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SARGEL PHILEGICE, EDBOAD QUISCY, AN BASSETT.

GARRISON, Editor.

KIII.--- NO. 51.

Christian Watehman.

DEDHAM, Oct. 31, 1843.

Droman, Oct. 31, 1843.

Editor, in my last, that I had a might touch upon, in another lete. I stated, too, that there was at on the 24th, from this place, let Ex-President, on his way here, however, remarkable about this men and horses, except the great coff the animals. The riders upb each had mounted the very to the purpose, and cach surjough by instinct, he was capations and the series of the animals. The series was to the services of the day. Indiined, litician, who had his fa-

as along by seizing upon some ass along by seizing upon some popular measure connected with whaps tariff or anti-tariff—the an-sto our country or its opposite— the should eventually ride into

was the dapple-gray. He ap-feeble, though he answered for entirely unfit to perform a long final seemed to have excellent incre to do that which was quite . I should hardly think, from r, that he would stand it through nimal I found here the name of This animal I found bore the name tent hobby.

ERY.

n Dentist.

this animal I found bore the name of ant hobby, as another, which I imagined was the hobby. He was large, of cheant the los step off with more firmness and than the others, but before the serviciosed, he was, to use a homely up? I could not get rid of the idea, as about run, and that if he had not is best days, he soon would. I salso one which was evidently a hobby. This was a tall, ill-shapen lank and leaf, and of no particular ason given for his pitiful appearance after had left, the country, and gone tour of observation, with the hope of blood, and that he had fallen into e left, that did not administer the left, that did not administer

blood, and that he had fallen into he left, that did not administer the most judicious treatment. Probably inderstand his constitution, and the Washingtonian hobby. This first came on the ground, a noble anipowefful in strength and efficient in ery one seemed disposed to award him being a beautiful animal, and destined I feats, and no doubt he has done I feats, and no doubt he has done to the wane. He has had such a which from indifference, or reckreats, have well nigh deprived him power. He is still an athletic anidestined to do some good yet, proattention is paid him. He was a similar to the still a such that we have the such that we have a such that we have a such that we have the such that we have the such that we have that we have the such that we have the suc

s. He can unverto, too, the Abolition hobby which came
He had been, from his appearance,
but from his restlessness and unmansities, it was evident he had been.
His riders were unskilful, and he con-

Perfectionist hobby was there too. He ap-

nents.
Mr. Editor, in my classification of orders. How long will it be before 92 the right course, and all travelling road—a coad that will lead them to, and a resting place in another and

INS.

TOR.

rd.—John S.
Conterbury.

Fork City.

Fuller, Shen

o, John III.

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may enclore newspaper, to newspaper, to newspaper, to

Colonizationists are called to do-Colonizationists are called to do. all we say to some of the speeches, interpretation of nearly all of them, in the Lon-Slavery Convention, by persons calling Americans, and professing also to representments of associations of their fellow-home? What, think of such ravings as any, by H. C. Wright, whose constitutional finds greater scope abroad than the extense of even his own compects would

To Wright, at a meeting of the Glasgow Evapuan Society.]

Including the control of the control o

down to become us, as colonizationists—friends and bort not become us, as colonizationists—friends summary effort, and the extension of gospel backets over an entire continent, to break the same side would reflect all the ravings and comment of the same side and indeed and, under the name at the same of t



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR

COUNTRYMEN ARE

DECEMBER 22, 1843. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

SELECTIONS.

From the National A. S. Standard.

contemplated, I supposed that the subject might descend amnolected to the tomb of the Capuleta. But, on farther reflection, there are a few things in friend Torrey's communication that justify, if they do not require of me, some reply unwilling as I have been, to think it necessary to say any, thing in defence of those who have been as I think, unjustly assailed in your paper. When men are conscious of hving acted oprightly and honorably, it is no easy matter to arone them to self-defence. At least, so have many thought and acted, in regard to several things connected with the anti-slavery enterprise.

Mr. Torrey wishes to know how it happened that no cash means of publishing the Emancipator for aix weeks longer, towards the close of 1840, could be had. He is informed, he says, that this graw out of the hostility of Mr. Levis Tappin, and other, moneyed members of the Committee, to Mr. Lavitt and to the Liberty party. They whiled to crush both Mr. Levis that the control of the committee, the control of the control of the committee, the control of the committee, the control of the committee of the committee of the committee. However, I may say, my hostility to Mr. Leavitt was a difference of opinion as to the best mode of condecting the Esiancipator at that time. And the notion about attempting to 'crush' him, or the paper, is ridiculous, as is the allusion to the 'moneyad men, and the control of the committee.

ference of opinion as to the best mode of conducting the Essancipator at that time. And the notion about attempting to 'crush' him, or the paper, is ridiculous, as is the allusion to the 'morriged members of the Committee.

In the early part of 1840, I thought, for one that too much prominence was given in the columns of the Emancipator to the political bearings of the cause. I think so still. In the committee, it was frequently a matter of discussion and an expression of the committee was obtained in favor of restricting political discussions in the paper. Mr. Leavitt, with his natural independence, but under a sense of duty, I doubt not, paid too hit the heed, as I thought to the resiolation of the committee, a three committee, and the committee was the committee. It was my desire, therefore, to be released from the responsibility resting upon me as a member of the committee, charged with the publication of the Emsneigator. When, therefore, Mr. Leavitt made an overture to purchase the paper, I very readily proposed to accept his proposition. In my estimation, it possessed go pecuniary value, and its transfer seemed advantageous to the society. Mr. Leavitt, throughout the whole proceedings, acted with perfect integrity and honor. It never entered my head, and I presume it did not the head of any member of the committee, where the sale or transfer, we were "enhezzing" the paper, or doing any thing injurious to the society or the case, unless Mr. Gibbons he amexaception. If Mr. Gibbons, then one of the committee, and one who was desired to the same terms, before Mr. Leavitt (life! I presume he accomittee, and one who was desired to the society of the society or the resonal, and they expected that Mr. Garrison would come to the annual meeting, as in fact he did, with a considerable portion of the town of Lym, to out-vote the members of the coutry of the hands of two of their members of the document of the court of the interest of the coutry of the society of the hands of two of their members of the condition of t

Our readers will recollect that, immediately prior to the late election, we published a synopsis of the speech of J. R. Giddings, delivered at Oberlin, on Friday evening, Sept. 30, 1843. The address was precent of J. R. Giddings, delivered at Oberlin, on the Friday evening, Sept. 30, 1833. The address was upon a special invitation extended to Mr. G. (we believe) by the college, faculty. In that, speech, Mr. G. read a letter purporting to have been written to himself by Henry Clay of Kentucky, expressing a cordial sympathy with all his movements, and strongly approving of his measures, &c. Thus substantially read our report of the speech in the last edition of our paper, prior to the second Tuesday of October. It was copied by several democratic papers, among which are the Statesman, Madisonian, and that most sterling and able sheet, the Richmond Enquirer. Of course, it created quite an excitement in the South. Could it be possible that HENRY CLAY; the slaveholders as the champion of tiefr interests, had become an abolitionist? Or, clinging to his first love, had he condescended even to notice, with any appearance of respect, a parry whom he so cordially hated and loakhed as the Abolitionists? The matter was an important one, and at all hazards Clay's name was to be freed from a representation to the test of the test of the test of the speech is severed.

And the second s

did not say at this time that the letter was from Mr. Clay; though the letter he had promised was the one called for. The letter (the only one he field) expressed a coordial sympathy with Mr. Giddings in his shortion efforts, and was one, in short, of high shit-slavery chareters. Some of us, judging from the sentiments of the letter and the character ascribed to the author, oncefuled the letter was from Cassius M. Clay of Keststeey. We did not suppose it possible that Mr. Q. could say any thing from the to the moral or re-

tion efforts, and was one, in short, of high sphislavery, characters. Some of us, jugging from the sentiments of the felter, and the character ascribed to the author, concluded the letter was from Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky. We did not suppose it possible that Mr. G. could say any thing favorable to the moral or religious principles of Hon. Henry Clay. But most of the suddence, undoubtedly, supposed the letter was from Henry Clay, and Mr. Griddings and nothing (except his cubey on the character of the writer) that would remove the supposition.

We ought to large the supposition.

We ought to large the supposition that Henry Clay was the author of the letter. That impression, however, was very generally received. Your report of the speech was fully in accordance with the approach of the supposition which it made on the shinds of a majority of the citizens of this place, and was, for all that we can see, an honest littlespreading of Mr. Giddings's language.

Respectfully, yours, H. C. TAYLOR, GEO. WHIPPLE.

This, it will be perceived, is the testimony of hon-st and disinterested men, who know well the truth f the matter. We give their testimony, because e are confident that there earned be an attempt to

we are confident that there seaned be an attempt to gainsay it. Thus, then, stands the case:
Giddings read a letter, in Oberlin, expressing high abolition sentiments.

He gave the people to understand that it was written by "Hon. Henry Clay," and they so understood it. Nothing occurred ('except his enlogy on the chiaracter of the writer) that would tend to create the impression that the letter was not written by Henry Clay.

We hope this is proof enough for any reasonable man. If Giddings forged the letter, he and Mr. Clay must settle hie matter between them. Giddings read the letter as Henry Clay's; and if there was any deception about it, the people must judge which would be most apt to be guilty of a mean trick—J. R. Giddings or Henry Clay. If there were no extraneous circumstances to turn the scale, the matter might remain in doubt; but when we take into consideration Clay's interest in golling the Liberty party, we think no reasonable person could help believing that Henry Clay wrate the letter in question. Botts may think that all the world are in a conspiresy to support a lie; but we think the pople will see that hiere is "something rotten in the state of Denniak!"

The only other supposition is, that Cassins M. (not Henry) Clay wrote the nothing factor that the cotter. But nothing factor the contents of the course of

ple will see that here is 'something rotten in the state of Denmark!'

The only other supposition is, that, Cassins 'M. (not Henry, Chay wrote the letter.' But nothing favors this supposition, except the fact that Mr. G. attributed a high moral and rolligious character to the writer, and it is well known that this is not the character of Henry Clay. This might have some weight, if Mr. Giddings, had not been interested in sullogizing 'Clay's character to she utmost, and if we did not dolly see his whig friends, with inblushing face, doing the same. But, even if the letter was written by Cassins Mr. Chay, as he is, we believe, a relation of Henry Clay, the letter was not probably written by Cassins Mr. Chay, as he is, we believe, a relation of Henry Clay, the letter was not probably written by Cassins Mr. Chay, as he is, we believe, a

written by Cassins at City, as he is, we delive, a welation of Henry Clay, the letter was not probably written without the 'advice' and consent' of the latter.

One thing we cannot but hope; and that is, that when our whig neighbors are reveiling in their cider-swilling orgies, and yelling the pealses of Henry Clay, they will just consider how his character is Ciristians. What sarcasm against Mr. Clay could be more bitter than the ruth, so gently spoken in the above letter? And yet it was not written in malice; for we believe the writers never had any, ill-will towards Mr. Clay personally. Those who are acquainted with Professor Whipple and Mr. Taylor, will not be slow to bear witness to their high moral character, and the purity of their motives. But, in proportion to their own moral parity, they loathe the uncleanliness of the Kentucky gambler and duellist.

Eighth Aunual Report of the Rhode-Island State Anti-Slavery Society.

Since its last annual meeting, this Society has not been altogether inactive. Quietly, but mone the less effectively, has it plied its assaults against the citadel of oppression, and employed its energies for the restoration of prostrate humanity. Obstacles and adverse influences of a formidable nature have failed to divert our exertions from their appropriate channel, and have been, by the Jelessing of God, triumphantly surmounted. That the Society never make in the surface of the restoration of prostrate humanity. Obstacles was in a better condition, facts will attest. The Society is nearly, if not quite, out of debt. At all syents, so small is the dolt, that the managers do not feel embarrassed, and obliged to contract their efforts. Never before has it been so. Promptly and nobly have the true-hearted come forward, counting self-denial and sacrifice joyous, to clear our track of an obstacle, that power and influence would fain augment, and rivet down.

The expenses of the Anti-Slavery Office have been promptly defrayed. To many a panting, bleeding fugitive has this proved, during th

In behalf of the Board of Managers,
AMARANGY PAINE, Cor. Sec.

From the Philanthropist, The Cincinnati Repealers.

The Cincinnati Repealers met on Tuesday evening at the court-house, and transacted business of some interest to the public.

Last Jay, at a great gathering at the court-house, under the presiding genins of Richard M. Johnson, a series of resolutions were passed by acclamation, berating O'Connell in set terms for his denunciation of negro slavery, was also adopted, with groat guation. And to instruct O'Connell in duty on the subject, a committee headed by the above named gendeman was appointed, to prepare a letter to the Loval Repeal Association of Ireland.

