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quality, 50 cenu-IBERATOR, Hartford;—John lunroe, Canteriors or, Nete-York City imes C. Fuller, Sta Waterloe; John ley, Rushrulle; Jan

sli, Alleghany — Jon, West Greensen; — Thomas Iton, Russelsille, n Cox, Homerton Joseph Felton, Sans — Abner G. K. r. — Lot Holmen, retarille — A. Bro

LGE.]

stmaster may end ter of a newspaper person, and frank should always di



BOSTON, FRIDAY,

SELECTIONS

OCTOBER 27, 1848

following short account of the Brazilian sla rogresso, captured in the Mozambique Channel ent into Simon's Bay, in June last, is take

anomymon; jour sear as no less of discover that the faster political and the political in the faster. Hearth political in the faster political control of the faster political in the faster political p

XIII.--NO. 43. UGE OF OPPRESSION.

CENOS. SANUEL PHILABICAL CONTROL QUINCES, WILLIAM BASSATT.

LIBERATOR: MELISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

W. Williams, General Agent :

Views of the Governor of Vermont.

wer. of Congress of 1793 confers the sa

y State to suffer its jown magnitudes to, exercise isame power.

The law of Congress of 1793 confers the same wer upon State magnitudes as that given to judges the United States Courts, and upon that statute to court and the statute of the land, and the danger is, among our great number of magnitudes, some y-be found who are not well informed as to their ty, and may not unadvisedly, and thus, upon a seclaim, contign some unfortunate being forever hopeless slavery—for from the decision of the gistrate, there is no appeal. Itherefore recommend to the Legislature to pass and prohibiting all magniturates, acting under the cherity of this State, from taking cognizance of, acting ender, the act of Congress passed the 12th July, 4793, relating to fugitive slaves, or any othlaw that may be passed of similar import. This still seem, from the aforesaid decision to be pertitly constitutional and proper, and indeed almost itself by the Court, by the language before quol. By such an act, the evil 'consequences of the cision may, in some degree, be mitigated, lasor recommend a faw prohibiting all executive icers of the State from arresting, or detaining in lary person who is relatined as a fugitive slaves, invited that sevently passed such a law, and the ample is believed to be worthy of initiation. If passing of the statute proposed shall incidentally passing of the statute proposed shall incidentally and to prevent the recapture of fugitive slaves, may not well exclaim in its defence, in the language the sage of Monticolo—'Shall distressed human-find no say journey.' The came the language the sage of Monticolo—'Shall distressed human-find no say journey.'

ind no saylon? 'she differessed human-there are strong reasons for untleipating that, an one, will very soon be made to sunex the repub-of Texas to the United States, as well for the pose of creating a perpetual market. For slaves, from that large territory, to carve out slave States and the state of the state of the state of the state of the second that the state of the state

lancer :

Lave spoken perhaps too freely upon this excig subject; but at the capitol of Vermont, unlike
t at Washington, there is liberty of speech upon
public topics.

that at Washington, there is liberty of speech upon all public topics.

Rusawav. A viegro woman belonging to one of our citizens, made her escape to Galena, on brard of one of our citizens, made her escape to Galena, on brard of one of our steamboats a few days since. She succeeds the procuring a passage further North. The owners of the boat have discovered that they carried an aspensive passenger, at they will have to pay her full value, with the expenses incurred in endeavoring to apprehend her.—St. Duke Repub.

We understand that this is the same woman whose sees clately sande considerable excitement in Wisconsh. She was followed by a couple of woman hunters, who discovered their prey in Milwaukie. Fortunately, however, the girl found friends, and with great difficulty she was delivered from the power of her enemies; she was secreted by being leaded up in a barrel, and fed for several days on crumbs, which she received through small holes bored in the head. She is sixteen or eighteen years of age, and has but little, if any negro blood in her veins, but nevertheless is a larve; and she thad been guilty of the atrocious chime of preceding to be tree, and passing herself off as a white person! What deprayably! That's the way liberty is protected in Wisconstan-leaded up in a barrel. She was considered a valuable piece of property, on account of her color and genteel appearance; the hunters declaring that she could be sold for \$1200, for the purpose of prostitution; while a common black wench is not worth more than \$400. We understand that in Milwaukie a good deal of sympathy was manifested for the master, who was so unbrutante as to lose such a prize; and the kind-hearted people of that tewa turned out by dozens, and socured the woods, in pious horrer of amalgamation, to hunt down this young interesting, and defenceless table girl—to return her to slavery and prostitution! This is the way female dependence, delicacy, and chastity, are protected in the 'hand of the free and home of the brace'—hunted lite a wolf

OF All the devils in Tophet must it the aspect presented by such a trial at the aspect presented by such a trial—to think of a court composed of eleveloders trying two poor alores on a charge of rebbery! Can any thing more impudent than this be possibly conceived? The Recorder and his associates are doubless guitty of the crime of robbery every day of their lives—and yet they assame to set in judgment upon two poor victims, who, having been forcibly deprived of the carnings of their whole lives, have unlawfully taken \$635 from the robbers or their abettors. It were farmer righteous that the poor blaves should try the Honorable Court, ay, and punish it too. How would his Honor the Recorder and his 'two clitzens' look, wearing a 'three-pronged iron collar six months, and taking seventy-five lashes—'twenty-five a day, well laid on!' They deserve this pasiabment, a thousand-fold more than the poor man upon whom they have indicated it.—Heckiner Journal.

Cares of Carenner.—In Union county, Indiana

Carse or Concinner. In Union county, Indiana Jonathan Swain, a Quaker, and Dr. Casterline, have refused to testify, in a case for harboring a slave, before the grand jury of the court held at the town of Liberty; the former, because he is a non-resistant, and will not consent to be seon or afformed; the latter because he has conscientious scruples against giving evidence respecting property in man. Grand will not consent to be seen or different property in man. A consent control of the consent contro

COMMUNICATIONS.

Slavery Society was Friday, Oct. 33th, 1843, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

In the absence of the President, Charles Lens Remond, of Salem, the meeting was called to ord by Eliza J. Kenny of Salem, one of the Vice-Presidents. The minutes of the last meeting were calle for and read.

The following resolution, presented by Addis Davis at the last meeting of the Society, was called up for consideration;

which was accepted:

Resolved, That the religious bodies of Topsfield, in refusing to open their meeting-houses to the cause of the slave, have given another evidence that the road to Jericho is not the only place where the Priest and Levite pass by the man who has fallen among thieves, and have proved that their religion consists in violating the principles of Jeeus of Nazereth, and we believe the man or woman who will give these bodies a sanction of approval, world not hesitate to rob a man of his dearest rights when self-interest prompted the act.

