X.---NO. 20.

HE LIBERATOR.



BOSTON, FRIDAY,

COMMUNICATIONS.

[We

WHOLE NO. 489.

Speech of Edmund Quincy,

angerous; and we should be particularly the should be sh

oblitical action on the subject of slaver, he inevitable consequence of our labor powerful and effectual will it be, if or touch it not, to the consequence of the formatic party, and contest the hattle with the new occupy the list—what must lega? We must attend ward meetings—appoint vote instruction all the well-known names by which a p y is drilled and managed, we not men enough for such a field, a should be about the subject of the subject with the well-known of the subject of th

d they have always voted rightly. Strongly to both parties, they have yet come out and the side of the despised bondman. Their ere first touched. Not all the party organisms can contrive, will procure right action, a renovation of the hearts of men, and with wation, such contrivances are needless. In we lack faith in God, how quickly do we; our want of it by looking to men! We in the might of multitudes, and distrust reatruth. But here lies our error. It is by, and not by the many, that reform is. It was to the twelve apostles, it was to mit discipled that the might of the might of the might of the might of the might power that one hard have faith in the might power that one hard have in our power to assume the shape of a third party, but

seemse that we have an one name. We was said, sneeringly, by one who professed to narrowly observed us, that it seemed to be our do object to keep men out of our ranks. This is is the wise and true one, although he knew e is the wise and true one, although he know it is well that tests should come up, from time that the state of the state of the state of the state of the that it is not by the rush of crowds—not by the of multitudes—not by the machinery of party the wails of this Babylon of abominations are i. They are destined to be overhrown by circ-hem continually, and sounding the trumpet of as we go. We have not yes faithfully encom-d them once; but when we shall have seven surrounded them, we shall have all the people us to raise the cry of victory, and to shout, Lord has given us the city.' (Strong sensa-med applaues).

Bristol County A. S. Society.

swant to previous notice, the Bristol County
y met at the Rev. Mr. Emery's meeting-house,
e 21st and 22d ultimo—Rodney French, of
Bedford, in the chair. Prayer was offered by
ex. Mr. Morse, of Lowell.
e Sollowing persons were appointed a business
ittee, vis. John Reed, Taunton; J. A. Collins,
n; H. O. French, Fall River; Abijah HatthBerkley; J. C. Jackson, N. York; Dr. MansSavannah, Georgia; Jucinda Wilmarth, Attlej Deborah Weston, New-Bedford.
e following resolution was offered by R. C.
h, and adopted:
h, and adopted to the persons present, favorable to
height sand measures of the Massachusetts
Society, be invited to participate in the prongs of this meeting, and that all others be perto join in the discussions.
e committee kawing rotired, Cyrus M. Buroffered the following, and sustained it by eloand appropriate remarks, after which it was
ad:
notived, Tat the friends of immediate emanci-

ad appropriate remarks, after which it was 'ved, That the friends of immediate emanciance, in view of the signs of the times, every encourage them in the presecution of their against American slavery.

anaford, from the business committee, rehe four following resolutions:

ved, That it is a proof of vacilation or y, or both, to desert the pioneers and leaders reat work of human improvement, so long pioneers remain true to their principles; and a token of their excellence and strength, to and sustain such men, through every diffidwarer danger.

advocate of truit and participate of the slave.
ed, That we recommend the Libera
Liberty to the patronage of the fri
of the down-trodden and the dur

its Board to a our support. from Dr. Mansford in expressed, by the Rev.

ge them our support of the properties of the properties from Dr. topposition, was expressed, Rev. Mr. Emery and other and continued until the o'clock, P. M. Meeting oppositions up.

Resolved, That the strong hold of slawery also oftound in the course pursued by the northern church and the northern ministry.

Resolved, That we cannot acknowledge any man as a minister of Christ, who is a slaveholder, who palogizes for the system of slavery, or who keeps alient on the subject.

