratic world—'poor but respectable!' Rich and testjectable.' Of course, rich and respectable! Peoples' Alsocate.

Whipped to Death.—The Louisville Advertiser of the 3d inst. says: 'The most shocking rumors prevailed in our city yesterday morning, relative to the death of a female slave, on Sunday night, from a bratal whipping by her master. As soon as we receive the inquest of the jury; which was held yesterday arriving, we shall lay its savege details before the public.

Croton Water.—On Thursday night last, the main plips for the Croton water in Canal-street, near the corder of Green-street, New-York, burst with a tremendous explosion, and before the water could be shut off, all the cellars in the vicinity were overflowed. More damage was doubt than by any previous occurrence of a similar nature.

A pelition presented by Mr. Hume against the Factory Bill, states that among many other allegations against the clerky of the Establishment, that the petitioner has good reason to believe that very few of them make their own sermons, but buy them ready made of their London sgents. That your petitioner contents at laty Disself common for the clerky for which she obtains half a guinea cach, and gives the produce to the London Musionary Society.

Children in Factories.—A London paper states that the official reports show that the children of the working classes in most of our manufacturing distitcts, are living in a state of blind ignorance and consequent sidmorality, which would be a disgrace to any christian people, and such as is 80th witnessed in any other country on the face of God's earth.

The Talloresses and Semipatresses.

We have looked with much interest and sympathy upon the late movement of the talloresses and sempstresses of Boston. We were not aware, until the recent developements were made, that any portion of our laboring population were ground down and oppressed. Individual instances of extremely poverty, among apparently industrious females, had met our eye in our occasional visits; and, although we had heen often told that its cause was the fixture had heen often told that its cause was the fixture had heen often told that its cause was the fixture had heen often told that its cause was the fixture had heen often told that its cause was the fixture had heen of female labor, we have been led, perhaps from a want of proper reflection, to assign other causes than the real bide, for the destitution that appeared among that interesting class of our population.

The exposures that have been made at the recent public meetings, have been such as to irresiatibly draw the public attention; and if we can judge of the unanimous approval their proceedings have received through the public press, they are in a fair equivalent for their labor. We are ourselves "whateve may be said againet what are called hrikes among laboring mas, in favor of such movements among women; it expresses a determination and resolution of character, that will guarantee them hereafter a position and consideration they have a moral right to command. Formal labor has not, heretofore, been sufficiently valued among us; and it is high time that it should receive from the public a fair remuneration.—Boston Washingtonian.

Separa Lason. We learn that Messrs. Redding & Co. were added the other work of the command. Formal public a fair remuneration.—Boston Washingtonian.

Fetal Accident.—A flue of the steamer Muskingum Valley collapsed on Wednesday morning, on her pas-age from Pittaburgh to Wheeling, and killed two of her crew, the engineer and a deck hand.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, was recently shot a while returning from Madison. He was thrown from his horse, who was frightened, but escaped uninjured. A bronze stature of Dr. Bowditch is about to be placed in Mount Auburn. It is to be made by Ball Hughes.

Hughes.

The King of the French has signified his intention of reciprocating the visit of Queen Victoria, by an excursion to England during the present autumn.

* Blessed are the Mech. —The organ for the new Trinity Church in New-York, is to be built under a contract of \$10,000. The church itself cost over half a million of dollars! —Times.

Dr. Samuel Thompson, the originator of the The 4tnian System of Medicine, died in Boston on 4th inst., aged 74 years and 8 months.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

For Sale at 25, Cornhill,

Letters from New-York, by Mr. L. R. Co.

The Voice of Duty, by Adm Balla.

The Voice of Duty, by Adm Balla.

The Fortherhood of Thieves, by S.S. Fore.

Pierpont's Discourse at Lo.

Pierpont's and Garrison's Paoms.

De Channing's Address at Leng.

Acut-Slavey Reledies,

Kins for a Blow.

Kins for a Blow.

Kins for a Blow.

Tan Years of Experience, &c. &c.

RESPIRATORS.

OR BREATH AND BODY WARNING STRUMENTS.

ENGLISH and American Respirators, but have been all 17 Bedford-street at Thesian but had a 17 Bedford-street at Thesian when had a 17 Bedford-street at Thesian Washington-street, 3 doors not he of Bedford Boston.

sar. September 29.

DENTAL SURGERY Dr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Dentit

RESPECTEULLY informs the clumes of a dark strangers visiting the city, who a need of the operations of a Dentit, but he seed of this office, corner of Washington to the Grange Place, where all operations the La Grange Place, where all operations the land Grange Place, where all operations the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second second state of the secon cayed teeth with gold, thereby tracking of disease, and rendering them self for Dr. B. having had many year present is considered that he can live makenia is considered that he can live makenia may know him with their parsons. Me from one to a full sel, inserted in the kandon the most realonable tima. All warranted. Extracting \$5 cts.; other clar portion.