The letter was the production of Mr. Disney, it being supposed, we preaume, that from his profound acquaintance with the whole subject of American slavery, no one was see well qualified to play the part of tutor to Daniel O'Connell!

The letter was sent, time passed, and we suppose the argufar for American slavery imagined that he had done the business. But the Britannia is the bearer of news calculated to disturb such self-couplacency. Daniel O'Connell himself prepares a letter in reply, and sends it to Cincinnati, to be fead by our Repeal Association. And such a letter! But, we must not anticipate.

Last Tuesday night, the Association met to hear both letters—the applogy and the anathema of slavery. The court-house was full. When we reached there, the Secretary was reading O'Connell's letter. The first thing we remarked was the disposition of the people to applaud the sentiments of the writer. It was a scathing letter—but its severest objurgation of recreant irisimen was listened to with profound attention and respect, while its demunciations of slavery were frequently cheered. The portion of it justifying, by argumention ad homizens, the escaping slave in seiging a horse or boat to aid his flight, was applanded by shouts of laughter.

The character of the Cincinnati apologist for slavery, we only only gather from extracts quoted in O'Connell's letter. The countenance of the epodograb bespoke anything olse but pleasure, under the scorching rebuke of the Li

rah! for O'Connell,' mingled with hisses, warned the unlacky wight that he had perpetrated a blunder.

And David T. Disney, he who had forged thunderbolts a few months since to blast the Liberator, and in return had been impaled for his presumption, now came forward, with an offering of sweet incense to Mr. O'Connell. He introduced a series of resolutions which, with a single soft exception, hidden in a short clause of one of them, were exceedingly complimentary to that gentleman, and full to overflowing of seal in behalf o'fold freland. They were passed by acclamation; and the Association then proceeded to raise funda in aid of the cause.

This extraordinary letter of Mr. O'Connell will be sought after with anxiety. We see mutilated copies in some of the newspapers. The genine letter occupies three columns and a half; in the Dubin Freoman's Journal winth has been forwarded to as by a friend in Ireland. As it is a matter of general interest, especially to our Irish fellow-citizens, and the Repeal Association of this city, we shall publish the whole of it in our paper. To-day we give the first part. Extra copies of it will be struck off, and may be had by applying at our office.

The Meeting of the Friends of Ireland and

The Meeting of the Friends of Ireland and Liberty.

The meeting of the friends of Liberty and Ireland at the court-house on Saturday evening was a fine one. Many Irishmen were there. Mr. Lewis presided, assisted by Dr. Irwin as Vice-President. The committee appointed to prepare a letter to the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, reported through their Chairman, Mr. Chase, who occupied abast half an hour in reading the reply. It was an able paper, in every respect calculated to correct the misrepresentations of a former letter sent from this place, and to give the Repealers of Ireland a clear conception of the bearings of the question of slavery in this country. It was adopted unanimously, and ordered to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Dublin Repeal Association.

Mr. O'Ryan, from Dablin, addressed the meeting, followed by Mr. Blanchard, who made a most effollowed by Mr. Blanchard, who made a most effollowed by Mr. Blanchard, who made a most effollowed by Mr. Blanchard, who made a most efforts.

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist

sy on choose to do this. In consequence of it, the old committee, as before stated, were obliged, were obliged, been shorted in the only of the society as a before stated, were thought of the state of

ntinuation of this list, see the las JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printers

WHOLE NO. 676.

for the elevation of the oppressed in the British isles? Has he out all times evinced his sincere devotion to the cause of man's rights, by his almost unequalled consistency?

Some men facem to carry with them an abiding faith in total deprayity. They see nothing around then but whited sepulchres. No matter how glorious a man's deeds, they are but the pretences of a hypocrite. Consistency, in their estimation, is only the result of a more enlightened selfshness. O'Connell's consistency is but the offspring of a

From the Massachusetts Spy.

England is the correspon. They are will choosily and cheerfully, and in this they while doing so with such narrow views, it wise to say nothing of universal liberty.

Again: 'The humblest among them have a better knowledge of this (slavery) system, then he can possibly have,' &c. Every one knows that O'Connell has given much attention to the system of American alaver, and that his opportunities have been very great, by means of published works and his intercourse with individuals from slave countries, to get correct, reliable information in regard to the institution. And yet his PAIREM! his ADMIREM! says the humblest of his countrymen here know more of it than he does! these humblest individuals, mind you never having given the subject a moment's consider this for not misrepresenting and villifying Ireland's great advocate? Let it not be forgotte, further, that the Dublin speech, although approved of by the Association, has never yet appeared in its columns, or in the columns of any Catholic paper. If it displayed each ignorance, what harm could it have done? and if the subject of it was to be excheded from its columns, why puttien Robert Tyler's appeared the speech of a SLAVEHOLDER AND. THE SON OF A SLAVEHOLDER, in reply to it?

I must draw this article now to a close. I have bead more than some may think called for, of one of the organs of the Repealers y but I desire to shew your readers where it stands, and where, through its influence, a great number of the supporters of the same cause are found. They are the advocates of Repeal, but also the bilterest nemate of the abditionists and their cause.

We may regret that it madvocacy has fallen into such hands; but we are not thereby released from our obligations to labor for it, as we have apportunity. Let us do so, and let us also reveal the trucharacter of its would-be leaders to the honest and ususspecting among their followers.

Arrest of S. S. Poster.

From the National A. S. Standard.

Arrest of S. S. Poster.

You will remember that vesterday a week, Stephen S. Fester attended Cherry-street Friende meeting, and toward the close, respectfully requested leave to make some remarks, which request was refused by one calling himsalf an officer of the Society, and that the meeting was dissolved without allowing our friend a hearing. Vesterday, Mr. Foster was again at the meeting. There was an immense crowd in attendance, called together by previous notes that George White would also be presioned to the standance, called together by previous notes a that George White would also be presioned to the standance, called together by previous remarked that George White would also be presioned to the standard of the world dill within about half an hour of the usual time of adjournment. If the the rose and spoke about an hour and a half. A portion of his discourse was a palpable and severe attack upon the course which Mr. Foster has felt it his duty to pursue; namely, that of going into churches and meeting houses, and taking what he considers a, satistible opportunity of bearing his testimony against American slavery and its abettors. When he sat down Steplien rose, and in a calm and dignified manner commenced speaking; but before he had time to flish his first sentence, he was directed by one of the elders to take his seat. Great excitement in the infecting ensued. Several persons approached Foster to take him out. By this time, all was confusion and disorder. Some were crying, 'Order! order! Others, Carry him out! out with him,' &c. &c. Women' cried, several screamed, and every thing was in complete confusion. It was surprising to observe the malignity manifested toward Foster, To see the eagerness "whiced to get at him, one would really have supposed that he had committed entimelial contrains," of the melec, our friend Geo. Bratburn, who seemed alarmed for Foster's safety, turning to the elders and overseer on the galler, that the persons be alluded to 'were not Friends'

was put into a dark cellar—the usual lock-up, I be-lieve—and kept till the Mayor could be brought, which was in about half an lour afterwards. He had for a companion, in the mean time, a boy of the name of Jamea, a lad who has been in the constant practice of attending Cherry-street meeting. This lad had ventured to any to the alderman, Perhaps he (Foster) had a call to speak; for which viola-tion of the peace, as he doubtless regarded it, the val-orous alderman seized him by the collar, and handed him over to another person to be carried to the lock-up.

When the Mayor arrived, the alderman made hi statement, observing among other things, that one bject of arresting the prisoner, was to protect him rom violence, for he verily believed, that if he had not interfered, there would have been blood shed. A riend of Mr. Foster gave bail in \$250 for his ap-pearance before the Mayor this morning, at eight belock.

friend of Mr. Foster gave bail in \$250 for his appearance between the Mayor this morning, at eight o'clock.

At the time appointed this morning, the parties eppeared. Alderman Mitchell gave a detail of the main facts in the case, mingling his remarks with expressions of his strong attachment to the Society of Friends, of which, till lately, he said he had from his youth been a member, and bearing his testimony to the eminence of George F. White as a minister, who, he said, had prached yesterday with great satisfaction to the people, and, as he believed, with Divine assistance. The intention of his statement, as I understood it, was to justify the course of the Society, and to put the whole blame of the disturbance upon Mr. Foster. Thomas Earle, on behalf of Mr. Foster, said that he had also been brought up in the Society of Friends, and that the usages of the Society were not, so far as he had observed, in keeping with the course pursued toward Mr. Foster. As he understood it, the practice was, when a person not a member, undertook to speak in meeting, to allow him to go on the first time without interruption; and even a second and third time, if there was nothing exceptionable in what he might have to say, If, however, there should be any thing offensive in what such a speaker should then, private renionstrance was usually resorted to, to prevent a repetition of the offence. In no case, however, was force appealed to, so far as he knew, except as a last resort, when repeated efforts of a private and moral character had failed. This much Mr. Earle thought it due to Mr. Foster to state.

The Mayor made same remarks, justifying the efforts of the alderman, which, according to his statement, he had made to preserve the peace. But there was no evidence before him against the prisoner, and as no one appeared to pracent the case, he dismissed the matter without, as he said, imputing blame to either of the paties. So ended the matter, so far as legal processings are concerned. But the excitement and discussion, which

not likely soon to terminate; and where the final end will be, doth not yet appear.

Great blame, of course, is statched to the abolitionists in this smatter, and they are held responsible to the state of the whole difficulty. But nothing could be more unjust than this. In the first place, whether Mr. Foster was right or wrong, he saked no one to endorse his course, nor have I heard a single abolitionist volunteer such an endorsement. He is the agent of no society: but acts on his own individual responsibility. But supposing, for the sake of argament, that he was, beyond all question, wrong: will that justify the course pursued by Friends? The first time Foster went into Cherry-street meeting, he respectfully requested to make some remarks upon certain duties of Christianity, which a previous speaker had been enforcing, and no one expressing disapprobation, he commenced to speak, and was proceeding to the crident satisfaction of many present, when an officer of the meeting requested him to take his seat. Not supposing that this person had the right to put him down, nor that he expressed the sense of the meeting, he declined taking his cent; and while matters were in this state, the meeting was discoved by the usual signal from the gallery. Yesterday, when he made another respectful and calm attempt to speak, he was meet in the manner already detailed. Now, be he right or wrong, who will not admit that the treatment which he recovired was rude, cruel, and dischristian, and especially inconsistent with the principles and practice of Friends?

There are two questions growing out of this ocurrence. First: Is Mr. Foster's course right? this is a question that concerns Mr. Fester alone; unies there be some who may voluntees ment. The second question as: Is the sued in this case by Friends right? This question, and the one that most concer of that Society to settle.

I have admitted, for the sake of argun of deference to the general opinion, wit

and malignandy treated by young memory. I have often seen that meeting tried by the speaking of persons, not members, and though both the matter and manner of their communications were uneedifying to the people, I have admired to see the patience with which they have been endured. Why, then, this rude and indecent precipitancy in stopping the mouth of Foster? What other reason can be given then that he was going to speak upon the odious subject of abolition?

Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1843.

From the Philadelphia Weekly Cultivator.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1843.

From the Philadelphia Weekly Callivator.

The Decade Meeting.

The Decade meeting of the National Anti-Slavery Society commenced its sitting, pursuant to appointment, on Monday the 4th instant, at the Universalist church, in Callowhill-Afreet. The preliminaries were gotten through, with the most business-like despatch, and the meeting wasspeedly organized. In the abience of W. L. Garrison, the President, Robert Purvis, Eag. Vise-President of the Society, was called to the Clair. The society was addressedly Messra, Burleigh, Bradburn, Earle, Poster, Remond, McKim, M. A. White, Mrs. Lucreita Mott, the distinguished philisathropiat, who several times addressed the meeting, with her usual ability, Grew. Douglass, and Collins, setting forth the claims of the slave, in the most sublime flights of eloquence and touching appeals to humanity we have ever latened to. The audience were particularly interested in Douglass, who is quite an extraordinary man. He was a slave only two years age. His style is gracculi, winning, Juent, argumentative, logical and convincing; Lise inimitable anecdotes are so happily and appropriately interspersed, and his appeals to humanity so graphic and touching, that he can transport his hearers to the regions of raptare, or of comus, and lower them into the deepest feeling, for suffering humanity; and he has the faculty to penetrate the inmost chords of philanthropy, 'ad libitum.'

