OYD GARRISON, Editor.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

Boston Pilot.

versus Freedo

at this day, in this country—seri-dermest, against the institution of the laughable. Not even the slave-es pretend to say aught in its justi-ely question that would be at issue

s and terocious intolerand, and brawling infidels,—in half-philanthropists. Out of mass of opposites, no wonder are flowed against the slave,

in order to check Congression, in order to mit be action which he thought would be attempted in the action which he thought would be attempted in the action which he coming session of Congress, as to the state as a characteristic of Texas to the Union; but be did not be a characteristic of the congression of the characteristic o



Some has urged that an effort cognitive to be made to make the control of the political flowers as the control of the political flowers in the political flowers as the control of the political flowers as th

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1843.

WHOLE NO. 672.

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#### Annexation of Texas

announced in some quatters that he desings to r hips the grand measure of his administration; " we can hardly doubt it, for it would be a mea-perfectly in consumence with the cutrage he therotofore committed since his accidental alevat when the desired in the committed of his political life.

of his political life. That the project is entertained there can be my doubt, and it is well to be prepared for the attempt, however it may turn out. One phing is certain, that if northern men of all parties can ever be united on any measure, there can be but one vote throughout the entire North on this question, and that will be of stern, undeviating, uncompromising hostility to the annexation of Texas. This measure they will oppose to the death, let who may support it. They can take no other course consistent with their own chonor, their own rights, their own preservation, and they will never yield the point, never. They will not be driven from the ground under any fulle prenet be driven from the ground under any fulle prenet be driven from the ground under any fulle pre-

an take no other course consistent with their own conor, their own rights, their own preservation, and help will never yield the point, never. They will not be driven from the ground under any futile presence that the honor or safety of our flag is at stake, or hide from their eyes the real question at issue—the perpetuation of slavery—however-those intersated in the matter may seek to disguise and concail it. Keen-eyed watchmen are npon the walls, and with them as sentinels we fear little say insidias approach or attack, if the people are only presered for action the instant the alarm is sounded, tet all be ready at a moment's warning.

The vaporing of the Tyler press on this subject could be supermely risiculous, were not the men in nowar weak enough and senseless enough to approve of such insane folly, and to do their otmosto bring about the results prayed for by their venal stellites. For instance, one of these vaporer, after the usual nauseous flattery of John Tyler, saye—For ourselves, we go in for Texas, for Oregon, for the Repealers of old Ireland, the revolution of Canda, and a brush with the British as soon as see can stall. And another of the silly follows, here at he North, not to be outdone in insinity, endorses the Southron in this wise.—We go the same with Il our hearts. Old sohn Bell most have his head apped once in a while, to keep him off our territory. The dolts—their idiocy would be beneath contempt, id not their disgraceful connexion with the government raise them into a little temporary notoriety, and give some countennance to the superstition that he policy, they shadow forth may be but the echo of he views of the Tyler administration.

We have thrown out those hints merely as sugressions for the consideration of the people. The Exas question bide-fair to be the most exciting and shorbing topic of public discussion, that hes arisen a this country in our day—one shat will cast all there into the shade, and shake the nation to fit ehtre. Let us be prepared to take a noble stand a relation t

From 'The Present.'

The Texn Plot for Annexation.

e full atracity of this plot is thus laid bare with
m-faced effrontery by its convoceters. If Texns
e gained, and starery extended only at the risk
ar with England, who has the audacity to wish
troy slavery, the risk shall be run. This Texns
a national concern! Truly, these southern
rs of ours must suppose our memories very
or our spiriturery meek, when one day they
us with braggadocio threats, that they will alo intuision upon the privileges of their 'doinstitutions,' and then, the next day, ou'll and
or earl, and say, 'come, ye villains, to the desent earl, and say, 'come, ye villains, to the desent earl, and say, 'come, ye villains, to the desent earl, and say, 'come, ye villains, to the desent earl, and say, 'come, ye villains, to the desent earl, and say, 'come, ye villains, to the desent earl, and say, 'come, ye villains, to the desent earl, and say, 'come, ye villains, to the
day glary to fight for his lord's chattlel?',
this pretence that the honor of the United
as a nation, as a republic, as a union of free
as a nation, as a republic, as a union of free
the description of the termination of the continuous continuous continuous continuous
as a title of the descript of the doublede hypocriy?
h, then, is the danger. The impending elech, then, is the danger. The impending elec-

nne. Is it to be credited, shat our people will like this madalterated absurdity, this double-like this madalterated absurdity, this double-like this madalterated absurdity, this double-like, then, is the danger. The imperioding election, and our jealousy of England's aggressive polare to be used to make drunk, if possible, the deemed and the state of the sense and integrity of our nation. But it is possible. We cannot depend, perhaps, upon greas, nor upon party leaders. But we can deapon our countrymen. Minor questions will merged. Party ties will be broken. The danies great, but the courage and energy of the free tes is sufficient for the emergency. What ought is great, but the course and energy of the free tes is sufficient for the emergency. What ought is of the free States, at least, have quiedly and dittely made up their minds upon their duty in ot all the blostering of all the fictopars, will be them swarre a bur's breadth from their purchated the train which will fire this Texas mine, helpe low the way first announcement that the torch id to the train which will fire this Texas mine, people of every free State will be called to the primary assemblies, and finnly, taken, the continuous of the difficulties of the distribution. Instructions will be sent to Represented and Senators, to present at once, these pretest of the difference of the difference of the congress or the Executive, by any till permit this province of Mexico to within our boundaries, are United to the Congress of the Executive, by any till permit this province of Mexico to within our boundaries, are United to within our boundaries, are United to women on pands of the securate our hands of this securised school of slavery. Be the communes of slavery. Be the communes the first of the storn leader of th

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ton, if True.

The New-York True Sun of Friday, says: 'We learn from a source which we think entitled loconsideration, that the President will recommend in his next Message, the annexation of Texas to the Union. This question will be the grayest which has agitated this country for many years. It will be advocated on the ground of a commercial and political necessity, and to pizzent the farther intrusion of British interests in the neighborhood of the Guiff of Maxico.

If John Tyler should be mad enough to make any each recommendation, we loop it will receive no favor at the bands of the people, and will be crushed in Congress. In connection with this, we take pleasure in publishing the following resolution, which was offered by Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, at the Whig State Convention at Hartford; and which passed by a manimous voice.

