SELECTIONS.

the Boston Atlas, ADAMS'S ADDRESS.

and the ties of their allegiance to their sovereign as as of community with the nation to which is as debonged. For this, they had conounced tensity, and incurred the penalties of treason inhelian, and all the horors and devolutions of all of first their successful that the successful their suc

one is Goo.

"it, then, is the vital principle—the soul of

"th American confederated nation; and is so
hay portion of their government, or of their

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American people—self-convicting of falsehood

Pooriny, and daring defiance to the laws of

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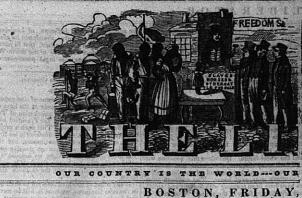
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JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer: WHOLE NO. 669.



NOVEMBER 3, 1843.

form.

In ow, my friends, fellow-citizens, and conents, we are for the present to part. Speed me
your blessing, as I leave mine with you, upon
solves, your wives, your children, and all who
dear to you.

manuse and an arring the corner-econe of an astromembral bearvatory.

There may be among you some ready to inquire,
what has that to do with your service? I will tell
you.

When in the midst of that terrible and sublime
trial of our forefathers, which rent in twain the ties
of the world compact by which they were bound in
allegiance and in fealty-to the Sovereign of the
British empire, the people of the several States of
the Union were advised by the revolutionary Congrees. To adopt such a government as abould, in the
opinion of the representatives of the people, beat conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents
in particular, and of America in general, the people of the State theretofore known as the colony of
Massachusetts Bay, did, in compliance with that
recommendation, after great, protracted, and repeated deliberations, adopt such a Constitution, which,
in its most important provisions, modified, as from
time to time the people of the State have deemed
expedient, remains the Constitution of the Commonwealfth at this day—and in one of its chapters yet
in force, there is a declaration that 'encouragement
of arts and aciences, and all good literature, tends
to the honor of God, the advantage of the christian
roligion, and the great benefit of this and the other
United States of America. In this parsgraph you
will percieve that direct reference is had to the
moitive set forth in the recommendation of Congress,
and the two parsgraphs combined together, ghar the
precious and solemn testimonial of our ascessors,
the people of Massachusetts Bay, that the partonage
and eacouragement of the arts and sciences, and of
all good literature, is one of the most sacred duties
of the people of Massachusetts is and the the precious and solemn testimonial of our ascessors,
the people of Massachusetts and the the precious and solemn testimonial of our ascessors,
who people of Massachusetts and the precious of the people of the service of the
propose of the most sacred duties
of the people of Massachus

discharging a duty in your service—and if, in after time, from the summit of that edifice, the light of a clearer vision, and deeper insight into the works of creation shall be shed upon the race of man, may the memory of your children be for one moment reminded, that in the dedication of that building your representative took a part, and that is departing for the performance, he was cheered by the smile of your approbation, and sped on his way by your good wishes and prayers that the service may be successfully performed.

The following was written for, and song on, the

WELCOME TO JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

We come, no warrier to meet,
No chief with sword and shield
Raturning home with blood-stained feet,
Frois some great battle field;
We come, the FRIERD OF MAR to greet,
The Hero who hath stood
Undaunted—scorning to retreat—
When Slavery threatened blood.

We come, to reader homage due
From freemen to that ozz,
From freemen to that ozz,
Is Freedene, the beave and true,
Is Freedene, the freedene,
Is Freedene, the farless voice,
Long raifed in Freedom's cause,
And from the statemens of our choice
Evern how to goard her laws.

Thou more than Hero—Patriot, Sage,
Shield of the rights of man—
Thy name shall shine on Hustory's page,
A light to guide and wars;
And when our sons to fature days
Shall meet round Freedom's shrine,
Thy name shall mingle with their lays
Of love for 'Asla Like Syre.'

Boston, Oct. 17, 1843.

writer of the interrogatories have adopted the significant but somewhat excuession amo of the 'Liberty party'.

An early reply, for publication, (though 1 am alone responsible for the suggestion,) will, I have no doubt, gratify numerous friends, give satisfaction to those whom you are personally unknown, and receive the thanks of

Your friend, sincerely and respectfully,

JOS. T. BUCKINGHAM.

PITTSFIELD, Oct. 20, 1843.

right of petition, and the condition of salves and slavery, the right of petition, and the condition of slaves and free colored persons in the District of Columbia, and the critories of the United States, are recorded on the flublic journals. On many occasions, in the presence of southern men, and of others, in public and in private, I have fully expressed my views on the subject of slavery.

When the bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union was pending in the House of Representatives, in a short speech which I made unendment processed.

on the principles of eternal truth and justice, and will abide when all existing governments and human institutions shall have decayed and passed away.

I am not conscious that I have, since that speech as a property of the state of the st

Balance in its favor,

other band, Mr. Leavitt has never permitted the the purchase, by Mr. Jefferson, of Louisiana, the readers of the Emancipator, our old subscribers, to French government hever abandoned its claim. It see for themselves any etatement of our side of the follows, then, as a consequence, that in purchasing case, nor even to read for themselves the passages the French claims and titles to the South-Western from our publications, which he has selected for comment! We would appeal to Mr. Leavitt, whether this comports with justice, whether it can be consistent with a sincore desire that his readers, or that any body, should come at the truth? We pause for a

and jealousies between these sections, which have airedy sometimes threatened the Union, warn us to prevert, if possible, circumstances which must increase their intensity and frequency.

We find an important giving out, on this subject, in the Richmond Enquirer, in which is contained an account of a public dinner to Mr. R. M. T. Hunter. Mr. H., in reply to a toast, 'boldly proclaimed that it was the bounden duty of the South to move in a body for the annexation of Texas to the Union.

****** All opposition from every quarter would be bootless, if the South wore only true to herself,' &c., Mr. Wise sent a long letter, of similar import, concluding with these words: 'Texas is "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh.'' Yer, sai, sep.'

The editorial comments of the Enquirer are not less ominous. The editor says:

'We are disposed to think, that it (the topic of Tex-

gard to it, which have appeared in the New World.

NEW-Yoak, Oct. 6, 1843.
Office, No. 55, Wall-st.
Sta.—I this morning received a copy of the Albany Patriot, of the 26th of September, containing an editorial account of the proceedings of the 'Slate Liberty Party Convention,' lately held at Canastota, N. Y., in which I find the following passage:

'Mr. Dresser (Hurace Dresser, Esq. of New-York,) also assailed John. Jay, William Jay's son, for siding a slaveholder, by legal advice, to get a slave woman into his power.

" Ilis inference was, that 'if John Jay was a chip of the old block, the block needed to be looked to."

Cuba and Texas must, at all hazards, be preserved from the rapacious grasp of our ancient enemy, and trust this sentiment finds a home in the feelings of the present Executive.

We find the following remarks in an editorial letter, dated Washington, October 1, 1843, and published in lease Hills New-Hampshire Patriot:

'The Texas question bids fair to sgitate the country soon, more than ever the Missouri question did. It is to involve in its consideration not only our relations with oreselves, as individuels or States, but our relations with oreselves, as individuels or States, but our relations with ofreign powers. The Gongress will be warm, if not angry—and it is more than probable that this great question will give rise to new combinations of parties. One thing may be relied upon—The Administration is determined to counteract the ridiculous designs of England, and prevent their accomplishment—and to effectually succeed, there is now said to be but one course of policy advisable, i. e. the amnezation of Texas to our country.