Discussion continued by Abel Tanner of R. I.
The meeting then adjourned to meet at 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTENDON SESSION.

Met according to adjournment.

The resolution by A. Davis, before the meeting at time of adjournment, was then further discussed by Sargent, after which, it was laid upon the table.

Benjamin Emerson 2nd, of Haverhill, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the pro-slavery and war sustain fing religion of this country, is not Christianity, and ts supporters are not entitled to the name Christian and to call them by that name is an insult to Jesui Christ, the great author of the Christian religion.

cepted.

The resolution was discussed by Endicott, Wm.
Jenkins of Andover, Tanuer, Richard Hood of Danvers, and Samuel Rassell of Middleton. It was then
laid upon the table.

Ebenezer Hunt of Danvers, offered the following
resolution, which was accepted:

Resolved, That in a republic where the political power, is vested in the people, he who refuses to excreise his elective franchise in such a way as to rebuck the perpetators of tany great city, fails to do his whale duty in relation to that city.

The resolution was discussed by Hunt, Endicott Hood, Tanner, Aller a song, was continued by Tan-ner, Hunt and Join Culter of Darwes, Adjourced to meet at 61-2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Convened surfaces to adjournment.

After a song, the resolution before the meeting prior to adjournment, was then hald upon the table.

The resolution presented by Benjamin Emerson 2ad, was then called up. Addison Davis moved to amend by striking out the words, 'and war sustaining.'

taining.

Discussed by Davis, Endicott, Tanner, Sargent,

— Brown of Lynn, Joel Lake of Topsfield, and
Emerson, and laid upon the table.

After a sang, the resolution referring to the Topsfield churches was taken up and discussed by Nosh
Jackman of North Attlebero, Sargeit, Endicott,
William Mundy, and Benjamin Adams of Topsfield,
Hood, Fitch of Chester, Many F. Jehkias of Andover,
and Tanner.

Saturday. MORNING SESSION.

Met sgreenthy to adjournment.

Resolved, That as the activatory cause is no other than the cause of Christ and human redemption, if there is used aby in the week more holy than another, (as assumed by the church and clergy,) the abovecacy of that cause is emphatically appropriate business for that day.

Benjamin Sargent introduced the folloation, which was accepted:

Resolved. That as the love of, or desire to obtain and lay up silver and gold is the life and woul of all evil; of all the oppressions that are done under the sun, therefore, in order to indio the heavy burdens, to break every yoke, to let the oppressed go free, and renovate the world, this idol god must be cast down and given to the moles and the base and all human distinctions witterly denalished and man become an equal friend to his brother man.

DEFINITE SESSION.

Convened agreeably to adjournment.

Meeting opened by singing.

The resolution before the meeting was laid upon
the table.

The resolution by A. Davis was then taken up
and still further discussed by Davis, Hartman,
Clarke, Cutler, Hood, Adams of E. Bradford, Noyee,
and Sarrest.

after the phrase ' Jesus of Nazereth.' The resolution as amended was adopted.
Voted, 'That the minutes of this meeting be published at the discretion of the Secretary.
Voted, 'That the time and place of the next meeting be left to the decision of the Board.
Voted, 'That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Mr. Mundy for the use of this Hall.
After singing, the Society adjourned size die.
ELIZA J. KENNY, 'Vice President.'
MARY P. KENNS, Secretary.
Will the Hereld of Preedom and such other papers as may be disposed copy the above?

privileges which our fathers profes

ported by Committee, was worded differently. Be on the fast day of the session, at the close of the day, when many of the members had retired, the close was altered to the present reading, by slav holding management, and then passed.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the proprietors of the house for their kinden in promptly leaning it to the Society for this occision.

SAML. C. WHEELER, Sec. Groton, Oct 13; 1843.

How it is Done.

A. Enjoyne:
It will astonish some of the friends of freedom to
ra that the present action of the Liberty party is
ely to be more effectual in extending the curse
African slavery on this continent, than the efforts
rece slaveholders those places.

of my friends have repeateding the transfer mancipator from the old American Anti-

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Mr. Mundy for the use of this Hall.

After singing, the Society adjourned size die.

ELIZA J. KENNY, Voc-President.

Maxy P. KENNY, Seeteary.

Will the Herald of Freedom and such other papers as may be disposed copy the above?

Middleex County A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of the Middleex County, Anti-Slavery Society was holden in the Unitarian meeting-house, in Lexington, on the Izh ima. The old board-of officers was needed. The resolutions which follow were reported by the Business Committee, and were fully and ably discussed by Rev. Meesar. Fierpont, May, Bowers and Thurston, and Mr. Levy, of Lowell, and finally, pageed unanimously:

1. Resolved, That standing as we are upon the very spot where was atruck the first blow in the American revolution, we demand for our colored countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and country men the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and country men the full enjoyment of all the rights and country men the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and the country was a country was a country that the coun

4.

vertised, &c. Now, when any man says here was \$14,000 'worth,' the reply is at hand—

'For what's the worth of any thing.

But so much money as 'twill bring?

It is true, the Committee did raise a som of money on this property for certain purposes, about the time they transferred the Emancipator. It was done in this way: An individual, whose name was not then known to the Committee, on account of the deep interest he felt in the World's Convention, then about to be helden in London, and his anxiety to have the Committee, properly represented, because they had taken so prominent a part in its origination, offered to advance the sums necessary to secure the attendance of Mesers. Birney and Stanton, and to take some of these books in pledge for the re-payment. But this individual, whose money was his own, did not offer to advance money for the general purposes of the Society, nor would he have done it for the support of the Emancipator, because he was then strongly oppose d to the Emancipator, because he was then strongly oppose d to the Emancipator, because he was then attended to the convention. They were, therefore, just as helpless in regard to all their there expenses, as if no person had aided them in regard to the Convention.

Loudi give many mans forestall cavils, but they would occupy space which is needed for other pur-

regard to the Convention.

I could give an a primary located cavis but they would occupy space which is needed for other purposes, and some of them might criminate other persons, which I have no desire to do; and I suppose nothing would silence those who are bent in driving me from my post. The honest and candid will believe the solemn affirmation I now make, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing is a true, just, and fair account of the transfer of the Emancipator, with its most material attendant circumstances.

Boston, Oct. 9, 1843.

N. B. The white adding the back of the property of the prop

prepared to prove them before the proper tribunal.