Adjourned till afternoon at two o'clock.

Afternoon. Met by adjournment.

The resolution relative to the new organization, which was laid on the table, was called up and pessed.

The following also were passed:
Resolved, That every abolitionist ought, and every true-heutted one will, abstain from upholding alwery at the polls.

Resolved, That to organize a distinct abolition political party, in the present crisis of our cause, would be, in our opinion, suicidal to the moral power of our enterprise, on which we must maniy depend for ultimate and triumphant success.

Resolved, That this society recommend the weekly contribution plan, recently adopted by the Massachusetts Aut-Slavey Society, to the abolitionists of

was accepted. CLOTHER GIFFORD, Rec. Sec.

The secreus; being present, sent a report of the state of unear secrety, which was particularly interesting and encouraging.

The following resolutions, without much discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That slavery is a deadly enemy to all fully benevolent exterprises; and that little success that has the success of the s

truly benevolent cuterprises; and that little success can be expected to attend our benevolent exertions, while any of our fellow-beings are held in bondage.

Resolved, That the great call upon abolitionists for prudence, by ministers and professing Christians, and their not admitting slavery to be unscriptural, is positive proof of indifference or opposition to our held the control of the con

Slavery Society in North Andover join this conter-ence.
Voted, That a report of this meeting be sent to the editor of the Liberator for publication.
The Conference was then closed by prayer, and adjourned to meet at the house of Mrs. Lucretia Richardson, at 10 e'clock, A. M. July 16, 1840.
Mrs. Richardson's house is situated in that part of Andover called the Frye Village, about one mile from the rail-road depost in the south parish. CHARLOTTE G. HOLT, Sec. West Braddon, May 6, 1840.

chose the following omeers or me year, with the Manah B. Smith, President; Mrs. Elizabett A. Read, Vice Prasident; Catharine E. Smith, Sceretary; Miss Sarah A. Talbot, Librarian; Miss Sarah A. Talbot, Librarian; Miss Sarah Read, Treasurer; Mrs. Ann F. Wright, Miss Suan Talbot, Miss Harriet A. Perry, Counsellors The following resolutions were passed, viz. Resolved, That as alavery is the most severely felt by woman, see will not cease our utmost exercions to endicate this abomisable sin from our land

tions to eradicate this abommanes un from our man, till "every toke is broken, and the oppressed go free."

Resolved, That as anti-slavery associations embrace males and females, and are formed, among other things, for the purpose of enlightening the public mind on the subject of human rights, romes should speak as well as thin; though men pretending much regard for the good of the alway, should sneer and say, 'the staff of accompliament' will be seen the Board of Managers of the Massichusetts Anti-Slavery Society; and, as an auxiliary, we feel pleased with an alliance with it, and will cheeffully contribute our mite to assist in its operations.

Resolved, That in WILLIAM IL GARRISON we hall the fearless champion of human rights, and believe him raised up by God to be a pioneer in a more eventful struggle, than any of those which enlisted the energies of the heroes of Greece or Romo. Resolved, That from retrospect of the past, we have the fullest confidence that the efforts for emarcipation will be blessed of Heaven; and that the friends of the oppressed shells advance fearleastly, in the open of the sprophant; not abashed by spiritual wickedness in high places, but confiding in the Lord of Hosts, moving cheerfully furward in the path of sarianism and bigolry, and that it lives in sere of misropresentation and falsehood, if by Burleigh. Morec, Anthony, J. C. mery, Androx, Collins, Romond, &c. and the last, which was laid on the table, but it is at the last, which was laid on the table, sarly unanimously, by the society, ed until 7 o'clock in the evening.

L. Met by adjournment, or the state of the st

ous!

rm, which had been at war abated, and left the remainable. At 3 o'clock, the bell or assembling, when it was build be thronged. An hour organized, I concluded that

arrison.

new organized abolition, acquainted with the mode acquainted with the mode is propose, the more I am at they will retard the day should I dare raise hand stitution, as I dreaded the the vengeance of God on

the captive.

the attention which
e regard it receives
esideratum to effect
ion. As far as huoccasy of this projpon it here, has inis place.