Resolved, That the annexistion of the republic of Texas (a foreign and independent State) to our Union, will be a more pulpable and fagrant infraction on the Constitution of the government, and angerena to our literates, and alike inconsistent with a healthful duminariation of the government, and angerena to our literates, and must inevitably break up and destroy our glorous Union.

True as gospel. The resolution takes the right ground, and presents the consequences and inconsistencies of the amparation at a glance, and in a strong light.

Half, Dubli

Mr. O'Connell p most illustrous autoria. America, and people of color in America, ued—The cruelty of the Irish tows color in America had been put doubt, by Lord Morpeth, who had doubt, by Lord Morpeth, who had the mouths in America, durir ceter Itall in London, before five or six thousand people, proclaimed, certainly with reluctance, and in as modified terms as he could use, that no class showed more hostility than the frish to the slaves and people of color. Lord Morpeth knew it to be the fact; he is a competent judge, and he proclaimed it. I have received letters from America, stating that he was deceived by other persons telling him so, and that the facts were not so; but the excuss rilways given, when a public delinquency is traced home, is, that it was a deception. Lord Morpeth could not be deceived; there was no reason for practicing a delussion on binn; and he interestigated the facts, with a strong wish to find the allegation untrue. It was, therefore, I addressed, a letter to the facts, with a strong wish to find the allegation untrue. It was, therefore, I addressed, a letter to the facts, with a strong wish to find the allegation untrue. It was, therefore, I addressed, a letter to the facts, with a strong wish to find the allegation untrue. It was, therefore, I addressed, a letter to the facts, with a strong wish to find the allegation untrue. It was, therefore, I addressed, a letter to the facts, with a strong wish to find the allegation untrue. It was, therefore, I addressed, a letter to the facts, with a strong wish to find the allegation untrue. It was, therefore, I addressed, a letter to the interest of the manifest of the strong wish to find the allegation untrue, It was, therefore, I addressed, a letter to the receive of the strong letter from the continuance of negro slavery as an institution, and we should not deserve to be free, if we countenanced its existence in any other part of the world. Loud cheers, But the Irish in Americal have made a complaint against the abolitionists, and then the most christian zeal for the abolition of oppression in every part of the world

throughout the world, they are known as the Intense of humanity; and there should be nothing in the American fact, cruel in America. Cheers. I think, also, that it is the duty of the abolitionists to cultivate good and friendly feelings with the Irish, and not mix themselves up with religious bigotry. There was a man culted Lloyd Garrison, amongst the abolitionists, and he published a letter, entitled 'debasing effects of supersition.' He says he met me at dinner at the house of Mr. Pense—that when I entered the room, I looked very animated, and there was a great deal of intelligence in my countsnance; but that before dipner, I stopped to make the sign of the cross, he never saw any thing so stupid as my face. Now, sir, in splue of any thing Mr. Lloyd Garrison may say, I shall always make that venerated sign, fus-I am not ashamed of the cross before I take any meal. (Cheers.) But when he calls that suberstition, it shows the unhappy disposition that subsists emongst the abolitionists. (Crice of hear, hear.) I will feel it to be my duty to remonstrate with them. I intend to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Gerrit Sonith and Mr. Lewis Tappan, and, in reference to the Committee, to propose an address to the abolitionists, calling upon them to co-operate in the spread of , christian charity with the frishmen and Catholics in America, and obtain their assistance. There are more than two and a half millions of slares, and I, for one, will never cases my exections, in the association, and our or to the savertion, in the one of the savery in America than in Jamaica at the present moment. (Cheers.) I have the honor to move the marked thanks of the sociation to Mr. Smith and Mr. Tappan.

The resolution was seconded, put, and carried.

Mr. O'Connell—I also move that it be referred to holi.

As he was on the supper, on that he mentioned on the list day, that Mr. Lloyd Garrison was the man that was exceedingly shocked at his change of countenance when he made the sign of the stress before dinner; but he had the authority of his friend before dinner; but he had the authority of his friend.

The Sunitifying Power of Superstition, and giving sketch of the unnatural appearance of Countries while he was nessent.

American paper. (Hear, hear.) It was an abolitic paper, but he could not help them. (Hear, hear.) The following letter from Mr. James Haughte was received on this subject by Mr. O'Connell:—

\*34, Eccles-STREET, Oct. 26th, 1843. broduction. But for that production I believe Vim. Lloyd Garrison is no more accountable than I am. I hope he would not write or sanction such a letter. It is true that Mr. Garrison is the editor, and I be lieve he is the proprietor of The Liberator, but for several months past has been in delicate health, it is true that Mr. Garrison is the editor, but for several months past has been in delicate health, it is true to be dealth of the physicians and friends at Northmyton, about 100 miles from Boston, and as relaxation from attdy seemed necessary to the restoration of his bodily powers, he has had nothing to do with the management of his paper, for a long time past, and I have every reason to believe that some friends to whose care-dis. had confided it were absent at the time that unhandsome article appeared in it. I have now given you he simple facts of the case, and I sak you, as a noble-minded man, as you are, to read this letter in public, and to express your segret at having spoken with contempt of Wan, lloyd Garrison. Believes man, my nuch-respectified, you could not do a more acceptable service to the pro-slavery party in America han to try to degreciate that excellent man. He is hated by them as much as you are hated by the genues of Ireland, and for the same reason, too-because he is the friend of liberty.

I feel a deep interest in your fame from personal regard, and from a feeling that the honor of human nature is greatly bound up with your consistent at the control of the deep control of t

JAMES HAUGHTON.

P. S. I send you a copy of *The Liberaloi* which the unhandsome letter appeared. It how you that the article was not the production

#### From the Pittsburgh Spirit of Liberty. Glorious Doings

Glorious Doings.

Dodglass and Remon. The meetings of the past week have been most glorious, and the lecturers announced in our last have kept up meeting daring all this week, and are yet here to speak the sevening. We have been engaged so constantly, at to be unable (being also ill during ment of the time to give a full report of proceedings for this number of our paper. We can only say, that the lecturer who have been able to address the audiences, have done it most cloquently. The two colored men. done it most elequently. The two colored men, Douglass and Remond, have at least convinced most, if not all who heard them, that, in the language of one of the first speakers and the most talented man in our city, 'there are few or none more elequent in the Union.'

been dope during the past week, and almost sol by Douglass and Remond (the other speakers bel all in bad health) to pash forward the great and g rious cause, than could have been hoped for months, by any other instrumentality. We ha heard of many, very many converts already ma-and are assured that hundreds, if not housends, he been awakened by the appeals of these orators these eloquest-pleaders for their rights. We ren —deeply regret—that our illness prevents us fro giving a full account of the meetings—but sh speak of them again, although all powers of descri-tion would fail to give any thing like an idea, those who have not heard them, of the power as electracy of the speeches of these men—the one beauty of the speeches of these men—the one self-taught after, and the other having only enjoye hose opportunities (and small indeed they are given to a colored man in the free! States, whe colored persons are shut out from every push chool, academy and collego—from every means o carning even to read and write—insulted above

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### State of Things in Connecticut.

