E

25 cents;

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20

may enclored waspeper, to ad frank the ways desig

From the same paper.

Set, reader, is the spirit which controls the Libstein and the National Anti-Slavery Standard. We hay make peace with them as easy as the Athenita in the same pace with them as easy as the Athenita in such a certain Pality of Macedonia, on control of the sould be when het crators were offered by and make sould be when het crators were offered by and make sould be when het crators were offered by and the sould be when het crators were offered by and the sould be such as a supply to their charter of Lavvit, Sirney, Stanton, &c. I at this key its of Lavvit, Sirney, Stanton, &c. I at this key its of Lavvit, Sirney, Stanton, &c. I at this key its of Lavvit, Sirney, Stanton, &c. I at this key its of Livet in the same Liberty party principal stare found an abiding lodgment in too many training beauties to be defeated by losing a few un; and beauties this, it will be found that the



BOSTON, FRIDAY,



NOVEMBER 10, 1843.

From the Liberty Press.

Address

Of the Executive Committee of the Central New-York Anti-Slavery Society, to Abolitionists and others who deprecate the existence of Slavery in our Country.

sention, and be entered on the minutes of the proceedings thereof.

The Bishop immediately rose is a state of great excitement, and exclaimed haughtily—

'I am here in the double capacity as presiding officer of this Genvention, and the Bishop of the Diocese; and it is a matter of surprise to me, that gentlemen who have been so tenacious of their own rights, should be so neglectful of the rights of others. I will receive any respectful cummunication which the clarge and their dependence of the control of the co

people with us. Who will be found to falter when victory is at hand?

SAMUEL LIGHTBODY, Chairman of the Ex. Committee.

W. C. Reoers, Servicing.

Utica, Oct. 18, 1835.

Quire A Confession. A certain prices, who is an editor, in giving an account of a steamboat passage up, the Hudson, at the close of the recent an inversaries, says:

'Too many clergymen on beard for comfort—we are a very self-sufficient class of men, each one of whom expects all the privileges.

Take another expression:

'And such a supper he gare us!

To have room, to have power, to have attention, and to have good suppers, are manifestly most important considerations with phe priesthood. But who expected one of their own nameber to make the confession?—P.F. Telegraph.

igniant siavery, atto against siavery, atto against siavery are it may be found, knowing that all we have to do its, to spread the whole truth before the people, and slavery falls.

Osneard, then, be our watchword. We have little time for parley. Few words, many blows. We have the consciences, all the better feelings of the people with us. The genius of the age is with us. God is with us. Who will be found to failer when victory is at hand?

SAMUEL LIGHTBODY,

Chairman of the Er. Commillee,

W. C. ROGERS, Secretars.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

From the Herald and Journal.

termed—250! and easily packed in the hold of a vessel of 44 tons, with a height of thirty-two inders!

Ag, INCURS: between the slave, or under, and the upper deck! Manacles and chains were on board to the number of 900 for another cargo. And with provision for filters days, with this frightful freight—this cargo of human misery, to cross the wide Atlantic—to frayerse at a bird's flight nearly 4000 miles.

The following is from a notice of the doings of the chiefits Anonal Conference, recently held in Gans.

The following is from a notice of the doings of the Christian Annual Conference, recently held in Geneva, (N. Y.,) and published in the Christian World.

va, (N. Y..) and published in the Christian World.

The following resolutions on the subject of slavery were introduced, and after some discussion, were passed by nearly an unanimous vote, none voting against them, and only a very few refusing to vote.

1. Resolved, That American slavery is in direct violation of that memorable 'Declaration' which affirms that 'all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inaliceable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

2. Resolved, That in subjecting men and women to unrequired toil,—in sundering the most endearing ties of consanguinity,—in making defenceless innocence a prey to the basest passions,—and in reducing man to a chattel, and the soul created in the image of God to a thing of merchandise,—it is a system of oppression, corruption and wickedness, in opposition to our free institutions, to the christian religion, and the revealed will of God.

berty, it becomes our imperative duty, as a

Resolves, that as avocates of the day, as a successe of the day, as a slower of the day, as a stage of the day, as a success of the day, as a slower is a legalized evil in mited States, every citizen is guilty according a influence, unless he exert that influence at it.

desorted, That slavery is a desortating and moral evil, a disgrace to our country, and upon freedom and Christianity. Cesolved, That in our prayers to Him who made of one blood all nations of men, and thom there is 'no respect of persons,' we will ber the oppressed, and pray for their emancial from their cruel bondage. Accepted, That we will use our influence and on to promote the circulation of anti-slavery and papers, and spread information on the

Testimonials of Respect to C. Lenox Remond.
On the evening of the 22d inst., an interesting and able lecture was delivered by Charles Lenox Remond, of Massachusetts, at the colored Baptist Church on Baker-street, on 'The sin of American slavery, and its connection with the church and

rgg."

Rev. Samuel Lewis, at the conclusion, urged the sime of suffering humanity, in a powerful and element appeal to the sympathy and generosity of one the largest meetings that we have ever had, Mr. A. J. Gordon was called to the chair. The illowing presmble and resolutions were offered by m. H. Yancey, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, ince the time has nearly arrived wher if rirend and fellow-citizen will take his final leav us, therefore, we, the colored citizens of the city Cincinnati, from the able manner in which he has tinguished himself during his short sojourn with feel called upon to pay that tribute of respect to nich his character and his services justly entitle in

And, whereas we have near relationship to our ethren in the South, who are lingering out a life wrotchedness and misery under the yoke of unling task masters; and we are also, by an unboly ejudice, proscribed and oppressed, and reduced to condition of nominal freedom—therefore, we between it to be our bounden duty to show to the world it, notwithstanding the privilege-of freemen is nied us, yet, in common with all mankind, we are termined it shall not be said of us, yoly, that we unmindful of our duties, and lost to all the high-sapirations which distinguish a more favored class our fellow-citizons.

fellow-citizens.

the description of the first opportunity ever the de us, here in the great Mississippi valgiving a public demonstration of our feeling preciation of the high and lofty attainments of the same and race—subject to disabilities in common 18—

ood and race—subject to disabilities in common to us—
Therefore, we regard the occasion as one of no memon importance to us, to be thus privileged to der to him our sincere and warm approbation for a shle manner which he has stood up, not only defence of his own rights, as an American-cition, but all those of mankind not dissimilar in continuous defences of mankind not dissimilar in continuous defences. And therefore, Resolved, That among the many high and imported tuities which we have been called upon to perfur, none has afforded as the same degree of saure and satisfaction as the present, in pledging our friend and fellow-citizen, Charles Lenox Renold, of Massachusetts, our sincere devotion to the east and glorious cause which he has espoused, gether with our grateful acknowledgments for a untiring zeal and indefatigable exertions in the use of human liberty, and the oppressed of sveryd.

land.
On motion, it was
Resolved, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions be presented to him, as a testimony of our sincere respect and regard, and handed to the did to rof the Morning Herald, and other city papers for publication. A. J. GORDON, Chairman.
Cincinnati, Oct. 14, 1843.

### From the London suquirer. Address

Of the Irish Unitarian Christian Sociaty to thei Brethren in America.

DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS:

Draw Christian Pairins:

At our annual meeting held this year in Dublin on the 2d off May, among other important and interesting matters which engaged our attention, our hearts and affections were drawn towards you, our fellow-laborers in the cause of truth, at the other hearts and affections were drawn towards you, our fellow-laborers in the case of the more and program and early the case, in your happy and glorious land, the United States of America—a land, and of the United States of America—a land, and yof whose institutions are favorable to the expansion and freedom of the human mind; and in which the come of christian freedom should consequently be right onward, and steadily progressive; this we hope and believe is your happy experience. We trust there are thousands of our Unitarian Christian brethren in America who are nobly sustaining the cause of truth, and who labor zealously with us first the promotion of man's improvement—and in upholding his right to equal liberty, civil and religious; brethren, we offer you our hearts' best walnes; we desire to interchange friendly sentiments with your denomination, in the death of the noble and gitted-minded Channing, called forth our sympathy with those friends who have been deprived of the pleasure of personal intercourse with him, and of sorrow that it did not please God to spare him a little longer, to enlighten and to bless mankind; but, 'though dead, he yet

Other crimes sink into insignificance when red with the iniquity of making a chattel, a few merchandise, of the image of the living We have heard with sorrow, mingled with so findignation, that men in America claimbe Unitarians, to be Christians, are guilty of kedness: we hope that in this respect none he held in estimation among us. And we happy to hear from you, that this report is of the vile calemnies uttered against Unitar a this country and in England. To us it hat virtue and vice are not more opposite to her in their nature, than Christianity or Unitar in, which is but another name for Christiania. seems that virtue and vice are not more opposite to each other in their nature, than Christianity or Unitarianism, which is but another name for Christianity, and slavsholding. We have heard of some sad doings by professing Unitarians in your slavsholding States: we allode to the vile treatment of Rev. Mr. Simonos: in Mobile, and Rev. Mr. Mott is Savannah, with which you are no doubt familiar. Are the periacutors of these men Christians as all? and do good men among you hold fellowship with such as these? Let us, wherever on earth we may be located, be ever found the honest and true-heart-ed friends of liberty, civil and religious liberty for all, the black man as well as the white man: we desire to unite with you in the promotion of this glorious principle; anything short of its universal acknowledgments we deem degrading to our high nature, and not to be for a moment tolerated by any who either lowe God, or would improve their fellowmen.

Not being in direct communication with any Unitarian, Society in your land, we do not send this address to any particular association of repormination; we address it to all: we hope it will meet a ready response in the hearts of all that you will make its sentiments extensively knewn throughout all our churches in America.

Signed by order and on behalf of the Irish Unitarian Christian Society.

W. H. DRUMMOND, D. D. J.G. LEDLIE, D. D. J. AS. HAUGHTON, Merchant

DEAR SIR-Will you be so

the freedom and happiaess of our fellow-men. We profess highly, our responsibility is great, and ou condemnation will be deservedly great, if we be un faithful to our high trust.

I am, my dear sit, yours respectfully,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

44, Eccles-street, Dublin, 20th Sept., 1843.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

ABINGTON, Oct. 28th. 1843.

their genteelly furnished and spacious abodes, con-gratulating themselves in view of some deceit or fraud they have cunningly practised—some advan-tage they have taken of their fellow-man—some speculation, trade or robbery they have engaged in And there they loll, about in splendidly-furnished hills, on their velvet-covered solas, in indolent in-anity, and feast and riot in licentious debauchery, while their children artistical spin through a cover-tion of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the contr while their children arthur red che that they closes and weights upon society. And these perversions of humanity, who destroy their own and that of others, think it quite condescending in them that they allow the abused, robbed, down-trodden hirding and slave bread enough to keep body and soul together. But as is heard the mutruning of occar's waters, ominous of the coming tempest, so is the mutruning of occar's waters, ominous of the coming tempest, so is the mutruning of occar's waters, ominous of the coming tempest, so is the mutruning vice of the people heard on every side—and it shall yet be heard in thunder-tones, and the deep mutrus shall state the haughty money tyrant, and the clutching, miserly spendthrift, and their priestly protectors; and though they may fortify themselves and their ill-gotten possessions heaven high, with their silver and paper 'promises to pay,' their trembling knees, like Belshazzar's, shall strike together as they see themselves indicted and condemned by the fa fall writing on the wall. f a ful writing on the wall.

• 1 till you the truth, because it is truth that saves.

There are they who believe it right to conceal it:
they are either imposters, or the timid whom God
terrifies; for the truth is God himself, and to conceal it is to conceal God.

E. RICHMOND.

Methodist Cowardice. WALWORTH, N. Y. Nov. 1, 1843.

WALWORTH, N. Y. Nov. 1, 1843.

BROTHER GARRISON:

In the Liberator of Sept, 22d, is an article under the head of 'Refuge of Oppression,' copied from the 'Northern 'Advocate,' published at that priest-ridden and slavery-ridden place, Auburs. The article is characteristic of the place from whence it comes; for few places are so dead to every feeling of hemmity as that. Theology is doing a good business in the way of sending out men from its fadlary, to watch the tide of popular opinion, and see which way it runs, and to be ready to ride into popular favor with the continual cry of 'Good Lord! good Devil!' not clearly knowing into whose hands they will fall. This paper is a Methodist one, edited by 'Rev. Wm. Hosmer, assisted by an association of ministers.'

Thieves.

On noticing this fact, I wrote the following letter to the Rev, editor, which I requested him to publish in the Advocate. About three weeks have now passed since it was written, and yet it has not appeared; por has a word been published in regard to it, except in the list of 'elitters received,' the rocept of it was ecknowledged. Supposing that free discussion cannot find a place in that paper, and that they are willing to abuse and misrepresent a man without a hearing, I send you a copy of the lette for publication in the Liberator, if you think proper.

Walworth, Oct. 9, 1843.

To the Editor of the Northern Advocate:

I have a request to make, which I am induced to make through the columns of your paper, as I have been informed by your agent, Mr. Ongley, that, on he subject of slavery, the Advocate is open for free discussion.

The request is this: that you will lay before your readers some of the arguments and facts which Stephen S. Foster makes use of in his: Brotherhood of Thieves, in order that those who have seen your remasks may judge whether they were just and appropriate.

If John A. Collins, Abby Kelley, and Stephen S. Foster, are 'morally and mentally deficient,' as you represent them to be, there are many of your readers who cannot clearly see the propriety of laboring so wordily to counteract the effect of,' such teachers,' If they are worthy of a tentino at all, they are worthy of a bearing, and then reviewing, fairly and candily. Shall we have some extracts of the doings and sayings of the church and clergy that are contained in Mr. Foster's book?

Yours, for truth and freedom,

E. W. CAPRON.

I have a word more to say, in regard to brother

E. W. CAPRON.

I have a word more to say, in regard to brother
Ongley, the agent, of the above named paper. I
think it was some time in September last, when he
first came to this place to obtain subscribers for the
Advocate. He wished to look at the Post Office
book, and see who had stopped, or who were then
subscribers to the Advocate and Journal. While

### IRELAND.

From the Dublin ' Freeman's Journal,' Oct. 3d.

Loyal National Repeal Association-

weekly meeting of the association was held day, in the Corn Exchange. The room was ly crowded. Mr. O'Connell entered the room 1 o'clock, and was received with loud cheers 1 o'Clonnell, Jr. Esq. was called to the chair. Comment of the chair most excellent and exemplary man, Hon, Judge Doran. (Loud cheers.) He was a man who did honor to the country from which his fathers had come, and a true friend of the liberty of Ireland. He could not sufficiently thank that excellent personage, and he only regretted that he could not possibly find leisure to write to him himself, as chairman of the Committee, and to express their gratitude to him. (Hear, hear.) An individual of the name of Stokes had been at the head of the old Association, but now proferred negro slavery to them; and having done so, they had only to wish good bye to him, as they could afford to part with him individual find another than the had since then get an individual of the name of the had since then get tanried to a most amiable and respectable lady, part of whose property consisted of two or three slaves, and having thus become a slaveholder himself, he preferred the slave-owners to the natives of ireland. The most remarkable passage in the letter, and that to which he wished to call particular attention, was as follows: 'One of the very heaviest charges against our new Association is, that we have received the subscription of a Mr. Purvis, one of the proscribed class, an excellent and upright man, whose only crime in their eyes is, that he was not torn a white man. Mr. Purvis assured me that he

Issuing of a Privy Council Proclamation against 
'Monster Meetings.'