Texas belongs of right to our territory, by discovery, occupation and purchase. Du Salle, the advertory of Metagords, and established a station—afterwards however, deserted, but never relinquished. Our country is the our territory, by discovery, occupation and purchase. Du Salle, the advertory of Metagords, and established a station—afterwards in the properties of the pr

New-York, May 4th, 1843.

Prolific.—A neg 55, has had 35 ch the age of 24. Sh to triplets three ti at present living.

Proscription.—Since we began to discuss the place of the vannexation of Texas, the friends of Adams have proscribed our paper. The loss of few hundred abolition subscribers shall not dear from the performance of what we conscientional lieve to be our DUTY.—Madisonier.

Drowned.—William Brinney, a colored mit, strough drowned in the dock, Long wharf, yearly found from the secidentally fell in while issued the was one of the crew of the brig William Bottle and belonged to Windson, N. S., where he left an and several children.

Rossana Keen was tried and convicted at Siste.

N. J., on Friday of last week, of causing the feel.
Ecos Sceley by poison, and she was condensel, be hung on the 3d of November inst. The Print is scarcely more than sixtuen years of age.

present of the life of the lif

It is ascertained by actual count, that for theme individuals cell at the ransent delivery of the hear post-office per day, for letters and papers.

Profic Rose.—It is said that Captain Mach, of the Knight nay, has in his gerden at Nexton, Ear both, or tree, of a peculiar species, which are 3700 flowers, besides rose bads insumerable.

Vanity.—Robert Tyler is hugely delighted been Lord Brougham called him an ass. Well, it is not thing to be noticed in the House of Lords.

agitated by the indignant and burned manly State

Governor; and by voting for an individ-inated by any party, the same effect is in the case of Governor. Senate next should be looked after; and

appossible to elect, or vote for the cancidates upti, who show most regard for human rights, as question for .esch voter to settle for himself, fag to his best judgment. Here he should sathis party views, and work for the men who shown most interest in our enterprise. A little upon in preparing a ticket for each county

can be applied with equal force in different es; as what would be expedient in New-dor Lowell, would not answer for Boston or In towns or cities, where either of the great

reservished that a 'Crisis' is at hand—that, tore desirable other, matters may be, the present time to forsake parties, and act as moral agents. It is a set of the present moment is set with great consequences to his welfare. I probably, those elected Representatives this will decide whether another Skavenolder shall be set of the United States. Telsa will command the attention of the next pres; and in ease that country should be admitted to the present of the United States. ead off the delegation from this State, and government at Washington, declaring this

he with any thing from my pen; but as various al conficting constructions have been put upon my man at the late Liberty Convention, held at Buffalo, and dask the use of your columns to make a public faceast of the facts in the case, and the motives in the case of the facts in the case, and the motives are constructed as a colorious to the Liberty party; and also to fun yiews of that party; and what will be my functions in regard to it.

friends of line.
The loss of a cientiously to

ored man, e arf, yesterds ile intoxicate iem Boothis i he left a w

cted at Sales ng the death condemned The prison

four thousand of the Bostons.

Mack, of the on, Englare sich now bestable!

ighted becausell, it is not

they view of that parify, and what will be my futerense in regard to, it.

We cause in the second cause in the second and the second and the second cause in the sec

erty party or not. It repudiated as absolutely null and void, on account of its immorality, all that portion of the Constitution which requires the federal government to protect the slave system, and pledged itself, in the most solemn and unequivocal manner, to go to the authority of the power in purging the land of the last vestige of this vile and hateful institution. Such being the present position of the Liberty party, I can see no valid reason why I should oppose it, or countenance the opposition of others. Indeed, I see not how it is possible for me to oppose it, without proving false to all my former professions; for my avowed aim, as an abolitionist, has eyer been, not the destruction of political parties, but their conversion to anti-slavery. This party, in my judgment, is now converted to anti-slavery, as far as a political party can be. The recent action of the Convention has placed it, as a party, in an attitude of uncompromising hostility to slavery, and of friendship to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and made it, so far as the abolition of slavery is concerned, an auxiliary of that Society. By the American Society, I do not mean David Lee Child, nor any other indictidual, but that associated body of abolitionists, whose representations of the Society described to account of the Society o often urged against the Liberty party, that it had a bad origin, does not weigh at all with me. An illegiti-

The same principle will also govers my course in re-gard to candidates for office. Should nominating con-The same principle will also govern my course in regard to candidates for office. Should nominating conventions at any time 'make_injudicious selections—should they put in nomination candidates wincare in fellowship with pro-slavery churches, or are of doubtful anti-slavery character, I shall strenuous yoppose their election, not, however, by opposing the party which put them in nomination, but by calling upon the abolitionists to withhold their rotes from such candidates, on account of their incompetency to fill the offices for which they have been proposed. It is foreign from my object to speak, in this connexion, of the candidates of the party now before the public. I will only here say, that I am in favor of interrogating them, not only in regard to slavery itself, but also in regard to their views of the principles and general policy of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. If they are with us at the present time, and are men qualified in other respects to fill the expective offices for which they have been nominated, I see no objection to their receiving the votes of abolitionists. If they are not with us, they, of necessity, are not with the national Liberty party—are not prepared to endorse its principles, and carry out its measures, as avowed and put forth to the world by the Buffalo Convention—and hence, that party, on being apprised of the tion—and hence, that party, on being apprised of the fact, will naturally abandon them, before their election, as the Whigs did John Tyler, for the same rea

The same principles and course of policy which brought me into anti-slavery fellowship with the Lib-erty party, will also regulate my intercourse with the Whig and Democratic parties. As parties, I view seriy party, will also regulate my intercourse with the Whig and Democratic parties. As parties, it view them all in the same light, and, aside from their connexion with slavery, am equally friendly to all; that is, being a subject of His kingdom whose, servants haver fight, it have no friendship for either; and, my only preference of the Liberty party over the others is, that it contains one less vicious slement in its composition. Let the Democrats, at their ensuing National Convention, adopt the resolutions adopted by the late Liberty Convention, adopt the resolutions adopted by the late Liberty Convention, adopt the resolutions adopted by the late Liberty Convention, adopt the resolutions adopted by the late Liberty Convention, and adjuct to one of the most odious of non-resistants a respectful hearing on his behalf—let them repediate those articles of the Constitution which require the Federal. Government to support slavery directly or indirectly, and pledge themselves to go to the stmost limit of their power to rid the country of the system—let them do all this, which is no more than the Liberty party has already done, and I, for one, will welcome them into the anticalevery fraternity—may, I will have the more of the Emancipator.

Prandulent Transfer of the Emancipator areas a constitution of the transfer of the Emancipator and present the service and the surface of the Emancipator and constitution of the Emancipator.

