HE LIBERATOR:

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL.

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M. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. X.-NO. 51.

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REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Mossage of Gov. Bagby, of Alaba Domestic Slavery.

The disposition so unhappily manifested in so rung quarters, and, in such a variety of shapes, to interfere with the question of domestic slavery in base Saties where it exists under the sanction of the Constitution, and which, to my saind, has so clearly assumed a political aspect, and to these stability of the government, by putting in the sast imminent peril the safety of the southern pool, to renders it an imporious duty to bring the subject

is kindy that an existed in this country, we considered, notwithstanding the depraced and public ed. the truth of the following propositions is clearly descended to the constraint of the following propositions is clearly descended to the constraint of the following propositions is clearly descended to the constraint of the following propositions is clearly descended to the constraint of the constrai

The framers of the Constitution expressly recognised the existence of salavery, by including slaws in the ratio of representation: viewing them as they may and as they must continue to be, while the principles of the Constitution endure, in the mixed light of persons and property. If it be within the decreis of Compistence, that the distinctions of rank and coler are to vanish and to be done away, and the servant is to be free from his master, it will only be shen the institutions of human society skill give place to that state of things, in the ordering out of which human agony can have no control, and which remained the control, and which are meither that sections. Slavery in some form will always exist. It is one of the incidents of society, a melancholy one if you please, but it has existed from the foundation of the world, and exist it will till time

relation of master and servant is one of vast importance, both in a moral and political point of view—
age important, perhaps, than any which now exsects. The other social relations are viewed in the
age light by all civilized nations; nor is it easy to
conceive a plant of the control of the control
the relation of master and servant, this, unhappily, is
set the case. Let us then, from an exatted sense of
stat is due to ourselves, and from a sacred regard
bumanity and justice, so fulfil this relation as to
pet those, who are disposed officially to interfer
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BERATOR

R COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIN

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1840.

insping, piracy and murder, and in which the Dutch and English were the first, and beyond all comparison the greatest offenders, should be anxious to expisite their own sins by attempting to disturb the relation of master and slave in other countries; but it is greatly to be regretted that any portion of the people of this country should be so much under the influence of their ancient tyriantical masters as to have fallen into the same unhappy deliasion.

have fallen into the same unhappy delusion.

It is possible, that bouthern statement, fired with just indignation at the southern statement, fired with just indignation at the bouthern statement, fired with just indignation and the statement of the properties to interfere with rights secured them by the constitution of the control of the statement of

The view of the dangers, impending over us, I repectfully suggest to the General Assembly the ininspensable necessity of presenting to the other
pectfully suggest to the General Assembly the ininspensable necessity of presenting to the other
states of this Union, and to the world, the views we
entertain upon this subject; and which we intend to
mist upon in every hencygency, and are resolved to
maintain at every hazard. I also recommend the
adoption of the most effectual measures for suppressing unlawful assemblages of negrocs, and the
ircutation of incendiary publications and speches
among them, and a careful revision and improvement of the patrol laws. It is also believed to be a
matter of imperious necessity, and therefore respectfully recommended, to hold a congention of the
slaveholding States, at such time and place as may
be deemed most advisable, in order that we may be
enabled, upon full consultation with those whose
enabled, upon full consultation with those whose
enabled, upon full consultation with those whose
of the properties of the constitution, while its substance is
dilly yielding to the rude tide of imporation and fanaticism, which is constantly lashing against
dilly yielding to the rude tide of imporation and fanaticism, which is constantly lashing against
dilly yielding to the rude tide of imporation and fanaticism, which is constantly lashing against
the great easem, it becomes our duty, not only as pations, but as rational beings, acting under the powerful institute of self-preservation, to provide new
guards for our future security. I am deliberately
convinced in my own mind, that the period has arrived for the people of the south to act, and to acefficiently on this subject, or their weight and importance in the scale of national existence will be
to spin on my exist among southern me un upon the
or should be a supplicated to the past, and their safety endangered forever. And is
a consoling reflection, that whatever, contarriet
of opinion may exist among south

SCOTLAND

Temperance in Scotland

The cause of Temperance is making sure progres in Scotland, though net with such astonishing rapidi ty as it is in Ireland. The Scottish Temperance Her ald, for October, gives the proceedings of a highly in teresting temperance meeting, recently held in Scot