We prepared our readers, in yesterday's Monitor, 
for this absurd step on the part of our wretched Excentive. We intimated that a concrive policy was 
threatened, and at considerable length exposed the 
folly, absurdity, and inexpediency of resorting to a 
course which could have no other effect than to make 
the Repeal agitation ten thousand times more popular.

the Repeal agitation ten thousand times more popular.

We candidly confess we did not yesterday attach much credit to the rumers affoat on this subject, because rumers of a like nature have been flying about in all directions during the last six months. But we were wrong, it seems, though the cry of wolf, welf, was before delusive, the wolf has at last appeared 'God save the Queen,' indeed; but confound her imbedile and wicked advisers I. It would be impossible to describe the sensation produced among all classes in this city by the appearance of this Proclamation.

The Repealers are in ecstacies with it, Mr. O'Connell having raceived an inkling of what was going on at the Castle, was sitting in high conclave at the Corn Exchange, awaiting the result of the Privy Council's deliberations; and when the Proclamation was brought to him, he read it attentively, and then, elate and buoyant, rose and gave 'three cheers for Repeal?'

In truth, this Proclamation is a god-send to Mr.

perly, on receipt of this issued his Proclamation

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING

### MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The commander of the force issued orders the day to have all the men confined to barracks. Accordingly, at the Royal barracks, Richmond barracks. Accordingly, at the Royal barracks, Bishad bridge, and Beggar's bush, all the guard were doubled, and the men kept in readiness to fal in at a moment's notice.

DUCLIN CASTLE.

st night Dublin presented the aspect of a ci tate of siege! The guards at all the milita were doubled, and regular patrols were estal

ARRIVAL OF THE RHADA ARMYAL OF THE RHADAMANTHUS.

The Rhadamanthus war-steamer arrived at Kingston last night, with a portion of the 87th Royal Irish Fusilliers on board. They disembarked this morning.

The Dee war-steamer, with the remainder of the 87th on board, is expected to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE 24th REGIMENT.

ARRIVAL OF THE 24th REGIMENT.

The 24th regiment arrived this morning at Kingston, from Glasgow. It was intended to disembark at the North Wall; but owing to the strong gale and the state of the tide, the steamer ran into Kingston harbor.

They disembarked this day, about ten o'clock, and came by railway into town. On crossing Carlisle bridge, to proceed to the Royal barracks, the assembled crowd gave them three cheers, which the officer in command mistaking for a hostile suprement, ordered the regiment too half, which was followed by fixed bayonet; upon which the crowd gave three additional cheers!

The regiment then marched quietly to barracks.

ADDOROUGH HOUSE.

Lost night a company of infantry took possession of Aldborough House, situated on the North Strand, and commanding that portion of the road leading to Clontarf.

Sentinels were posted, and all due military precautions taken, as if the city had been declared in a stat) of siege.

MONSTER' DINNER AT THE ROTONDO.

[laughter] and he thought be an rather too much of a plucking there would not be a feather.

DUBLIN MONITOR OFFICE, Monday

REPEAL ASSOCIATION-THIS DAY

STATE OF THE CITY TO-DAY

MONSTER DINNER AT THE ROTUNDO. at which Mr. O'Connell presides. The doors were opened at half-past four o'clock, when the rush to gain admittance was very great. The proceeding are expected to be highly interesting, and we shall ruge, our readers a full report in our Wednesday!

Loral National Reputation of this body was held on Monday.

After some formal business. Mr. Mark O'Callaghan handed Mr. O'Connell's letter from two persons in America, addressed of this brother.

Mr. O'Connell, having read the communication, said—This letter is signed 'John Arlington Bennett, Major General, and John Clinton Beckman, Adjutant General, and it offers me military organization to assist me for the Repeal. I spurm it; and thes (tearing the letter) I treat it. (Cheers.) That is the way I receive their professed military organization—I know a trick worth two of that. [Laughter]. The Repeal rent for the week was announced £814, 7s, and the meeting adjourned.

Arrest of O'Connell and Right Others I
Mr. O'Connell and his son, Mr. J. O'Connell, were
arrested on Saturday, Oct. 14, upon warrants issued
by Judge Burton, on information sworn before him
on the day previous. Upon his arrest, Mr. O'Connell having called on the crown solicitor for copies
of the informations, which were refused, his solicitor
delivered in a demand to be supplied with the same.
Mr. O'Connell then requested those the information
on which the warrant was issued; and, having coolly
read it over, soil he was ready to give the beil required, and entered into recognizances, himself in
£1000, and Mr. M'Loughlin and Mr. Donne, in
£500 each, to answer a charge of conspiracy and

gress of Repeal hitherto, has had a direct contrary effect. This attempt will also fail, if it be assisted by any misconduct on the part of the people.

Be tranquil, then, and we shall be triumphant. I have the honor to be your ever faithful servant, DAN'L O'CONNELL Merrion Sq'r, Oct. 14, 1843.

Merrion Sq'r, Oct. 14, 1843.

It appears that the arrests are to have a very wide scope, including several editors of journals, and the gentlemen connected with the working of the association.

It was generally believed that warrants were to be immediately issued against the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, the Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, and his well as the Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, the Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, the Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, and the Rev. Dr. Higgins, and the Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, and the Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, and the Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, and the Rev. Dr. Higgins,

'They would send a goose over, In the King of Hanover.'

announcement and protest if he the Irish people; but HE W THEM. [Vehement cheers] WHAT HE SAID, AND SHOULD REACH AMERICA wanted nothing her.]

red Freemen .- The New-Or

tive Council, was tried recently for manual, acquitted. The prosecution is said to have been set and inefficient, and the consequence is a verticially detrimental to the honor and welfare of the terring

A French gentleman has arrived at Nes-Feb-bringing with him perfect model of the city of his the result of sixteen years labor, researing more in one hundred thousand buildings, curved and pind with such fidelity that any person who has not with such fidelity that any person who has not The gentleman intends exhibiting it throughout the Union.

The gentleman intends exhibiting it throughout is Union.

Death from Want.—The Coroner yesterday had a inquest on the body of a colored woman name lain and Johnson, who died at a house is Camaldage of the billity and want.—verdict accordingly.

Queen Victoria's example is setting crowned heist in motion. Their Majesties of Portugal, accompany by the yearthful princess, are about to make a roy progress frough the entire province of Alentay, progress frough the entire province of Alentay, and they are the sand dollars. They employ two thousand, they have a company to the sand dollars. They employ two thousand, they have a company to the sand dollars. They employ two thousand, they have a company to the sand dollars. They employ two thousand, they have tred and seventy-mire hands, and their united source is nineteen thousand, four hundred and eight-right.

St. Louis is infisted with a most daring set of the bear. The Republican of the 2fix mention of a fast mention of a fast than a mat daring set of the sand the fast robbed in one night.

The Republican of the 2fix mention of a fast mention of the 2fix mention of the 2fix mentions of the Tree Port Pressey, that returned to Oxford, with

The Rev. Dr. Pusey, has returned to Oxford, with his bealth quite restored.