Prandulent Transfer of the Emancipator areas and the more of the transfer of the Emancipator areas of the constitution of the transfer of the Emancipator areas of the constitution of the transfer of the Emancipator areas of the constitution of the transfer of the Emancipator areas of the constitution of the transfer of the Emancipator areas of the constitution of the transfer of the Emancipator areas of the constitution of the transfer of the Emancipator areas of the constitution of the transfer of the Emancipator areas of the constitution of the transfer of the Emancipator areas of the con them into the anti-slavery fraternity—nay, I will even venture to pledge to them the entire anti-slavery vote of the country, not excepting the vote of the

themselves. I was deeply mortified and pained at this state of things, and felt that something must be done to effect a reconcisions, and source concert of action; for, while stillions of our countrymen lie pining in claims, it is a burning stains to their adyocates to be seen turning by the same of the claims of the country and they folt as I do confidence in the great body of the Liberty party, that the difference between them and the American Society might be satisfactorily adjusted, and harmony recreated with that degree of energy and determination which the importance of the case demands:

At an early period of the Convention, I stated the object of my wist; and the conditions on which I could recognize the party as an anti-slavery auxiliary, and which, I thought, would be satisfactory to the American Society, and secure the support of mest of the voting abolitonists of the country. The conditions, I am lappy to say, were promptly completed with by the Convention, though there were individually and the party now occupies precisely the same position, so far as slavery is econcerned, as that eccupied by the American Anti-Slavery Society. In ow stands before the world pledged to all the great policy; and the party now occupies precisely the same position, so far as slavery is econcerned, as that eccupied by the American Anti-Slavery Society. In ow stands before the world pledged to all the great policy; and the party now occupies precisely the same position, so far as slavery is econcerned, as that eccupied by the American Anti-Slavery Society. In ow stands before the world pledged to all the great policy; and the party now occupies precisely the same position, so far as slavery is econcerned, as that eccupied by the American Anti-Slavery Society. In ow stands before the world pledged to a life precise of the country, while continued to the content of the content of the country of the country, while countr

I am for union with all true friends of the clave, al-though difference of opinion on other subjects may ra-quire us to employ different instrumentalities in effect-ing his emancipation.

That success may attend the efforts of those who are now laboring to bring about an object so desirable to all who sincerely love the cause effreedom, is the ardent desire and daily prayer of Your friend and condjutor,

The Emancipator.

New-Bedfond, 9th mo. 9th, 1843. Patent Garatson:

As the fall elections are near at hand, m

As the fall elections are near at hand, many of us, voting abolitionists, are anxious to know how we shall vote. We cannot vote for either of the political parties; neither can we vote for the 'Liberty party,' believing it to have stolen the capital with which it commenced business. The ground that has been taken here among the old organized abolitionists, I believe, is the same taken elsewhere, viz. to say to the two political parties, we do not ask you to give up your political praferences, but we do ask of you to put an nomination such men as we can conscientiously vote for; that is, men that will make HUMAN RIGHTS of more consequence than Bank or Sub-Treasury—the abolition of slavery, than the triumph of party. Whenever you will put such men in nomination, they shall receive our support, without reference to what party claims them. This appears to us the only way we can act efficiently at the ballot-box. Here, as in we can act efficiently at the ballot-box. Here, as in many other pleces, the abolitionists hold the balance of power; and if we are true to the cause of the slave neither of the political parties can elect their, candidates. But the question is, whom can we trust? We have been most wofully deceived, by some professed abolitionists, of some of whom we thought better things; for instance, Kodeny French. We knew he went with the democratic party, but we did not be lieve he would abandon the cause of the slave for the cause of party. But what are the facts in the case! He has lately been appointed collector of this port the attainment of which office must have been sough by and through the aid of his political friends—there could be found; and who is said, moreover, to keep a cur tavers. In view of these things, many feel discouraged, and think they will not vote at all. I think the position we hold is an important one, and the 'staff of accomplishment' should not be idly thrown away If we cannot elect abolitionists, ought we not to defeat the election of pro-slavery men? The parties will be so nearly equally divided in the Legislaure, that very few abolitionists will there hold the balance or power. Then, as it is clear that no Electors can be chosen by the people, it will devolve upon the Legislaure. Ought not abolitionists to carry out their principles, by defeating the election there also, and there by prevent the disgrace of Massachusetts voting for

them into the anti-slavery fraternity—nay, I will be a substantial state of the transfer of the Emancipator vote of the country, not excepting the vote of the country, not excepting the vote of the Liberty party. That party, we have no doubt, would the anti-slavery ranks, but among the public general-

meeting lately held here, Dr. Mann gave him a challenge to meet him in public debate on some other evening, when he would show, as he said, that that was a fair and honorable transaction. The challenge was accepted, and they met accordingly at Sagamore Hall, and a considerable sudience, mostly men, came in to hear the discussion. It was agreed at the opening of the meeting, that the discussion should not be confined to the above named individuals, but should be free for all—each speaker to be allowed a half hour. The clearges against those engaged in the transfer of the Emancipator were then felly and clearly stated, and Dr. Mann was called upon to rebut them. Instead of doing so, however, he took a newspaper, and, notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of many fold/duals, in which his Liberty party friends unanimously crucurred, he expended two half hour in reading the life of James G. Birney, pertinaciously refusing to say a single syllable in reply to those charges. He had commenced on his third half hour, in which he intended, as he said, to give us the history of Joshua Leavitt. But the ploople, by this time, were sufficiently bored, and began to leave the half-confusion ensuing, the Dr. was compelled to rellaquish his reading. The meeting then adjourned till the next evening, Dr. Mann first pledging his word that, if we would allow him to read an hour and a half uninterropically, he would satisfy all that there was no frond practised in that transfer. We met according losedjournment. After a great deal of preliminary talk, the Dr. at last came to the question. The substance of his defence may be seen in the article of Mr. Leavitt's, in the last Liberator. He, however, in addition to that, made one statement worthy of notice. He said that Mr. Leavitt, being a very clear-sighted man, foresaw that the Emancipator, if not transferred, WOULD BECOME A NO-HUMAN GOVERN-MENT, AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS PAPR. Here, the to the top of the beg. It was not because the Emancipator MENT, AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS PAPER. Here, then, to use a common expression, we have the cat led out of the bag. It was not because the Emancipator could not be austained till the annual meeting, but because, if it was sustained by its lawful owners, it could become a no-kuman government and woman's rights paper? Such a declaration, coming from one who in a been behind the curtain, is of the utmost investments.

listened with great patience to this long discussion passed by an overwhelming majority the followin resolution:

resolution:
Resolved, That having listened, for two evenings, to the discussion upon the transfer of the Emancipator by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, we are convinced that that was a

fraudulent transaction.
All of five-sixths of the meeting voted in favor o the resolution. I will not soil this sheet by repeating the foul-mouthed slander uttered by Dr. Mann agains the foul-mouthed slander uttered by Dr. Mann against yourself, the Liberator, J. A. Collins, D. L. Child, and the Standard. Suffice it to say, they were fully met upon the spot, and completely refuted. In this discussion, Dr. Mann has won for himself a reputation, for which very few will care to ency him. This discussion has done good. It has elicited truth upon a very important subject. I have no time to comment upon it. I simply state the facts in the case

Yours truly, ADDISON DAVIS.

Letter from Jonathan Leonard. MERIDEN, (Ct.) Oct. 24th, 1843.

Meriden, (Ct.) Oct. 24th, 1843.

Friend Garrison:

I rojoice that you have allowed the 'Communitymen' to introduce their great question to the seaders of the Liberator. I hope that you will confinue to give them a hearing. It does seem to me that we shall be under the necessity, if we mean to be true to humanity, of 'coming out,' not only from pre-alavery and political organizations of the land, but from the corrupt influences which almost of necessity attend them. It is next to impossible for a man, who understands his duty to himself and to his fellow-men, and means to do it, to consent to remain, (except where there is no alternative,) where coatom, divinity and law sanction, under the name of trade, that which ought to make the most unlettered barbarian blush for the fioner of his race. It is not in trade alone, however, by any means, that we have cause to grieve at 'the deeds that are done;' for neally the whole of the intercourse of man with man indicates his alienation from his brither. Cowper observes, that 'lands intersected by a narrow frith, abhor each other.' He might with equal truth have said, that, minds intersected by a narrow creed abhor each other; for, indeed, few things seem more repulsive to many minds, than the most tolerant and liberal opinions, it may be even of a neighbor.