Mr. Gronze Tuonysox was next introduced. Lebenshies, and we will was in hinsfelf a lover of trength to the cause. (Great cheering.) He since his, and for a cause like this, the grand result in the pass delighted to meet them on an occasion like his, and for a cause like this, the grand result his, and for a cause like this, the grand result his, and for a cause like this, the grand result his, and for a cause like this, the grand result his, and for a cause like this, the grand result his, and for a cause like this, the grand result his, and contemptate the contempt of our families of ur caquinitances, our country, and our importance, as a justifiable distinction from the practice; but it is intemperate not to be totally abstinent. Total abstinence is totally good. (Cheers.) We hope that every day's experience will more and more parify the principles by which it is managed in all its adjuncts, and in all its symmetry, so as to please and to satisfy the most refined and correct state. The cause we advocate is essentially good in itself, and good for all, not even excepting those who sell or who make the accursed drink. It would be good for them that every still through which it runs, were converted into copper coin. Let all of the destroyed, and produce no more of the drin and death. (Cheers.) Though there is destroy capital, or inflict a blow on the card leave us farmished name? No. Would it destroy and would not thereby be destroyed, but story out the still the still and the still the still and the still and any still the still the still and t

neir wires, of knocking down their neighbors. We ont wish to enslave, but to pledge, as another louive to be soher. Why-object to the pledge? to not people pledge themselves in prayer, in wring, and in business? Do not mechanics often elege themselves for a day or a week to abstain? All we want is to carry out this principle. If it be only for a day or a week to abstain? Ill we want is to carry out this principle. If it be not for a day or a week, it must be good for a life-me—good forever. The speaker then alluded to the fattening effects of bad drink, and the indication? I disease which such effects made manifest. If gegrat to the color of the face occasioned by drink e had once heard a very learned calculation as to much would be wise that it would cost at least 1550 to accomplish the rosy, beautiful work. £1500 to accomplish the rosy, the position and responsibility of the moderate drinker. He may have a clea cad, a firm foot, and an eagle eye, when standing on the edge of a precipice, and there thigh kinssel puits safe; he may approach it, and recode from it hundred times with safety; and yet on his next visit he may fall and perish. The frequency of his visit he may fall and perish. The frequency of his visit he may fall and perish. The frequency of his visit he may fall and perish. The frequency of his visit he may fall and perish. The frequency of his visit he may fall and perish. The frequency of his visit to make a man a christian, but is a pioneer in the Christian cause, it is its hand main and helper. You cannot preach to the interporate till they become sober; if you only get the to rejoic in the salvation of helder of the complex of the face of the complex of the face of the complex of the complex of the face of the complex of

The Rev. Mr. Kerr was the next speaker. If congrantiated the meeting on the opening prospec of abstinence. He said that facts in the Unit States sustained all that was this night said of it, a great and a good cause. If, in that country, theoretical student were undworable to it, his change is the said of the control of the country. Hotse of the ministers an iprists of that country, were the supporters of the tastes. If, when travelling on a coach, an individe all drank whiskey, he was a marked man. The phaseicans, the merchants, and the lawyers the leading most of the country, are on our side. But we have the country, are on our side. But we have the country, are on our side. But we have the country are on our side. But we have the captain of the country, are on our side. But we have the captain of the country, are on our side. But we have the captain of the country are on our side. But we have the captain of the country are on our side. But we have the captain of the country side of the co

Mr. STEEDMAN proposed a vote of thanks to M Thompson, to the Rev. Mr. Keep, and Mr. Remoi of the United States, for their attendance. Mr. Thompson returned thanks.

Mr. Troversor returned thanks.

Mr. Resons, a gentleman of color, then rose, and said he should be wanting in gratitude on behalf of the class to which be belonged, if he did not sincerely thank the meeting. It would be his pride, or returning to the States, to tell his saids be rethren how joyfully he had been received here. He did not rise, however, to make a speech, but to ask permission to sign his name to the Constitution of their mond adhibited his name as a member. I rose, said he, for no other purpose but to do tris; and I shall tell with pride, if I am spared to return, that the whole of you responded with joy at the affilied of my name to the Constitution of your section.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Reasons for Discontinuing the Liberator.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4th, 1840.