Messra, Burleigh and Bradburn are appecimens of classic oratory. Of Burleigh we need to speak: the hold the audience in spell-bound attention. We aw many an eya in tears. Mr. Charles L. Remond, made a powerful appeal in reply to Mr. S. S. Foster, against 'come-out-ismi,' and advocated receiving aid from any person, even though he be opposed to abolition, and wegs willing to give pecuniary and to the cause. The meeting proceeded under the tignified and form any person, even though he be opposed to abolition, and vegs willing to give pecuniary and to the cause. The meeting proceeded unde

We have never seen an autometer manners more deep and devoted interest, or more respectable in appearance.

We were more than astonished and chagrined, that so few colored persons attended a meeting, concerning their dearest interests. We also regret to hear that a majority of the colored people of Philadelphia are considered pro-slavery in principle, though there are isolated exceptions. Is this attributable to the degrading remains of alsavery upon us? We are more than pained to hear that there is scarcely a colored monk-fed priest in Philadelphia, who has moral colorage to speak on the subject in his pulpit. We design to administer a series of wholesome lampoons on the guilty priesthood, for their delinquency towards the poor slave.

Abolition is conward, and will, in less than ten years, be one of the most popular subjects in this country. And we renture to predict it will be openly and safely advocated, South of Mason and Dixon's line; and our whole country will ring with the scriptural mandate, Undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free.

From the National Intelligencer.

An 'Extra' Extraordinary.

An *Extra? Extraordinary,

A grand design, not avowed, nor even hinted at, in the Message of the President to Congress, is entertained by somebody or other, and disclosed by the government paper, which cannot fall to be imputed to the administration, elsewhere than here at least, intil disavowed by it, as we truss it will be without delay. Not only is war with Mexico conceived of, if the Madisonian is to be believed, but tear with Great Britain, to help it out! Does the reader doubt of such consummate folly, as well he may, let him put on his glasses and run his eye over the following, which made its appearance in the House of Representatives, in the form of an extra of the government paper, daring the sitting of that body yesterday:

'MADISONIAN EXTRA.

'MADISONIAN EXTRA.

*We trust that our Representatives will not lled into a fatal supineness in regard to the inte ts of the United States, now, in our opinion; in minent peril, by the deprecatory creakings of th itors of the Intelligencer. Whatever may be the trotic intentions of that journal, we have reaso believe that it is opposed to a rupture with Grea-rian under almost any circumstances. The Intelligencer has quoted the New-Orlean opic, a journal of little reputs, to prove that

The Intelligencer has quoted the New-Orleans Tropic, a journal of little reputs, to prove that we have no reason to be apprehensive of any hostile instructions of the property of the propert

and scatter them in the halls of the Capitol, or along the aveness of the metropolis.

Whenever there shall occur in any foreign quarter any real canse of alarm to the national pride or the national interests, our readers may be assured that they shall have the expliest warming of it from the National Intelligencer. For the present, let them remember and this heed to the following warming voice of the New-Orleans 'Tropic,' by which the disparsing allowion to that journal in the publication above quoted has been provoked:

publication above quoted has been provided:

'We are suisined that the clamor about the interference of Brilish agents with Texian affairs, has been
raised principally for the purpose of creating execument among the people of the southern States, in order, on one hand, to serve the views of certain dishonest politicians in this country, and, on the other
hand, to frighten the South into an effort in favor of
the americation of Texas to the Union POR THE BENEFIT OF SCHEMERS AND SPECULATORS IN TEXAS.

Annexation of Texas.

The Editor of the Boston Courier, Jos. T. Buckingham, Esq. is at present the Washington correspondent of that paper. Under date of Dec. 6th, he writes as follows:

'It will be observed that the President makes no mention of any proposition from Texas for uniting with us. It is, nevertheless, believed that the proposition has been offered, and that it may be made the subject of special message. That many members of Congress and some of the Cabinet are prepared to advocate the measure, we know from their own declaration.'

Ition."

It is to be hoped that this subject will receive that attention which its immense importance demands. It is high time that the people of the North, should awake to the danger which really exists, that this great extent of territory will be annexed to the United States. The slaveholding portion of the Union would thus be vastly augmented, and it is much to be feared that the accursed institution whose banefal influences are already so plainly visible, if increased as they necessarily must then be, would prove fatal to the republic.—Worcester Spy.

Message of the Governor of South Carolina A large portion of the message is taken up with the subject of the State debts, and a re-organization of the executive department; and it concludes with the following remarks, elicited by the rumor that a treaty is on foot between Texas and Great Britain, by which the latter is to bind herself to guaranty the independence of Texas on a certain condition:

guaranty the independence of Texas on a certain condition:

'Our most vital interests would be involved in such a treaty. It is scarcely possible that Texas can make a compact so absolutely suicidal. The true interests of Texas, and of this country, demand that she should be annexfed to this Union; and it is to be hoped that ere long this will be done. If it is not, the federal government should resist the ratification of any such treaty with Great Britain, as an aggression upon the United States. Possessed of Canada and the West Indies, claiming Orgeon, seeking to obtain a foothold in Texas, and looking with a covetous eye to Cube, this great naval power is evidently aiming to encircle us in her arms. We should not, perhaps, permit cureelves to doubt, at this time, that Texas cannot be so blind to her own welfare as to make a treaty sipulating for the abolition of slavery, nor that the Federal government, in such an event, would fail to assert the rights and digity of the United States. But an expression of your opinion on the annexation of Texas to the Line midth not be infered. But an expression of your opinion on the annex tion of Texas to the Union might not be improper

COMMUNICATIONS.

ESTEENED FRIEND: was both amusing and melancholy to witness how men could and would act, in trying to appear unto men to be interested in a cause of christian philan-hropy, while their every conduct belied their appearnations, laying claim to distinity—to be the representatives of the Lord Jesses Christ—ostensibly for the purpose of inquiring, most of them for the first time, after their personal duty, relative to the enalwed in our land. Nine-fenths of these ministers have bere-tofore exhibited a most bitter hatred and waged an incessnit warfare against this 'great and holy cause'; and in their coming to this Convention, and in their discussions, they have given no manifestations of their discussions, they have given no manifestations of their having repented, or their readiness to do works meet for repentance; meither did they manifest any regard for God's truth or his poor. They evidently, came up in Convention, not because the spirit of the Lord God was upon them; because the Lord find anointed or impelled them to preach good tidings to the poor, to bind up the broken hearied, to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound; but because a regardance of the proclaim intention of the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound; but because a regardance of the prison of the proclaim intention of the prison of the nations, laying claim to divinity—to be the represen-tatives of the Lord Jesus Christ—estensibly for the

Christianity had no affinity with alavery, its defence or spology, caused quite a sensation, confusion, and threats of withdrawa! Some of the members of the Convention think that its doings indicate prograss. The editor of the New-York Evangelist thinks that the lynching principles advocated in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, indicated anti-shavery prograss. The imaginations of such man must be comewhat disordered. All that was done was of a dollish, drabbling character; but a very few showed any bold, manly, zealous, unfincining and uncompromising regard for the truth, for the right, regardless of consequences, of reputation, of man and sect. As N. Colver said, they wished to be recognized as abolitionists, without having repented of their opposition to the cause, and confessing their remissness and their apologies for slavery. They wished to come up with their objections to the cause, and confessing their remissness and their apologies for alwery. They wished to come up with their objections to measures, "fantations," imprudenties, "de. and offer them as apologies for their past conduct, and have them emdorated as sufficient.

*Prograss!' In state que. Have they not uttered all the anti-slavery sentiments which they uttered in the Middlewow Convention, ever since the anti-slavery sentiments which they uttered in the Middlewow Convention, ever since the anti-slavery sentiments which they uttered in all the anti-slavery sentiments which they u

the Middletown Convention, ever since the anti-elavery bugle sounded its first note of alarm? 'We are
as much opposed to slavery as any body. 'In numerous instances, slavery involves giveous wrong
and circlely; 'and a great many of the slaves are
ignorant and degraded.' And their old stereotyped
and state objections and cavillings, with which their
address and speeches were filled, as 'ultra measures,'
'harsh language,' exciting question,' 'distract and
divide the churches, and disturb the harmony of seclesisatical bodies, 'all slaveholding not sinfal,' 'not
right to exclude all slaveholding not sinfal,' not
right to exclude all slaveholding mot sinfal,' 'not
slavery,' 'apostled did not preach against slavery,' &c.
. 'Progress indicated I'. Instead of any progressive action indicated, so far as the ministers were
concerned, and especially with those who assembled
with them, technically abolitionists new organized,
retrogressive action was indicated! The resolution
adopted to exclude slaveholders and their defenders
from church communion was rescinded, in conseadopted to exclude slaveholders and their defenders from church communion was rescinded, in consequence of threats of secession, and one substituted which amounted to a mere nothing—and this namby-pamby address, full of diselaimers, they by threats succeeded finally in making every member swallow down for substance of doctrine, in 'gargite easto '! Wonderful progress! The Convention did indicate a progress of the cause, but out of the Convention, in the minds of the people, in the progress of a regenerated public sentiment, which, like steam, begins to compel ecclesiastical machines to move. 'The sermon preached by the Rev. Jairus Bart was quite thorough and radical. Its composition, and the serment and

his salary.

As a man, this Mr. B. has long shown himself to As a man, this Mr. B. has long shown himself to be a noble specimen of humanity; but as a minister, he has to yield and compromise his principles for the sake of peace and harmony among the brotherhood, and churches. Thus it has been with almost every minister, who has shewn any interest in the anti-slavery cause. Witness Cox, Ludlow, Phelps,

The Convention, I think, will be the means of furtherine our cause. It leads and adding abolitionists, who have

been waiting, halting in the way, hoping to be able to bring their ministers and churches along, to see that it is useless to wait—that it is wrong for them to do so—that the poor, bleeding, groaning captive has to yield up his last hope, and die in his chains, because of the procrastination of his professed friends. These ministers and churches will progress just so fast as a regenerated public sentiment prepares the way. Moral reform, which is a unit, has nothing to hippe from them. 'Were always abolished, there is not, so far as their power and influence are concerned, any security against its return, or against the production and prevalence of any other forms of wickdness.' Thine, for the right,
E. D. HUDSON,
Northampton, Nov. 1843. tion and prevalence of any other forms of wicker

A Fugitive Slave in Northampton.

Northampton Community, December 3d, 1843. Decamber 3d, 1943.

Decamber 3d, 1943.

I address you as a friend, for well I know your works testify that you are indeed a friend and brother; and feeling that you would not suppress the attempt of any voice to speak as the soul teacheth, however humble that attempt may be—and thinking from your acquaintance with the Northampton Community, and the people in its vicinity, and from the interest you have shown in the great movement in which you are engaged, that a few facis, giving you some account of our 'little republic,' as bro. Rogers calls it, and the progress of anti-silvers hase, would interest you have shown in the great movement in which you are engaged, that a few facis, giving you some account of our 'little republic,' as bro. Roger calls it, and the progress of anti-slavery here, wrald not be unacceptable, I therefore send you these faw lines. Long have I wished to write to you, but an opportunity has not before presented itself. You have writted us, and probably know what apirits are congenial to your own—what souls co-operate with yours in the great cause of human freedom; but you cannot tell our sorrow at your departure. To most, and I think all of us, your visit was one of pleasure; and when friends part from each other in the bodity form, it always produces a melanchely feeling. So it was with you and friend Rogers, and other friends who have visited us. But what a consoling and beautiful thought, what a glorious reality, that souls of like mutures can co-operate together, choering each other outward, though their labinitions be separated by the rearing ocean, by the lofty mountain, or the strutching plain. Thus it is, though many a hill and delegand verdant grove, and winding brook, intervene hetween our bodies; yet! I trust your spirit comes and verdant grove, and winding brook, intervene be tween our bodies; yet I trust your spirit comet lack to the little Community, as ours fly to yours—

information and deductions it coulding, the should be information and deductions it coulding the should be information and deductions it coulding the should be information and deductions it coulding the should be information and deductions were adopted, they would have to complete the should be information and the should be information in the Malisonian produced the threat than to do that, they would be a being the should be information in the Malisonian produced the threat than to do that, they would be a being the should be information in the Malisonian produced the threat than to do that, they would be a being the should be information and the should be information. The should be information and the should be information and the should be information. The should be information and the should be information and the should be information and the should be information. The should be information and the should be informatio

sive. Next our friend, who has felt the galling chairs arose, his very look filling us with joy. There be stood, a man, one risen up, having thrown off bechains. Of what soul was there that did not less

abolitionists mobbed, to believe that the North wa opposed to slavery, was the answer. This Rev. in terrogator has preached in both orthodox churches of this town, and is countenanced by our Liberty part

this town, and is countenanced by our Liberty par friends.