I hepe that you will give us soon, what I believe you premised us, some account of your visit to Dr. Sweet, and the resulted his examination of your visit.

you promised as, some account of your visit to D Sweet, and the resultof his examination of your wife arm. I expect that he found that there had been bectreatment, as ic usually the case, where we apply it the regulars for relief. It is surprising how little they generally know about setting bones. People in this region most always go to a physician in their meighborhood, in case of a dialocation; but this sel dom obviates the necessity of going to Dr. Swest afterward.

I was pleased with your remarks, a few teek since in reference to the incursity of the men sees out is

Heaven that their inability extended only to the phy

Goggegational church in this town. Their remarks were to the point; and I can say, for one, as I think some others can, that I was much edified; I regret that the audience was so small (perhaps fifty to severally-five persons). Could they come here again, think that I could assure them a full house. I look considerations to give notice of their intention of lecturing here, and the notice was read by the Bapitst and Methodist ministers; but Mr. Parkins, the Congregational pastor, declined reading it. He felt it to be his duty, however, by way of warning, to allude to the 'anti-Sabbath men,' and said that he was pained to know that they were connected with the anti-slavery movement; the welfare of which, you might, of course, know he has very much at heart! From hence, friends Hoyle and Hudson went to attend the 'Ecclesiastical Convention' in Middle-town, and such a sickening affair as it was (with the exception of the sermon by Mr. Burt) has seldom come off in this State, since Major Domo' got so energed about Abby Kelley's speaking in New-Hiaven two years ago last spring. If they intend to bave any, more conventions of the "reverends," Pluope that you and your conductors will in nowise say or de assight, to discourage them; for be assured, sir, they will do more discourage them; for be assured, sir, they will do more discourage them; for be assured, sir, they will do more discourage them; for be assured, sir, they will do more discourage them; for be assured, sir, they will do more discourage them; for be assured, sir, they will do more discourage them; for be assured, sir, they will do more discourage them; for be assured, sir, they will do more discourage them; for be assured, sir, they will do more discourage them; for be assured, sir, they will do more discourage them; for be assured, sir, they will do more discourage them; for be assured, sir, they will do more discourage them; for be assured, sir, they will do more discourage them; for be assured, sir, they will do more discourage them; for be assured, si

at one meeting, to make every whole-hearted aboil. tionist ashimmed of them, and it annihibite all confidence which good men place in them, than you could all do in six months. It loops that Dr. Budson will, if he has not done so already, yet wy ou the particulars of this meeting; and as he look some notes, I have reason to think that you will have it. I felt really sorry for some of my anti-slavery friends, who were present at the Convention, and who, I know, anticipated good from it. I wish that you may be able to get and publish their? Address to the Churches; for such a 'compound of contravieties,' such a real' Stainsquald,' one seldom has an opportunity of seeing. Such a serifice of principle for peace and harmony, where evidently neither existed—such fear of doing any thing—demonstrated the folly of looking to such men for assistance in this our day of peril. When has it been that the clergy of any country have, in general, stood forth the champions or defenders of right and justice? Never; nor is it possible, from their position, for them to do so. It is, I think: a duty strongly imposed on us, to labor for their emancipation from that worst of all slavery, the 'bondage of the mind,' which, as our great Barlow has said,

'Spreads deeper gloom, and subjugates mankind.
I suppose that sentiments like these would generally be called 'ultraism;' but what is this word altraism, that looms up so fearfully before the distorted visions of men? It was 'ultraism' to ophitis to the world the truths of the Copernican system of astronomy, in an age when 'darkness covered the land, and gross darkness the people; 'it was 'ultraism' to controvert or deny the divine right of kings to 'reign or roule' as they pleased, when the rights of man were not understood; and it is always ultraism with the mann, that loom to yourself and wife, I remain, dear sir, Yours for truth and justice,

JONATHAN LEONARD.

Female Anti-Slavery Conference.
The Essex County Female Anti-Slavery Conference.

Female Anti-Slavery Conference.

The Essex County Female Anti-Slavery Conference held a quarterly meeting in Georgetown, Oct 19th, 1843, at the house of Mr. Josiah Plummer.

The first part of the day having been spent in agree.

Bartlett, of West Newbury, and Lydia M. Harriman appointed Secretary. A portion of the New Testa ment was read by Mrs. Bartlett; after which, account of the societies at Andover, West Newbury, Newbury port, Esser and Danvers were received, and the Re port of the last meeting read and adopted.

The following resolutions were reported by the

Mesoived, Entries and since in or savery is present comperatively unrobuked by ecclosissical or political associations, it becomes every one, who has a heart of feel, a tongue to speak, to be prepared on all occasions, in all times and places, to speak and act as firm friends of the down-trodden, and unfinching disciples of the

Resolved, That we watch with deep interest the signs of the times, and that the least indication that the cause of the bondman is gaining ground in our land, is chough to cheer us onward, and nerve our hearts anew for the accomplishment of this great enterprise.

Resolved, That slavery will never be entirely abolished from the earth, until public opinion makes labor respectable. Therefore,

Resolved, That those persons who call themselves the control of the control o

abolitionists, and at the same time employ others to perform work which they themselves are ashamed to perform, give the lie to their professions, and strictly

perform, give the ne to their professions, and strictly uphold slavery.

"Resolved, That those professed abolitionists, who will not admit their hired help to their tables and par loors, show, by their sets, that they have not the spiri of equality; and had they been born and educated a the Bouth, would probably have strongly upheld slavery.

very. Resolved, That those churches which claim to b Resolved, That these churches which claim to be anti-slavery, because they have passed resolution against slavery, and have admitted a few whom they select, to lecture without admitting or embracing the cause, do hat the more plaintly show their hypocristy Resolved, That if the Bible can, in any way, be

Resolved, That if the Bible can, in any way, b made to support or uphold American slavery, we can have no confidence in it as being the word of God.

Voted, That the proceedings of the meeting be ser to the Liberator for publication. Voted, That the Conference adjourn, to meet at the

house of Mr. Sambus F. Conv., Associated Spain 19th, 1844.

CAROLINE BARTLETT, Precipent.

LYDIA M. HARRIMAN, Secretary.

As letters have been sent to friends in differen As letters have been sent to friends in different towns, asking for evergreen for the Fair, it may be advisable to explain more exactly what is wanted. A running vine, called in this neighborhood, Ground Pine, is the best kind for the purpose, and should be made into strings, by the help of twine, sufficiently strong to bear at letts their own weight. It is best to collect the green before the snow comes, as, after that, it is very difficult to get it; if pet in the collar, and occasionally watered, it will keep green as long as is necessary. It has been found a very pleasant way to do, to get all the green first, and then have a bee to work it up into strings.

The Editor has returned to the city; but his engagments have been such, since his arrival, as to render it impracticable for him to assume the editorial charge, this week.

The Adelphic Union.

charge, this week.

The Adelphic Union.

We wish to call the special attention of the colored citizens of Boston, to the course of Lectures to be delivered before the Adelphic Union Library Association, the ensuing fall and winter—the first of which is to be given on Tuesday evening heart. It presents to them a rate opportunity to obtain knowledge and in struction, in the most attractive form, and at a very law rate. Let them see it is that the rise not seen the second of the color of the second of the color of the colo sfruction, in the most attractive form, and at a very low rate. Let them see to it that they bring not upon themselves the reproach, by neglecting to attend these Lectures, that they are indifferent to their moral and intellectual improvement, and too degraded to have any aspirations after a higher and better condition. I entreat them, whether old or young, to consider themselves bound, by the highest considerations, to give their prompt and crewded attendance on this interesting and valuable course.