MELIBERATOR

BOSTON: RNING, NOVEMBER 10,

Letter of George N. Briggs,

Bostos, July 10, 1843.

that I neither claim the right

of Mr. Briggs for not answering the twere propounded to him is, that he pullity and propriety of this mode of a candidate for public office,' and be-

in piedge kinnelf anew to their sucred cause? Whi haspage as be, on receiving such a letter quiyas ma sent to him— If, by my words and m, hiberto, I have not yet made myself clearly med in regard to southern slavery, I will now in the which all the country shall hear, and de fablest understanding shall readily comtible to the such as the such as the such as the which which while millions of the inhabitants of the library.

de of the slave as Francis Jackson, should de fithe slave as Francis Jackson, should Brigge to suspect that his own position is-lavery cause, was not sufficiently de-pire the confidence and sector the votes Donist of Massachusetts; and should also see him that he find been interrogated for INTROSE. Francis Interes. is one, who

support of the state of the sta

seem being in a day.'

seeh an avowal of his opposition to elavery
is desire to see it immediately abolished, i

abled, 'What more can the friends of emanci at his hands?

dict alike territory-iew-York, y of Paris, more than d painted as visited i he lived. ghout the

y held an ed Jalianreet of dened heads empanied at a royal
iteja.
Nincinnal
ired thouired thouired particularly
it of robno less
ird, with

ore at his hands?

size consistency and truth. How can he, a nay man, have the face to say—a face on block appear—that he regards slavery to be that appear—that he regards slavery to be the same that he has not one any thing indoessistent with such a declable to it doing all that in him lies to elevate his to it doing all that in him lies to elevate his to it doing all that in him lies to elevate his to see that an incorrigible slaveholder, of the strongest champions of the slave ayas a person of Hanny CLAY? Has nor Mr. thin and again, voted for a southern slave-be speaker of the House of Representatives?

"Dr. Bowditch," as Mr. Buckingham errone must. The editor of the Courier is also in put stror in supposing that Dr. Bowditch wrot of the candidates in behalf of the Liberry

who sincerely espouse it; he knows that Henry Clay is the President of that nefatious combination to banish the free colored population of this country to Africa, and to give security and permanency to slavery, namely, the American Colonization Society; he knows that it was Henry Clay who secured the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave State, and by that procedent has subsequently added other slave States to the number, and thus has opened a new and an innumerse unrelet for slaves and the soule of men, ; he knows that Henry Clay will exert his might yinducence to incure the admission of Florido on the same herrible terms; he knows that Henry Clay has seen the right of potition, year after year, utterly denied in the U.S. Senate, without remonstrance of displeasure on his part; he knows that Henry Clay has firmly resisted every effort that has been made in Kentucky, for several years past, to alter the Constitution of that State, so as to provide for the gradual abolition of slavery; and, finally, he knows that Henry Clay cares no more for the Declaration of Independence, of the principles of eternal truth and justice on which Mr. Briggs says it is based, than he does for the whistling wind. And yet Mr. Briggs consents to be at the head of the Whig party in Massachusetts! And yet he is ready, at any mompet, to give his suffrage to Henry Clay, for President of the United States! And this is his opposition to slavery? This is the evidence of his belief, that it is politically and morally wrong! This is the way in which he shows his lofly appreciation of human rights!

Let the question at issue be simply adultery, and not slavery, which the latter includes, as well as almost every other crime. Is a man to be confided in, who says he can do no act which shall sanction or palliate adultery, und yet exert bimself to elect an adulters to the highest office in the gift of the peeple? Suppose he sometimes apps even severe thing against that foul crime, and ocanionally resists its extension; if he still contin

and worthy coadjutors in the cause of purity; does he not show that he is himself impore in heart?

1 For the consistency of my public and efficial conduct on this subject, says Mr. Briggs; 1 would refer to Gales and Seaton's Congressional Debates, and to the journals of the House of Representatives. As compared with many other representatives in Congress, he has certainly done well; nor do we wish to forget or hide, what he has done. He opposed the admission of Arkanasa into the Union as a slave State; he has faithfully stood by the right of putition; he has endeavored to induce Congress to veto the nefarious laws of Florida, respecting free pagsons of color in that Territory. But these, and other similar acts—excellent as they were, and strictly in accordance with justice,—were floor of them unpopular acts in Massachusetts, but just the contrary, and were therefore no test of character. The people of this Commonwealth are not yet prepared to break up their political and religious co-partnership with slaveholders; nor is Gorge v. Briggs. His abhorence of slavery will begin to be manifested whenever he shall take a step for its overthrow, that thall subject him to the opposition of his pre-slavety constituents, and the haired of southern whige.

Our charge against Mr. Briggs is, not that he is in sentiment, as a Now-England man, friendly to slave, ry, but that his regard for the success of the whig party is clearly paramount to his love of impartial liberty; but in the chair of the Chief Magistracy of the United States.

The Repeal Association of Ireland and Amer-

At a specially convened meeting of the Repeal As sociation in the Corn Exchange rooms, Dublin, Oct Jith, Daniel O'Connell, the Irish Liberator, pre-sented and read an Address which had been prepare

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abottionists. The desire to procure at self a virtue, and desorves our love for disposition, as it does respect and vor courage under unfavorable circumsta of the ribaldry of your attack upon th norrows; join with your countrymer, at honers of horror against the oppressor; in or sympathy with the enslaved and the oppress

Its name and nature blotted from the world.

Such are the burning strains of Daniel O'Connellsuch the voice of the Repealers of Ireland—to the de generate Irishmen in this country, who, having es-caped from oppression at home, have hasely coun-hither to assist in rivetting the chains of alavery or

Pilot and the New-England Reporter; and with what disgust and abhorrence is their course viewed on the subject of slavery by the very man whom they profess almost to adore! How have the masks of hyporrispheen torn from their, faces by the strong hand of Daniel O'Conneil! Where now is Robert Tyler, the 'Repealer' and 'Slavebolder'? Millions of copies of this eloquent and masterly Address should be printed by the friends of emancipation and circulated through the country, especially among the Irish population and in the slaveholding States. Measures will be immediately taken to have the Address read in Faneuil Hall-before the Triends of freedom, who will be duly notified of "the time of the

freedom, who will be duly notified of the time of t

The Emancipator and Mr. Leavitt.

A few weeks ago, in an article on 'Liberty Party,
I had occasion to state the facts connected with the
manner in which Mr. Leavitt obtained passession of
the Emancipator, in order to establish the point that
be, Mr. Birney, and the other persons who were principals or appeasories in that transaction, were even
less entitled to the confidence of genuine abolitonists,
than the leaders of either of the great political parties.
The political and religious papers have given that
statement of facts a wide circulation. Their motives
for doing flund shall not stop to inquire; it is enough principle, which has often been recognized in practice by that valuable class of our citizens, that a survaxy when entrasted by his enfployer with property, becomes its OWNER, and may do what he likes with it! Though it was somewhat surprising that Mr. Leavitt should have rested his defence on such an assertion—self with must be taken for the best he could find. Whatever opinions men may hold with regard to Mr. Leavitt's character, on one point they are agreed—that he is no foot. We may be assured he would not have taken up that position, if he could have found a more tenable one. To this defence of Mr. Leavitt's I have replied at length; as has also Mr. Child in the Standard, who has treated the subject in a masterly manner—more than confirming the statements I made in the original article and that which followed it.