The meeting appeared highly interested in a speaker. He is very intelligent, possessing quite discorning mind; he is also a very case speake using good language; but he has had green opportunusing good language; but he has had great opportuni-ties, comparatively, having lived with intelligent men, and been taught to read by one of his young mis-treases, having been to Washington, and heard de-bates in Congress for some considerable time; and he has also been two assistons with his master to the Virginia Legislature, and permitted to exhort among his colored brethren at the South.

The second evening, a greater phalanx from our little Community' walked into the meeting, and found brother Thacher upon the same old time, worn out fourteen or fifteen years since. But here let me

out fourteen or fifteen years since. But here let :

out fourteen or fifteen years since. But here let me say, that this brother seems to have a very good spirit, and is trying to do good in his own way.

After he had finished his remarks, Mr. Hunten there are and continued his tale of slavery. He showed the sorthern dough-faces in their true position; said he, they will go down and sit in the master's parlor, and eat the produce of the toiling slave, and apologies for slavery; and the moment they are gone, the masters will sneariedly call them northern doughfaced too and the same state of the should be stated to the safety of the same state of the should strike heavily upon the eare of the apologiest for slavery, and lead them to look at their position—despised even by the slaveholders. This question was then asked the speaker:—"What affect the sholling movement had upon the South?" The answer to which, was sweet music to my ser. 'It has had a glorious effect, was the simple response.

the simple response.

The third meeting was held on Thanksgiving eve

The third meeting was held on Thanksgiving evening, and we had a joyful thanksgiving, that one brother had escaped from squery.

After friend Houter had spoken awhile, some Liberty party friend asked what effect voting had upon the South. 'Not a very good effect,' was the answer.' It is the ecclesiassical connexion that holds the slaves!' Here Dr. Graham arose, and said that he had been informed by the Rev. Dr. Allen, that nearly every church in New-England had passed anout-alwery resolutions. Our friend Beason then arose, and stated upon what ground they were passed, and the kind of resolutions, in his usual forcible manner. Yrend David Ruggies men omeres the enjoying resolution.

Whereas, our brother, Andrew Hunter, having escaped from the prison-house of slavery, for liberty in this State; and whereas, this day having been appointed by the Chief Magistrate for the purpose of rendering thanks unto God for the blessings of liberty, peace and prosperity enjoyed by the citizens of this State; it is hereby.

Resolved, That this meeting show its gratitude to God that Mr. Hunter is present with us, and its utter detestation of the accuracy system of slavery, by inviting our self-emancipated brother to take care of kinzelf within the precincts of the State of Massach

Aimself within the precincts of the State of anseachusetts.

The resolution was opposed by Dr. Graham, on account of the intelligence of our brother—the Dr. stating that he could not vote for the resolution, until he knew the manner in which the brother arrived—whether he had been studying since coming to the North, or whether he had does not open account to the South! These are curious reasons, but given by the Br. The resolution was carried alreast unanimous fyrthe Dr. voting on both sides, and one other iddividual in the regative.

sal in the negative.

Thine, for the elevation of the human race, THOMAS HILL.

Baptist Missionaries turned Slaveholders.

Baptist Atlasionaries turned Slavcholders.

Oh, that I had in the wilderness a lodging place of wayfaring men, that I might leave my people and go from them? I for liny are all adulterers, an exembly of treacherous men.—Jer. 9: 22.

It becomes my painful duty to expose the conduct of a class of men, who have heretofore enjoyed the confidence and contributions of the numerous denomination to which they belong.

A few years since, the Baptist churches were urged to contribute largely for the establishment of a mission, and the support of missionaries, in Texas. The Rev. James Huckins was appointed a missionary to that 'dark land.' He was a northern man, and went to Texas to destroy sin—to preach a gospel which were the opposers of abolition tell us will destroy slavery wherever it is faithfully preached. Rev. Mr. Hackins

1st. Organized a church, into which slaveholders were admitted.

Rad. He apologized for alaveholding.

3d. He became a slaveholder by purchase, and was at the last accounts a slaveholder. And,

4th. The only accuse which he offered to a mem—

the last accounts a slaveholder. And,
4th. The only excuse which he offered to u

ber of his church, was that he needed such help Mr. H's conduct will appear less excusable, was at it is known that a member of his church was at

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER The Second Reformation -- *Co The Clergy and the Churc The existence of slavery in this the source of human wretchedness oppression, to an extent that cannot exist the country of th

flesh, both at home and strond, wo of two hundred years, has been constitued with atroctice of the declared with atroctice of the declared horrors of the most appalling of caused an immense purion of the to be devastated by the torch of in United States, probably the whose blood is continually con avenging Heaven; and it same imbruted and oppresse large a number of th and cursed the very earth true-'The whole head is

by overthrowing all the

The state of the s

and annexes to such a series and be character of these bodies, they have been end to "come out" from them, and no longer education of the come of the

the their it is a tice of the their is a tice of the their is a tice of the ti

CARRESTE

erty party ecitors have been careful to suppress!

But any person, accustomed to read the Emancipator, can see at a glance, that its editor, in attacking so frequently and bitterly as he does the whig party, is evidently actuated by strong democratic partizet feelings, and gives twenty blows to that party where he bestows one on its democratic rival. Well has Burns exclaimed—

'O, wad some power the gifting ie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us!

This disposition of Mr. Leavitt is most plaringly manifested in his first letter from Washington, giving an account of the re-enactment of the GA Law. On every preceding trial, it is well known that the whig rotes to austrain the right of petition have been

reat leader—Harry of the West?

And Mr. L. sneeringly asks—'Who doubts that the
Whig party is "the true Liberty party" of the counry? How contemptible is the fling about what the
bouth has 'gained by their more infimate intercourse
rith the sholling White as the North Mr.

Zag. Verily, this books like being politically impariis! The few Northern democrats who revolted against party discipline are complimented for their independence, while not the least credit is given to the entire body of Northern whigs, who acted an equally

Close of the Volume.

One more number will complete the thirteenth volume of the Liberator. I am still struggling against wind and tide—still unpopular and odious—still unable to obtain a support for my paper from its subscription list—still denounced as fanatical, incendary, and 'infidel,' by abolition wolves in

sheep's clothing, and pro-slavery wolves in their own-and still TRUE TO THE CAUSE OF

the future, should its existence be protracted, it will continue to be not less free, and under my ex-clusive control. Its fate is in the hands of the small

clusive control. Its fate is in the hands of the small band of free spirits, who are not afraid to follow wherever Truth and Right may lead, and who profess to regard the Liberator not only as an important anti-slavery instrumentality, but as of great service to the cause of universal peace and righteousness. Now is a favorable time for all such to exert

themselves to obtain new subscribers for it. I am

aware that it is not an easy matter to procure these

sall revile you, and persecute you, and manner of evil against you falsely, ron lejoice, and be exceeding glad; for great rd in heaven; for so persecuted they the

and in lieven: Jor so personal and in lieven: Jor so personal are laboring under popular sody; but the smount to which each one-highests, is graduated according to the dischest severally stand from the nominal, er, though they are all agreed in sentiment of withdrawing from pro-slavery assortion with the service of the chimatical by the order,) which wed with an auti-slavery spirit.

sple to find any other than a pro
their vicinity, stand aloof of neces e Wesleyans, as arrayed against hierarchy; and that portion of ety in Indiana, which last year ry ground, discarding the body ming to be the genuine body. arises mainly in view of the the societies with which they

regical character, and incomparably more y the modern scribes, phariseus, hypocrites e tried the church, not by the standard of dischaed abolition, but by that of reason of right and truth; not merely in re maing sin of pro-slavery, but also t friends of equal rights, of moral pu ares, or by their own independen th, that its claims to a divine origin spurious; and that whatever ma purious; and that whatever may or enjoined, in apostolic times reh, the ministry, and all that per not of present authority, may no precedent for modern imitation in seventeen centuries since by it an seventeen centuries since by its lies boried in as deep a grave as their, and constitutes no part of the new kingdom of God. They there-testimony against all existing religionating to bondage, as destitute of dendowments, as sinding essentially assetting up an equally false test of iteriand such of them as proceeded it he Romiels Church, as the harlot arlot mother. Hence, they no lenger as an an expeall, prophet, evangelist, and as an expeal, prophet, evangelist, nan as an apostle, prophet, evangelis nse; nor observe any church form o res amenable to any religious or ecclesi-nal; nor adopt any written creed; not y religious compact or church organiza

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of excited reganizers for themse red on tity. But are now turned for everthro to of blood

aity; their cach; and infidel

he nation of sterns tian fellow were strent to be noticed forms.

il; and against whom the rulers in Churc ake counsel together. They go for th d of the human race, and not for the Amer exclusively; and are therefore declare was freedom and equality, independsuch organization, of all clerical sothis they are denounced as incorriBut in patience they possess their
abundance of an inward peace they
anxiety. In the anti-slavery and evaliar reform, they are ever in the foreles signalizing themselves by their
and successes; for they know experiseat is truth, and it must prevail. In
speculative points, they are not
y are conspicuous for their practical
to such the success of the suc th each other to promote peace or all among men, and their exaltation o this 'the fulfilling of the law.' The emselves responsible either for the say of these who claim to be of their num

The term 'COME-OUTER' has been given to them the traducers, by way of contempt and represent at a admirably descriptive of their doctrine and come, which are based on the command, respecting there. which descriptive of their doctrine and a which are based on the command, respecting ster, Babylon. — Costa our of her, my people, it is not partakers of her sins, and that ye remained by the same of the plagues: for her sins have reached street, and God hath remembered her, injusticutions and God hath remembered her, injusticution scales after that he ashamed of it; it is not sometiment of the same of the same

Names of the Northern Traitors. wing are the names of the twenty-nin members from non-slaveholding States to tetain the 21st Rule;

mbelic.—Burke, Reding, Norris. New mphlic.—Burke, Reding, Norris. New org, Morphy, Russell, Pratt, King. New states, Pennsylvania.—G. J. Ingersoll, Yost debad, Bidiefs, Black, Wikins, Hay-der, St. John, Moore, J. Brinkerhoff, Me I. diana.—John W. Davis. Illinois.—Bob M. Cleuard, Ficklin, Wentworth, Douglas

The Anti-Stavery rair at Amor, and We improve this last opportunity to urge upon all our readers in this vicinity and the neighboring towns who wish a speedy triumph to be given to the no-blest enterprise of the age, to allow no obsilele that is surmountable to prevent their attendance at the Massachusetts Anti-Stavery Fair, at Amory Hall The Fair was opened on Tuorday, under cheering is held. Is it sufficiently realized how great a work is yet to be performed, before that change can be wrought in public sentiment, which shall burst the fetters of the enthralled, and eave our fand from the horrors of a service war, by letting the oppressed go free? Should not the wonderful growth of our cause, during the last few years, inspire us to make new and more vigerous efforts to disseminate anti-alway light and truth throughout the land? If the necessary means were afforded, the whole country might easily, be revolutionized on this subject in the course of a very short campaign. It is to raise a portion—as large a portion as possible—of these means, that so many heads have contrived, so many hands have toiled, so many hands have toiled, so many hands have

not a local, but a STATE Fair. It is held in the name and in behalf of MASSACHUSETTS; an there is no part of the Commonwealth, therefore that should not feel a special interest in its success It professes to be an exhibition of State philanthro It professes to be an exhibition of STATE philanthro-yp towerd three millions of 'our FELLOW-COUNTAI-TERN in chains'—of STATE abhorence of southern slavery. Hence, it challenges the special statention of the South, which will no doubt be attracted by it to see in what spirit and with what determination the people of Massachusetts mean to esponse the cause of the slave; and she will test their resolution and sin-cerity by the contributions which they make in aid of that cause, and not by upproductive words or empty

declamation.

Another consideration. This Fair (while donations to it in money will always be gratefully acknowledged) asks nothing on the score of cliarity. It proposes to sell to the purchaser a full equivalent for his money—to give him a quid pro que. It simply invites those, who profess to be anxious for the suppression of slavery in our land, to buy on rehannle terms those, articles which are either useful or ornamental, and which they are accustomed to purchase elsewhere It enables them to do much for the anti-slavery en

It enables them to do much for the anti-slavery enterprise, and at the same time to do as well for themselves.

This Fair is a brilliant culogium on the industry, skill, persecerance, benevolence, and never-timing zeal and activity of those anti-slavery works in this State, and sbroad, who have created it. Can anti-slavery WKF do less then to eaknowledge their just appreciation of such rare devotedness, by becoming liberal purchasers on the present occasion? Let every one resolve to do something—io do his part—add let him not fail to carry that resolve into immediate execution.