P. S. The above article was written precisely as it now stands, in eason for the Emancipator of last week, but was crowded out by matters deemed of more immediate and general interest than the question whether I stole the Emancipator. After the Emancipator had gone to its readers, the Netional Anti-Slavery Standard came to hand, having an additional article of three columns in length, designed to make people believe that there was some great his invited in the standard mittee, as they were honestly bound to do, secured the creditors of the Society as far as they could, by a assignment of all the property remaining in their sends to trustees, to dispose of it for the payment of hose debts. The Emancipator had been their paying the test of assignment, the publication would have expeed, and the subscription list and accounts well have sopped, and the subscription list and accounts well have sopped, and the subscription list and accounts well have sopped, and the subscription list and accounts well have held to the subscription list and accounts well have supported and the subscription list and accounts well have supported and the subscription list and accounts well have been assets in the hands of the trustees. This as Committee were told by the trustees that they support the property if they would give security fit the debts, but they declared, and very producity, fit the property never paid at tithe of the debts, and the old committee have paid out of their own poete, it believes, six or eight thousand dollars on account of these old debts. The only different on the nave or present Committee, is, that by the sale of the beautiful the beautiful the beautiful the subscription of the committee, who refused to be rendering good service in the anti-selvent care of the committee were the lawful owners the property, and dispose of it, not only according to their best judgment, but in the only way constant with justice to all parties. The new Committee were the lawful owners the property, and disposed of it, not only according to their best judgment, but in the only way constant with justice to all parties. The new Committee have a subscription of the confidence of their constituents, that so money in the death of the confidence of their constituents, that so money is the confidence of their constituents, that so money is the confidence of their constituents, that so money is the confidence of their constituents, that so money is the confidence of their constituents, that so money is

THELIBERATOR BOSTON:

not trust the Committee with sand could have been r FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1843.

know the character of the Am Secusy, to Committee conducted justly and homomby at the property of the Society, that the obtained have been cheerfully as umed and past. Like raise a larger arm to establish the Standard, eight conveying away of the Emmeripator resides or sary, that the smooth eight conveying away of the Emmeripator resides or sary, that the smooth that while upon this point, Mr. Leavist does not foot, in justice to the N.Y. City Society, then the receivers of the Emmeripator, that that key offered informally to restore it to the Society, and the receivers of the Emmeripator, that that key offered informally to restore it to the Society, and the receiver of the Emmeripator, that that key offered informally to restore it to the Society, and the security of the Society produced by the security of the Standard to the orbitance of such help.

At the time of the assignment of the other proof the Society to secure their debts, contacted alation of their known pleasure, the Society but must be presented by the security of quite its nominal value. Mr. Leaving that it has proved nearly worthless. If it to he had that it has proved nearly worthless. If it to he had that it has proved nearly worthless. If it to he seem that the security of the Society of the America Society of the America Society of the America Society of the America Society, they refused to buy their own preport. Of course, they refused to buy

their salf their salf their salf their salf would de the meint salf their sal

The obtion the system that have have have have been of his own to ask any olitionists cert cannut bearance opinions, another me is have a faithful to per, and in each also to coming the of their owright to de abolitionis

In our co vestigate i

macipation macipation or chrons in or charles to or charles to perform out out of all the control of the contro

elf-constituted trustees. They preferred letting for on their shelves as a fustimony against Dat in the hands of, its rightful proprietors? doubtless have produced its full value, o ching mast it. If it be true that the trustees of members of the Cogmittee have suffered loss by pragenent, it is their own fault. They madderion, and must shide by it. Had they do property of the Society to their sue

as they were bound to do as rathing sewards gidd have been paid laing ago, are other points in Mr. Leavitt's arricle to pien to rempris. But I pulpossely confine to the business transactions and pecuniary the Committee, in relation to the Emancirisherer consequence they had from their as the servants of the Society, and who by an exception, utterly disappeared the they were ignomiciously dismissed from its hey were ignominiously dismissed from it rice) [25]

property, is such as one saldom sees off the
per out of a play-book. It may amuse, bu
not deceive, the tribunal before which the cause
that brought for decision, the tribunal of honor

the renders of the Liberator. Will be lay

use it would be (whether so designed or no school both towards them, to divert time and n

nting in it, he is bound to utter his ter

ross our track, is it not our legitima "A and destroy it? I apswer yes, pri ity to the abolition of negro slavery to very essence—so that its prevalence ity defeat that object. But where

as stere, but only through the wickEdness and the stere of their members. It is begging the same a sast that it is impossible for a Whig or large, a clergyman or a church-member, to be an about a stere of the same a sast that it is impossible for a Whig or large, a clergyman or a church-member, to be an about a stere of the same and a stere in saledly to his own principles, that is the same area in saledly to his own principles, that is the same area in saled to their own principles, and the practical that is to their own principles, and the practical same of the slave, as a general, perhaps are an afternity principles (but as they may be) that is same afternity principles (but as they may be) that is same afternity principles (but as they may be) that is same afternity principles (but as they may be) that is same afternity principles (but as they may be) that is same afternity principles (but as they may be) that is same afternity and principle as a single man holding to these way or institutions, (whatever my private opins or institutions, (whatever my private opins or institutions, (whatever my private opins are a single man holding to these are of all the pulper, and the may be who is a faithful abolitonist, and the may be who is a faithful abolitonist, it is the content attack them as an abolitonist. It latter this to be true in principle as to the same applier, believe there is nothing that pre-damped and play to believe there is nothing that pre-damped and the same and ecclesivation of particularly the last)

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interbering to bear a most faithful testimony to each other for any, even the least, neglect to employ all the power and influence we feel it to be right to use

A Brief Rejoinder to a snort Answer.

Mr. Leavitt replies thus briefly, in the last Emancipator, to a question I proposed a short time since in
this form: 1. The Emancipator in March, 1840, was
the property of the American A. S. Society, 2. It
is now in the passession of Mr. Leavitt, BOW DID

BILL OF BALE PROCEEDED FROM, AND THE CORSIDERATION WAS RECEIVED BY THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, THE OALT BODY THAT HAD
THE RIGHT TO SELL IT.