To these replies to his statement, Mr. Leavitt has attempted no rejoinder. His article was laid at full length before the readers of the Liberator and of the Standard. Those of the Emagcipator have not been permitted to see the other side of the case. This was no more than we had expected—but of the fairness of such a course, and of the presumption which it affords so the innocence of Mr. Leavitt, the world must judge. All that Mr. Leavitt, the a tempted to do, has been to divert attention from the true issue—its nor-

are the coalition of Whiggian and Garrison-ism. 'Ino-government,' 'no-property,' &c. &c.; all of which, if true, would not affect in the least the merits of the question at issue. As to the last point, however, Mr. Leavitt may be assured that it is a sense of the sacredness of property, that has created so strong a feeling on the part of the members of the American A. S. Society, with regard to himself and the Emancipator. They who hold to the institution of individual property, think that it is in much less danger from honest and sincere men who propagate the philosophy of a voluntary community of interests, than from those who maintain that property entrusted to their case becomes THEIR OWN, and act accordingly.

them; and you, even you, pseudo Irishmet, are the stoccates and vindicators of such a system? What would not you, at least, insist that their greams should be heard '. . . We really think that men who came from generous and warm-hearted Ireland should shrink into mentity, rather than become the advocates and defenders of the system of slavery; but we trust that the voice of delignant ireland will scathe them, and prevent them from repeating such a crime. . You have borrowed the far greater part of your address from the caut phrescology which the West Indian slave-owners, and especially those of Jamaics, made tues of before enuncipation. Your prophecies of the destructive effects of emancipation are but faint and foolish echoes of the prophetic apprehensions of Philish slave-owners. . Gracious heavest 't how nobly did that good and kindly race (the nagroes) faisify the calumnious spirehensions of their task-masters! . . Nothing can in truth be more Indicators, then your declaration in faver of slavery. It, however, sometimes rices to the very border of blashemy. Your words are, God forbid that we should advocate barman bondage in any shape. Oh, shame be upon you! How can you take the name of the all-good Creator thus in vaid (What are you doing? Is not the entire of your address an advocacy of human bendage? . . . ET There is mething that makes we think so badly for ou as your strains of ribaldry in attacking the badly for ou as your strains of ribaldry in attacking the badly for ou as your strains of ribaldry in attacking the badly for ou as your strains of ribaldry in attacking the badly for ou as your strains of ribaldry in attacking the badly for ou as your strains of ribaldry in attacking the

profess to be, the true friends of the slave, be laid be-fore this new public, that they may judge for them-selves who is worthy of their confidence. Among those, perhaps there are none more necessary to be kept in mind than the latter doings of the old Execu-tive Committee at New York, and especially the man-ner in which Mr. Leavitt obtained the Emancipator. Once or twice a year, at such times as the people will be the most willing to hear, those facts should be dis-

I presume it has been made distinct enough that what has been said on this topic arises from no hostility to a Liberty party, as such, if abolitionists choose to form one. The expediency of such a measure is of course open to consideration and animadversion; but there is no anti-slavery principle that would of necessity condemn it as a malum in se. A Liberty party is to be judged like all other parties, not by its professions, but by its works. The professed dential candidate. THEY party discard its present leaders, and select others five from the imputations which rest upon their anti-slave ry character, and then it may urge, with some appear-ance of justice, its claim to moral superiority, over the two great parties which divide the land.—z. Q.

### Political Depravity.

Political Depravity.

We have no other apology to effect to our readers for having inserted on our last page, from the New-York Herald, the revolting sketch of the sayings and doings at a recent political meeting in the city of New-York, than this—that we regard it us presenting a terrific illustration of the corrupting nature and tendency of politics, with which no man may concern himself, by actual participation, without injuring him moral nature, and assuming power over his followmen which neither belongs to himself to delegate, nor others to exercise. The time will come when political voting will be ranked as an immorality, and the ballot-box shunned by all those who desire to act in accordance with the standard of Christianity.

warm-hearted friend Jairus Lincoln, of Hingham, warm-leasted friend Jairus Lincoln, of Hingham, it which he says he shall cast his vote for George N Briggs for Georgnor, being satisfied with Mr. B'sreply to the letter of the editor of the Courier, on the subject of slavery. Happily, it is not too late for him to reconsider his determination, and to vote for Francis Jackson, or for some other out-and-out abelition ist, instead of the whig candidate. We ask him to give our review of Mr. B'selter a carrell consideration; for we are sure that it is his aim and desire to be found on the side of the slave at all times, and under all circumstances. A mistake before election it der all circumstances. A mistake before election much more easily rectified than afterward, if it b made in the ballot-box.

# Adelphic Union.

The annual course of lectures before this usef association was opened on Tuesday evening, by a leture frois Dr. H. I. Bownsten, and a Poem by Hz. ar W. Williams. The subject of the lecture was the evidences of design as achibited in man and ill lower similar. The subject was illustrated by seven the contract of the subject was illustrated by the contract of the subject was illustrated by the contract of the subject was illustrated by the subject of the s The finance of the assembly were unanimously given him for his lecture. The subject of the Poem was Science, and though an unpretending performance axhibited much talent and good sense. It was well delivered, and the sentiments were unexceptionable It will be published in the Liberator next week, whe

It will be published in the Liberator next week, when its readers can taste its good qualities for themselves. On the whole, the course of lectures before this association has this year been commenced under highly encouraging circumstances, and we trust the interest will not abute till the season is past. The audispose was sumerous, and all appeared to be highly pleased. The instrumental music, under the direction of Messre. Howann and Hoxann, was appropriate, though there was no much of \$1\$, considering the short time allotted to the exercises.

The editor of the Liberator does not hold him self responsible for the centiments of his carrespondents, any further than he is known to endorse the in his editorial columns. \* Free discussion' is himste.

Tr The publisher of the Herald of Freedom will please send that paper to Abraham Backus, West Winfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

or more disastrous in its influence upon murels a religion, than to zecoive and support, as true minist of the gospel of Christ, those clergymen who ad-cate the destruction of human life on the gallows the battle-field.

Resolved, That as the nominal church has fail

and utterly refused to perform its especial duty of teaching and exemplifying the gospel of peace, it has no claim to be recugnized as the representative of the Prince of Passo. rince of Peace.

The following resolutions were adopted

Whereas, all war, all preparations for war, and a cutal supremacy of man over man, are inherently cong, contrary to the teachings and spirit of the rince of Peace, and ought to be immediately about

And wiscess, or the Constitution of the Ottee States, it is declared that, 'A well-regulated militial being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed—that.' The United States shall protect each of the States against invasion and domestic violence—that.' Congress shall have power to define and purish piracies, and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations—to declare war—
to grant fetters of marque and reprisal—to raiss and
support armies—to provide and maintain a navy—to
provide for calling forth the militia to execute the
laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel
invasions—and to provide for organizing, arming and
discipling the militia;

And whereas, by the same instrument, it is enjoined
that 'The president shall be commander. In the control of the
army and carry of the United States, and of the
several States, when called into the active service of

several States, when called into the active service of the United States;" and that he shall take care that

law or toye, which it increases on unrestantly.

Resolved, That we have heard, with emotions of lively joy, and gratitude to God, of the abundant and successful labora in the holy cause of Peace, performed by our highly esteemed friend and coadquior, Henry C. Wright, in Great Britain; and that, in the full-

dvocate and explain its doctrines, and dies ic prejudice; therefore, 1. Resolved, That the Executive Com

requested to cause to be prepared and published, as soon as possible, a series of Tracts, setting forth in the clearest manner, and with all possible hrevity, the leading principles of the Society, the objects it has in view, and the means by which it proposes to ac-

in view, and the means by which it proposes to ac-complish those objects.

2. Resolved, That, in order to defray the expense of publishing the Tracts, a special fund be created, to be called the Tract Fund; and that subscriptions and contributions to that fund by received at this

Fund shall be entitled to receive a quantity of Tracti in proportion to the amount of their subscription and that the Committee be instructed to sell them.

be at cost.

4. Resolved, That the friends of Non-Resistant throughout the country are carnestly requested take the most prompt and energetic measures giving the widest possible circulation to the traction.

The following persons were elected officers of the ADIN BALLOU

Vice-Presidents, Vice-Presidents,
ROSERT F. WALCOTT, BOSTON, Mass.
PETER LIBET, BUILDI, Mc.
ENOUR MACK, DOVER, N. H.
ROWLAND T. ROBINSON, Ferrisburg, Vt. Jons Gunn, Washington, Ct. PRIEG CLAURE, Covenity, R. I. Corresponding Steretary, WILLIAM LEGYD GARRISON.

Recording Secretary, Maria W. Chapman. CHARLES K. WHUPLE.