NORTHANPTON, Nov. 2, 1843. Beloved Brother: Last Tuesday evening, (Oct. 31st,) Dr. Hudson ayself returned from a six weeks anti-slavery to

bbors; lest they bid the made thee. But when the r, the maimed, the lame and ore, sects, or or were the guests a

sel of God-the whole

AS IT IS, &c. &c.

I hope we shall often hear from you, and our preshall ever be for your peace and protection—that they may guide, keep, sustain you, open your way, give success to your heart's desire.

SERECA FALLS, N. Y. Qcl. 30, 1843.

If you have any more such women in old Massachu-setts, send them this way. The field opened by Miss Kelley is too large to be cultivated by her alone. Yours, &c., B.

The third of the present course of lectures before this association was delivered on Tuesday evening The third of the present course of lectures before this association was delivered on Tuesday evening last, by Wis. C. Nixli. His subject was, "The Means for securing Success and Elevation;" and it was treated in a manner at once creditable to the intellect and the heart of the lecturer. The lecture was full of sound and wholesome truths, forcibly but anambitiously expressed, and appositely illustrated by many interesting historical facts, which preved that the lecturer had diligently and faithfully availed himself of the means of improvement which Providences

who are habitually behind perhaps, if the hour

citizens, and liberal purchases were n we are informed that every article wa

pounding away, right manfully, on the anti-slavery april, at Angusta Me. The Liberty Sianderd says: Mr. Burritt is a decided abolitionist, and is not afraid to say what the thinks. The people there turned, out largely, and nearly filed Dr. Tappan's meeting-house, but the anti-slavery blows camp, so thick and heavy that the seats of many became quite uncomfortable.

## THE LIBERATOR

RIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 184

pirch, Vice Presidents; and OLIVER JOHNSON

Boston, Nov. 17, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the your letter, inviting me to attend an Anti-Slave setting, which is to be held at Faneuil Hall on t

I am, gentlemen, Your most ob't serv't, JOHN R. FITZGERALD.

neeting. I have had but time to glance at the gr my audience operatives—so that, though not presen you will consider my work as well as yours in t

President (having requested Mr. Jackson ske the chair,) then proceeded, (after a few cloque atroductory remarks,) to read, in a very distinct as appressive manner, the Address of the Dublin Repes omitting a few only of the least important sente Many of its passages elicited the most enthu

Mr. GARRISON then

AMASA WALKER, Professor at Oberlin,

In Borrit, the learned Blacksmith, his been pounding away, right manfully, on the anti-alvery garvil, at Augusta, Me. The Liberty Standard says; and the Augusta, Me. The Liberty Standard says; and the said of the said says and the said says and nearly filed Dr. Tappan & meeting-house, but the sati-slavery blows came, so thick and heavy that the sasts of many hecame quite unconfortable.

Ship Shrffield, from Liverpool, with a cargo worth \$100,000, went sahore of New-York on Soinday. The vasel and mange will be lost, but both are largely and the said of the New-York on Soinday. The vasel and warpe will be lost, but both are largely and the said of the New-York on Soinday. The vasel and warpe will be lost, but both are largely and the said of the New-York on the said says of the New-York and gree will be lost, but both are largely and the said of the New-York and gree will be lost, but both are largely and the said of the New-York and fire Railroad, on Wednesday morning the cells, in which there were 149 prisoners. The loss is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$50,060.

Three men were killed and two wounded on the New-York and fire Railroad, on Wednesday morning the cells, in which there were 149 prisoners. The loss is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$50,060.

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Three men were killed and two wounded on the New-York and fire the immense Repeal meeting at Mollagemast, that he immense Repeal meeting at Mollagemast, that h

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The state of the s

Resolved, That the proc signed by Repeal Ass

peni Association, to Society.

Seeming Anti-Slavery Society.

We thousand copies of the Addr

Address were gratuitously distrib

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Preside FRANCIS JACKSON,
JOSEPH SOUTHWICK,
AMOS FARNSWORTH,
H. I. BOWDITCH,

OLIVER JOHNSON, CORNELIUS BRANHALL, [Reported for the Liberator.] Speeches made at the Fancuil Hall Letist

Reply to the Cincinnati Repeal Association is hand, but, before reading it to the audience, main following prefatory remarks:

The occasion, fellow-citizens, which has relief

The occasion, fellow-citizens, which has called a together, is one of those way-marks in the upsilence of the control of the c

ny, and to vindicate the rights of man. (Appundent it is to apply the test to ourselve-to accruits in many of its are on the size of the oppress, and it many of its are on the size of the oppress, and the series of the oppress, and the series of the oppress, and the series of the oppress of the control of the oppress of the control of the oppress, and the series of the free and the brave, and we are convend in Fast Hall, if yet remains to be seen who we are for the neighbour of the oppress of the

To what is this sudde sympathy, on the part of such is it that they really care an

over their donations (the unpaid wages of a) to lethand, thinking to silence the great meet, in regard to their egimes, but they pen to think right! [Cheers] ad is truly deserving of the sympathy of the seedom throughout the world. She is now af an absolute Jespotism; for when the connecting at Clontarf was prohibited at the powerful appeals. If they have there be any here, who are conscious that the

writhe ceneath the scourge of Ire

waters and no nad been requested to be and address the meeting, but his health did wit him to make an extended speech; yet he for forbear in a few words. to express his high time of the excellent address which had just all the present repect he foil for the person from temanated, and the strong desire he had that