On Monday evening, at the MELODEON, is to be On Monday evening, at the MELODRON, is to be exhibited the magnificent spectacle of the Christmas Tree, (for the benefit of the Fair,) which will unquestionably attract a throng of visitors, both old and young, and be the occasion of great delight and hilarity. Every arrangement will be made to accommodate as many as may wish to be present. As it is intended expressly for the children of the city, their parents and friends should spare no pains to secure

parents and the their attendance.

The following spirited original ode has been written for the Fair by our poetical friend ADLINGTON, of

Again for the down-trodden slave let us try, And shoulder to shoulder the old lever ply; Though slav'ry weighs down like a mountain of sto We'll nover give up till the monster's o'erthrown

This curse of our country is full far and wide, From Texas to Maine it has crimsoned the tide The wide-spreading limbs and the shameless

Your efforts to rescue your country from shame, And give her for justice and virtue a name, Are treated with seem by a slaveholding crew, Who well their own children, and fain would sell you Who sell their own chiuren, accounts yellow When Britain was deaf to her colonies' plea,

We threw down the gauntlet, resolved to be Then let the siavaholder in prudence bewar The voice of defiance oft follows a prayer. The waiting of Israel was treated with scorn, Till Egypt was smitten in all her first-born : Since God cannot alter, his ways being true,

My country, my country, I tremble for you. The blood of a traitor must flow in his veins, Who comes not to rescue a brother in chains; The wail of the slave, ere it curses our shores,

Should arouse every heart to contend in his caus Then arise in your strength! Must a freeman be To frown on the traitors who Freedom have sold, Who make your fair country a hissing and scorn, And bow down the head that 's American born?

The layer we ply was received from above; 'Tis justice, supported by faith, hops and love; Then let us take hold, heart and hand, one and all, And slav'ry may meet its death-wound in this hall.

All hands to the lever, hold on for the right, Our floes against justice and liberty fight;
Heave heave on the lever! till tyranny quakes;
Heave! heave! till the last chain of slavery breaks!
Weymouth, Dec. 16, 1843. F. M. A.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Sonjety will be holden in Boston, an WEDNES-DAY, the 24th of January, 1844, commencing at 10 oclock. A. M., and continuing its resions probably not less than three days. It is hoped that this will ensure the largest attendance of delegates and friends of the cause that has ever been witnessed on any similar occasion. Let the abolitionists of the Constitution of the Constitu wealth take seasonable measures so to arrang monwealth take seasonable measures so to arrange their business affairs as to enable them to be present. A cordial revitation to come and participate in the proceedings is extended to all who desire to see the soil of America no longer stained by the foot prints of a slave. Before a final adjournment, it is expected that there will be an Anti-Slavery Solrees which will undoubtedly be of a highly interesting character.

Thanks to our new correspondent, SARAH J. CLARKE, for her besutiful and energetic * Song of Freedom.' Other favors are constituted. CLARK, for her beautiful and savegue.

Freedom. Other favors are requested.

IT We shall endeavor to publish the excellent discourse of our bro. J. M. SPEAR, next week.

The . One Hundred Conventions.

The "One Hundred Conventions."
The great, extensive, all-sgitaing scheme, projected at the lest annual meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention, the execution of which was entrusted to the care of the Managers of the State A. S. Society, of holding not less than One Hundred Conventions in the western States, has been completed in the most prompt, faithful and efficient manner. Eight able and eloquent lecturers have been kept to the field for the last six mouths, who have performed more labor than was apportioned to them, and whose success in operating on the public sentiment has been of signal service to the auti-slavery country in proposable at this time, to gledulate the

It will be seen, by the following list of donations received by the Treasure: in aid of these Conventions, that while a considerable amount has been contributed, there is still a deficiency of money to pay those who have telled so unremittingly for the last six months. Those who have not yet redeemed their pledges will see the necessity of promptly doing so; and those who have not yet contributed any thing for thaf great movement, yet rejoice in what has been done, will surely respond to the appeal of Mr. Jackson for additional sums to make up the present deficit.

TREASURER'S REPORT. .

At the last New-England Anti-Slavery Convention held in Boston in May, 1843, the following resolution were adopted :

that a series of Anti-Slavery Conventions are to be held in Maine, New-York, Ohio, Indians, Pennsylva-nia, and other States; and feels confident that the ab-litionists of the different States will take prompt and vigorous efforts to secure large meetings.

may be contributed, or pledged for the purposes re cited in the foregoing resolutions, and that he be in Mass. A. S. Society.'

one.

The following sums of money have been received acfor the purposes of the foregoing resolutions, partly from pledges made at the Convention, and partly from donations received since.

Hon. Seth Sprague, Duxbury, William Ashby, Newburyport, William Sears, William Sears, John Curtis, Hanover, John Hill, Nathan Webster, Haverhill, John Cushing, John R. Morse, Walpole, 50c, John Noves, Jr., Dedham, John Rolie, Weymouth, A friend, Hanover, Albert Gardner, 1, Elijah Hobart, Jr., Abington, Anz Eliza Bacon, Philadelphia, iedediah Sanzer. dediah Sanger, hu M. Fisk, West Brookfield, m. Ashby, Salem, ohn Rogers, Boston, Benson, 1, J. W. Ford, 1, Benson, 1,
Friend, Cambridgeport,
Friend, Cambridgeport,
Lash from individuals at N. E. Convention,
A friend, by Wendell Phillips,
Roston, Chapman, "

Chapman, "

ornelius Bramhall, " ars. Cornelius Bramball, "
ydia G. Jarvis, Concord,
Vendell Phillips, Boston,
'rancis Jackson, "
oseph B. Congdon, New Beaford,
It Sisson Joseph B. Congdon, New Bedford, 10
Dr. Sisson, 1
Collections at New Bedford meeting, 2
A friend "by C. M. Burleigh, 10
Elfan Lee Follen, West Rotbury, 5
Joseph Winslow, Fathburo, by John Bailey, 5
Joseph Winslow, Fathburo, 4
Lucy Gates, Tewnsend, 3
Samuel Richmond, North Middleboro', 2
Baltisteba Richmond, 2
Reliance R. Shaw, 2
A friend, by Mark W. Ohapman, 2
Edwin Eveleth and Other friends, Princeton, 12
William F. Stone, Groton, 12
William F. Stone, Groton, 12
Rev. John Farkman, Dover, N. H.
Daniel Ois and others, in South Scituate, 22
Thomas Sturge, England, 4
Abigail Bates, Warelium, 2
Svlvanus Bourne, "1
L. Packard and J. S. Stafford, of Cummington, 11
L. Packard and J. S. Stafford, of Cummington, 11
L. Packard and J. S. Stafford, of Cummington, 11
L. Packard and J. S. Stafford, of Cummington, 11
L. Packard and J. S. Stafford, of Cummington, 11
L. Packard and J. S. Stafford, of Cummington, 11

Sylemus Bource, "
L. Packard and J. S. Stafford, of Cummington, each ceach of L. Stafford, of Cummington, each ceach of Cambridgepirt A. S. Society, by Wm. Farwell, Treasurer, Simon Warten, East Randolph, 62 Wast Droutheld A. S. Society, by Edward F. Stoff

West Brookfield A. S. Society, by Lorans Stowell, Since of Gardiner, Africad in W. Rozburt, by Theodore Parker, Arnold S. Congdon, New-Bedford, Priands in Walphile, by Daniel Turner, Stephen Barker, Mathuen, by Wendell Phillips, Simeon Soule, 4, and —— Soule, 2, Duxburry, Lowell A. S. Society, by H. Foster, John Levi, Lowell, B. W. Stearns and his mother, Springfield, B. W. Stearns and his mother, Springfield, Hoses Transbull, Upton, 8, 25 and —— 25, Overplus of contributions at N. E. Convention to now expenses,

A. Alle ville, sanc H. Brown, Anti-slavery friends in Hubbardstown, by Wm

Jackson,
Ezra-Weston, Boston, by Dr. II. I. Bowdlich,
Born John II. Eumons, Boston,
Samuel Downer, Jr. "
Abner Sanger, Davers,
Hervey E. Weston, Boston,
G. Smill, Lynn. Hervey E. Weston, Boston,
G. Smith, Lynn,
'A poor Abolitionst,' Northboro',
Lydia L. Walker and other friends, Leominster
Rachel Williams, by John Bailey, N. Bedford,
Lemuel Morton, Plymouth,
R. B. Baynes, Boston,
Moses Sawin and others in Southboro',
Rev. Joseph H. Allen, Jamaica Plain, Roxburg

\$1282 29

TI I take this opportunity of reminding the few who have not yet paid their piedges, and also those who design to aid us in this work, that the series of Conventions is closed, and what they intend doing should be done immediately, in order that we may discharge at once the debts incurred by this mission. The receipts have fallen considerably short of the expenses.

F. J.

Political Injustice

The editor of the Emaneipator, is now in Washington. He, with the Liberty party editors of the same atamp, has been volable in his accusations of against the Standard, that it is favorable to the Whig party, and that Ir. Child is making it an instrument to accure the election of Henry Clay! The ground of thir ridiculous and alanderous charge is, that, in reviewing the political history of the country for the last few years, Mr. Child has recorded the votes of the Ivo political parties in Congress, as the night of petition and the gaglaw; from which it appears that a large portion of the northern democrats have voted saids the South, and a still larger portion of northern

Nothing has yet transpired in Congress on the sub of of slavers, except the following incident, which ok place on Saturday last. By the decision of th

Perish a Union like this:

Mr. Kista, of Missandianets, presented resolves of the Legislature of that State against the annexation of Texas to the Union; referred to the Committee or Foreigo Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Adams presented a pelition of citizens of New York, for the separation of the inhabitants of New York from all connexion with slavery. This was attempted to be suppressed under the 21st rule; and the Strams so decided. Mr. A. insisted that it was not included under the rule, it asking neither for the sholliton of slavery or the slave trade in the United States, or in say of the States or territories, or the District of Columbia. The Strams. Does the gentleman from Massandhusetts appeal from the decision of the Chair?

Mr. Adams. No. I have had too much experience already to do that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Adams. No. I have had too much experience already to do that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Adams. No. I have had too much experience already to do that. Taughter.]

This matter still adalpseed of a motion was made to adjourn.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Dec. 12. Shocking Depravity.

The Rev. H. C. Taylor, editor of the Oberlin Evelist, was on Friday last committed to the jail of was on Friday last committed to the jail of Lo in county on a charge of stealing money at differen use—in all supposed to amount to a large sum. It le it from the Evangelist office, and the Oberta t office, in both of which he has been a clerk. It also charged with seeducing a girl in his family, and earing an abodion.

oot office, in own and a substitute of the subst

much more numerous than those of their opponents. At the last trial, on Mr. Adam's motion to abolish the Gag, every single Northern schig present roted in the affirmatize—and only two were absent, one of them (Severance of Maine) being confined to his room by sickness; while not less than TWENTY. NINE Northern democrate voted in the security, and sixe more dodged! One would think that an unanimity so remarkable on the part of the whig representatives from the free States would obtain, from one professing to be impartial in the treatment of the two great parties, at least a feeble commendation, or a very slight acknowledgment of the superior regard of the whige for the right of petition. But, no! Mr. L. makes it in occasion of fresh vituperation sgainsthem; and he speaks of the signal recreancy of the Northern democrats in tones as gentle as the cobing of a dove! Hear bim, respecting the former:

'Only two Southern Whigs, White of Kentucky, and Clingman of North Carolina, voted for the repeal of the gag. Formerly there used to be from four to six; thus we see how much the spirit of likety has gained from their more intimate intercourse with the abolition whigs of the North. All the Kentucky members but one voted for the regag. Does any one blieve they voted in this respect against the wishes, or without the consut, direct or indirect, of their great leader—Harry of the West?'

And Mr. L. sneeringly asks—'Who doubts that the

17. The foregoing revelation of appalling iniquity is fully confirmed by the last Oberlin Evangelist, in which is a statement of the facts in the case, signed by A. Mahan, H. Cowles, J. A. Thome, spid G. Whipple. They state that 'Mr. Taylor has durendered himself to justice, and the law will doubtless take its righteous course.' It is worthy of note, (to illustrate his consummate hypocrisy,) that Taylor made himself conspictions in lynching one of the Oberlin students, a year or two since, charged with being guilty of writing laseivious letters to a young lady. Some other audents were associated with Taylor, he and they taking their victim into the woods by ruffian violence, and, before lacerating his body, putting on a series of prayers to heaven! Everp pure by ruffian violence, and, before lacerating his wood putting up a series of prayers to heaven! Every put mind must mourn over such a deplorable fall. As arrangement has been made for conducting the Evan gelist through the joint labors of Pres. Mahan, and Profs. Cowles, Thome and Whipple.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

The steamer Hibernia serived at this port for Liverpool on Wednesday morning. Among the pas-lengers are the redoubtable Gen. Duff Green, and ou sengers are the redoubtable Gen. Duff Green, and our worthy anti-slavery friend James Cansisos Fuller, of Skanesteles, N. Y. and his wife and daughter. The

with the abolition Whigs of the North—as if, because for the first time the latter fiave gone unanimously against the Gag, they are therefore to be taunied for any Southern Whig defection!