Executive Committee,
Kraupo Quiscy, Transput Southwick, John M. Sprar, M. A. W. Joshboy, H. W. Williams,
Garoline Weston, Willam Bankey.

The following is the report of the Treasurer of the ociety, C. K: Whipple.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT Vilh the Non-Resistance Society, for the year

873 00

New-England Non-Resistance S

and security of life, were fully considered and discussed. The treatment of criminals was dwelt upon in
the light of the humane and elevated principles of
Christianity. War, and its insue horrors and cruelties, were exposed and reprobated. Many interesting
and illustrative anecdotes were related, showing the
beautiful effects, upon criminals, of Christian forgiveness, and the great safety of the peace principles, in times of conflict and revolution. The names
of speakers, their topics and course of argument we
have not time here to notice.

Considerable attention was devoted to politics, as an
immorality and an anti-christianity, and the ballot-box
shown to be an institution, pb of moral and peaceful
influence, but of physical violence. Its connection
with legislation—the foundation of every human law
on the basis of armed and murderous force, the sword
and the bayonet the sanction of every legislative
enactment, and that every ballot, however peaceful
and harmless its form and shape, and however gently
deposited, encloses, in fact, a bullet, for the heart of
the offender against the law to which it may give birth,
or of the resister of the officer who may enforce its
penalties, whether criminal law, or crist law, so called. or of the resistor of the officer who may enforce its penalties, whether criminal law, or civil law, so called. All legislation was shown to be forceful, and not peaceful, and however necessary in the eyes of fear and distrust of God and truth, wholly at war with the principles of Christ and with the nature, dignity, and welfare of humanity.

The ballot-box, law, and politics, as an instrumentally in the cause of Salisharay were exemined and

The ballot-box, law, and politics, as an instrumen-talily in the cause of anti-lavery, were examined and exposed. It was hoped that some of the friends of Liberty party in the city, would have been present and taken part in the discussions on this question, as mention was made of it beforehand in a manner to give notice of the topics to be discussed. One friend of political anti-lavery did attend—friend G.W.F. Mellon: and we were pleased to see that the debasts Mellen; and we were pleased to see that the debate on all sides, was conducted with fairness and in the spirit of candor and kindness.

We have time to remark, as we should be glad to, on this important anniversary, being on the point of departing to attend the State Anti-Slavery Anniversary of Rhode Island.

DECEPTION. The Emancipator of last week copies from the Mercantile Journal a paragraph, noticing in favorable terms the recent Liberty party meeting in Fancuil Hall, but errencously stating that Francis Jackson presided on the occasion—an error which the editor of the Journal promptly rectified in his paper, but which Mr. Leavitt has seen fit to wink at—whethbut which Mr. Leavitt has seen fit to wink at—wheth-er to mission was fixed and conditions in other parts of the country, or for what purpose, we cannot exact-ly tell. It looks like a political trick, and we are sor-ry that we are constrained to look at it in this light. Political honesty is not to be sought for in that quar-

DIED.—At the Northampton Association, on the morning of the lat of November, of brain-fever, Eben-ezer Witter, eldest son of James A. and Dolly W. Stetson, aged 10 years and 10 days.

## NOTICES

Western New-York Meetings.

The annual meeting of the NEW-YORK (WESTERS) The annual meeting of the New-York (WESTERS) STATE ANT-SLAYEN, SOCIETY, will be held at ROCHEYR, and the AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY, will be held at ROCHEYRE, on the 12th and 13th of DECEMBER. Meetings of an interest corresponding to the great importance of the moment to the success of the anti-slavery cause, are anticipated. It is hoped that Messratuchiason will be present.

17 The Standard and Herald of Freedom are recessed to cause of the control of the

quested to copy.

J. C. HATHAWAY, Cor. Sec.

Important Meeting.

Important Necting.

The annual meeting of the (central), New-York State Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the American Anti-Slaveny Society, auxiliary to the American Anti-Slaveny Society, will be held at Utica, on the 19th and 20th of December. Friends from Massachusetts and other Stategare expected to be present, and an earnest invitation has been extended to those able advocates of our cause, the Hurchington.

The Standard and the Herald of Freedom are requested to copy, and to arge 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 deepest moment, now present themselvas for discussion and for choice.

LT Let all friends of the cause and the Am

icty make exertions to attend. 
For Executive Committee:

S. LIGHTBODY, Chai Wst. C. Rours, Secretary.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The Lecture on Tuesday evening next, Nov. 14th., will be delivered by Wm. Ltoro Garrison. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
CHAS. A. BATTISTE, Sec.

The Lacies connected with the Zion Church, West Centre-street, Boston, intend holding a FAIR, com-mencing 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 aid in this enterprise, Attoles will, bg, thankfully received, and may be left at the office of the Emancipator, No. 7 Cornhill, directed to the care of J. C. BEMAN, pastor of safe durch.

ANNA LOGAN, President.

ARIANNA ADAMS, Secretary. Boston, Out. 5th, 1843.

'ESSEX COUNTY BOARD-MEETING

ESSEX COUNTY BOARD-METING.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Essex
County A. S. Society will be holden at the house of
J. Kenny, 32 South-street, Salem, an Saturday, Nov.
11th, at 2 1-3 o'clock. P. M. The object of the meeting being is decide upon a sutable time and place for
the next Convention of the Society.

A general and panetual attendance is solicited.

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

To Manufacturing Jewellers.

A YOUNG man who has recently arrived from Hayti, where he are recently arrived from Hayti, where he are recently a several two years? apprenticeship as a Jeweller, is desirous of a situation where he could with the best testimental as to character, and has, moreover, an ardent desire to complete the trade. A situation is Boston would be preferred, but he would probably avail himself of inducements in other piaces. A favor will be conferred by applying immediately to WILLIAM C. NELL, 32 Cornhill. probably avail himself of inquestions immed A favor will be conferred by applying immed WILLIAM C. NELL, 35 Co

### For the Liber

OHIO TO MASSACHUSETTS Ohio's heart respondeth to Massachusett And in her noble victory, our gallant so The story of her triumph hath sounded land,

Oh! honor to the Bay State! Her

greet;
They've hurled the tyrnet's manacle, with
neath their feet:
We joy that thou hast broken the tyrne

Thy battle-cry bath sounded out, in Oh! may its echoes never cease till dark Oppression'

Is wrested from the tyrant's grasp, to dip in blood no more; And Freedom's joyous jubiles shall sound fr

rove to bind thy happy sons in slav But valiently hast thou with

de thy hills to echo back th

if the Old Dominion will still pe along,
Till slavery's days are number'd out, and God fro
off his throne

off his throne Shall hurl his fiery vengeance down

onward Massachusetts! gun, Till Freedom's band, triumphansty, shall sing

Till foul Oppression, by our hand, has fo

We pledge our faith, we yow to God, at Fr

We pieage our latth, we yow to God, at Freedom's
holy shrine,
To give our hearts in fellowship, and join our hands
with thine;
And this, our vow, is registered before high Heaven's
throne—
Then courage, friend—press to the mark, for thou are

not alone ! Clinton County, Ohio.

For the Liberator.

SCENES OF MY CHILDHOOD'S HOME. enes of my childhood's home, ye lie before me, Spread out in Summer's beautsoup robe of green, nd bright blue skies above, a scene of glory, Such as these happy eyes have seldom seen.

I hall ye as my friends, my loved companions, Through many pasagges on life's dark sea; To shildhood's love, and fancy's airy mansions, Lending your charms from all concealment free.

And changed since then, I view these scenes again,
And taste the quiet influence of thy smile,
In holier, impulses, and hope to gain
Strongth to renist Temptation's artful wile.