The unkind feelings and malevolence, which are engendered, and fostered in consequence of this lamented; and it is to be feared the cause of the bondman will suffer in consequence. It appears to me that the evils resulting from new organization, when compared with the reasons for secession, and the good it will accomplish, so far transcend them, that great guilt attaches itself to those who projected and prosecuted the scheme.

Matters have now gone on so far, that, in all probability, a reconciliation and reunion will never be effected, and the friends of the slave must reconcile themselves to the division. My prayer is that they may not spend all their energies at war upon each other, but turn and pour broadsides into the great clindel of slavery, to the demolition of its last vestige.

they may not spense each other, but turn and pour each other, but turn and pour each other, but turn and pour extended of slavery, to the demolition or marginet citated of slavery, to the demolition or margine each of the conclusion, dear brother, I would say, Go and raise your voice in thunder-tones against oppression and the popish domination of the clergy, until freedom of thought, speech, and limb shall be enloyed and acknowledged by all.

**Torrest for universal liberty,

1. O. BURLEIGH.

Chattels made Men!

BATAVIA, Genesee County, New-York, Feb. 7, 1840.

To the Edilor of the American Farmer:

lor of the Uncricent Former:

iscovered, in your paper, (of data I do
r) a lengthy editoria, upon the necessity

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merous and market of two loaded guarants of two loaded guarants of two loaded guarants which was not tell at, so near were the murjatended victims, the walcome of Nichalanthe sleeve of Nichalanthe s

Respectfully yours,
W. O. DUVALL.
Please tell Richard Dorsey to send their
to Hiram Wilson, Toronto, Upper Canado

Letter from William Slade. Washington, April 28, 1840.

DEAR Six:

I wrote you a 'short note yesterday, aluding to communication of Mr. Duvall, and requesting you to publish that part of my speech which he handed the occasion of abusing me. That note I in tended for your paper, and therefore I omitted to say what I now feel constrained to communicate,

I have endured scoffs and reproaches and reviling

made the occasion of abusing me. That note I atended for your paper, and therefore! omitted to
say what I now feeded and berefore! omitted to
say what I now feeded and repreaches and revillings
her, too look be thrown off from my centre by
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the property of the property of the property of the love I be thrown of the love I be of the control of the love I be of the control of the love I be of the office of , an inguing the friends of adolt-in self-defence, how entirely isarmed of all power to act effi-e—not only making myself con-yes of others, both at the North losing all respect for myself. to add an expression of the sin-hich I remain

Your friend, WILLIAM SLADE. William Lloyd Garris

POLITICAL.

Letter from William Slade.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRINON, Editor of the Liberator.
Sin.—Your paper of the 24th inst. has brought me the promised communication of W. O. Davall, of Port Byron, in the State of New-York, which you are pleased to endorse by your 'hearty response'; to it as the *spirite letter of our uncompromising friend. If your friend Davall thinks this is the 'spirit' in which it is right and best to treat me, Lehall have no controversy with him—feeling very little inclination to defend myself from such samples thought. it is right and best to treat me, I shall have no contro-very with him-feeling very little inclination to de-fend myself from such assaults, though they are as violent as any I ever received from slaveholders. It seems to me, however, that it is due to truth and jus-tice, that your readers should be put in possession of that part of my speech,—namely, the whole of it, un-der the head of 'my position defined—which

er, that they can-netitor; and I am purpose, that they difference, touch

od prinsostation of Chief Magazid never deem the interest I desurid never deem the interest I desurid never deem the interest I desurie in such hands.