which we no observation, that there were no more generous or philasthropic hearts than the man of Ireland; and if Irishmen of America and Impathize with slaveholders, and stand as the final of the standard oppressors, he was sure a very wide disease of the bed drawn between them, at least as the Atlantic ocean. I ishmen in Ireland can state the Atlantic ocean. I ishmen in Ireland can state the Atlantic ocean. I ishmen in Ireland can state the Atlantic ocean. I ishmen in Ireland can state the Atlantic ocean. I is the state of the Atlantic ocean is the Atlantic ocean in Ireland can where they enjoy and squality themselves, should be an erecreant is time of humanity as to give countenance and was to appressors, or deny aid and sympathy to the read. No. It seems to them incredible, and say that that which appeared to be the fullest evitaes, total feed them to admit the unwelcoime contains. But, (aid Mr. W.) they have done so, but is been led to believe from various sources of assoc, that such was the fact, and it fills them at hutterable disgust and mortification. Still, M.Y. Y.) I shall dispute the lact that the great state of the Irish people in this country are unfriendly appressed to the Irish people in the sountry are unfriendly appressed. It is not possible, in the nature of the Irish and the Irish Relandic could not probably a melandrophosis. It could not be that the

h has called in the World almed, so yet the world report, no sect to morerly in fetters of type (Applaume, o ascertain he was a comment of the port of the port of the port of the port of the population of the populat

great body of the Irish people here were so unlik their fullow-countrymen at home. It was a mistake The fact had been admitted on partial and inefficient evidence. The evidence which had gene acres the water had been mently from the action and expression of meetings in the large cities. 'Great cities were great sores,' where, if there were any thing profigst and hase in the nation, it would naturally be collected and these demonstrations, apparently so adversal! ness to your oppression and chains to Ireland, it say? Oh no, you would not deserve a destin blessed as that, for there you would find, amid all tolls and sufferings, true and noble hearts around y there, too, the golden rays of the rising sun of lib might gladden your eyes on the glorious mothal Irela feesom, and your eyes on the glorious mothal Irela feesom, and your eyes.

Ma CHAIRMAN:

Do you recollect the lines which an Irish poet has put into the mouth of the ill-fated Lord Fitzgenid!

From his prison he is supposed a few days before his metancholy death, to address his country, in straige

Oh Ireland, my country ! the hour Of thy pride and thy splendor has pass And the chain that was spurned in the

Hangs heavy around thee at last.

There are marks in the fate of each clime, There are turns in the fortunes of men; But the changes of realms, or the chances of time Shall never restore thee again.

Thou art chained to the wheel of the foe By links, which a world could not sever, With thy tyrant thre' storm and thre' calm

And thy sentence is bondage forever.

In the nations thy place is left void,
Thou art lost from the list of the free
Even realms by the plague & the earthqu
May revive—but no hope is fostnee.

Such was Iraland in 1799-scattered and pe her cry unheeded—her best sons on the scaffold, o in exile—without weight—without hope. It seems as if the last star in her horizon had gone out.

sort of appendix to the noble document we are assem-bled to welcome. It is the bull of Pôpe Gregory 16th, in 1839, against slavery and the slave trade. With your permission, I will read its concluding paragraph. I believe, sir, it will be the first papat bull, which was ever read in Paneuii Hall, in this city of the Puritans. I had the pleasure of being in Rome, the winter it was affixed to the colossal door of St. Peter's, to be read of all nations in the sonorous Latin of the Roman

movement here can cheat the Jonest hearts of Irish-men much longer. He really loves liberty—he really hates a tyrant—and has sense enough to know one when he sees him. Curran tells us his heart is warm

hates a tyrant—and has sense enough to know one when he sees him. Curran-tells us his heart is wern—there's not cold enough in our climate to chill his pulses. (Cheers.) Curran-rays he is hespitable—and will he close his door on the fugitive, travelling by startight, who sake a sholter and a morse? in the name of a campon humanity! Not to seedeen a thousand Ering! Sir, St. Patrick, they tell us, was a fugitive slave. The Latimers of every succeeding year may claim, at least of Irishmen, assistance in his name. What a farce, Sir! A slaveloiding Repealer! On one side the ocean, behold O'Connell! He has thrown down the shilledgh, and the sword, too; and with both hands extended; he stands ready to grasp the sinking brother, on matter what his sect or his complexion, and raise him to the platform of equal rights—of a common humanity. (Cheers.) And here calling himself! by the same name, supiring to aid in his great cause, stands one whose mouth prates of 'speaceful revolution,' and nothing but 's moral force, while his right hand flourishes the slave-whip, and

his great cause, stands one whose mouth prates of peaceful revolution, and nothing but moral force, while his right hand flourishes the slave-whip, and hir fact rests on the neck of his fellow. (Applause.) Prejudice against the negro! A genuine Irishman has noze. When you hear him talk of it, be sure some Yankee taught him; and, after all, he repeats the lesson but awkwardly. He has no Asar for it. Prejudice against color! Why, who was it exclaimed, May some black O'Connell soon arise in America, and redeem another race from blandage? ! Would to heaven he might, say I. (Immense cheering.) I am not speaking only to Irishmen. I rejoice in O'Connell as a man. Think, Sir, while government was striving to get him wound in its toils, (toils, he he will break through as he did before like a lion through the spider's web)—(cheers)—while he stoo with the fate of 9.000,000. of seen is une nand—were then, his heart was Irish—big enough for the world

ble faith in our sature. I stand not here to flatte him, even if our words were ever likely to reach hi ear, But we do thank him, that when we stood alone and confused struggle, beautiful 'like a trumpet wi a silver sound,' rung out the tone of O'Connell's sur mons, bidding Ireland on this side the water rally, in Erin, for the cause of God and human rights. (A

He was repeatedly cheered.

Mr. O Brien followed. He said he agreed mainly with his friend Tucker—was an anti-slavery man and wished all others to be so, but must sustain American institutions—said it was an insult to read these addresses and bulls to them. They were not slaves—All Irishmen loved freedom, and would be free. He urged the Repeaters to be true to themselves and their

by our spossible authority, all the above described offences, as utterly unworthy of the christian anne; and by the same authority, we rigidly prohibit and interdict all and every individual, whether ecclesisatical or lakel, from presuming to defined this commerce in negro slaves onder any pretentic or borroued color, or to teach or publish in any manner, publicly or privately, things contrary to the admosticions whicheyee have given in these istence.

Now, six, where is the sect among all the hundreds for our country, which can point to such an explicit testimony upon slavery and the alave trade, emanating from its head and leader in the present day? Not one Sir, I am no Catholic. But welcome, thrice welcome any hand to help us uproot the feel system which tamples on humanity in our midst! Projudice against Catholices among abolitionists! I propose there cheers for the abolitionist Pope Gragory XVI —and may they ring out gloriously from these arches of Liberty's house! (Three long cheers were given with the greatest enthusiasm, all present joining.)