For purity and love are here so blended,
As teach in access to finspiring power,
And bless the learner whom they hast befriended,
With peace which smiles through Nature's darke

Go with me, then, wherever I may wander,

Go with me, then, wherever I may wander, With they pure influence and sweet repose; And blessing as ye bless, I oft shall ponder. On love divine, which all these powers bestows. And thanks to Him, their Author, that the blessing. Thus righly poured around my fayored lot, Have met with a response, which, upward pressing, Shall lend me to a home which changeth not.

M. L.

### From the Liberty Press

TO THE 'PRO-SLAVERY DEACON.' [Suggested by reading the Tract (No. 5) signed \*
Pro-Slavery Descon.\* The deacon is represented a
talking out of the window to the poor fugitive who
is pleading for refuge and defence from the pursuin
kidpapper and dogs. The party-love and exceedin
loyalty of the deacon seem to pravail against the poosufferer, and he gravely talks about giving her up to
the oppressor, under the miserable act of 1793.]

APPEAL.
Oh, for God's sake, let her in!

Oh, for God's sake, let het in!
Must she die?
Why drive her hence—what's her sin?
Must she die?
Why to tyrants must she hend?
Why dost thou not succor lend?
Why not be the captive's friend?
Must she die?

Heed ye not thy sister's wail? Must she die?

Shall thy avarice provail?

Must she die? Can not mercy reach thy heart?
Canst thou not kind words impart?
Not perform a brother's part?
Deacon, try. Deacon, try!

Will ye, with the Demagogues Of the North, Cast her from the Synagogues To go forth?
Will ye like the watch-dog stand,
Ready with the chain in hand,
Back to slave; to remand
The poor slave? The poor slave?

Deacon, by the fear of God! Be her friend! Be her friend!

By the hope in Jeaus' word,

Be her friend!

With thy slater's rights in view,

If thou would her west pursue,

To her cause be ever true:

Be her friend! Be her friend!

Deacon, open wide thy door! Be her friend! Be her friend!
Yield to wicked men no more!
Be her friend!
Be to her, what thou wouldst have
Others be, were thou a close,
Fleeing fast thy life to same!
Be her friend!
Bu her friend?
L. N. T. TUCKE

Syracuse, Oct. 17, 1843. TO THE SLANDERER.

\*Blush! If of honest blood one drop remains,
To steal its lonely way along thy veins;
Blush! to be branded with the Standerer's name,
And, though thou dread'st not sin, at least dress shame.

Shame.

Blush! if the bronze long harden'd on thy cheek,
Can find one spot where that poor drop can speak.'

NON-RESISTANCE

From the Christian Preeman.

re I had a very interesting conversa rney on the subject of capital puni written much on it, and gave me in of Maine, which you will please in

Carital Punishment, inflicted only in murder in first-degree, and in cases of treason Murder in the second degree—ponalty, impr

Up to 1829, the following crimes were punishably death—

Inspire area, earginy, and receively commence to imprisonment in the year 1820.

No person sentenced to death is to be executed under one year, nor then till the whole record of his conviction and sentence shall be certified by the clerk under the seal of the court to the Executive (Governor) of the State, nor until a warrant shall be issued by said Executive authority, under seal of the State, directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to cause the sentence of death to be executed by hanging the offender by the neck, tellhin the sealis or inclosure of the State prison in Thomaston. The steriff (unless sick) shall be present at the execution, with two of his deputies. He shall request the attendance of the county attorney and twelve citizens, including a surgeon and physician to be present; and shall permit the prisoner desires, and his relatives to be present, and such other officers or guard as he may see fit to employ."

JAMES O'DONNELL.

It is a good provision that a criminal cannot be

It is a good provision that a criminal cannot be ung under one year after sentence, and not then without a warrant from the Governor. I found one man condemned under this law, and had some conversation with him, which I gave you an account of

present. It must be indeed a very desirable sight for relations to witness!

Now if hanging is to have such a very moralizing effect on the community, why not have it in some public square, where the multitude may witness the whole transaction. Private executions seem to be indeed giving up nearly the whole ground. On inquiry of the most intelligent men in Maine, whether public sentiment would ever sanction another execution, the uniform reply was in the negative.

From Gray I went to North Yarmouth, and proceeded on to the Association, held in Saccarappa. We had a very interesting meeting. Indeed, I found a great deal of deep religious feeling at the Maine associations.

read deal of deep religious feeling at the Maine ssociations. Weichuryport.—Here I visited the jail, and found poor, incurable lunatic, and a man who was put in or contempt of court. A poor woman fad just been cleased who had been confined some time for stealing about a dollar's worth of calico. Her family, were very destinate. I remarked that the best way o have settled the whole matter, would have been o have given her the goods, and visited her family o see what more was wanted! That would have brobably taken away the woman's propensity for tealing. Probably one half of the crimes spring rom poverty.

scealing. Probably one and of the crimes spring from poverty. A new idea struck my mind about the man who was confined for contempt of court. It appears that he was cited to appear to give in his testimony, but refused. What right heve a certain number of men to associate together, and call themselves judges and lawyers, and compel a man to come before them? Would an individual have this right? And pray how

refused. What right have a certain number of men to associate together, and call themselves judges and lawyers, and compel a man to come before them? Would an individual have this right? And pray how many men does it take to make that right in the mass which its Wrong in the Individuar. The time of the word of the Individuar of the word of onger feeling for the poor criminal!
- Yours, C. S.

OUR STATE PRISON. O, for the spirit of a How Our STATE PAISON. Of for the spirit of a Howard! We can have no adequate idea of the deprivations and sufferings endured by our prisoners at Thomaston. What if their crimes have shut them from the light of heaven; must not our sympathy be extended to them? Shall they be treated like-brutes? Shane—shame on our State, that such facts as the following have gone forth to the world! Speaking of the prisoners cells, the Inspectors Report.—Portland Tribune.

CAPITAL PUNISHEET. When we think of the professed vocation of the ministers of the gospel, the feelings they are bound to cultivate, the rule of mercy and forbearance it is their duty to enforce, the principles of benevolence, charity, kindness, and homan and Christian love they assume to teach, we are amazed at the fact, that almost the whole body of the clergy are inexorable in demanding the slaughter of human victims. But they miscalculate their power. The days of hanging jubilees are nearly ended in this country.—N. H. Patriot.

# Non-Resistance

nce occurred a week or two since seeting in this place, which seems worth recording. It was Sabbs down the siste to the door, where I found Mr. G.
quite drunk. Good evening, Mr. G. 'said L. 'Good
evening's he replied. Here he gased upon me for
a moment, as if not knowing what to expect, when
i said, 'Walk in, walk in, Mr. G. walk in, and take
a seat with us.' 'Well, I guess I will, he replied,
taking off his cap, and advancing. 'Where shall list, Elder?' 'O come well forward, sir, if you
please. There, sir, you may sit there, if you please,
said I, opening a pew. 'But let me see, I must
know who this is, 'said he, grasping the lamp, which
I freely yielded, and examining the number upon
the pew door. Finally, he entered, and said down,
'Well, brethren, 'said I, stepping toward the stand,'
now let us have a good meeting.' 'O yee, go on,
go on,' asid the visitor. 'I didn't come here to disturb ye When you come to my house, I shall invite
you in, just as you have me, —go on. 'So we made
an attempt to go on. But the ness good-natured
and therefore commenced a discourse on the evils of this
life, to which we are bound, either by necessity or
duty, to submit, and concluded by showing thai
death would be to us a giornous deliverance. I had
to talk pretty steady, to wood a limiter by necessity or
duty, to submit, and concluded by showing thai
death would be to us a giornous deliverance. I had
to talk pretty steady, to wood a limiter by
the consumers of the Tammany party in 1841, he
associated that he had as a keep long of the committee of the Tammany party in 1841, he
memory, and capild repeat all I had said, adding, in
a laughing mood, it's all nonsense; and so bidding
us good bye, he left the house. We then had a

specifical forms the deep-seated canses of vice? Dow
dry the more hidden springs of hemein spring to helping dow
and in the foundation of the predict of the more risked can be and in the proposed of the committee of the Tammany party in 1841, he
spring the foundation of the proposed of the committee of the Tammany party in 1841, he
are the committee of the Tammany party in 1841, he
represented the prop

How true it is, that

EVIL OVERCOME BY GOOD. Mr. Deering, puritan minister, being once at a public dinner, rallant young man sat on the opposite side of the able, who, besides other vain discourse, broke on the profane awearing for which fir. Deering grave and sharply reproved him. The young man, this as an affont, immediately throw a class of be

Prom the White Mountain Torrent.
Letter from Rev. Adin Ballou to Dr. Jewett.
Draf Pairno:
We have, in time past, so kindly and freely interchanged thoughts, that I am sure you must understand much better than many others, the grounds or which I discard legal corecion. I believe you will not impute any unfriendly or unworthy motive to me if take the liberty to put you a few questions, sag grested by some things I have recently seen from your pen, in the Journal.