It is not of much consequence how such a piece of
business as this was managed—but there are those
who would like to know, merely for the currisity of
the thing, not that it would change their opinion of
the transaction in the least, I. What valuable consideration the Now-York City Society and the ideration the New-York City Society paid to the Committee for the Emuncipator; and, 2. What valuable consideration the N. Y. City Society received fro Mr. Leavitt for it .- R. Q.

mbers and friends of the American A

society, who know the manner in which the E

Society, who know the manner in which the Eman cipator came into the hands of its present passessor and yet remain subscribers to it, are invited to give earnest heed to the following words of Mr. Leavitt:

'The value of the list was not only not increase; by the money expended on It, but it depended very little upon the name of the American Anti-Slavery The great body of the subscribers to the paper value; it chiefly for the tnanner in which it was conducted as may be seen in the fact that very few, if any, discontinued 'their subscription in consequence of the transfer. I do not remember hearing of more than one that dropped it to take the Standard.

They will have see that he followed.

continued name transfer the standard. In the dropped it to take the Standard.

They will here see the truth boldly announced, to which they have been but too willing to shut their eyes—that the fact of their taking the paper is regarded as an approval of its course. There is not the came of a friend of the American Society upon the blows at themselves and the cause they tore. Let reflect whether their conduct does not transcend limits of simple fully—and whether, when it is attended by the consequences, it does not approach the guilt, of crime.—E. Q.

And strings or entrage to the stop of a light in a Fanking, from which is seen one of the seen one of the seen one of the seen of

blundering—mistaking one thing for another—muiti-blundering—mistaking one thing for another—muiti-ting, or leaving to perish, or duting off limbs unnece-sarily—had inflicting much needless pain on the whose sufferings they are employed to alleviate. What is the testimony of Dr. Sweet, on this subject of one who has never even once advertised that he ready to attend to all cases of bone-setting, who he

ble, attended with an equally astonishing result; but it is not necessary.

Dr. Sweet is about forty-seven years old—of the average height—attongly and compactly, though not very stoutly built—lins a well cast head, filled with a good stock of sound common sense—is remarkable for his mechanical ingenuity and accurate observation— and is singularly endowed with those natural gifts, which admirably caudiff him for his profession; the ing in a very simple manner. His education has been extremely limited, he being emphatically a self-inaght, self-made man, and his knowledge of books is seantly excepting the great book of Nature. If he had the literary ability, and the disposition vigorously to take up the question of surgical reform, he has facts enough in his possession to electrify the whole country, and to cover with confusion the faces of the so-called learned faculty. His father, who died a few years since, was also a famous bone-setter; but neither father, nor son has blaced on record any of his remember.

since, was also a famous bone-seiter; but neither father nor sun has placed on record any of his remarkable cures, nor area kept a private list of the most difficult ones. What a pity, and what a loss!

I see it stated, in a Norwich paper, that Dr. Sawrer. Thousson, of Boston, the funder of the Thompsonian system, is dead. No candid person, it seems to me, can become acquainted with the history of that 'unscientific,' though genuine medical reformer, without being filled with indignation and disgust at the shameful presecution he wecountered for having dead. shameful persecution he encountered for having dared to convict the learned medical world of ignorance and to convect the tearned medical world of ignorance and folly—and with admiration of the courage, fortitude and perseventnee which he manifested at all times, and undar all circumstances. I hesitate not to say, that he is to be reckoned among the world's benefactors, ay, and the world's mattyrs. It was in my own native place, (Newburyport,) what he was first cast into a hathered durager, on the idle, which is a least the second of the native place, (Newburyport, what he was first cart into a loathsome dungen, on the idle charge of having hastened the death of a patient, by mal-practice—a charge maliciously stirred up, against him by some of the medical faculty, who can fill whole grave yards with their victims, in accordance with the will of God, and secundem artem, without suffering in their tonsambas spread throughout ton the spread throughout ton thousands of infirmaries, and its hundreds of thousands of disciples—and is continually multiplying its triumphs. All this mighty change Dr. Thompson lived apply. All this mighty change of the spread of the spr amphs. All this mighty change Dr. Thompson lived to see, and died at a good oil age, having done, not only the State, but the world, some service—great service. Though I do not say or believe, that he has exhausted the field of medical discovery or improvement, (for it will not be given to any single mind to do this, for we are progressive beings, and something better still undoubtedly lies beyond, in due season to be revealed,) yet I am satisfied, both from experience and observation of its excellent results the hierarch be revealed,) yet I am satisfied, both from experience sind observation of its excellent results, that his sys-tem of medical treatment is incomparably superior to that of any which the schools deign to approve. I am glad that it is not too late for me tencounter some odium for making this public avowal, for I do not care

position and duties of an editor.

'If we know any thing about the duties of a journalist, he about he literally independent—independent of all seats and parties, as our own motte are expected to be literally independent—independent of all seats and parties, as our own motte are expected to be seats to be really at all the specific to the next should be what if any seat expected to speck his really at all times—let the seat of the seats to be really at all times—let the seat of the seats to be really at a seat of the seat of the seats of the seat of th

bondman, and apparently applying to himself the is junction, 'Occupy till I come.'-r.

The following resulution was passed by Whig Convention of Essex county.

If The following resolution was passed by the Whig Concention of Esset county.

Resolved, That we yield to no partion of our fellow-citizens in deprecating the baneful consequences of slavery, to which under the baneful continue to be subjected, and which can be the character, and wesfare of the county at large—that we regard this institution, exit and religious, which it is the design of a republican government was well as the chertal, and as opposed to the first mestal and capital catenators of the continued existence of rapid extension of this great moral and political evil as contrary to the expectations and design of the first mers of the Constitution—that we cordinally sympathize in efforts which have for their object the abolition of slavery, so far and so soon as the same can be effected by constitutional means—that we share in the universal admiration, which pervades the first States of the undeauted courage with which Jons Qursex Abas has performed his stury in relation to this object, especially in his defence of the right of petition on the floor of Congress—that we have viewed, with mortification and regret, the significant fact, that the adoption of the arbitrary rule of proceeding in the House of Representatives of the U. S., by which so many petitions of citizens of the free States lawe been virtually rejected, is to be attributed solely to the votes of a portion of the mis-called Democratic expecsalatives from the free States—and that as Myligs, in the true spirit of all the principles and measures to which the Whig party in the States shade one conserve that Become necessary to sustain the constitutional rights of all the constitutional rights of all the citizens of all the States. measures ... is devoted, we hold it ac-shall become necessary to sustain the shall become necessary for sustain the rights of all the citizens of all the States. The com

Ty To CORRESPONDENTS. The communication of friend H. II. Brigham, is on file, for insertion; also the letter of our bro. Foster. Several other communications are awaiting the decision of the éditor.

Place Wanted.

An hopest, faithful, industrious frish laborer is i vant of a situation, either on a form in the country he is well acquainted with farming business,) or his city. Apply at 25, Cornbill.