Beston, Nov. 1, 1843.

NOTICES.

Western New-York Meetings.
The annual meeting of the Naw-York (Wastern)
STATE ANT-SEAVERY SOCIETY, will be held at
ROCHESTER, on the Fith and 12th of DECKMEER.
Meetings of an interest corresponding to the great importance of the moment to the success of the anti slavey came, are anticipated. It is hoped that Massars'
Hutchinson will be present.

II The Standard and Herald of Freedom are requested to copy.

quested to copy.

By order of the Committed.

Important Meeting.

The annual meeting of the (central) New-York State Anti-Slavery Society, anxiliary to the American Astro-Example Society, anxiliary to the American Astro-Example Society, will be held at Utica, on the 19th and 20th of November. Priends from on the 19th and 20th of November. Friends from Massachusetta and other States age expected to be present, and an earnest invitation has been extended to those able advocates of our cause, rar Herenissors. The Standard and the Herald of Freedom are requested to copy, and to urge editorially, upon their readers, the importance of these meetings to the interests of our cause in Central New-York. Questions of the utmost importance, and courses of action of the despest moment, now present themselves for discussion and for choice.

If Let all friends of the cause and the American Society make exartions to attend. If

By order of the Committee.

(PNORFOLK COUNTY MEETING POST PONED. (1)

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

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The Norfolk Co. A. S. Society will hold a quarterly meeting on THURSDAY, the 9ht 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 parts of the County, and other parts of the State. As the last quarterly meeting was omitted to present interference with the celebration of the First of August, there can be no excursion for any of its members or the friends of the Society, who are not detained by invariable necessity staying away. It should be remembered, too, that Milton is a new field which has received but thits 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, receives the encouragement of a numerous and enthusiastic attendance. Walpole, Wrentham, Foxboro', Medfield Ded. Inant. Dorchester, Roxbury, Quincy, Weymouth, and every other town that boasts of a true-hearted sholitionist, should be there on masse or by deputation, to how the strength and fervor of their anti-slavery zeal. Mesers, Garrison, Phillips, Quincy and others, will certainly be present. Let the stundance be overwhelming.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Ex. Sec. NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual course of lectures before this
Association will commence on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 9th November, at 8 o'clock, at the
Smith School Room, with an introductory Lecture by
HERRY I. BOWDITCH, M. D., and a Poem by HERRY
WILLIAM.

The Lecture, on Tuesday evening, 14th November,
will be delivered by WX. LLOTU GARRISON. Tickets
for the course, at 50 cents each; or ât 75 cents each,
admitting a lady and genleman, may be obtained at
No. 25 Cornhill.

WILLIAM C. NELL D.

No. 25 Cornhill.
WILLIAM C. NELL, President.
CHARLES A. BATTISTE, Secretary. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RHODE-ISLAND STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Khodo-Island State Anti-Slavery Society will be holder in Froridence, commencing on Wednesdry, November Sth, at 10 o'clock, A.M. and will probably continue in session two or three days. It is confidently hoped that he meeting difference for great inter-land a general attendance of fremed of great inter-land separal attendance of fremed of the form abroad is earnestly solicited.

AMARANCY FAINE, Secretary.

A PARE

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

ARIANNA ADAMS, Secretary.

Boston, Oct. 5th, 1543.

ESSEX COUNTY BOARD-MEETING. ESSEX COUNTY BOARD-MEETING.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lasex
County A. S. Society will be builder at the house of
J. Kenny, 32 South-street, Salem, on Saturday, Nov.
11th, at 2 1.2 o'clock. P. M. The object of the meeting being to decide upon a suitable time and place for
the next Convention of the Society.

A general and punctual attendance is solicited.

MARY P. KENNY, Sec.
Salem, Oct. 29th, 1843.

MARRIED-In Cambridge, Oct. 31st., by Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. Francis P. Clary of Medford, to Miss Maria Jane Lewis of Cambridge.

DIED-In this city 27th inst., Charles W. Gardne

aged 15. In Cambridge, 28th inst. Mrs. Susannah, widow of the late Cornelius Lenox of Newton, Mass. aged 88

years. In Mendon, Mrs. Lavinia Engley, widow of the late Nathaniel Engley, in the 94th year of her age. She had aleven brothers and sisters, eight of whom are still living, the youngest being 60 years old. She lived to see the 6th generation of her descendants.— Com.

Light and Truth.

A NEW work, with the above title, will be issued A from the press on or before January 1, 1844, containing a history of the Colored and Indian race, from the Bible and ancient and modern writings, in a volume of 400 pages, handsomely bound in calfakin. Price, single copy, one dollar. A liberal discount will be allowed to individuals who remit orders for a dozen or more copies.

This compilation is recommended as a valuable collection, by gentlemen who have examined the manuscripts. The author is a colored man, a descendant of the colored and Indian race.

Orders for the work will be received by Benjamin F. Roberts, 37 Cornhill, Sceretary of the Publishing Committee.

Boaton, October 25, 1843.

NOTICE.

The Publishing Committee of a work 'Light and Truth, a history of the Colored a dian race, hereby give notice that they have app Mr. James Scott to act as an agent for the circ of this work. He is authorized to give lectuce the subject of the work, solicit aid, take an tions, and otherwise advances the interest of the The work is now in press, and will be completed for before the 1st of January, 1844. We published. or owner tine is to January, 1944. We publish an edition of 3000 copies, a volume of 400 pages, bound in calf-skin. The work is highly recommended as a valuable production, and reflects great credit on its author, who is a descondant of the Colored and Indian race.

THOMAS DALTON,
C. H. ROBERTS,
A. V. LEWIS,
B. F. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Boston, October 25, 1843.

RESPIRATORS,

OR BREATH AND BODY-WARMING IN-STRUMENTS.

STRUMENTS.

ENGLISH and American Respirators, the latter made under the direction of Dr. H. I. Bow overen, may be had at 17 Bedford-street, sit Theodore Metcal's Apothecry Shop, and at Mrs. Allen's, 2831-2 Washington-street, 3 doors north of Bedford-street, Boaton.

Washington-street, o goods not be been been as the beston.

This instrument is useful for all persons liable to be exposed to cold, seamen, coachmen, travellers, public lecturers, &c. as it prevous like animat heat from passing off from the body as the wearer as rapidly as it would otherwise. It is twalsable to all afflicted with cough during the cold months of the

year. September 29:

POETRY.

For the Liberate FIX THOU THY HEART ON HEAVEN. THE THOU THY HEART ON HEAVEN.

Pix thou thy heart or Heaven!

Oh, centre not its food affections here!

Let not thy soul to earth's sweet dreams be given,

Though bright and besuifult their this appear:

For they will melt like sunset clouds away,

Or the bright gleam that marks the meteor's ray.

Or the oright glean that marks the meteor's ray

Fix thou thy hopes on Haaven!

Wreathe-not thy brow with roses of the earth;

For they are transient as the dews of even,

Or the bright glories of the rainbow's birth.

Like summer birds, from some bright arbor won,

They will forsake thes when the storm comes on

Fix thou thy thoughts on Heaven!
Make it a beam to gild thy pilgrim way;
A beacon light unter thy spirit given,
To guide thy bark with a celestial ry;
An anchor sure and strong in every hour,
That will not fail thee when the tempests lower.

Fix thou thy love on Heaven! tion languishes in earth's lone bowers: And though its freshness to thy heart be given,
"Twill vanish like the fragrance from thy flowers,
Leaving thy soul in bitterness to pour Its tears for that which can return no more

Yes, fix thy heart on high ! Thou liest no sure shiding place on earth:
Though stars for the may gem, the o'erarching sky
And thy halls each to the woice of mirth,
Yet life's save aliver cord is frail, and thou
Under the shudow of the vioud must bow.