Sir, I am go out gloriously from these arches of Liberty's house! (Three long cheers were given with the greatest enthusiasm, all present joining.)

Sir, this is an address to frishmen. I losest hough he be, sp, and in Paneaul Hall, too. (Applause) Sir, this is an obsers to be a contract of the proposition of the received of the proposition of th

ity; that the slaveholder of Carolina is a worthy second to O'Connell at the Cora Exchange. Give me a name, and I pledgo myself to send it to Dublin; and if the satire with which its wearer is scathed, does not make all that was poured on the head of unlocky Brougham milk and water in comparison, I do not know Daniel O'Connell. (Loud cheers.)

A few pertinent remarks having been made by Jas. N. Buffom, of Lynu—

Mr. Garrison said—I complain of the gentleman who spoke in the gallery, (Mr. Tuckers,) and of Mr. O'Bien, that they have made a false issue on this occasion, by holding up the question of Repeal as that for which this meeting was called. This is an anti-slavery, not a Repeal meeting—called expressly to consider what action should be taken in regard to the anti-slavery address sent over to this country by the Repeal Association—called by well-known friends of the slave, with an anti-lavery object in view. Is in then, decent or honorable in them to attempt to change the issue? I appeal to them to say, if, at a Repeal meeting, my abolitionist should attempt to thwart the object of the meeting by giving it no consucance, and turning it into an anti-slavery occasion, whether they would not regard such conduct as high-

whether they would not regard acts considered by reprehensible?

Mr. Tucker thinks it does not follow, that is is the enemy of liberty, who is not fan open tionist. In this I think he is greatly mistaken: are but two sides in the great struggle now going of for the overthrow of slavery in this country—there as but two parties in the conflict. The abolitionists are the

be identified with any other in this country, whether religious or political. Has it is a separate? Has it done nothing to aid slavery, and t

To what does all the declamation of the gentlemen amount? What though they are patriotically independent of the Pope and of Daniel O'Connell? What though they are American citizens, and camble of forming their own opinions? What though they are not to be cocred into a support of the abolition movement, but choose to act on their own convintions? That is not the question, and it determines nothing Are they abolitionists, as well as repealers? Let them define their position.

ent in regard to the grand object of the re order to test the feelings of the seconds the Repeal movement is Ireland, Mr. Gar that the ninth resolution of the series b

onnell's Auti-Slavery Reply-Mee

Danjel O'Conneil's Anti-Slavery Reply-Meeting in Paneuli Hall.

Agreeably to public notice, a meeting was held in
Paneuli Hall, on Saturday evening last, to listen to
the reading of the masterly Reply of Daniel O'Conneil, in healt of the Repelers of freland, to the Letter of the Cincinnati Repeal Association, on the subject of American slavery. The official proceedings of
the meeting are embodied in other columns. The
vening selected for holding the meeting was the
most unfavorable one that could have been chosen, as
it is always the busiest one in the week. The immense hall was about two-thirds filled on the floor
with a number in the galleries, chiefly ladies. We
ware disappointed as to the pumber of our anti-

were disappointed as to the number of our antialevery friends in attendance; but it was gratifying to
see so many of our Irish fellow-citizens present, for
whose special benefit the seeding was held.

The Reply was listened to with respectful attention, and occasionally elicited bursts of applause, but
these, so far as we could judge, did not proceed to any
extent from the Irish portion of the audience, who,
in the course of the svening, gave melancholy proof
that their love of liberty was not based on principle,
but was strictly a selfah affair. Wendell Phillips
made an eloquent appeal to them; and the remarks
of Frof. Walker and James N. Buffam evinced a heartfleit interest in their welfare. But it was apparent,
throughout the whole proceedings, that they were
tot in a state of mind heartly to respond to the noble sentiments of O'Connell and the People of Ireland, in favor of the abolitionists, and against the slavesystem; that they liked the company of southern
task-masters and soul-traders better than they did that
of the friends of universal amancipation; that; they
were wholly angrossed with their one idea of Repeal,
and ignorantly deluded by the notion that the abolitionists had some ainster object in riew. They did
not seem able to comprehend how the warmest love
for the oppressed of freland was compatible with sympathy for the oppressed of all other climes, especially
for three millions of manacled alsyes in the South
They have yet to learn this vital truth, this plain proposition, that no man truly loves Ireland, who does
not also love all the world bestels; and that he is a
tyrant at heart, who will consent to the enalsyment
of any human being.

But a single person, claiming to be an Brishman and
a Repealer, took the platform in support of the antislavery movement, and that was our young friend
Campbell, who spoke in generous and manly terms,
and whom Daniel O'Connell would be proud to graup
by the land for his stendils walls be proud to graup
of human rights, under the most tryin

the meeting) called upon any one of those who has answered in the affirmative to take the platform, an

answered in the affirmative to take the platform, and vin dieate his extraordinary theory, if he could. No one attempted to perform the impossible task.

Mr. Tucker, 'Cone of the pieudo Trishmon, whom O'Connell acourges in his withering reply,—a Vice Presidens, we learn, of the Repeal Association in-the city,—tose in the galbery, and, in the spirit of gen uine demagogueism, made some ad captandem remarks with the very apparent design to throw dust, to make a false issue, and to strengthen the bands of American contracts. with the very apparent design to throw dust, to make a false issue, and to strengthen the hands of American oppressors. He argued that it was no proof that a man war an enemy of liberry, because he was not an open abolitionist; but he never made a greater mistake in his life. Who has the abolitionists are recognized by the alarest hemselves—as the determined fees of slavery? He affected to be quite independent of the Pope and of Daniel O'Connell, though a Catholic, and intimated that whenever they attempted to interfere in any way with American falirs, they must look out for themselves. He professed great respect for both, but, it was evident, not because they were using their potent influence to fasten that termination of elavery and the slave trade throughout the world. He spoke sneeringly of she cheer's that had been given for the Pope as an abolitionist in Paneuil Hall. The Pope had spoken, he said, on the subject of slavery; but he (Mr. T.) was an American elitizen, and he must decide for himself. But what his decision was—whether the Pope was sight a weak in the case of the pope was sight a weak in the case of the pope was sight as weak in the case of the pope was sight as weak in the case of the pope was sight as weak in the case of the pope was sight as weak the pope was sight as weak the pope was sight as weak the pope and the pope was sight as weak the pope and the pope was sight as weak the pope and the pope was sight as weak the pope was sight as weak to the pope and the pope can citizen, be was for the immediate emancipation of his edialwed countrymen, or for the continuence of the slave system—be did not inform the meeting. In political counting and non-committalism, he seemed to have studied at the feet of Van Burce. He said the Whigs, the Democrate, and the Abolitionlsts, were endeavoring to identify the Repeal movement with their acveral schemes, but they would all. be folied. His remarks were loughly applauded.