Temperance Fair. Ma EDITOR:

Ma. Editon:

Permit me, through this medium, to offer my thanks, as a temperance man, to the ladies who exerted themselves in behalf of the Fair, held a few weeks since in Chardon-street Chapel. They were compelled to struggle with many obstacles, and discovered themselves are supported to the confidence of the control it is to be hoped, that, by this effort, a new impetus will be imparted, and the blessings of temperance be spread far and wide in our borders. W. C. N.

THE FAIR.

The Committee of the Massachusetts AntiSlavery Fair, to be held this year, during Christinas
and New Year's week, beg all ladies interested in the
anti-alwary cause, who have not time to work for it
through this medium, to send to them any pieces of
silk or other desirable material which they may wish
to contribute, from the size of two inches square to a
whole piece; and such contributions shall be beautifully wrought up into here and a knowledge. whole piece; and such contributions shall be beaut fully wrought up into bags, needle-books, pin-cust ions, sprons, bonnets, &c., according to their size an quality, and disposed of at the Fair to the best advar-tage of the cause. Address. M. W. CHAPMAN, weny Softmanner.

ABBY SOUTHWICK, LOUISA LORING.

A very destructive fire occurred at Quebec on the Saturday evening Sefore the last; sixty houses were destroyed, with numerous out-buildings.

On the 3d ult., at Torres, near Jaco, in Sp valanche killed 200 persons, and destroyed 42 It is said that Prince Hohenlohn has bee forming miracles, by prayer, at Inspruck.

The segars and tobacco of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Susser, felched at the sale on Taursday hast, upwards of \$2000 '-Loallon paper.

NOTICES:

NEW-ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY NEW ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SUGIL 1.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the New-England Non-Resistance Society will be held in the city of Beston, on TUESDAY, the 30th of October, commencing at 10 clock, A. M. Among ofter subjects that will command special attention, will be that of Capital Punishment, and probabily also the question of the Ballot Box. A cordial invitation to be present on this interesting occasion is extended to persons of on this interesting occasion is extended to persons of of the Bailot Box. A rordial invitation to be por this interesting occasion is estimated as the position of the property of th

(T NORFOLK COUNTY MEETING POST PONED. (1)

[II] The quarterly meeting, which has been advertised for the 19th inst. has been postsponed till the 9th of November.]

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. The Norfolk Co. A. S. Society will hold a quarterly mesting on THURSDAY, the 9th of November, at MILTON, in the Town Hell, commescing at 9 olds. A. M. It is hoped that there will be a very full attendance of abolitionists from all parts of the County, and other peris of the State. As the last quarterly meeting was only as the State. a new field which has received but hittle attention, though it promises an ample harvest. This is the first anti-slavery gathering that has ever been held within the town. Let the friends who have just joined or are looking towards the cause, receive the encouragement of a numerous and enthusiastic attendance. Walpole, Wrentham, Foxbor's, Medfield, Dedham, Dorchester, Roxbury, Quiney, Weymouth, and every other town that boasts of a true-hearted sobilitionist, should be there as masse or by deputation, to show the strength and ferror of their anti-slavery zeal. Messra, Garrison, Phillips, Quiney and others, will certainly be present. Let the attendance be overwhelming.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

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

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Island State Auti-Slavery Society will be holden in Providence, commencing on Wednesday, November 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will probably continue in serion two or three days. It is confidently hoped that the meetine will be one of great interest, and, a general 10 o'clock, A. M.: and will probably continue sion two or three days. It is confidently hos the meeting will be one of great interest, and a attendance of friends of the cause both at ho from abroad is carnestly solicited. AMARANCY PAINE, Secretary.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The Adelphic Union Library Association have made arrangements for a scries of public Library Exercises for the coming season, which will surpass in interest and value any privilus course.

The Lecture Committee have great pleasure in announcing that the Introductry Lecture, will be delivered on Tuesday avening, 7th November, by HERRY I. BOWDITER, Seq. M. D. On succeeding Tuesday avenings, icctures will be delivered by the following gentlemen:

evenings, lectures will be delivered by the following gentlemen:

Wendell Phillips, Eq.,
William Lloyd Garrison,
J. V. C Smith, M. D.
Rev. Galeb Stetson,
Rev. John Pierpont,
Rev. John Pierpont,

ter, who are already partially engaged for the remainder of the course.

Lectures on Natural Philosophy will also be delivered by a scientific gentleman.

The Discoutionary Exhibitions will also be given by
the properties of the properties of the best of the properties of the state of the properties of the proper

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

The Lectures will be delivered in the Smith School Room, and will commence precisely at \$5 \cdot \text{cost}\$.

Tickets for the course, at 75 cents each, admitting a lady and genileman, or 50 cents each, admitting a lady and genileman, or 50 cents each single, may be obtained at No. 25, Cornhill, or of sither of the Committee of Arrangements.

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

A FAIR.
The Ladies connected with the Zion Chu

control of the contro

ANNA LOGAN, President.
ANNA LOGAN, President.
ARIANNA ADAMS, Segretary.
Boston, Oct. 5th, 1843.

New and Grand Invention. New and trans Internation. PRANCISS HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER. this wonderful invention, a letter and dupl and be written in one operation, with more greater facility than a single letter with an.

pen and ink.
the moreantile, professional and travelling part
community, this turky great invention is of invalue, as it is a great saving of THE, TROETE,
EXPENSE. The principal advantage to be derived
the Manifold Writer is; that a copy of any documay be kept without any additional trouble to
may be kept without any additional trouble

ALC: N

WILLIAM C. NELL, 25, Cornbill.

nry

To vers a of the TEB; or Si Five s, if Lette Anvenies 100.

1. LI

OL

Commatives, 2 mem

INDIVIDUAL ACTION.