Yes, fix thy hopes on high!
Tis there thy home in the far distance beams
There the pure fount of joy eternally
Flows o'er the word in ever-gushing streams;
There shall the breath of love its life impart, ealing in fragrance o'er thy trusting heart.

There shall no parting hour Ruffle the waters of life's tran There shall no tempest o'er thy pathway lower, Or take from bliss its calm tranquillity; No storm to gather o'er thy glorious track, Or call thee from thy joyous visions back.

Then fix thy thoughts on Heaven.
'Twill gild thy pilgrimage with resy ray,
And thou shalt know how blest a peace is given
To the pure heart that treadeth lifes bright way;
Thou shalt sink calmly to thy last aweet rest, With the glad music of the angels blest. L. B. T. Waltham

From the Journal of Commerce.

AUTUMN.
Now for imperial Autumn! which hath come Now for imperial Autumn! which hath come Like a proud mother, in her robes of gold, Ushered by a delicious fragrance, and the hum Of myriad babes, which she delights to fold On her own yellow bosom, till the cold And ice of Winter, with their phrions drear, Scatter her leaves so beautifully sear!

The Spring-time liad its glory, as it flow, Melting the shimmer of the biting frost, And with its garments of creative dow, Kindled the life that for a time was lost; Shedding a heav releasor with its gleam, Over the valley and the fettered stream.

Summer was gorgeous! like a pageant king, Treading with golden feet upon the grass; Bidding full blossoms in her pathway spring, Thrilling the 'laddie and the bonnie lass' With her warm breath among the viny bowers, And her gay clusters of unrivalled flowers.

Ay! they were beautiful—but false, as brief; Their glory and their gorgoousness they flung To thee, fair season of the yellow lest; And thou, sweet mother, nursing up their you Hold'st them in mellow arms from day to di Till the good resper garners them away.

have a love for all—the Winter drear, Becks me with icy bands from the far North; Where I the sledge, in many a failed year, From the snow-hillock swiftly darted forth; The mighty Alps peer in upon my dream, Crystal with frosts, and tempt me through their glea

And Summer, as o'er Italy, or here, She throws with pomp her captivating smile, Calls from my soul the sympathetic tear, Which speaks my thirst to drink her sheen awhile With her, and with her childhood, the soft Spring, 1 pass sweet hours of dreamy lingering.

But what are these, to the Queen Autumn's tread She! the fair mourner of remorseless years, Who strews above the Spring and Summer's dead The priceless charm of her ambresial tears; eping above their graves, as o'er her your mother's heart for her own lost hath spr

Ay, what are these—to her whose golden roll Peoples the spirit with a life sublime— Whose chastening halo sinks into the soul, And makes it stronger for the storms of time; Teaching, that on, beyond the day-bloom sear, Hovers the Spring of an unfrosted year? C. D. STUART.

New-York, Oct. 12, 1543.

From the Vermont Telegraph. THE MAN FOR ME. He's not the man for me, Who buys the fettered slave, And will not set him free Until he digs his grave ;— But he whose heart beats warm For all men's liberty, Who loves each human form-O3 that's the man for me.

He's not the man for me,
Who sells his heart for fame;
Who bends the pliant knee
To Slavery's god of shame!
But he whose form erect,
Proclaims that he is fee aims that he is free Proclaims that he is free ... To think, and speak, and act— O, that's the man for me.

He's not the man for me, Whose sprift will succumb,
Whom millions, mid the free,
Lie bleeding, bound, and dumb
But he, whose words of might
Ring out from shore to sea,
For man's cternal right—
O, that's the man for me.

He's not the man for me,
Whose voice, o'er hill and plain,
Breaks forth for liberty,
But binds, himself, the chain!
The mightiest of the band, Who toils the world to free, With head, and heart, and hand-O, that's the man for me!

THE INQUIRY.

Tell me, my sacred soul, Oh, tell me, Hope and Faith, Oh, tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting-place
Frem sorrow, sin, and death?
Is there no happy spot
Where mortals may be blessed?
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?
Faith, Hope, and Love, best boons to mortals given,
Wared their bright wings, and whispered, 'Yes, in
Herven!'

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from Henry C. Wright. LLANGALLEN, North Wales, Oct. 1, 1843.

My heart is full, too full for utterance. I see for these in bonds as bound with them, and I live daily and hourly smid those who are in most servile and withering bondage to titles, station, pedigree, and wealth. The servility of the great masses in England to the contemptible distinctions that pride and ambition have set up, is not less complete than is the servility of the worthern slave. I cannot but feel deeply when I see how thuman beings, as such, are second.

land is cut up into small farms, and those who live on it, and work it, geoerally own it. A farming tenantry is unknown. But, in Old England, not cose family in fifty owns the house in which they live, or can call one foot of land their own. They are all mere tenants at will, subjected to the imperious will and changing whims of stall-fed landlords, at whose bidding they go and come. The great mass of laborers on the land get from eight to ten shillings per weekdo not average two dollars and fifty cents per week. This I have been told, again and again, by farmers themselver, in eight different counties this summer. Out of this, a wife and children must be fed and clothed, housed and warmed, root and taxes all be paid, and provisions at least one third higher throughout the catalogue of eatables, than in New-England, As to clothes, they make the old ones do, year after year, so long as a rag will hold together.

from the stomechs and backs of the laborers annually; \$40,000,000 of which go solely to pay for the wear sys-tem; in its current and past or penses. Every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom has to pay sight dollars per year in taxes, four-fifths of which is to support over 100,000 trained and hired morderers, to cut human throats at the bidding of their employto cut human throats at the bidding of their employ-ers. It is impossible that the people will alway shear the burden of such a drain upon their industry. It is idle to talk of the moral and intellectual elevation of a people thus crushed by taxes. They are, and must be, without hope. The sole object of the ministry, and parliament of the government is to devise some way to rob the people. of the fruits of their industry, without heir knowine it.

ious duties. We are watching all your proceedings with much interest, and if we are unable to reader or in any capacity, is thrown out of employ, he or she heede it not: they can turn to something else. Labor is in demand, as a general thing. This gives to the laborer an independence of character. In Old England, if a man gets out of employ, we be to him! He must start's. The people are willing to work, but there are none to employ them. They cannot find work on land as in New-England. The land must be used for parks, pleasure-grounds, and hunting-grounds, for a few of the nobility, though the people starve for want of it to raise food. I was in a village near Oxford, a few days since, where a man said he knew forty young men, land laborers, who, in a few days, would be out of work, and not be able to get any thing to do till spring. 'What will they dot'! I asked. 'Tansportation for seven-years,' said be. In Chester county, and in North Wales, the same tale must be told. You can see how completely this puts the laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into the power of a few bankers, capitalists, and laborers into th