He was followed by Mr. O'Brien, who 'tore the very passions to tattors' in the whirlwind of his empty declamation. He clearly proved that, in eloquence, as well as in other matters, 'thure is but a single step from the sublime to the ridiculous.' He began by remarking that he did not know what to say, and his

be an abolitionist. (A hiss in the gallery.) Was it a brave man who gave that hiss? (Cies of no !no!) where was the proceedings, this evening, been conducted with perfect impertiality? [Loud criss of yes 1]

'Thrice is he armed who hath his quarral just.' (Cheers.) Irishmen, I tell you that God will eard confusion into your counter, and dash your hopes in the dust, if you turn your backs on the anti-alvery movement. That morement cannot be put down, then weapon used against it shall prosper. Show your selves to be the friends of freedom, not by striking hands with the tastmasters of the South, but hy helping to under the heavy burdens, and to let the uppressed of the complained of him for making sufficient for the striking sufficient for the sufficient of th

The resolutions were all adopted without opposition, and he a very emphatic manner, and the meeting
adjourned a few minutes before 11 o'clock-in a to
The famous Address, signed by Nr. O'Coanell,
Father Mathow, and seventy thousand others in freland, which was sent over to this country in 1841,
calling upon the whole body of Irishmen to join with
the abolitionists for the extinction of sagre, slavery,
was again unroiled in Feneuil Hall, and referred to
with great affect by several of the speakers.
Mr. O'Connell and his enlightened associates will
thus learn, that the abolitionists of Boston have received their Reply to the Pro-Slavery Repealers of
Cincinnals with feelings of admiration and gratitude,
and manifested their high appreciation of it by promptly calling a public meeting of all classes of citizens in
the time-honored Cradle of Liberty, before whom i
was read, and afterward freely distributed in a print

the time-honored Cradle of Liberty, before whom it was read, and afterward freely distributed in a printed form. It is but simple justice to add, that there was a considerable number of Irishmen present, whose hearts were ardenly imbued with the right spirit, and whose actions would unquestionably correspond with their convictions, were it not for the influence of certain pro-slavery ecclesisatics and political demagagese upon their minds. Though it is undeniably true, that the great body of the Brish in this country are enlisted under the black flag of slavery, it is equally true that they are the victims of ignorance and destitution, and probably imagine that they are the consistent friends of liberty. It is very are that an opportunity is presented to abolitionists to address them, or to scatter among them anti-slavery that an opportunity as presented to a continuous deem them, or to scatter among them anti-slevery publications. But it cannot be that the Irish Liberator-that Theobald Mathew—that the voice of Old Feland, will fail to inspire them with a harred of slavery and a determination to combine for the deliverance of all who are pining in servitude on the soil of a service. America 1 no no har develor Journ houstead less sell

EO'CONNELL'S ADDRESS. This great Address may be had at Cornhill, in quantities for distribution, for \$1 00 per hundred. Friends of the cause in the

CROWDED OUT. Various articles, intended for our Chownin Our. Various articles, intended for our inside, are mascoidably crowded out to make room for the proceedings of the great Fancuil Hall meeting.

Another characteristic article from the floaton Filot may be found in its proper department—the \*Refuge of Oppression. The name of that paper ought to be The Pirate. It wars against prostrate humanity. In the same department of infamy is a scurrious and unprincipled, article, from the Emancipater, respecting the unjustifiable transfer of that paper.

#### NOTICES.

THE LIBERTY BELL. The 'friends of Freedom,' who have promi wing for the Liberty Bell, are informed that the waits. Be prompt!

THE WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR,

in aid of the Mass. A. S. Society,
Will be held on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5th, at
the Reading-Room under the Universalist church. MARY WESTON, SARAH H. COWING, 3 Couth, Nov. 21st, 1843.

NOTICE. Thomas Cola, Arkinion-artest, has been appointed agent for the Mystery, a paper edited by G. R. Delaney, and published at Pitsburg, Pa. Wm. C. Nell, 25, Corshill, will receive subscriptions for the Weekly Elevator, of Philadelphia, and the Northern Star, of Albany.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The first lecture on Natural Philosophy of the present course, will be delivered on Tuesday evening. The course of the present the present of the present the pre

The Tenth Anniversary of the Formation of the American A. 5, Society.

On the fourth of December, 1833, the American Anti-Slavery Society was formed by delegates from ten States, assembled at Philedelphia. At the last meeting of the Society, held at New-York, May 9th, it was

country, to celebrate the completion of the first decade of the national association.

The state of the cause, and the affairs of this Society, are such it to require this meeting, independently of the evalued feelings, the happy associations, and moral savantages connected with it. There never was a time when abolitionate, who still stand upon the platform erected on the occasion which it is proposed to celebrate, were doing so fittle, in proportion to the demand of the public mind, as at present. Moreover, a question is now sittered, apperently in presend, will involve the strength of the fact of American slavery. That critical is in the fact of American slavery. That critical is in the fact of American slavery. That critical is in the fact of American slavery. That critical is in the fact of American slavery. That critical is in the fact of American slavery. That critical is in the fact of American slavery is a summary of the same shown resolution, since this call to all members and auxiliaries of this Society, and to all friends of genuine freedom who are disposed to cooperate upon the principles of our Constitution, to meet at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the forth day of December next, at 10. e dock in the forenoon, at such place as may be hereafter designated.

By order of the Executive Committee, IAMERS. GIBBONS, Chairmen.

By order of the Executive Committee,
JAMES S. GIBBONS, Chairmen.

To the Members and Priemas of the American
Anti-Slavery Society.

The Executive Committee of the Entere Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society would announce, that
they have made all the arrangements defined nocessary on their part for the great Decennial meeting to
be held on the 4th of Bocsuber: and that they are expecting a large attendance, both from their own limits
and from other Stetes, and a particularly interesting
and important meeting. They would enforce, if possible, the call of the National Committee, by an espectial invitation to our friende all over the land,
with the assurance that the hospitality of Philadelphia
abolitionists, to the full extent of their ability, will,
be most cordially extended to them. It is confidently
aspected that full delegations of our best and most
prominent friends in the East will be in attendance;
which expectations must by no means be disappointed.