Iting Gen-Harrison, I place abolition enfithe question. Not that I do not regard

ject of very great importance; and, indeed,
shown, a subject of great political imporut it is not, and cannot be, the great praction for the decision of the country, at the

"admitted election. The public mind

abolition candidate for

Pessident.

of abolition is but begun in this couse is in its infancy. It cannot sprang fort

For will thus perceives the control of the control of the form, and that I would have pointed into in the front, and that I would have pointed in the impatine of many very excellent men, to think that abolition will not thus advance with edesirable rapidity. But it will, in my judgment, rance more surely to a safe result. I do not say that abolition is, even now, to be utrly excluded from the field of political action. It ill, of necessity, by degrees, enter it. It cannot be pl out. Of the circumstances which will justify the haction, abolitionists, in the various section of the country, will of course judge, from considerations with the nanot control in deciding the question bringing out an abolition candidate for the Presidency. Abolition has not strength to bear such antest. Its infancy must not be rocked in the hirtwind of a Presidential election.

When and as fast as the public sentiment shall is are become purified and elevated by the discussions of human rights and obligations, necessarily connected with the progress of abolition, there will be raised up, by a natural, usforced process, as vego.

process, as veg

as the But I can admonish the great

Such is the question. By a long contious usurpation has the Constitution bely changed. Shall the change be raif

heming a sobnoon of the short o

treasure, be appropriate and that to be ct, and dray long establish.

I have no time, Mr. Speaker, exposition of the principles whinto Gen. Harrison's Administ

present administration than all the continent. The government OVERAWE THE JUDICIA-

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1840.

ntest, to scatte ves from the p ted 74 to 23.

s truly, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

An important libel case has bany. Mr. Delevan, the temp John Taylor and others of using king malt liquors. An action apon it, and has resulted in a

The population of Iowa, is said to be o entitle her to admission into the Uni

HEAVY CROP OF CLOVER. A blan has been tried and sentenced to seven ment for stealing a bag containing a leed.

A good word is as soon said as a bad one. Content is natural worth.—Socrates.

President of the Maine A. S. Society:

NATHANIEL P. ROOKIES,

Cor. Sec. of the News Hampshire A. S.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP.,

Cor. Sec. of the Fernand A. S. Society.

FRANCIS JACKSON,

President of the Messachusette A. S. S.

SAMARITAN ASYLUM.
Board of Managers of the Samari
igent colored children intend hav
ments, during the week of the ann
o increase the funds of their treas

Boston, May 1, 1840. M. A. HOLLAND,

Adelphic Union.

gentlemen/were durg erevere,
Joel W. Lewis, President; William S. Jionin,
Vice President; Christopher R. Weeden, Secretar
Fhomas Dalton, Treasurer; Thomas Cole, Libra
n; Alner Forbes, William C. Nell, Lyman Hute
mson, Lecture Committee.

REMOVAL.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOGUNDRY, is removed to Minot's new building a corner of Devonshire Street and Spring Lutrance in Spring Lano.

The patrons of his Foundry are respectful med, that by this removal the Proprietors in

Normal School at Lexington.

rd is \$2,00 per week. Tustion grafis. CYRUS PEIRCE, Principal. ch 27th, 1840. 14: is 6t. Hats, Caps, Stocks and Trunks.

ONE OF THE LARGEST and b

From the Literary Examiner and W. EXPOSTULATION.
BY WILLIAM D. NORLXIGE ike thee, O stream ! to glide in solitude Noiseleasly on reflecting sun and star, Unseen by men, and from the great world's jar pt eremore aloof—methink' twere good live thus louely through the silent lapso of my appointed time.' Not wissly said, pathinking Quietest! The brook hath sped course for ages through the narrow gaps of ripde hills, and o'er the recedy plain, or mid the element forests, not in vain—the greas more greenly groweth on its brink, d lovelier flowers and richer fuits are there, and of its crystal waters myfinds drink, int also would faint beneath the torrid air.

That else would faint beneath the torrid air.

CONTINUED.