I dreampt that a drought had come over the land There was nothing but dryness on every hand; The earth was all crucked, and as hard as a ston

There was nothing but dryness on every hand;
The earth was all tracked, and as indra as a stone,
And nothing upon its dry surface had grown
For many a day,
Since that drought gained way;
The grass was all withered and scorched on the plain.
And the fivers, parched and stiffened, hung panning
for rain;
And the divers, shrunk and drooping,
For moisture seemed stooping;
And the wimpling rill,
That Bowed down from the hill,
No longer van murmuring along through the dell,
But left its wide channels the story to tell.
The cattle that used to find peature around,
Now, hungry and thirsty, gazed sad on the ground;
And the rivers themselves were so puny and small,
That vessels could hardly sail on them at all.
All nature seemed grossing and growing ugain,
And cracking, and gaping, and crying for rain.
Well, at lest in the horizon small chouds appear,
And then they graw larger, and near and more near,
Till at length they had cover'd the hemisphere round,
And big drops began to appear on the ground;
Then is a howers, then in Goods, and in orrents they

ig drops began to appear on the ground; in showers, then in floods, and in torrents the

fell,
And splashed in right earnest on mountain and de
Now a drop of the rain felt by chance on my hand
How puny it seem of for a purpose so grand!—
'Pray what can you do,' I enquired, 'little thing,'
That wo far and no feat you should come wandering
What use can you be, for an object so graal,
That you hasten wlong at so mighty a rate?'
'Whist use can I be for, and what can I do,
And why do I hasten so quick the air through?
Why, I come to give moisture and life to the earth,
That the herbe that are dead may once more spring herbs that are dead may once more spring

And gleakessmay uprend o'er the mountains and leas, And the streams again trickle stong the rock side, And murmuring down to the rivers may ghide.

'But you' You can't do this, so weak and so small. The work would be done though you rister should be.

fall.

'Tis true I can't do it alone; but I may
Perform all the part that is ever given me to play;
And weak though I may be, and puny and amail,
I still have a duty, and amast do it all.
And though I might firmfy I scarce would be miss
That cannot absolve me from this my beheat.'
I woke from my vision, and thought
On the lesson that thus I had got.
I knew that the work for the Christian is great,
But weakness can never excuse him to wait;
I felt that I, too, had a duty to do,
And weak though I might be, and with me but fi
And though I might not to the whole to be done,
I still must perform all my duty for one. I still must perform all my duty for one.

J. OSWALD MURRAY.

LANES.

Tie guilt to pars tim sefficing poor
When hinting for dars aid;
To spure the suppliant from our door
Whose labor is uppaid.
The guilt is heard a treasur direct,
The guilt is heard a treasur direct,
To hear the himself dues implore,
Yet mock his paimand fears.

Tet mock his print and lears.
The guilt on this bright earth to gove
Ungratefully and cold;
Yet more to Might the fertile face
Of all that we behold!
For bright green fields that God has given
To place a desert there;
And then in ment charge on Heaven
That region of despoir? 'Tis guilt to rob the orphan'd one;

The goal to rob lie orphana one;
To mock the widow's wo;
To sit upon a naughty throne,
And haugh when tears do flow;
To tax the land till, borden'd down
The people bend and weep,
Then turn away from every groan,
And lordly revels keep.

Tis guilt to lead the innocent
To evil and to sin,
To bribe them down that dark of
Wirere countless wees begin;
To think all life must minister To luxury and pride, And live in state without a fear, Whatever woes betide.

But there's a deeper guift than this,
Of deedfier, darker fame,
Which makes life's warm current freeze
With an indignant shame:
It is to crush the liberties
Of a whole people's treat!
And view namon'd their agonies
When struggling in the dust.

When strugging in the dam.

It is degrading chains to place

On a wast nation's pride;

That freedom from the earth to chase.

Por which the good have died!

Shades of the tried and virtuous few,

Look from your bright abode.

That cause, to which ye blong so true,

Now under foot is trod.

Vain wore your prayers, tests and pains Your blood was vainly pour'd; For shame your country's council stains The dungeon and the sword!

THE BUD-AN INITATION Said a Bud to a Thorn, I this Rosebush adorn h Zophyr, in blushes discloses;
And I prithee, now tell,
All my fears to dispel,
a thorn should be grafted with ro

The dew-lrop's desire I claim for my sire. Then say why with thee I'm Said the Thorn—I am To remind thee, my dear, That beauty, in time, must be blasted !

I am here to declare;
That, though youthful and fair,
Youth and loviness die in a minute;
But virtues and truth
Raise the roses of youth
From the green-sodded grave when they're in it:

SONNET, FROM BARUFFALDI.

Siern Winter knocks at dying Autumn's gate.

With all his stormy troop and drear array,

And Autumn bids his yielding doors give way, And Adumn biffs his yielding doors give way And deeps his aceptre, and resigns his sinke. But rely-fingered Spring comes forth elast, And source the boary tyrent from his prey, Then yields in turn, and feels her feeble away Before the sultry Summer sun abste. As wave to wave succeeds, Times mighty tide Gildee on and on: The horsed moon in feaver Succeeds the sun's bright clarifot in her turn, The seasons with the san come forth in pride, To man alone no second syring is given, And years roll on, oh! never to return!

COMMUNICATIONS.

SHERBURNE, April 7, 1843

Dear Brother—We have inferred from your conduct, for some time past, that your feelings towards your Christian brethren in this place have austained some unhappy change. We have noticed that when you have been in town you have absented yourself from our religious meetings, and even from our communion, and that you have appeared to have wholly lost that interest in the welfare of the church which you once manifested. Besides, we have been repeatedly informed by others, that such is the fisct. Under these circumstances, we feel it our duty to ask you to inform us, by letter or otherwise, what is the rest truth in the case. We feel conscious that we have entertained the kindest feelings toward you, and that we have endeavored to treat you with Christian courtesy. We hope that you will enter the conduct.

You so the following the work of the conduct of

portunity to give a conduct.

i, in the bonds of the gospel.

EDMURD DOWNE, Pastor,

DANIEL LELARD, Committee

ARON COGLINGE,

HORACE WIGHT,

Church,

WALFOLE, April, 26, 1843. bers of the Evangelical Church in She

To the Memorrs of the Dermy, the Memorrs of the Mem which so tried my sonly and re-count inose easons of deep and solemn interest, I can hardly refrain from dropping a tear, and especially when called upon by you for the why and wherefore of my present position, which, if I am not deceived, I have taken from a sense of duty in view of my obligations to my Lord and Master.

apon by you for the why and wherefore of my present position, which, if I am not deceived, I have taken from a sense of dity in view of my obligations to my Lord and Master.