Now-England has no debt to break her back. Old England has fastened on her, forever, £200,000,000 sterling, (\$4,000,000,000) all incurred to enable the nation to go forth to kill, slay, and destroy, to carry on her bloody and piratical warfare against God and man. Have I a right to borrow money of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and mortgage the industry of Wendell Phil-lips to pay it, without his knowledge, or consent? Would he be under any most obligation to pay it, if Would he be under any moral obligation to pay it, if I did? Yet the national debt of England rests solely on the supposition, that I have that right, and that he is morally bound to pay. A few men in this nation, years ago, contracted a disht to enable them to send out their cockaded cut-throats and legalized sessassins, to butcher innoceant men, women and children, up and forever to pay that debt, and to redeem that pledge. Is that posterity under any obligation to pay it? No. It is their duty to repudiate that debt, at once, and forever, and by so doing, teach mankind never to trust to those soulless wild beasts (John Bull is a Bull—England is dom feels any responsibility to pay that debt, contracted to plunder and murder. None are responsible Who is? The nation—John Bull—the British Lien. Let the British Lion-let John Bull-let the nation knowledge or consent. No matter for what the debt is omit heir real signatures to their communication is contracted, or by whom; he is not bound to pay it, and he ought to refuse to pay, that the system of pational debt and national credit may be destroyed forever. That day must come to England. HER DEBT must AND WILL BE REPUDIATED BY THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPER STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

institutions and customs is, to train the people to be taken care of, and teach them how to be managed to best advantage to Nobility and Royalty. The great object of New-England's institutions and customs is, to train the people to be taken care of, and teach them how to be managed to best advantage to Nobility and Royalty. The great object of New-England's institutions and customs is, to train the people to take care of the customs is, to train the people to take care of the customs is, to train the people to take care of the customs is, to train the people to take care of the customs is, to train the people to these care of the customs is, to train the people to these unright countries.

I came to this nation as a human being. I care not for American or Englishman—I have no country, nor human institutions in Church or State, to vindicate. I have God and MAN to vindicate. As a human being, a member of the human family—calling the one of the human family—calling the one god my Father—it is my right and duty to protest against all institutions and customs that defy God, and outrage man. No social human institution ought to exist one moment, to whose axistence man must be victimized. Let God be sacred. Next to Him, let wax be sacred. Let all human customs and institutions be at once and eternally blotted out, that cannot live without the sacrifice of man in his physical, includental and spiritual nature. And man is victimized to the customs and institutions of England. The throne and and spiritual nature. And man is victimized to the customs and institutions of England. The throne and the altar of England stand in an ocean of innocean blood, shed to protect that throne and altar—Perish every throne and every altar on earth, that require the offering of one humân victim to support them? Man, with all his immortal powers—his gentle affections and tender sympathies—sacrificed to thrones and altar—to institutions and customs—to the more incidents of his existence! The human being blotted out to save a mere incident of humanity! Thus placing institutions above human beings! An is and must be so, while brute force is recognized as a governing principle of men over men. Human beings as such, are of no value in England. Humanity must be decorated with wealth, title, station, offices nobility, royalty, &c. to be entitled to regard. This one is made to see at every turn. But more of this anon.

H. C. WRIGHT.

Letter from James Haughton, of Dublin. 34 Eccles-St. Dunlin, Sept. 25, 1843.

My DEAR PRIEND: In the Liberator of 25th August, there is a lette from William T. Allen, of Peoria, Iliinois, the son of a slaveholder, who once hated you, but who is now your friend. He wishes to have your paper to read, but has not money to spare to send you a subscription to it. He writes like an honest, warm-hearted brother in the cause of humanity; so I have thought of sending you one year's subscription for the Liberator, and begging of you to send it to him. He will not, I trust, be displeased with this little evidence of sympathy from a man so far distant from him in body, bu whose spirit is with his, and the spirits of all who are striving to relieve their oppressed fellow-men, wherev er such are to be found.

I am glad to find your own health is being restored, and that you are likely soon to be able to resume your arduous duties. Since I wrote you last, I do not know that any thing very new has occurred among us. The few friends whom you know in this city, the members of our little every-thing-arian Committee, are all alive and well, and pretty actively engaged in our various duties. We are watching all your proceedings. rious duties. We are watching all your proceeding with much interest, and if we are unable to rende

object is attained. How that may be brought about one can foretell : but, as our demands are tion on the part of the people, unless they are first at tacked, and this, I imagine, is a most improbable event; so that moral power and the force of circum stances may, and I hope they will, settle the questic quietly. When will truth and justice be the guid of mankind, in their transactions with one another

Peace o'er the world her olive branch extend, And white-robed Innocence from Heaven descend I remain, dear friend, affectionately yours,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

The Church in Abington.

ABINGTON, Oct. 14th, 1843

FRIEND GARRISON:

In July last, I sent to the editor of the Emancipate and Free American, a communication in regard to the Deeds, given to pew-holders by the proprietors of the Deeds, given to house, in this town. The communication is the communication of the Chiles o cation appeared in that journal, July. 20th. This article of mine called forth, from the pastor and deacons
of the church in Abington, a reply, which was published in the Emancipator, August 24, over the fictitious signature of M. G. C. In this communication
of theirs, I am directly charged with uttering against
the Baptist church and society in Abington, 'gross
misrepresentations and bitter slanders'—as one 'whose
deeds are o'!! —'tost to what is lovely and of good to affix their real signatures to their co

The Emancipator, in not publishing my article, in reply to M. G. C., has done me injustice; but not to that degree, that the editor of the Christian Reflecto has done. It sent a communication to the Reflector previous to the one I cent to the Emancipator, at best advantage to Nobility and Royalty. The great object of New-England's institutions and customs is, to train the people to take care of themselves, and aschone to manage himself. All the institutions of wealth, of learning, all schools and colleges, all theinstitutions of religion and politics, tend directly to unfit the people to manage themselves, and to fit them to be managed by soulless, bellowing, savage John Bull. John Bull has his countless agents, all in uniform, armed with bludgeons, dirks, pistols, awords and guns, to manage the people, and tell them how to be, have; and the poor people dare hardly look up in presence of these ministers, who are the legitimate off-spring of their father, John Bull. This nation is horrified at the idea of a people taking care of themselves. The all-pervading spirit of the nation is a desire to. The all-pervading spirit of the nation is a desire to manage and govern others. The idea of God having any thing to do in the governing and guiding the affairs of men, in this world, seems not to be earlied to any great extent. The prayer here is from the throne to the lowly station of the wayside begger, that John Bull. This mation is desire to one the throne to the lowly station of the wayside begger, that John Bulls. It kingdom might come, and extend around the world. In exercising authority, every one longs to be John Bull, but when 800,000,000 of pounds sterling are to be paid, and oceans of innocean blood is to be accounted for to God, no one is willing to be John Bull. The horrest beat antantly becomes in intangible abstraction—a nonentity.

from them, and also to personalities; and publishes their article nearly entire? He allowed them, through his journal, to be heard, charging me personally with the above named charges. And now Mr. Graves refuses to publish a communication from me in reply 1st this, sir, honorable?

The following is the communication Mr. Graves refuses to publish a communication Mr. Graves refuses the publish a communication Mr. Graves refuse the publish as the communication Mr. Graves refuse the publish the publish the publish that the publish the publish that the publish the publish that the publish

marks, I can assure you it would be to me.

Rev. Silas Hall, now of Middleboro', who was pastor of the church in Abington at the time these inrighteous deeds were given, says, in a recent letter to me, 'If there had been any objection at the times against the deeds, or any alteration in regard to them, I about very probably remember distinctly the whole matter.' So much in addition to what follows.

Yours for truth and humanity,

Yours for truth and humanity,
H. H. BRIGHAM.

ABINGTON, Sept. 11th, 1843.

Animotox, Sept. 11th, 1843.