Inaction now is crime. The old Earth reels, Inspirate with guilt; and Vice, grown bold, Laughs innocence to scorn. The thirst for greatest was a second of the second o

Departs from evil, makes himself a prey.

What then! Shall Truth's anointed priest succumb
To popular Falsehood, and fling down his shield,
And drop the sword he has been taught to wield
In Virtue's cause! Shall Righteousness be dumb,
Awe struck before Injustice? No 1—a cry,
'Ho! to the rescue!' from the hills hath rung,
And men have heard, and to the combat sprung.
Streef for the right, to conquere or to die!
Up, loisere! for on the winds are flung
The banners of the hithful!—and erect,
Beneath their folds, the hosts of God's elect
Stand in their strength. Be thou their ranks among
Feisr not, nor falter, though the strife endure,
Thy cause is secred, and the victory sure.

THE WREATHS.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Whom do we crown with the laurel leaf?

The here god, twn soldier chief.

But we dream not of the crushing cannon

Of the flying abot and the recking steel,

Of the crimson plain where the warm bloo Of the crimson plain where the warm be Where clangor deafens and sulphur ch Oh, who can love the laurel wreath, Plucked from the gory field of death?

Plucked from the goty section with summer flows. The young lady and fair in their happie But the buds will only live in the light Of a festive day or glittering night; We know the vermil timts will fade, That pleasure dies with the bloomy bra

That is worse by delanch of shared hard.

The one who is shedding the mourner's to the gloomy branch forever twines a Round foreheads grav'd with Sorrow's line. The the type of a sad and lonely heart, That hath seen its dearest hopes depart. Oh, who can like the chaplet band, That is wore by Melancholy's hand?

That is wore by Melancholy's nand?
Where is the ivy circlef found?
On the one whose brain and lips are drown'd.
In the purple stream—who drinks and laughs,
Till his checks outflush the wine he quaffs.
Oh, glossy and rich is the ivy crown,
With its gome of grape juice trickling down;
But bright as it seems o'er the glass and bowl,
It has stain for the heart and shade for the soul.

It has staip for the heart and shade for the But there's a green and fragrant leaf Betokens not revelry, blood, nor grief; "Tis the purest amaranth springing below, And rests on the calmest, noblest brow; It is not the right of the monarch or lord, Nor purchased by gold, nor won by the sw For the lawliset temples gather a ray Of quenchless light from the palm of bay.

Of quenchless light from the palm of bay.

O beautiful bay! I worship thee—
I homage thy wreath—I cherish thy tree;
And of all the chaplets Fame may deal,
'Tis only to this one I would kneel;
For as Indians fly to the Banian branch,
When tempests love and thunders launch,
See the spirit may turn from crowds and strift
And seek from the bay-wreath joy and life.

SONG OF THE MANCHESTER FACTOR SLAVE.

I never murmur at my lot,

That dooms me as the rich man's slave;
His wealthy ease I covet not—
No power I seek, no wealth I crave.

Abor is good—my strong right hand la ever teady to endure; Though meanly born, I bless the land, Content to be among its poor. But look upon this forehead pale, This tintless cheek, this rayless eye; What do they sak? The mountain ga The dewy sod, and open sky.

I read of high and grassy hills, Of balmy dells and tangled woods; Of hily cups where dew distils, Of hawthorns where the ringdove b

I hear of bright and perfumed flowers,
That spring to bias the wanderer's fee
Of forests where the young flows cowen
Of streamlets rippling, cool and sweet
They tall of waving fields of grain,
Of purple fruit and shining leaves;
Of scattered seed and Jaden wain,
Of furrowed glebe and rustling sheave

They speak of nature fresh and free, Gladding the dullest eyes that look; Bards sing its glory; but to me It is a sealed and hidden book.

The radiant summer-beams may fall, But fail to light my cheerless gloom; They cannot pierce the dusty wall Where pallid fingers ply the loom.