DR. BAYNES.

SURGEON DENTIST.
OFFICE No. 1 1:2, TRENST Rob.

mastication without subjecting the paint is take consequences which so freightly each that so have been set without care or siteains litter. Here of the maxillary both.

Specimens of work to be seen at the size to ticular attention paid to the imangement of significant attention paid to the imangement of six of children's tebth. Treatment for the reason of children's tebth. Treatment for the reason diseased Antum, &c. Every operation summing given perfect satisfaction to those who may fave with a call.

Persons visiting the city in want of Technolous Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also on Gold Plate, cith have them shrinked find also contains the shrink

THE TRICOPHEROUS,

THE TRICUPHERUS.

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND

Is now acknowledged by thibbeads, we fin this ly, to be the only retained by the present kibin, as to restore the bair that has fallen of, we knowled to prevent grey hair; to cure and reases size y pearance of scurf and dandroff from the in; all keep it in the most healthy; soft and pany can, he come all oily and greasy appearanch. Then keep it in the most healthy, of and joiny and, is free from all oily and great, or and joiny and, is free from all oily and great, or health of the virtues of the Tricopherous, or helicital Conta-nation of the Tricopherous, or helicital Conta-nation of the Tricopherous, or helicital Contan-porties: 2dd, Its gently summissing the scion of the skin. 3dd, 1st producing and enconcepts in the skin. 3dd, 1st producing and enconcepts, while receives the vessels and never gring file and to the hair. 4th, Its equiliting the direction of the fluids. 5th, Its freeling the skin him the displicit is perspiration, sourf and danded, and displicitly the hair to curl. 6th, And, it requests we have the hair in beauty and health to the late period life. For sale at A. S. JORDAN'S, 2 Mil. Me from Washington st.

GENTEEL BOARDING, FOR RESPECTABLE COLORED SEAMS

HENRY POREMAN,
No. 157 Ass-trains, Better,
No. 157 Ass-trains, Better,
RESPCTFULLY informs his scalaring horize
and the public, that his old stand is codenial
the Temperance system, where he will see his
exercious to retain that shate of the public season
as liberally bestowed.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscribe begs leave to inform set eleseamen, as may visit Boston, that he as quantexcellent Boarding House for their remembria
on temperance principles, at No. 5, be Dort for
first house below the Bettle Cheed, May
happy to receive their patronage. Na pine will
happy to receive their patronage. Na pine will
satisfactory. The rules of the house will be the
annee with good order and the principle of the
CHARLES A: BATTESTE,
No. 5, Sun Certificate,

Publications on Perfect Holines. A N Address to the Clergt, by We, Las, air a subject of the 'life of God is man, as the me foundation of righteousness and salttion that share from Sin', bxplained and defended, by J. H. Super 25 pages, 56 cents per dozon.

The above a pamphilets can be obtained, its for days, at No. 25 Cornhill, in this city.

GEO, CRAGIN, General Speed God for the Perfectionist Publishers

GARRISON'S POEMS

THE following are the contents of the related
Mr. Garrison's Poems, just published at \$50

Universal Emancipation; Per The New Year: The Dying Year.
The New Year: The Dying Year.
For sale as above. Price, in pamphlet, Scratfull bound, 37 1-2 cents; extra quality, Sivers per cent. discount to the trade.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

CONRECTION. S. Cowles, Hardford, John Hall, East. Hampton; Jones Cowles, Hardford, John Hall, East. Hampton; Jones C. Scholler, M. C. Charles S. Morton, Albanya C. Carles, N. W. York.—Issue T. Hopper, A. C. Faller, S. Charles S. Morton, Albanya, M. Garden, J. Charles S. Morton, Albanya, M. Fatterier, Jah. Barker, Periz, R. D. H. Yardisz, Rasieni, Hartshorn, Penn Yen, Yardisz, Rasieni, Hartshorn, Penn Yen, T. Yardisz, Rasieni, James P. Lion, J. T., & Williamstein, Rasieni, James P. Lion, J. T., & Williamstein, T. Tong, J. T. James, P. Lion, J. T., & W. Hartshorn, T. Tong, J. T. Lander, J. T. Lander, J. Martin, J. Lander, J. Martin, J. Martin,

[SEE FIRST PACE.]

Remitteness by Mail... A Postmater my or money in a letter to the publisher of a newspay the subscription of a third person, and first letter f written by himself.

[] Agents who remnt money should always nate the persons to whom it is to be credited.