You say it is apparent that my feelings toward you knew me as having wholly lost that interest in the welware of the church which I once manifested. It amswering for myself, I am led of necessity to speak of the doings of the Orthodox church in this town. Having made their house my place of worship for some time previous to July, 1841, I was, as I suppose, considered one of their number until they came to possess more or less of the feeling which the disciples of our Lord manifested on one occasion, when, they saw one casting out devils in His name they forbade him, and when asked why, they answered, Because he followeth not us. You well know, both as individuals and as a body, that the cause of the slave (apparently at least) has, for a long time, bern allowed, a place in my heart, and a prominent place, too, and that some of you have at times had your feelings very much disturbed by my appeals, though feebly made, in his behalf. How often has say heart been grieved to witness the soulless indifference manifested by those among you reckoned the 'fathers in Israel.' A subject which, to my mind, cannot be neglected without throwing contempt upon the great rule of duty laid down by Carist: "As ye would that mers should do unto you, do ye even so to them." Also the injunction, 'Remember those that are in bonds as bound with them, And when I came among this people, I found them in, the same situation, with here and there an exception, dead to the claims of the greating, deceining, dying victims of the driver's lash. I could conceive of bunanity without Christianity, has Christianity without could hardly resist the conviction, that while they viewed slavery a direful calamity, they regarded immediate conscipation as fraught with consequences still more dreadful, and notwithstanding neutward professions, were in reality at heart, rank pro-slaver

eason is the homage paid at a so say on as a we are all opposed to war; so say on I speak. So might the devil say he ito sin, but we should be slow to believe he were disposed to carry out the principle of the say least in action. So, in the would be shown to be well as a least in action. on is the homage paid to the god of commander of a imittary company a two which he was wont to parace occasionally, to shew thich he was wont to parace occasionally, to shew that he was not tinetured with no governmentism, but a friend to law and order. Thus, on the sabbath, teaching the children to use the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God, and on training days the duty of loving and forgiving our wremies by ratabing them to the heart with a sword of steel. Still they all believe that the wagnors of our warfaire are not carnal, but spiritual, and continue to grave the paracelost of the significant processions, who, in the course of his sermon, tande this broad, unqualified assertion, that 'the doty of protection may in some intrances limit the precepts of Christ.' How does this compare with the teachings of Jessa, when he said, 'Resigning the precepts of Christ.' How does this compare with the teachings of Jessa, when he said, 'Resigning the said of the individual alluded to, Is it common sone? I sit reasonable? I sak for none of your win philosophy—none of your suppositions or armsings, but I do sak, in the man of my Master, is it Bible? Does it square with the teachings of Christ? Will such a decrine obtain in your millennium? If not right then, how can it be right new for you cought to have it settled in your mind, once for all, that truth is not a creature of circumstance, to be affected by time of circumstance, to be affected by time of circumstance, and how are the churchaffeted by it. To conclinical, I would say, it do ancerely desired the view of the command. The not concern. What, I sak, has the Christian to do with ornaments, whether he be at watchman on the wall, one in the process of preparation, or a private member of the times, for with the command on the wall, one in the process of preparation, or a private member of the times, whether he he at watchman on the wall, one in the process of preparation, or a private member of the three, whether make or formate? But we find that fashion, with all its train of baseful influence, has a hoolist there, and what appears still worse, is the manifest unwillingness to

quietus is put upon it, while multitudes find an untimely grave through its influence.

And now, does not the injunction, 'Come out of her, my people,' apply in my case? But you may say, we are not guilty of those things named. Would that I could feel that you were not. But supposing that you have not doue the same in kind, and to the same extent mentioned here, still, you have so far made manifest your indifference to, if not approbation of them, as to bring yourselves under the same condemnation. It seems clear to my mind, that you have been willing 'to trample on humánity, and disregard its easential claims.'

The persecution (for I can call it by no other came) of brother and sister Babeock; from what did it arise, but from the fact that they were constant readers of the Liberton, edited by that lover of his race, whose motto is, 'My country is the world, my countrymen all mankind'—that, toble specimen of humanity, WILLIAM LLOUE GARMISON?

How has your minister treated some of those whe have come among you as the advocates of the persing sondmen, to wake up your sympathies in their

are my privations, sufferings and crosses, compared with His telo ground and died on Caleury, and whose lovely voice seems as it were now speaking to me and saying. What is that to thee? follow thou me.' And now, as I reflect upon what I have written, I feel a deep solemnity resting on my mind, believing as I do that it must soon pass in review at the judgment. I think that this earth in its present state never will enter upon another annual revolution. I may be mistaken, but I see no room for a doubt. I believe it, because I think I find evidence from the word of God and the signs of the times sufficient to warrant such a conclusion; and seeing these things are so, how important that we awake to our duty—that we search and see whether we are lying for self, or the 'glory of God'—that when the Saviour comes in the clouds of heaven, we may receive the crown laid up for all those that love his appearing and kingdom; for it is to them that look for Him He will appear a second time without sin unto salvation.

Yours for gospel truth,

Yours for gospel truth,

It is my wish that this be read in presence of the

It is my wish that this be read in presence of the members of the church, both male and female; and should you at any time take action on my case, you will do the favor of informing me by letter of your decision, with specific reasons for so doing.

Mr. J. R. Moare:

J. K. Monas:

Dear Brother—We have received and perused or communication. In view of it we are frank to communication. In view of it we are frank to lings and opinions, and that you should pursue h a course of conduct toward your christian thren in this place.

n order that we may understand your position or clearly, we wish to process a few questions.

guilty of those thing.

2. Do you wish to be regarded as this church?

3. Do you consider yourself as having withdrawn from this church?

will answer the above questions without the Committee of the

EDMUND DOWSE, DANIEL LELAND, AARON COOLIDGE, HORACE WRIGHT, Committee

let us have that letter until we can copy, we will return it to you?

Bro. Morse, I thought from what you said when at Boston in May you would call and see me. I really wish you would give me a call when you are this way, If I am guilty of those things which you insinuate are characteristic of the Committee, why not come and talk the matter over?

Yours affectionately,

E. Dowse.

I should suppose it quite immaterial whether I had been corresponding with a standing or special Committee. Whether they were chosen with a view to a general supervision of the affairs of the body, or selected with special reference to my case. I do not see as their obligations to me or to others would be any more weighty in the one case than the other. The reasons with I have not, as yet, plead ayaelf in a position to 'to talk the matter over,' if they are not obvious to all, will readily present themselves to those who have been placed in like circumstances with myself. If my first, letter has not been with-held from timility, I have some reason to suppose it has been from policy. The minds of a large majority of the church needed to go through a preparatory process in order that those glaring truths there held oview might not have the offect to weaken a solitary link in that chain which binds them down to party and sect.

More than five months have clapsed since the foregoing correspondence commenced, and as one

to view many in that chain which binds them down to party and sect.