No warhler sings his graceful joys, No laden bee goes humming by; Nought breaks the shifting shuttle's But angry oath or suffering sigh.

Pent with the crowd, oppressed and faint,
My brow is damp, my breath is thick;
And though my spirit yield no plaint,
My pining heart is deadly sick.

I cannot see the blue of heaven— I cannot see the green grass so I past to share the blessings give To all and each one by a God.

NON-RESISTANCE.

ner to expert of the newpaper, he conducts, and the next to work at the press for his breat, there can be but little doubt of his success. This is the case with Joszer S. Wall. His disinterestedness and devotion to the great principles to which his paper is dedicated—the principles of the early Friends—cannot well be denied, even by those who look with this most unkindly regard upon his undertaking. The stir which the establishment of this periodical has made among the Friends, is a strong proof that just such an instrumentality was needed. The excitement it has caused is a vore sign that its shots have told. Friend Wall is under discipline, and will probably be dissoured for presuming to compare the practices of the present generation of Friends in New-England, with those of their predecessors, and with their own professions. If the conduct of that society be agreeable to its avowed principles, it surely cannot fear being measured by its own standard.

It is ever a sign of conscious weakness, when any body of men attempt to stiffe inquiry into their character or their actions, by a resort to the secular or ecclesiastical arm. It is not they that do well, who shrink from the light. Friend Wall is well, who shrink from the light. Friend Wall is well, who shrink from the light. Friend Wall is well,

county of the present day is not worthy, and whom they are accordingly seeking to thrust forth from their midst. These Friends—worthy successors of the early Quakers,—seems to us to assume much the same at titude towards the Society of which they are birthright members, that Gazons Fox and his early associates took towards the religious establishments, under which they were born and educated. Like those glorious confessors, they examine the professions and restricted. ous testimonies, will in due time share their fate. But it is happy for them, that it is in the power of once but themselves to cast them forth out of that kingdom which is not meat or drink, or plain dress, or formal speech, but righteousness, and peace, and jo yin the

which is not meat or drink, or plain dress, or formal speech, but rightpounness, and peace, and jo yin libe Idoly Spirit.

It is curious to one who loves to study the philosophy of history, and to readly in the facts it records, the intellectual and moral principles, the temper of mind and state of heart, from which they spring, to perceive the identity of the spirit in which Non-Resistance is now met by the religious world, with that which Quakerism had to encounter in its day of small things—modified, of course, in its manifestations, by the change which advancing civilization has made in the spirit of the age. The same mirropresentations and calumnies, which are now our portion, were then heaped upon them. And the class of persons, who have been most busy in waging this werfare upon our pestitent thereavy, was the same that stired up the magistrates and the mobs of two hundred years ago against Grones Fox and his followers. That the same instinct of self-preservation should impel that class of men, who love to lord it over the souls of their equals, and who have sagetity enough to perceive that the principles of non-resistance will, in proportion as they extend, deliver them out of oftheir land, should adopt the same measures, as fat, as in the same measures, as fat, as in the same and the mode of the class of the same measures, as fat, as in the same and the same measures, as fat, as in the same and the same measures, as fat, as in the same and the mode of their thand, should adopt the same measures, as fat, as in the same and the same and the same class of the same measures, as fat, as in the same and the same same and the dinary as it is mourful, that the successors of those rare spirits, who made such a noble stand, at such fearful cost, for the mental emancipation of the race—that they who have inherited then same, and clung foully to the outward forms instituted by those benefictors of mankind, should join with the hireling priests and pharisaical formalists of this generation, against the men who have taken up, the old testimonies of the early Friends, and are striving to bear them forward consistently and effectually, that the world may hear and live. It is strange and sad to find, that while the letter of Quakerism is cherished with so much zeal, its spirit has so nearly died out. Would WILLIAM PERS recognize, as the heirs of the faith he did and suffered so much to establish, the men who attempt to keep the very fundamental principles of that faith from being discussed and carried out to their legitimate results by the members of the Society, he so dearly loved? Could, he have believed, that within a centry and a quarter from his death, that Society, as a

hened and cerried forward by that impuse, igrown and laid aside. Its great principles ean die—for they are the elemal traths of God. ward shape, unless inspired by these principles, ing its every member, and guiding its heart to do the work which it came into the world to but a lifeless body, from which the spirit has