Mr. Leavitt very coolly adds:

"Had the Whigs allowed the election of Whittier, Bolitwood, and Hayden, in Massachusetts, and had Dr. Duncun and Henry Brinkerhoff, of Onio, not oddged between the wishes of their constituents and the commands of their masters, and had Severance minded his duty. Hie gray might have home remailed. Now, this is true—but not more so of the whigs than of the democrats. Had the latter 'allowed the election of Whittier, Boltwood, Hayden,' &c. then 'the gag might have been repealed.' But Mr. Leavitt appears to have been chivious to this fact! He only remembered that the whigs were the criminals in the case!

Now, in what language does he sneak of the North. The state trials have been adjourned until the 15th of January, and O'Connell, weary of agitation, has retired for a while to his 'mountain frome at Derrynane. He is to take Limerick on his way to the 'far wear, where a dinner is to be given on Monday neat to Mr. W. S. O'Brien, one of the members for the county, a recent convert to repeat, at which the agitater presides.

W. S. O Brien, one of the members for the county recent convert to repeal, at which the agitator y sides.

The Bullyshannon Herald says—'The governm are in possession of some frightful information, resping Ireland: there can be no doubt of it. The Atmosphere in the same of the same Now, in what language does he speak of the Northern democrats? See how he tries to make out something in their favor!

All the Democrats from Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Verniont, and Michigan, who voted 'nt all, voted against the gag, and all but one from New-Jersey and Indiana. The vote of one Democrat, Hale, from New-Hampshire, in favor of dibestry, is a memorable event, and with the votes of Maine and Connecticut, shows the breaking up of the old Van Buren policy. The three services from New-Hampshire, Burke, Redding, and Norris, are all that remain of that old brood to disgrace New-Eugland. In New-York, Mr. Van Buren's own State, the servile policy has been secuted by his own party—the vote of the Democratic members being 17 for repeal, to 5 for the gag. the yard for the use of the military in case of a seg-like yard for the use of the military in case of a seg-It is said that large quantities of pikes and other wea ons are in process of manufacture throughout the cou-try—that firearms are in great abundance—and the a rising may be expected before the winter closes." Probably all this is Tory seemal and humbug-

treland will keep the peace, and conquer.

gentlematic treats of Massachusetts of Wassachusetts of Wassachusetts clizens (free colored man arrested in those cities without any charge of crime. We now see, by the New-Orleans papers, that Mr. Maybin, the gentlema appointed for that city, has returned his commission to Gov. Morton, on the ground that the duties as a clizen of Douisiana would not permit him to discharge the functions contemplated by it. The Charleston gentleman has standard to the color of the colo own—and still TRUE TO THE CAUSE OF THE SLAVE, without wavering or compromise— as at the beginning. Hitherto, the Liberator has been a free, independent, impartial journal—the organeof no society or body of mon—for the cha-racter of which, I alone have been responsible. For

correspondent of the London Morning Post says:

"Mr. George Thompson (who accompanied theoclobrated merchant, Dwarkanaula, Tajore to India) is now regularly in tock. After speechifying to the black radra at Calcuta, he was off, for Delhi, and has since been septointed Ambussador from the King to the Court of St. James's I—his personia pay is 1000 rupees monthly. He was met five miles from Delhi by a crowd of nobles, with as Indian phalance of a cloudants and followers, and was taken to the Begum's (Queen's) palace; the King' private alephant richly caparisoned in all the regul style of Asiante splendor, was in attendance for him, and the lowedshor care

Death of Judge Thompson, of the U.S. Suprem On the announcement of the r Courts immediately adjourned.

General Jackson.—A letter dated Nashville, Tennays, General Jackson, I regrat to say in to very in firm health, Henever leaves his room, and is emacted to mere kin such bothe. He has a severe cough and pain in the back and side, but his voice and tellect appear unaffected.—Post.

tellect appear unaffected.—Fost.

Hosea Sprague, an scenario individual, died on Saturday of last week, at Plymouth, after a short illness. He has been in the habit of publishing occasionally a sheet of much ameasment to the reader Alas! we shall have no more of his 'chronicles'.

Rev. Alvan Lumson, of Dedham, and Rev. E. S. Gannet, of Beston, have become the editors of the Christian Examiner. The January pumber will appear under their auspices.

Pets Whetstone, the notorious freebooter, who for several years past has been guilty of the most daring altrocities on the travellers and critizens upon the borders of Taza, has been shouby a man whom he had threstened.

Whetspan is represented to have robbed and killed more than twenty different persons within the last 15 years. He was about 60 years of lags, and was as sgile as a buck, and of an iron constitution.

M A S & THE TENTH ANTI-SLA CRY FAIR

AMORY HALL.

AMORY HALL.

The great variety of things are, unique, nebeautiful, from London, Paris, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and many other places, together with all
that have been collected at home, combins to make
this an unequalled opportunity for the choice of
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
Among other attractive and valuable selections for
the occasion are expected

Two Cassa of Articles from Patts,
Comprising Bonnets and articles of Ladies Dress,
Bronzes, Printing Press, gift Balloons, filled with
gas, safe for drawing-room use, Bosbons, Boxés of
Toys, Medallions, plated Play Services, small necessaires, Statuettes in or moute, Fourniture de Buresux, &c.

Will be furnished with every kind of beautiful writing material, in the most excellent taste. Lewisian Scals, beautifully cut, boxes of Scaling Wax, Wafers of different kinds—a few of the Monuments Islan Seals, Seatuifully cut, boxes of Sealing Wax, Wafers of different kinds—a few of the Monuments of Paris. Papetrie—ornamented and plain, of unexceptionable taste, in boxes, portefeuilles, cases and sachets; Pictorial Letter-paper, of eight or ten varieties; rare Autographs, Old Books;—the entire manuscript of O'Counell's Letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, very valuable; Gustave de Beaumont's book on Ireland, in English, translated by W. Taylor, the best book on Ireland extant, and not yet published here; Abdy's Travels in the United States, (never re-published;) models of English and Swiss cottage architecture; Card-cases of the Killarapy arbutus wood; Porcelain Envelopes, and four other kinds; embellished Music Paper; Wood of York-Minster; exquisite water-coors sketches of Rhine seaser few Narascenery from Nonesworth, Johannesberg, Cologae, &c.; pen and ink drawings, Bristol board, outline drawings from the Musse of the Vatican, &c. &c.
On the first day of the Fair will be published.

THE LIBERTY BELL,

The beautiful Souvenir of the Pair for 1844, saining articles from Dr. Bowring, Emily T. The beautiful Souvenir of the Pair for 1844, containing articles from Dr. Bowring, Emily Taylor, Garrison, Rogers, Pierpont, Harriet Martineau, the Duchess of Satherland, Lucreits Mott, James Haughton, R. D. Webb, J. R. Lowell, William and Mary Howitt, and other distinguished persons of England and Auerica.

Those who engaged articles of this beautiful ware, after the last years invoice was disposed of, are informed that the requisite selection has arrived, consisting of every variety of small sticles, taper-stands, paper-folders, winders, ten-enddies, japanned and gilt Portfolio-stand, a new and beautiful article, &c.

STATUETIES,

After the antique; and a few copies of the most calebrated works of modern scuffters, but principally celebraten value classic subjects.

VARIETIES

Of infant's Dresses, gentlemen's linen, Dress Waistcoats, silk Aprons, richly quitted Skirts, Bags of every
stitch and color, in Bachin worsted, wrought with
gold and steel beads; Tspestry, Tabouret, ottoman,
screen and work-table Fittings; hadies', gentleman's
and children's wrought Slippers, juew Neck-ties and
Waistcoats of knitted weollen, Chenille, wrought
blue satin Tippot, trimmed with swan's-down; an entirely new fashion of Indias' Gloves, for drawing-room
use; splendid Sofa and Chair-Nets, Parses, Cuffs,
Muffix, Muffatees; Needlebooks and pin and toiller
cushions, of dozens of varieties; Nat Napkins, shaving cloths, Book-marks, various sizes of Brioches,
Stamboul, sofa and clow cushions, Puzzles, children's
Dresses, of a new material; satin Ornaments for the
neck, very beautiful, being the Tartans of the clans
whose names are also family names of Massachusetts;
a few 'Alice Mands,' a small shawl for girls; ner of boys' play things, Dolls, Baskets, lined with silk; a pair of splendid Bell-Pulls.

PAINTINGS.

Many valuable Paintings, both landscapes and por traits. The earlier Presidents, highly finished copies from Stuart; Reman Ludy, an original Vandyke; Portraits, by excellent artists, of Dr. Channing, Dr. Nott, Dr. Griffin, Alexander Hamilton, DeWitt Clin-

REFRESHMENTS,

Consisting of tea, coffee, lee creams, sandwiches

*CHRISTNACHTBAUM.

This beautiful and magnificent spectacle of the Christmas Tree, with appropriate measured services, will be on Monday, the evening of Christmas day, December 25th, at the

MELODEON,

The front of which will be illuminated for the occasion, and all arrangements made by which to prevent inconvenience in the officers and exit of a great number of persons.

Lavinia Hillon, M. W. Chapman, Ann T. G. Phillips, Mary G. Chapman, Susan Cabot. Eliza Lee Follen, Olivia Bowditch, Sarah S. Russell, Sarah B. Shaw, Helen E. Garriso Louisa Loring, Anne Warren Weston, Thankful Southwick,

Maria White,

Hannah Tufts, Catherine Sarge M. A. W. Johnson Caroline Weston, Anna R. Philbrick, Mary Young, Harriet Jackson, Mary F, Rogers, Louisa M. Sewall Abby Southwick, Mary Willey, Marian Fuller

MARRIED—Ie this city on the 14th inst., by Rev. Wm Jenks, Mr George Clary to Mrs. Lydis Garrison. DIED—In Milliord, N. H. on Saturday morning last, Dec. 16th, Mrs. Marv J. D. Chars, wife of Mr. Leo'Rall Clark, after a finer tillness. She died with that christian ealmoses and resignation to the will of her Heaveniy Pather, blick beams. If the excellent. She was the friend and supporter of every good cause; but especially was she interested in the anti-sharey movement, to which she had Jorg been devotedly attached. How greats the foss of one as ogenile, lovely and good! On Sunday, her remains were conveyed to the gave, on which sad occasion a large circle of relations and friends assembled to pay the last tribute of respect and esteem to one shey loved

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION The lecture on Tuesday evening, Dec. 25th, will be delivered by Rev. Samuel J. May. To commence at 8 o'clock, precisely, The Elecution Class will meet for practice at 6 1.2 o'clock. CHAS. A. BATTISTE, Sec. Boston, Dec. 13, 1843.

NOTICE.

The Young Men's Literary Society will give an exhibition of elecutionary expresses on Thursday evening, Dec. 23, 1843, in the Smith Schook Room, Belkanpstreet.

Exercises to comprence at 71-2 o'clock precisely, Tickets 121-2 cents each, may be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Far, at Amory Hall—from the members of the Society—and at the door on the evening of the stabilition.

ROBERT MORRIS, Secretary.
OLD PLYMOUTH.

OLD PLYMOUTH.

The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a quarterly meeting at Hanover four corners, on Wedeseday the 3d of January next, commencing at 10 c-clock, A. M.

All persons, friendly or otherwise, are invited to be present, and take part in the deliberations of the meeting.

Abington, Dec. 13, 1843.

for so odious a paper, but there are unounced to take it, and who would peruse its pages of reformatory matter with profit and pleasure. I regret that I have not the means to procure a new typographical dress for the Liberator, as the types on which it is now printed are considerably worn; but how can this be done in my present situation?

Social Reorganization:

The Friends of Sepial Reorganization are reminded of the use ting of their Gouvention, which will positively take piace in Beston on the Rich and S7th inst. It will probably be held in the Tramont Chapel, under the Masseum. We are requested to urge the friends of Reform in New-England to come in a strong array to this Convention, as the subject is deemed one of vast importance, and it is believed the discussions will be exceedingly able and interesting.

UNPRECEDENTED!!