More than five months have elapsed since the foregoing correspondence commenced, and as one month after another has gone without any action upon my communication, I have felt some anxiety as to what might be the result. It is trying to my feelings to be brought thus in contact with those with whom I have so often taken sweet counsel. But however much I may wish the good opinion of my fellow-men, I ought to regard truth as paramount to sil other considerations. I have delayed to speak, and perhaps too long, since I began to see the injusty that is fostered in the bosom of the church Whare is that bold, fearless rebuke of sin, that renowmen, I ought to regard truth as paramount to all other considerations. I have delayed to speak, and perings too long, since I began to see the injusty that is fostered in the bosom of the church. Where is that bold, farless rebute of sin, that should characterize the followers of Christ? Where do we see that broad line of distinction which ought ever to stand out in bold relief, so that every one who looks may read in living characterize—The salt of the earth —The light of the world? And why, is it? one reason is, the pulpit is false to its trust, orying peace and safety, when sudden destruction cometh. It bends to the popular will, and I believe multitudes who heed its fullaby will go down to eternal ruin, and their blood be required at the watchmen's hands.

"To my mind this world is in an awful state, with the elements of its own destruction busily at work, while the church are flattering themselves with the dea of a glorious kappy time yet to come in this world, forgetting that the tares and wheat are to trow to the the od of the world.

And now brother Green when the characteristic is the end of the world.

world, torguesses, grow together until the harvest, and uses is the end of the world.

And now, brother Garrison, if I know my own heart, my only motive in giving this correspondence publicly, is to de good to my ferfor-men, and thereby promote the glory of God; and may this be my desire—this my prayer till the things of time and contract the grown of the contract Yours for God and humanity

Walpole, Oct. 9, 1843.

MISCELLANY.

You have repeatedly published short articles omine on the Peace movement. I sak now that you would insert the following in relation to the Londo Peace Convention, holden on 22d June last, in Exc

lantiropists as are to be found, one on either side of the up pond, should have spent their breath on instance of the up pond, should have spent their breath on instance of the up to the up to the species, and let us judge for ourselves. Again—the following resolution was offered by Mr. Beggs, the following resolution was offered by Mr. O'nelli: "That this convention, having colemnly avowed its conviction of the essential sinduces of war, would earnetly invite the attention of their fellow-citizens to the consideration of the question, how far they are jutified in continuing their support, preuniary or otherwise, to warrike establishment. 'Crawford, M. P. Joseph Sturge and others, urged the mover to withdaw the resolution, as it might appear in some remot way to call apon the people to resist the payment fuxes; and the resolution was withdraw.

As here are some redeeming circumstances attendig the Peace Convention; I will reserve them for arther communication, especially as this will take a pass much room is your paper as you can appreciate the proper of the paper of

wish o introduce to the notice of your readers.

Walpole, July 10, 1848.

Bro. Morre.

Bro. Morr

Infidelity.

Let a pan in these times dare to hold up his her rom his own opinions, or raise his voice again up of the popular sins of the day, and unless loss it with the advice and consent of certain in educist, he has the brand of infidelity stamped up him, no matter how sincere he may be, or healtless his character. Indeed, many people:

compliance; and if he occasionally perceive the ebullition of a spirit tending to freedom, he strives to repress it by increased severity. The disciple, though bound to obedience both by custom and attachment, feels these bonds gradually loosen. before the awakening self-consciousness of his masculine mind, while the ill-judged and seneeless severity of the old man continues to defeat its object, until at length; some trifling circumstance becomes the apparent cause which calls the pupil, now matured to manhood, from his sectusion into active life. In wain the pedagogou wrestles with the youthful giant; in vain old authoritative superation strives to maintaints ascendancy over free reason. He loses the government—the youth shakes the school dost, the reasoner, the church dust, from his feet; hastens to act and think for himself, and wins the palm of liberty to which his nature and his rights entitle him.

Washingtonianism has given birth to as brillian specimens of true eloquence as heart could desire Witness the following touching appeal to the young made by an aged man at a recent temperance jub-lee, at Newmarket, N. H.;

whites the tone the proper of nve to be a sober man. (And while I live, I shall saturgle to restore my wandering brethren sgain to the bosom of society. This form of mine is wasting and bending under the weight of years. But, my young friends, you are just blooming jinto life; the places of your fathers and mothers will soon be vacant. See just place up to fall them with pure hearts and anointed lips! Bind the blessed pledge firmly to your hearts, and be it the Shibboleth of life's warfare.

NEW SHOE MACHINE. The N. Y. Evening Post pives the following description of the manner of making shoes by a machine owned by Mr. Ruggles, of Gold-attect, in that city:

The sole leather is first pressed between wooden tollers, which makes it extremely firm and compact—superhores to than hammering can do. It is then also dunder a cutting machine, which at one operation cause; it into the proper shape. Meantime.

water octow. Driner than at a cept equal selegit, and hence it is easy to render the power the waves efficient by offering them a resistence. For the propulsion of a vessel he has obtain this resistence, by connecting with the vessel platform placed beneath the undustation of the wave From both ends of this platform, and brought to each side of the vessel, are strong connections, attached to arms, working on an axis; to the arms see fixed author took worked in 100th whee

one—it degrades him in the eyes of others; and, what is worse, blunts his sensibility to diagrace on the one hand, and increases the power and passonate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better; the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wieset course is, if a man chear you, to quit dealing with him; if he be abasive, quit his company; if he slander you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who has, or how he misuses you—the wisset way is just to let him alone; for there is nothing, better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

with the wrongs we meet with.

A Strasse Cavary row Glass, Woob, wtc...

She provided the strategy of the strategy of the brandy, then gouly boil, and keep string until the composition is well mixed, and a drop if cooled, will become a strong felly. Then arasin it through a clear lines cloth into a vessel to be kept closely stopped. A genule heat well dissolve this give into a coloriess fluid. Dishes of wood, glass, or sarthes, if united with this comeon, will break elevantary, rather than separate in the old break. In applying the cament, rub the edges which are to be entitled, then place them together and hold them for two minutes, and the work is done. This way easily done, and incomparably better than any thing else for the propose

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ETTERS from New-York, by Mrs. L. M. Child The Voice of Duty, by Adin Ballou. Brotherhood of Thieves, by S.S. Poster.

Pierpont's Discourse on the Latiner Pierpont's and Gatrison's Poens. Dr. Channing's Address at Lenar. Anti-Slavery Medodies, Kiss for a Blow. Ten Years of Experience, &c. &c.

RESPIRATORS, OR BREATH AND BODY-WARMING IN.

RINGLISH and American Respirators, made under the direction of Dr. H I. nay be lad at 17 Brdford-street, at The raif's Aputheenry Shop, and at Mrs, Allar Washington-street, 3 doors north of Be

Boston.

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