Rev. H. A. Graves:

Mr Dran Sir.—As I am charged personally before your readers, is a communication signed by the pastor and deacons of the Baptist church in this place, with tuttering against them, in a late communication of mine, 'gross misrepresentations and bitter shanders'—with 'ending my spite' upon them, 'endeavoring to raise myself, at the expense of the character of others,' &c. &c., justice to myself demands of me a reply to their communication, and to these wicked, cruel, and unjust imputations. Their article, supplied the properties of the character of others,' &c. &c., justice to myself demands of me a reply to their communication, and to these wicked, cruel, and unjust imputations. Their article, where I have resorted to such expressions, and in such a manner judged their motives and insuch a manner judged their motives and instantions. I now propose to examine my former communication, in which they say I have so 'grossly misrepresented them,' and their article in reply; and I respectfully ask of you, and those 'anti-slavery friends from abroad,' at whose advice M. G. C's article was written, and also your readers, to judge whether I am not by them most unjustly accused of dealing in 'gross misrepresentations and bitter slanders,' vending my spite' youn them, 'attempting to raise myself, at their expense,' &c. I am further represented by them in the Emancipator, as one whose 'deeds are evil,' 'lost to what is lovely and of good report, acting like 'the devil,' &c.

I stated, Mr. Editor, in my former communication, that the proprietors of the Baptist meeting-house in Abington, have ordered their Committee, on giving deeds of pews, to give them to the Deaptist church and occidy in Johngton? If it is, the hard of the deads, one of which I had in my possession. Now, is this charge of mine true, in regard to the Baptist church and socially in Johngton? REV. H. A. GRAVES

it was, has virtually cured itself.' Again, I freely admit, if this be so, I have misrepresented them; not, however, originally, but at present. But, Sir, this is not the fact with them at present, as I shall now prove to you.

How long, Mr. Editor, think you it is, since these deeds were given by 'the proprietors' committee,' and received by the members of the church and society on these 'express conditions?' Their present house, which contains the pews, subject to these restrictions, was rected in 1852, and dedicated, by a sermon from Rev. Silas Hall, January ist, 1833, less han cleven years ago! Yet, 'long since,' says M. G. C., these unholy prejudices 'died a natural death, and were buried in forgetfulness' and 'not one out of five, of the present church and Society, 'continues M. G. C., 'knew till recently, that they ever did exist'!! Now, Sir, do you believe this statement? Can it be possible, that in less than cleven years, 'not one in fire' knew any thing about this matter, until recently? and, in fact, never' knew any thing about it? Not one in five, out of the present society, 'ever knew, until recently,' that their deeds were given on these 'express conditions;' when the members of this same society accepted of their deeds from 'the proprietors' committee,' only a few years since, 'subject to these unrighteous restrictions'!!! Comment is unnecessary.

tors' committee,' only a few years since, subject to these unrighteous restrictions?!!! Comment is, unnecessary.

Again, M. G. C. in order to prove that this evil with them at pretent has cured itself, says, 'Colored persons have regularly occupied some of the best seats in the body of our meeting-house—one has been introduced into our singing-seats, to join the choir in singing praises to Almighty God.' Now, Mr. Editor, I am going to be 'honest,' and 'toll the whole truth' in the matter, as I am requested to do, by M. G. C. Said Den. Cook, in one of our evening arti-slavery meetings, when the colored person referred to by M. G. C. first occupied the singing-seats, 'there was manifested above and below. opposition to his sitting there. The singers,' said the deacon, 'manifested their dislike to him, by moving away from him. And below,' said he, 'I could see opposition to it.' But, notwithstanding all this, this same Dea. Cook now says, over his own signatore, 'this evil, with us, has virtually cared it-self!' and 'these wicked prejudices have ceased to exist!'! This colored brother only sat there a few Sundays in all. I give these statements of Dea. Cook not from hearsay—I heard him make them my-self. In regard to the other colored persons, alloded to by M. G. C. I would say, there is just enough of them for M. G. C. to see the piural number, 'persons,' Both of them are girls, one about fifteen years old, and the other about ton. One of them counties a pew, owned by a gentleman in your city, who, I am very confident, is not a member, either of the church or society. The other girl has occasionally, within only a few months, eat in a pew, owned by one of the members of the church. Now, Sir, do these cases prove that the society as such, is 'virtually cured' of these unboly prejudices? By no means. It no more proves that the society as such, is 'virtually cured' of these three colored persons."

M. C. C. says again, 'He knew, for he was seasonably informed, that, in gone-by times, deeds of pows, in sery many duri

the fact prove any thing against myself? Is it any justification or extenuation of a crime, because we find consolation in the fact, that others are equally guilty? Sir, I am, and have been astonished at such reasoning as this. But I deny I eyer knew, until recently, that there was a single church in New-England, subject to such unrighteous restrictions. It is it is a fact, that there are "very many churches," subject to such unrighteous restrictions. It is is a fact, that there are "very many churches," subject to such unrighteous restrictions. It is is a fact, that there are "very many churches," subject to similar restrictions to that of God's people. This, Sir, is also false. I made on such charge, as my article will show. I said our colored brethen were debarred from the power load house, according to 'the deeds." And so they are, and 'all classed with them."—and this too, not only for months and years, but 'forever! And these very deeds, subject to the deeds." And so they are, but 'forever! And they every deeds, subject to the deeds." And so they are, but 'forever! And they every deeds, subject to the armount of the common of all whose observation it has come under, the fact that were moment, by most of the pew-load early the fact that were moment, by most of the pew-load early the fact the common of all whose observation it has come under, the late fair of the American Institute, the meris of the common of the com

"I know of no other colored person, (if we except one who, as I am informed, has been in once or twice) that has ever occupied the house, since its erection, to the present time."

prejudices have 'long since 'cased to exist, and not one in five of the said church and society knew, till recently, that they ever did exist,' to the contrary notwithstanding! I. Most certainly, Sir, these things have not been done in a corner.

Lave many more facts i could bring forward to prove, that, with them at present, this evil has not cared itself, did time and space admit. I could tell you the circumstances connected with my own case; how I was denied, time and again, an opportunity to plead the cause of my brethren in bonds, before the present church; and the course of action adopted by them in regard to myself, and the cause of hut manit. I could tell you the circumstances connected with the case of a brother, who had his letter of recommendation to them returned to him by the pastor of the church, without one word of explanation why the church rejected him. I could tell you the circumstances, to connected with the vote they passed, excluding slaveholders from their communion, and not from the public. I could tell you the circumstances, too, connected with a vote they passed at this time, deacon Cook also being witness, that the subject of American slavery was one that did not concern them, no way nor how, as a church of Christ I I could tell you have deacon Cook was condemned by them for his abolition at this time, and how the meetings of the church have been conducted and postponed, so afraid were they that they have done me great injustice in what they have done what I have, from duly to them and to my, God. Whee I have been the 'most condemned by them is their determined for. If they should be mistaken in this supposition, it is nothing strange or new under the sun. It is a universal propensity of fallem mind, to be restive under rebuke. Good men, who have often erref for a time, suspect the reprover of a want of kindness. So thou

THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY
FAIR.

The undersigned give notice that the tenth Massachusetts Anti-Severy Fair will be held in Boston, during the Christmas and New Year's season; and they sak the aid of all who value/human freedom, knowing that the appeal mass faid a response in every good, Christian heart: for it is not a sectarian scheme—it is not a political party which they have in view, but a great national undertaking for humanity. Not forcibly, but peacefully not in the spirit of harred, but, as it has been begun, in the spirit of love, would they have his generation.

an hour; and they hope by this effort to do much to-wards awakening all hearts to the emergency. The funds raised will be devoted, as heretofore, to the diffusion of anti-slevery truth, and to sustaining and cheering onward such devoted persons as have given their lives, to the glad yet severe arousing an unwilling nation to a sense of its more responsibilities.

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