1. You say that rum-sellers go for exclusive moral sussion against legal coercion; and therefore conclude that the position is false. Do you think this a sufficient evidence of its fathing? Do you think the rum-sellers sincere and disinterested if their commendation of moral sucion 3. Did they welcome and approve it in the easily stages of the temperance reform, before they were threatened with legal coercion; And if legal coercion were henceforth utterly abandoned in favor of moral sussion, do you think they would find no foult with moral sussion? In fine, do you believe they hose estly desire moral sussion at all? If they do not then is it fair to conclude that the position is false and pernicions, merely because it is used as a cload of hypocrist? Or if you really believe them to be sincere in their praises of moral sussion, through is selfish preference of it as the least of two evils ir respect to their immediate interests, does this prove the position itself false or immoral? When former ly the great Howard proposed to secure health an comfort to the cirminals in the public prisons, by kindness and cleanliness, the criminals themselves of course, cried 'amen' much sooner, and much louder, too, than the better sort of people out o doors. Did this prove that Howard's proposition was false or licentious? The highest benevolence actuated him in making the proposition, while the lowest selfshiness influenced. Hem to commend it reans and sinners disliked the ancient Scrib Pharisees, and flocked in eager crowds it Christ preach, who ate and drank with them a friend; does this prove that the Scribes and sees were hely men, and Christ a person of la rality? Some persons from the most exalted ments of religious purity, benevolence and reci reject the doctrine of endless punishment, they are exceedingly scrupulous not to comm Are they to conclude themselves in error o soint, because other

applause, and cries of 'good boy.') The same feel-ing do I entertain for the choice of Pennsylvania, the choice of Michigon, or for the scar, worn soldier of the West. Voice, 'Old Dick Johnson, he's the bird.'

bird.'

The speaker then passed a high compliment on the 'old bunkers' of the party, said he was no advocate of John Tyler; flatered the adopted citizens, and at dosk, as the lightning flashed in the west, and the blue sky became overcast with dark west, and the blue sky became overcast with dark and angry clouds; and the big drope of rain began to descend, as preunonitory symptoms of a shower that had been threatening since the commencement of the meeting, he closed his speech, and the assembling adjourned with three cheers for Mr. Van Buren, followed by three for Calhoun, and three for the young Democracy.

Dr. Coggawall, a homocopathic physician of Boston recently gave notice of the time of, and charges for his attendance in city and country. He does the best he can with chronic discesse, but secure or recent cases he cures at once; if not, it is his, and not the system's fault. He says homocopath' is able to subdue any majady but and; and he refers to Gov. Morton, Daniel Webster, Bufus Chocto, and Geo Bancroft. We do not know exactly whether the reference is for the efficacy or the exception.—U. S. Gazztte.

een made more effective.

If we are asked what it is that gives these mo
ain singers their matchless power, we answer,
an hardly tell. Where all is so admirable,

seems almost to hallow the spirit of emigration, and to transform every emigrant into a friend. This song, which is of itself a perfect gest, is sung by the oldest of the brothers with inimitable pathos and skill. Yet, in its execution, nothing of the mere artist is suffered to appear. It is the soul of the performer pouring itself out in a gush of awectness so subduing, that, with this hearer, pleasure becomes almost pain, from its very excess. A braura or a shake would be as much out of place in the touching simplicity of the grave of the pure and true-licented Mary.

We might go on to specify other of our favorites, with their peculiar excellencies, but to those who have not heard them, we may stand accused of fulsome adulation; while those who have instead the 'Snow-Storm,' will deem any description tame. In conclusion, we rejoice in being able to say, with truth, that the private character of this gifted family is so estimable, as to convert admiration of their musical talents into friendship and esteem, in the case of all who have the pleasure of their personal acquaintance. They are to remain with us, we understand, some three or four weeks, sufficiently long to give most of our citizens an opportunity to hear them. And we sincerely loope, that while we so liberally patronize foreign skill and genius, American talent will not be undervalued or neglected.

Letters from New-York. BY MRS. CHILD.

We took occasion the other day to give a pleasant story from this book, and commended it to the attention of our readers. It may be had at W. H. Moore's store, on Main-street, below 4th. The following short extract from a long review of her book, by the editor of the Boston Courier, is no less true than flattering;

by the editor of the Boston Courier, is no less true than flattering;

But to leave jesting aside, Mrs. Child is a wonderful woman. It is not likely that all her thoughts will find currency in the world, at this day, and the received as the common place of the mind; but those who will regard her as visionary and enthusiastic, will yet admire her originality; and those who think the visionary to be weak in mind, will be startled by such bodhess of thought as none but the strong can conceive; yet visionary and enthusiastic as some may pronouce her, and bold to think what the present thinks itself unprepared for, there is as one may pronouce her, and bold to think what the present thinks itself unprepared for, there is nothing of barsh statement to be found in her expressions. So far from it, that her mind rather resembles the vinps which hangs in graceful festons upon the oak; and its visions remind one not of the splendors of a thunder-storm, with gleams of lightning, at night, but of the soft light of the morning, or the clouds which crowd around the West to see the sun go down. A gentler, purer, happier spirit, it has not been our fortune, we believe, to meet with in print.—Cincinnate Philamitropis.

The Baltimore Saturday Visitor has the following

Seldom has a book been so welcome as this. It

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Merely expressing our belief that this volume will add not a little to the deserved fame which the author has acquired with her former works. The Mother's Book, The Girl's Book, Philothee, History of Women, &c. we refer the reader to a deeply interesting article on our first page, which makes up the sixth letter of the series under notice.

Let a man of standing and influence commit a fault, and how soon it is overlooked. If he is wealthy, the improprieties of his conduct are considered no reproach, and he is as much honored and caressed as ever. Let a poor man be half as guilty, and he is condemned and despised, and it is next to an impossibility to retrieva his character. Such is the course of the world. Honora, property, and high standing, make all the difference. We are for callying villany by its right name, wherever discovered, whether beneath a costly and fashionable exterior, or in halfs of Congress, or in a shanty. The pretended righteous adaptent of the world is wrong, rounded righteous adaptent of the world is wrong. Worth, and worth alone, should be caressed and honored—respected and initiated, while vice should be detected and abhorred, in whomsoever discovered. If this should be our criterion of judgment, in selecting men. for our various offices, thousands of the humble and the unobtrusive would be cleaved to posts where their, virtues would shine, and their oxamples be salutary upon the whole nation, while those who now disgrace their station, would sink in the mire where they have delighted to wallow, and the noor adapted their station, would sink in the mire where they have delighted to wallow, and the noor and trust, let us have an eye to the virtues of the heart, and if strict integrity be lacking, we should never lifts after the principus and blacking. Let a man of standing and influe

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