The place of holding the meeting will be the Caltowhill-street Universalist Church; and the hour, 10
o'clock in the morning. Persons coming to the Convention, and more particularly strangers from a distance, are requested to report themsylve a immediatly on their arrival, at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 31,
North Fifth-Breat:

J. M. McKIM,

This Markey Control (Markey)

Western New-York Meetings

Western New-York Rectings.

The annual meeting of the New-York (Western)
STATE ARTI-SLAYERT SOCIETY, will be beld at
AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY, will be beld at
RECENSIER, on the 19th and 19th of DECEMBER.

Meetings of an interest corresponding to the great importance of the moment to the success of the auti-slavery cause, are anticipated. It is hoped that Mearing
Hutchinson will be present.

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

quested to copy.

J. C. HATHAWAY, Car. Sec.

#### POETRY.

THE TOIL-HARDENED HAND.

My ambition appress to something higher than it hough dandies and dances may think and declar A snowy soft hand the perfection of bliss.

A snowy sort man ine percention of ones.

way with his wisdom, that is but skin deep;

Fops, dandies, and dunces ! off, each to bis den

take not the hand of a coxcemb, but keep

My respects and salutations for much better met

ut give me the grasp of a tell-hardened hand; How honest its pressure; how frank its rough hold haze's truth in its welcome:—though rugged an 

The toil-hardened hand gives me proof of a soul Not to vanity wedded, conceit, and false sham But faithful and fearless, with God for its goal, And justice its practice and aim.

The toil-hardened hand is the index of truth, the pride born of folly, the romance of youth, at the pride the heart teaches, with truth for guide.

e toil-hardened hand is the hand of the free To the tyrant, as none but a slave-spirit could

Erect in the image of God, and the chain, hough its links be of silver, and golden its bands. He spurns—will be free, and his freedom mainta

The toil-hardened hand, though its owner he poor Farmers, artizans, laborers, how humble see er le the hand-clasping honor, and henored the more And the hand the Almighty must hold the m

Then give me the grasp of the toil-hardened hand;
How honest its pressure!—how frank its rough hold
There's truth in its welcome,—and rugged and tanned
I prize it yet higher than silver or gold.

#### THE POOR MAN'S CHILD.

THE FUOR MAS'S CHILD.

From the Dublin Nation.

The poor man's only solace is in the smiles of hilitle child, in its guideless gambols, in its artless crasses, and its insocent prattling.—O'Connell or the Clancarty tyranny.

There's familie in the poor man's hut-There's hunger at his heart, Yet homen sympathies are shut Against the poor man's smart; His cabin roof shuts out the sun; But can't shut out the rain; And all the sighs his sorrow sends, The wind sends back again.

The wind sends back ngin.

The poor man's thoughts are glo ony thoughts
And his a dreary lot;

'Neath thankless toil and tyranny,
His very spirits rot.
A wearisome—a wasting life,
To work and to be fed;
At eve to find a starying wife—
At night a squalid bed.

Oh, God! it is a frightful thing! The poor man's foodless home— There honest hearts are withering,

There honest hearts are withering,
And comforts preser come—
There labor pines unestisfied,
And sorrow has fit hope—
There oyes, whose sears are rarely dried,
In rainy anguish drop.

But yet there is a single joy
To brighten all the dark—
The sinkingness of hearts to buoy,
And swim the shattered bark—
It is the artless innoceance,
The prattle glad and wild,
The gambols and the guildens smiles
That grace the poor inten's child.

Those little looks of mirthfulness-That happy, happy crow—
That happy, happy crow—
That trusting, and that helplessness.
That momentary wee,
Bring replete to the parent's heart—
Bring sunshine to his soul,
And bid a spring of healing start,
To animate the whole.

To animate the whole.

Is he a manwhold wish to crush
This one—this only one—
Whold Nature's sweetest volcings high,
And God's own gifts destroy?

Is such the thing would call us knaves,
If we despise his might?

Are such as be to keep us slaves,
And rob us of our right?

May infinit smiles no'er glad the man—
His be the childless curse,
Who'd bend him to such tyranny—
Who'd yield a child to worse.
No, despot, no! You may inflict
Insult, and pain, and death;
But though you smile our household gods,
You shall not young our Fatts.

### SLAVERY.

See that mother—see her kneeling, Pleading for her only child; It is love and speechless feeling, Make her looks and actions wild.

See her beg with arms extended, In her silent eloquence; But she will not be befriended— Scornfully they drive her hence.

Men are monsters, who will sever All the sweetest ties of life; Who will separate forever, Tender children, husband, wife.

Oh, if e'er the God of Heaven Frowns upon his creatures here, o see his image driven ath the biting lash of fear. Tis to me a source of wonder, That His judgments long dela

When His word is rent asunder And its truths are cast away. 'All are free,' our sacred charter

Loudly speaks to avery clime;

Yet we trade in fiesh, and barter

Souls of men. Oh, borrid crime!

From the United States Gazette. HEART-LONGINGS

BY THOMAS MCKELLAN.

I long to be beloved. My bosom yearns
Tow'rds all thei's pure and beautiful; and fain
Would find a recompense of Jove again.
My pensive soul with ardent thirsting torus
To-heaven and earth to such its fill of love—
Beyond the sup's domain, in realms above,
Abideth many whom I loved on earth;
My father livesh there, and there my mother;
My since there, and there my ables brother;
(For coldress tests on our paterns hearth;)
Though ain and friends remain who love me well long to hear again my parents your
With early loved one fain would I rajeice,
And in God's presence re-united dwell;
Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1843.

### SOCIAL REORGANIZATION.

gle for the bare means of subsistence. The former are exempted from productive labor while they enjoy its fruits: upon the latter it is imposed as a task with unreasonable severity, and with inadequate compensation. The one class is tempted to self-indulgence, pride, and oppression: the other is debased by ignorance and crime, by the conflict of passions and inter terests, by moral pollution, and by positive want and stavation.

The governments of the world are systematically warlike in their constitution and spirit, in the measures they adopt, and in the means they employ to establish and support their power, and to redress their call and alleged grievances, without regard to truthe justice, or humanity; and political parties are notoriously and characteristically destitute of all principle, except the love of place and influence and emoluments which it bestows, without consideration for the true-advancement of society.