DENTAL SURGER

ESPECTFULLY informs the class of and strengers visiting the cit, wis a need of the operations of a Denia, nature found at his office, borner of Westsqueen Lu Gingg Place, where all operation on he necessary either for hearity or persuits, in formed upon scientific and philosophical parts.

ign Affairs altogether—probably from an apprehen on that he would keep the Committee and the fourse in a state of excitement on the subject of Tex s, slavery, &c.

The German papers state that the Turkish populion at Urania, to the south of Nissa, have risa gainst the Christians. The Turks pillaged the burches, violated the women, and committed other

Mr. Sands, an American merchant of great emi-ence, has been elected Mayor of Liverpool for th-mening year. The Hon. J. T. Austin, of Boston was among the guests at his first dinner.

The late Earl of Egremont, during the last sixty years of his life, distributed in acts of charity and the traitity, the immense sum of £1,200,000, or about \$20,000 per annum.

The national debt of England at this time amount to about £770,000,000. It is owing to about a mil lion and a half of persons, holders of government se carities for money in the funds.

Odd Fellow Lodges have been established in tw ty-first of the twenty-six States of the Union, in t territories, and one separate district.

Thomas Hood has ceased to be editor Monthly Magazine, which periodical is hands of a Mr. Patmote.

The subscription to compensate Miss Harriet Mar tineau for her refusal of a government pension ha been closed, and £1348 remitted to that lady.

His Holiness the Pope has directed that prayers be offered up every day, in the Pontifical Chapel, for the safety, dong life, and success of Ireland's Liberator.

From the same paper.

The Look on THIS picture, and then on THAT Rev. James Porter publicly charges a portion of hifellow-citizens with being infidels, and refuses a naswer any questions totching said accusation; and denies the accused the privilege of replying. The persons accused hold an meeting to explain their views, and invite those who differ from them freel to express their sentiments. Mr. Porter, their acuser, is particularly invited to be present, but he delines the invitation, and uses his influence to disuade the people of his society from attending Which party gives the greater evidence of Sincer ty and magnanimity? We speak as unto wise melloudge ye.

W. B.

Origin of Annual Thanksgiving.

The colonies had been distressed and harassed by the Indians. On the 22d of March, a negro, who had been several months a prisoner with the Indians, made his escape, and informed the Massachusetts colony that the Indians were concerning a plan to attack Taunton and the villages adjacent. That for this purpose 1000 of them, at the head of whom was Philally, were embodied near Worcester. As uitable mumber of millita were immediately despatched to defend Taunton. The Connecticut colony soon aided their brethren in Massachusetts, and on the 11th of April, three companies of cavalry, under Major Talcott, fell in with a body of the enemy and defeated them. He arrived in the neighborhood of Hadley, with his troops, on the eve of an attack upon that place by 500 of the savages. The inhabitants of Hadley united with the troops of Talcott, and victory was for a long time doubtful; but appeared rather to decide for the savages. An eight pounder, which, a few weeks previously, had been procured, was loaded by the women with small shot, nails, &cc., and conveyed to the English. It was immediately discharged, with the best effect; whereupon the enemy fied in every direction.

The Governor and Council, taking into consideration the wonderful preservation of the inhabitants of Hadley, and the recent successes of their arms, in various parts of the country, appointed, the time darenamed as a day of public thanksgiving.

"This,' says Trumbill, 'was the commencement of an annual custom of our forefathers, which to the present day is religiously observed by their descendants throughout the New-England States.'

Now for a holy poff of that which lad so bloody an origin—From the New-York Evangelist t—How pre-

Now for a holy puff of that which had so bloody ar origin—from the New-York Evangelist!—'How pre-cious is this festival! It is the pure creation of the piety (!) of the Puritans, and one of the sweetest dements of the New-England character (! !) In its origin, it grew out of that holy sense of depend ance on God, and that habitual recognition of his habi

The following is the vots in the House of Representatives on Mr. Adams's motion to except from the Rules of the last House adopted by the present the XXIst, which suppresses all action on petitions

Tyras—Mosers. Adams, Anderson, Barnaru, Beardsley, Benton, W. J. Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Bendsley, Benton, W. J. Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, J. E. Cary, Carroll, Callin, Chingman, Clinton, Colliner, Cranston, Dana, R. D. Davis, Dickey, Dillingham, Danlap, Ellis, Elmer, Fish, Florence, Foot, Frick, Guldinge, Grinnell, Hale, Hamlin, Hardin, Harpe, Henley, Herrick, Hubbell, Hudson, Hungerford, Washington, Hund, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersell, Irvin, Jenks D. Lahnson, Kennedy, Damie P. King, Kin James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersell, İrvin, Jenkz, Perley B. Johnson, Kennedy, Deniel P. King, Kirk-Patrick, Leonard, Maclay, McClei an, McDowell, McLiveine, Marsh, Zetward J. Morris, Joseph Morris, Mosely, Owen, Parmenter, Patterson, Pettit, Phenix, Elisha R. Potter, Emery D. Potter, Ramsey, Rathbun, Charles M. Reed, Robinson, Rodeny, Rogers, Sample, Schenck, Thomas H. Seymour, David L.

[Whigs in Italics.]

So the amendment was rejected.

For the Right of Petition, forty-seven Whigs forty-four Democrats. Against it, fifteen (southern Whigs, eighty Democrats. So the Right of Petition goes to the wall, as usual.

Who are the Odd Fellows, and what is their ob ti? In the actumn of 1836, the editor of this pa-rapent a few weeks in New Albany, in the Stat-Indiana, where for the first time he became ac-ainted with some of the movements of a society aring this designation. More recently, we have served some of their movements in this city. Am m the Thomsston Recorder we learn that a Lodg Odd Fellows was organized in that village or classes of last week. We regard the Cdd Fellow from the Thomaston Recorder we learn that a Lodge of Odd Fellows was organized in that yillage on Wednesday of last week. We regard the Odd Fel-lows as a spirig of the Order of Freemasons—per-haps an attempt to reform the old institution. But is not the Masonic Institution one of those things which do not admit of reform? The Odd Fellows retain one of the most exceptionable features of the old Institution. It is a servet society—it courts mystery, and so bears on its front one of the prominent characteristics of evil, a love of darkness rather, than light. We advise all Christians and all good citizens to stand allouf from all such servet associations.—Zion's Advocate.

Abby Kelley

Alluding to the vindication of this eloquent and philanthropic woman, by the Executive Committee of the New York Central A.-S. Society, from the rude ntack upon her by the Libbury Press, the editor of the Herkimer Journal says—

the Herkimer Journal says—

Noble and excellent woman! well does she merit this volontary testimony of the committee on her behalf—and it is as honorable to them as it is just to her. We do not concur with Miss R. in all her views—we do not see as she does in reference to some points, but we nevertheless regard her as one of the most sincere, elequent and eminent advocates of truth, justice and humanity, in the whole country. We believe she has done vasity more for the anti-alvery cause, single-handed, than the 'Liberty Press' has accomplished, with the aid of its thirty-six fathers.

Confession in those 'false brethren' who can find it in their heasts to accuse such a woman of 'malicious falseheed!"

the, assection's construct of you, and was connect.

2 Chrenkee Nesspoper.—The Van Burne (Ark.
Intelligencer, says: 'The council have previded by
law for, the publication of a newspoper called the
Cherokee Advocate, to be printed in the Englis
and Cherokee languages. We understand that Mr
Wim Ross will be the stillor, who is, as far as we can
judge, the most capable person that could be select
ed in the nation. We will half the 'Advocate' as
a co-laborer in disseminating useful and interestin
knowledge.

Jail Bernt-Loss of Life.—A correspondent of Heatheville, Va. writes that the juil in that place was destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th ult. and that a nego men benfined therein was consumed in that a nego men benfined therein was consumed to the second that a nego men benfined to the second the second to the part was making his escape.

Succession.—The town of Wexoe, in Sweden, which russ scarcely yet rebuilt after the dreadful conflagration of 1835, has again been complety destroyed by re. Fourteen bundred families have lost their all, and were without shelter. The King, upon being aformed of the disaster, lad immediately despatched ne of his adde-de-camp, with 30,000 dollars from his trivate purse, and promises of further relief.

apon a housekeeper to give the name of any person lable to militia duty in his or her employ, or who yeells or boards in his or her hosse, whose name may be asked, has been fined, and the court has ac-

Wolves have greatly increased in New Brunawic and the upper settlements in Maine, within a fety years, but their well knywn asgacity in avoiding a manner of traps is at longth about to be overcome by use of a newly discovered poison, of which the greedily cat, and which causes instant death.

Match Making—An intelligent manufacturer outplus matches informs us that this business is now worth \$1000,000 in the United States. A few year since they were all imported from Europe, principal y from Germany. Now we export several hundres thousand dollars worth to the West Indies and South America—Cincinnati Pat.

Melancholy.—We learn that Mr. Reuben Smith, l'almouth, was found dead in his bare at that plast in Wednesday last. It appeared that in attempti o ascend to the hay-loft, the ladder upon which ! seemed accidentally slipped saids, thereby causin mit to tare, any provincing immediate ocari by dis-attion of the neck.—New Beford Mercay.

Barcelona continues, as ever, a prey to the most formidable anarchy. The lown is closely blockaded, and vigorous preparations are making for an effective blow.

Texas is so flooded with abolition pamphlets, the government has been called on to put a check to them. A better course would be to put an end to sla

Georgia.—The bill to abolish imprisonment debt has failed in the House of Representatives by vote of 38 to 111. vote of 38 to 111.

The British Association has, since its establish nest, expended £83,000 in scientific investigations

The French Chambers have been convoked to a semble on the 26th inst.

THE WEEKLY BAY STATE DEMONS.

National, Miscellaneous, and Policials the LARGEST SIZE, is offered to the policials publishers at the appropriate problem.

TO GILDERS.

WM. C. NELL, 25

WARRANTED BOOTS

Dr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Den

RESPIRATORS, OR BREATH AND BODY-WARMING I

Boston.

This Instrument is useful for all pener be exposed to cold, seamen, coschuse, i public lecturers, &c. as it prevents the infrom pussing off from the body of the rapidly as it would otherwise. It is irolin afflicted with cough during the cold ment. year. September 29.

THE TRICOPHEROUS,

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND S now acknowledged by thou by, to be the only remedy to restore the hair that has falle

GENTEEL BOARDING HENRY FOREMAN,

DOARDING HOUSE

FOR COLORED SEAMEN. The subscriber begs leave to house such a seamer as may visit Boson, that he we excellent Boarding Hoste for their areas on imperance principle; at N. 5, 5s Curistin house below the Beshel Charles and happy to receive their paranels. No parapured on-his part to make their paranels and the property. The rules of the house side is an ance with good order and happying an access with good order and happying the property.

No. 5 Boston, June 8, 1842. NEW PUBLICATIONS. Por Sale at 25, Combili.

LETTERS from New-York, by Mr. L. & G.
The Voice of Duty, by Adm Ballow.
The Brotherhood of Threes, by S.S. Fast.

Pierpont's Dieronise on the Latimer Cist.
Pierpont's and Gatrison's Pages.
Dt. Channing's Address at Lenox.
Anti-Slavery Melodics, Kiss for a Blow. Ten Years of Experience, &c. &c.

AGENTS OF THE LIEERATOR

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AGENTS OF THE LIERATOS.

CONNECTIOT.—S. S. Com'ex, Heritarchie Hall, Eart-Humpton; Junes Munns, Crist Akade, See Junes, Heritarchie Akade, Charles T. Hopper, Ale Junes, Junes C. Junes, Junes C. Horrison, Martine, Junes C. Horrison, Junes C. Horrison, Penn McClintock, Farients III, Passant Vanhar, Penn Junes, Junes, Junes, Junes, M. Hiller, Junes, Junes, Junes, Junes, M. Hiller, Junes,
PROM THE POSTMASTER GESSPIL mittonces by Mail. A Postmaster of race Remittances by Meit.— A Postmass money in a fetter to the publisher of pay the subscription of a third period title if written by finness.

(I) Agents who remit money about the persons to whom it is to be a subscription of the persons to whom it is to be a subscription.

POE-RY. the Liberato LE SONG OF FREEDOM by SARAH JANE CLARER. Oh! the God of the boundless univer Is a God of liberty,

And every where in his boundless love,
Made all things, all things free.

Made all things, all things tree.
Forever free, in calm and storm,
Is Ocean, strong and wild;
Should all the fetters, creeds and chains
Of the world be on him piled,
One single throb of his mighty breast—
One toss of his showy main—
They break like the gossamer's slender
And he is free again!