MISCELLANY.

ay appointed for the execu-nof the frigate, of Fleming ann belonging to the U. S. I for assaulting his officer, autiny, and mutinous assem-the boat's crew and the sent to assist him in his as-

vain.

v flag was then hauled down, and the of the morning ended. The man was frightened, as you may readily imagin fact so completely paralyzed that

DEAR SIR:—I send you the part rage recently committed in this co of the case are—a negro belongin of Belleview, (about 7 miles from

exandria, and powde ed every day at Mah asported by camels to Exercise is

detention of Mr. terropus, no-will be found in another part of our Elliott has announced his determination ADE THE RIVER AND PORT, TON! the blockade to commence on the which date no vessel will be allowed to

sidering how to resent in the most enecut.
After relating the particulars to Sir Eardl
ed if he did not think it would be manly
it? "Yes," said Sir Eardley, 'it would
be manly to resent it, but it would be
forget it.' This, the gentleman declaren instantaneous effect upon him, tha

The brig Boxer, Capt. Halo, chartered by th American Colonization Society, stopped at the Is land of Mayo (Cape de Verds,) on her return fro Cape Palmas, via Sierra Leone, and was detaine by the authorities, on suspicion of being a slave His papers were taken from him, (says the Baltimor American) and his research

ns of the trans

and opton in British Inc.
Mississippi and Louisiana,
Mississippi and and one Louis
to proceed without delay to India,
rival there, take charge each one of
tion, which may serve as models
natives. These Americans are to

-vins, as well as plantation to

-vins, as

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT, AND LOSS OF LIFE. A melancholy diseaser occurred on Monday, on the Catokill and Canajoharie Rail Road, by the fall of a bridge, in Durham, over which the Rail Road passes. The whole train of five cars went down which be bridge, which was about 15 feet high. The locomotive had reached the opposite bank, and remained firm. The crash was tremendous. A Mr. reached the opposite bank, and re-The crash was tremendous. A Mr. rham, who had got on at Stevens' le, was instantly killed. His body of the water a few rods below. an, a hand on board, had both thighs

London, April 14.—An express arrived on Monday from India. The dates are to the 29th Feb. from Bombsy, 19th Feb. from Calcutts, and the 7th from Canton. The tenor of the intelligence is very war-like—active preparations were being made in all the British domninons against China. The trade between the Chinese and British was still suspended

Mr. Geo. Meserve, of Bridgton, Mo. was instituty killed on Sanday afternoon last, by the falling of sarn. He had just returned from meeting, and while putting up his horse the barn was struck by a temperat, and himself and horse instantly killed! He left a wife and six children.

Rev. Howard Malcolm, late of Boston elected President of Shurtleff College, nois.

THEORY OF LEGISLATION.

NOTICE Is hereby given, that warned against hiring of hard W. JOHNSON, a youth 12 years on his parents, to seek comployment 18 years of his grieved friends are ignorant. Since the first of feet in height; and is sambe complexion. He wore off greather than the same of th

CLARISSA S. JOHNSON. Boston, April 14, 1840.—16-2t.

GENTEEL BOARD.

At 24 Franklin Place, near the Ode

OUR lower asserted upper chamb

ANTI-SLAVERY PRESS!

DOW and JACKSON,

can do it on the most reasonable terms. I just added to their establishment one of the IMPROVED IRON POWER PRESSES, well known to turn off work in a better in

COLE'S PARAGON.

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