Religion, whose essence is perfect spiritual liberty and universal benevolence, is prestuted into a device for tyrannizing over the minds of men by arraying them into hostile sects, by substituting audible and visible forms for the inward power of truth and goodness, and by rendering the superstitious fear and

it has sprung out of these evils, is maintained by them, and has a direct tendency to re-produce them in a constantly increasing progression; and the human mind is driven to the conclasion either that the infinitely Wise and Benavolent Creator of the world designed to produce a state of things subversive of moral goodness and destructive to human happiness, which is a contradiction in terms; or that man, necessarily imperfect and therefore liable to err, has mistaken his path by neglecting the light which Nature and Religion were intended to afford for the attainment of Truth and Rightousness. Put's and Franchest of Truth and Rightousness.

No believer in God can doubt that it is not Ho who has failed in his purpose, but man who has wandred from his true course, and after the perception of this truth, and of the insufficiency of existing institutions to correct the manifold evils of society and promote its further progress, it is the duty of all to endeavor to discover and to adopt purer and more salutary principles, and to apply them individually and collectively to the regulation of their conduct in life. The vices of the present forms and practices of civilization are so gross and palpable, that no apology is required for the bonest attempt to escape from them, even though it should not be accompanied with the pretence of peculiar wisdom and virtue, and should not be followed by the complete success which is both desirable and attainable. The following principles, indicating dan-

the fullest information regarding all the circumstance of the case, and to pronounce collectively or individually, for reasons assigned, a definite opinion of the propriety or impropriety of compliance with the application under the actual circumstances of the game of t

# From the Massachusetts Spy.

The 17th day of September brought with it all the velicess which a charming autumnal summer candidate. Combined indeed might be the attraction

ion, and of a wise division of the departments of indestry; of securing the full, enjoyment of liberty in
destry; of securing the full, enjoyment of liberty in
thought, in word, and in action; and of promoting the
progressive colture and full developement of all the
capacities of human nature by the union of epirical,
intellectual, and practical attainments; is conducte to
the happiness and improvement of the world, promotes the cause of freedom, of truth, and of goodese,
and according to their means and opportunities in the
right, the duty, and the interest of all.

Such are the principles and objects of the Northsampton. Association of Education and Industry, and
it is in the full and distinct recognition of their truth
and obligation-and with the view of applying them in
practice, that the following regulations are adopted:

Antician of the Association of Education and Industry.

The Association is and shall be the
Northsampton. Association of Education and Industry.

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The Association is and shall be the
Northsampton Association of a families and
individuality uniting to consist of
the mention of supplying them in
a the full and distinct recognition of their truth
and collegiation, and with the view of applying them in
practice, that the following regulations are adopted:

The Association is and shall be the
Northsampton Association of a supplying them in
a the full and distinct recognition of their truth
and destruction and with the view of applying them in
practice, that the following regulations are adopted to
the recognition of their truth
and addition and with the view of applying them in
practice, that the following regulations are adopted to
the recognition of their truth
and the recognition of their truth
and the recognitio out their principles. This champion of universal libery has been there during the season, for the Such are the principles and objects of the Norths ampton. Association of Education and Industry, and it is in the full and distinct recognition of their truth and obligation and with the view of applying them in practice, that the following regulations are adopted:

1. The name of this Association is and shall be the Northsamption Association of Education and Isabety.

2. The Association of Education and Isabety.

3. New members shall be admitted by a vote of two-thirds of full members present at the meeting at which the application for admission is considered.

4. No one under the age of 15 shall be alighbe as full member.

5. Every full member shall have an equal right of young, and shall be estitled to an equal apperticament of allowances and neit proceeds.

6. The members shall have an equal right of young, and shall be estitled to an equal apperticament of allowances and neit proceeds.

6. The members of the Association shall annually the members of the Association shall annually the constitute of the processing of the state of the composition of the co

itations, look upon toitation of deprayity; while some apparation of deprayity; while some apparation of the man as a being of perfect moral harmony, is, these, he said, are the two extremes of beif. Experience validates it, that the truth is most increally about medium between the two extremes; it his case, it escens reasonable to consider oursilves as all possessing our good and our bad qualisilves as all possessing our good and our bad qualiserverted or corrupted in proportion to our deparare from the laws of our being.
Garrison occupied an immense portion of the latter part of the meeting, (which held near three hours.)
The spiritual reign of Christianity was to put down

"I've the regarding or observance of all outward"I've the regarding or observance of all outwar

ECLECTIC.

## MISCELLANY.

bis punishment.

Ill was accordingly reported, reported that he was a restoring the old law. As this bin shaw, i.e. restoring the old law. As this bin shaw, i.e. restoring the old law. As this bin shaw, i.e. restoring the old law. As this bin shaw, i.e. an amendment was offered up in the Senate, an amendment was offered and preserved the feather than the responsibilities of the shaw that the restoring the shaw that the restoring the shaw that the restoring the shaw that the shaw the shaw that the shaw that the shaw that the shaw that the sh

mitted autoids that Printy of most active to complete the progress of crime, and the prevalence of what had well been termed a sickly sentiment of sympathy for convicted of criminals, and he decanded the authority for the statement that crime had diminished with the different mution of the rigor of punishment. At the beginning, the punishment of death was universal and murders rare; but now, when the spirit of smeliors it in has come upon us, every newspaper, is frighted with horid outrages and murders. At the very point where these outrages were most frequent and in the secure—at the South and West—there the punishment was not rigorously inflicted. This increase of crime was alarming, and he would warn those who believed in the authority of the State to inflict the punishment of death, that it was no time to relax. Plooded as the country was, and is to be with a foreign population, embracing many who fear nothing but the law, and are to be checked only by legal restricts; this seemed to be the time and there is no the punishment of death, that it was no time as that of the punishment of death, that it was no time to relax. Plooded as the country was, and is to be with a foreign population, embracing many who fear nothing but the law, and are to be checked only by legal restricts; this seemed to be the time as that of printing the punishment of death, that it was no time as therefore, the punishment of death, that it was no time to relax. Plooded as the country was, and is to be with a foreign population, embracing many who fear nothing but the law, and are to be checked on the surface of gene velves, with silver and gold developed the surface of gene velves, with silver and gold developed the surface of gene velves, with silver and gold developed the surface of gene velves, with silver and gold developed the surface of gene velves, with silver and gold developed the surface of gene velves, with silver and gold developed the surface of gene velves, with silver and gold developed the surface of gene velves, with

Extract from a sermon by Rev. John T. Sarg

th our sympathies. It was beautifully said once, by one who honored men, that the 'African' is, us it wore, the 'imag God cut in' aboug 'i and when we see under some features the exhibition of the fairest virtue and strike you have you h

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