And he is free again!
The Stars are free—tis Freedom's light
They pour upon the sod:—
"Its falsely said that by golden chains
They are bound to the throne of God.
Heaven will not, and Earth cannot bheck
Their march of liberty;
So they shine and they gleam forever onOh! the glorious Stars are free!

Free are the Glouds-they frown in wrath, And thunder as in ire, When for one moment round them gleams The lightning's chain of fire!

The Wind is free—it speedeth on With none to stay or bind; The very soul of liberty Thou art, oh cheering Wind !

And free the Stream; the silver Stream; That taugheth in the sun; It glideth, it rolleth, it sweepeth, It dasheth in freedom on!

And free the Trees—the forest Trees— They tower in freedom high, And stretch their long unfettered arms In freedom to the sky. The sisterbood of Flowers—
The sisterbood of Flowers—
They print the same of Liberty
All o'er this world of ours;
They freely send their perfume praise
To Him who formed them thus;
They meekly bow their heads to Heaven,
But never bow to us!

But never bow to us! Oh! they would shrink; and gam, and die, As at the breath of storms, Should we throw the shadow of a chain Around their fragile forms!

The Birds are free—on Freedom's win They speed the wide world o'er; And joyfully on Freedom's air Their songs of freedom pour.

We send the gushings of our hearts, Our grateful praise, to Thee, Who first did form this world of ours A home for all things free. Oh! not on Thee, just, holy God, On man, the dark guilt rolls, Of linking chains on forms of Thine On thy created souls! The soul in chains! The universe Should tremble as 'tis heard!
The soul—life, God, eternity,
Are in that fearful word!

Are in that Tearful Word!
The soul, unto whose winged thought
Oh, wonderful!—'dis given
To sound the lowest depths of hell,
And upward mount to heaven!
Ha! dare man chain the living soul? Crush, pinion to the sod, Fetter a part of Deity, And bind the breath of God? Oh! free the heart—the human heart. How it beateth, beateth, beateth, Free as a mountain bird !

Free as a mountain bird!
And I'ree are all its hopes and fears,
Its faith that points hove;
And free its gratitude, free its hate,
And free than all, its love.
-And shall that heart be made a cell
Where these, where these are bound?
Where the cursed links of Slavery's chain
Corrode, and canker round?
Shall powers that might have shaken thron
Be spent in ceaseless tell,
Be conquied by the sounding lash,
And poured upon the soil?

And poured upon the soil?

Shall tones that might have filled the earth, Shall tones that might have filled the earth,
In groons but utterance fine?
Shall word, that might have roused the world,
Be rehispered on the wind?
Forbid it, ob our Father God!
Alone er? in vain to Thee;
Stretch forth thine own unfettered arm,
And set thy children free.
Then where uprose the hollow groan,
Carses, and shricks, and sigles,
Shall grateful prayers of freemen,
And hymns of freedom rise,
To the God of the boundless universe,
The God of Liberty—

The God of Liberty—
Who every where, in his boundless love
Made all things, all things free!

GLORY OF FREEDOM. I'm free, I'm free—I've burst the chain;
That bound me grovelling to the earth;
I stand erect—a man again, To claim the right that's mine by birth

I've burst the chain, I'm free, I'm free, I'll bow no more to man's control; But let the haughty white man see, There's manhood in the negro's soul. I could not brook the tyrant's power,

ough bound in chains each foot and b

I know the sufferings of the slave, The untold anguish of his hear; I've lived his life—dark as the grave Of all its ills I've shar'd a part. But now I've broke the last, last link, That crush'd my spirit free and brave;

This part within would never cowe

To live the man, and not the slave. With prospects fair, and sweet and bright,
My future pathway seems to shine—
Pain, toil and suffering all are light,
Now freedon a glorious booh is mine.
Hopadale, Dec. 1843.
M. J.

A GENEROUS DEED IS NEVER LOST. While seated by the fireside, So comfortable and warm-Let Charity o'er self preside,
And 'mid the howless storm,
Seek out and bless the paor. O, give
Thy mits and bid the wrenched live.

Perhaps at no far distant day,
Thy wealth may all be flown;
Then others will with interest pay
The kindness thou hast shown:
Do good, nor stop to coult the cost;
A generous deed is never lost. FORGIVENESS.
"Tis easier for the generous to forgive,
Than for offence to ask it.

SOCIAL REORGANIZATION.

to be held in the Town Hall, Worcester, Mass Dec. 13, 1843.

and a will self-sufficient, sensual, and op-ntellectual and moral advancement; the re-man or woman is good-reliant, supersen-divinely ordered. ity and intellectuality predominate, will be established when there has been a complete abnegation of selfish feelings, thoughts, and acts, and when every member

feelings, thoughts, and acts, and when every memoer of the human family has been plenarily inspirited for good; but this consummation can never be without our individual consent and concurrence.

The accordance of the human will with the universe-spirit will is to be manifested, abnegatively, by ceasing to make self the promotal cause and the ultimate object of change, and contively to assenting to

That supreme intelligence, goodness and power have always their gepresentative and vicegeron among men, whom it is the duty of all objectively to

true principles and conduct of civil government, who only can decide in and reconcile all difficulties relating to it-the political chief being identical with the

of the human family, to participate to the extent of their powers, in producing and conserving what necessary to individuals and society, and to share justhe possession and use of property. Remaining yours for God and humanity,

SAMUEL BOWER. North Chelmsford, Dec. 9, 1843.

MISCELLANY CORN EXCHANGE ROOMS NOT II Fellow-Countraymen—I never felt half the anx ity which I do at present to be distinctly under stood in the advice I give, and to have that advice

implicitly obeyed.

The reason of this anxiety is, that if my advice be followed, the restoration of the Irish Parliamen will assuredly be obtained, and obtained in a man ner the most honorable to the religious and peaces ble people of Ireland.

Let there not be, I conjure you, the smallest disturbance. Any man who joins in any disturbance, proclaim to be my personal enemy. If you be friend of mine, take my advice, and be perfectly tranquil I adjure you to tranquility, in the name of you country. I adjure you be tranquil, in the nam of the ever-adorable and living God.

Recollect that the principle upon which we have looked for the Repeal of the Union is, that it can be obtained only by legal, peaceable, and constitution all means, and by the total absence of violence, forcand turnult.

be followed, transcentials will be enjurished that the result of these trials will be enjurished that the repeal cause.

But—attend to me—if there be, during the trials the slightest outbreak of violence in any parish, it will be my duty immediately to abandon the Repeacause, and to forsake a people who, at such a critical period as the present, would not follow the additional to the such a country of the co

is period as the present, would not follow the auice I so carrosetly give them.

I, however, have no fears that my counsel will be
isobeyed. I confidently expect that the people
will not injure my cause and the cause of Ireland
yo disregarding my advice.

Be therefore calm, quiet, tranquil, peaceful, loyaljoiate no law of man—obey with devout reverence
he law of God.

the law of God.
You will thus mortify and disappoint your enemier. These enemies speculate upon provising you to some act of turbulence. Disappoint them—ortify them by the influxible observance of quiet, follow my counsel, and you thereby will serve the cause, and gratify the heart of Your devoted friend, DANIDE.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

At a great temperature of the course of which he said—

I am proud to be an Irishman, because the cause is Irish. The Scotch and English are cluttering about temperance, but in Ireland alone it has taken not successfully. An humble friar first gave it his blessing, and it has succeeded so far that all the people of the world would ask, "Can such a revolution be possible?" It was the carnest of a long series of prosperity to Ireland. God in his infinite wisdom suffered her to be oppressed for a number of years: but the people have risen in his favor; and in the temperance cause, I recognize his guiding hand leading them on to happiness and independence. Many a fine young man I witnessed at the bar of the court of justice, and their receiving the sentence of death for crimes that he committed while under the influence of strong drink, from which he would recoil with borror in his senses. Oh! I have heard the shrick of the agonized mother as the sentence was passed upon her child, and seen her borne lifeless from the court; and felt that his life was forfeited for his drunkenness more than for his crime: but a better state of things has come about, and the sin of drunkenness is to be no longer known in this country. I am now placed in a situation of a sort of judge between employers and servants, and in no case has a tee-totaller been in the wrong. I wais that I had the power to induce all the people in old Ireland be happy. When I but I am getting young from that day to this.

They say that it is necessary to drink wine for the preservation of health. I deny this; and call must declare that I can do twice as much business now, because I am a tee-totaller. I could give many proofs but surely every man present knows that temperance made better fathers, better husbands, and better citizens; strongthened every tie of secial and religious life, and religed many to that proud position that God and nature destined him to hold. In conclusion, I must say, that I am happy in being able to assist the cause of temperance by

The reason of this anxiety is, that-if my advice be followed, the restoration of the Irish Parliament will assuredly be sobtained, and obtained in a manner the most henorable to the religious and peaceshle people of Ireland.

I carnestly call upon the repeal wardens to circulate my advice, and to be active in carrying it into effect. I most respectfully solicit the Catholic clergy in every parish to enforce my advice by their outself and their vanerated authority.

My advice, then, is this,—I wish I could make it a command,—that there be perfect peace, order, and tranquillity, in every parish in Ireland; that there shall not be the smallest riot, tumult or violences and public meeting, unless it be called by public advertisements, sanctioned by at least some of the levels of the hence perfect quiet, peace and tranquillity, until all these trials are over. No matter what the event of the presecutions may be, I am throughly convinced that in any event they will tend to facilitate the obtaining of repeal; provided only that the people preserve the condition of the most perfect quietude during of repeal; provided only that the people preserve the condition of the most perfect quietude during of repeal; provided only that the people preserve the condition of the most perfect quietude during of repeal; provided only that the people preserve the condition of the most perfect quietude during of repeal; provided only that the people preserve the condition of the most perfect quietude during of repeal; provided only that the people preserve they may terminate.

Nothing could possibly injure our cause before the court and jury half so much as any occurrence of tumult, riot, or physical force of any kind what soever.

If any body gives you advice contrary to mise, believes me that he is an enemy of mise and of yours. Arrest every such man, and bring him before the court and purpose of the court and jury half so much as any courtered to be an including the court and provided the provided that the popular of the most perfect

all means, and by the total absence of violence, force and timult.

Recollect, also, that the principle of my political life, and that in which I have instructed the people of Ireland, is, that all the smeliorations and improvements in political institutions can be obtained by persevering in a perfectly peaceable and legal course, and cannot be obtained by any foreible means, such means create more evils than they care, and leave the country worse than they found it.

This grent experiment of improving Ireland by peaceable means, is what we now have in progress. We have hitherto, blessed be God, had all our efforts marked, by perfect peace and tranquillity. Let there be no deviation whatsoever from that peaceables and tempuil conduct. I want that everybody should remain in peace and at home during the coming trials, and until they, are completely over. He is an enemy who would violate this request of mine—if, indeed, anybody should be found so vile as to violate it, which I do not believe.

I cannot conclude without once again adjuring the people everywhere not to be irritated, excited, or provoked by any event whateover, or of whatever address that event may be; but to continue calin, peaceable, tranquil, and loyal; and if this advice that the result of these trials will be enjacently useful to the repeal cause.

At a great Temperance Festival, held in Dublic some time ago, Mr. O'Connell made a long and elo-quent speech, in the course of which he said—

Prom the Lynn Record.

Discussion on Come-Outism.

A discussion is now going on in this town on this subject, which is exciting great attention and inquiry among our citizens. On the evening of Sunday, the 26th inst. the Rev. James Porter delivered a lecture at the First Methodist meeting-house, secording to previous notice, on the subject of 'Comeout-ism', professing to show its true character and tendency, and defending Christinnity against its aspersions. The novelty of the subject drew together a large audience. The house was crowded in every part. The speaker gave his definition of the term inflatelity, which was a disbeller in the divine inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, and the rejection of them as the only rule of faith and practice. This he said had ever been the belief of the church. He then undertook to prove that the class of persons to whom the term 'come-outers' has been applied are infidels. The evidence upon which he relied to substantiate this charge, was the declarations of a few prominent individuals of that class, and the rejection of a resolution, by one or two Conventions held in Boston, in which they participated, which affirmed the Bible to be the only rule of faith and practice. Mr. Porter entered at some length into a defence of the Sabbath as a perminent institution of Christianity, in opposition to the come-outers, who do not so receive h. From their views on this subject, he also deduced their infidelity At the close of the lecture, a few remarks wege made by Dr. Brown and J. N. Boffum, with the consent of Mr. Porter and some confusion to whole society of Friends. Attempts were made by some members of the church to prevent these individuals from speaking, and some confusion casued. Mr. Porter was asked whether he would answer any questions touching the subject of his lecture, to which he replied in the negative.

On Sunday last, free meetings were held in Ly-ceum Hall during the day, by the persons called, come-outers.