I have now to perform the unpleasant duty of requesting you to erase my name from your list of subscribers. Unpleasant, because of my personal regard for you, and the long cherished and continued assurance, that your faithful and persevering labors of love in behalf of our oppressed brethren demandall the countenance, aid, encouragement and co-operation which we can conscientiously render. It is due to you to assign, at least, some of the reasons for this request. Before I do this, you will allow me to remark, that I hold the exercise of forberrance among the friends of the slave to be an indispensable duty, and that our diversities of views on other subjects ought not to hinder our co-operation for the consummation of our object, in the use of means which we mutually approve.

I hold that editors of periodicals have a claim to under forbearance, and that those who open their ournals to free discussion are to be commended for heir liberality. I know that in this respect, you are, in general, set a noble example. But I do not hold that, under a profession of free discussion, we may impeach, without evidence, each other's notives, or, in any other respect, accuse wrongfully, or rebuke with undue severity. I consider it proper to withhold support when a paper continues to advocate what we believe to be important errors, after free and full discussion.

While I expect not perfection in any periodical, regret to be obliged to inform you, in the fear of th Lord, that, I find so much in your spare that appear to me to violate both the spirit and precepts of th word of God, that, with all my love and esteem for a continuous will do not be spirit and process.

you, I must witharm my into o support.

You know that I secord with some of those views which have subjected you to the oddum of many whose faith, in some particulars, stands more in the wisdom of men than in the truth of the Lord. Most sincerely have I syningathised with you in your reproaches, which you have endured for the truth's sake. I deplore, with you, the prevalence of that sectarian and bigoted spirit which appears to be the main barrier to the holy and happy union of the disciples of Jesus, for which he so earnestly invaved before he suffered. John 17.

prayed before he suitered. John 17.
Thelieve, with you, that, to some extent, an usurped clerical domination, highly injurious to the advancement of the Christian church in truth and holiness, has obtained in the community, which ough to be opposed in the spirit of meckness, and cast off by those whom the Son of God has made free. Yet my dear brother, I cannot efface the impressior from my mind, that your rebukes for sin sometime-extend beyond the boundaries of justice and truth and exhibit too little conformity to the precept, imackness instructing them that oppose themselves.

Thave lamented to perceive in the communications of the Liberator, from different persons, an uarrantable imposedment of motives, and a strain a demunication equally incompatible with charity and demunication equally incompatible with charity and the strain of the 27th ult. A Christian discontinuous of the 18th under the control of the 18th under the control of the 18th under th

and unbelievers.

I ask the writerand readers of that most unchaitable article, if our Father in heaven does not text us by means and instruments? Will the were admit that he distrusts God's promises to ke him from falling, because he uses his own limbs I that purpose?—He may indeed reply that, in the concese, the means are right, and that, in the old case, they are wrong. I ask him then, if he is I inable to err in judgment in respect to some of the innumerable means he uses to preserve himself, at to butain the various objects and ends he pursue Is it not matter of fact that mer or for judgment, which were the summer of the purpose of the pu

After all the examination of your arguments, am constrained to believe that, in denying the right full authority of civil government, the Liberate full authority of civil government, the Liberate functions are supported to prove that, the present that expands a tempted to prove that, the present depraved state of the world, civil government is approximately ordained of God. My argument, designed to prove the destruction betwee the prediention of the civil magistrate and the ordination of the Assyrian monarch as a scourge to Is rued, so far from being refuted, was never answers. In confirmation of the correctness of that distinction, I may now suggest for your consideration, the fact that God punished the (King of Assyria for his violence against Israel; but the scripture no where teaches that God punishes civil magistrates for suc use of the sword as Paul refers to, Rom. 13th changlathough be undoubtedly punishes them for an abuse

of their authority.

I cordially agree with many of your representations of the tyranny and surreped dominion of mis over woman, and rejoice with you, that among it sprious benight effects and influences of the Christian religion, her elevation to the proper sphere dignity and usefulness is one of prominent impositione. With you, I desire to cast off every prejudice which education and easier to cast off every prejudice which education and easier deprive Hea en's last, best carried on many of any rights privilege the Orestor has destined her to enjoy, protest only against epositions to the revealed with the control of the contro

this subject? It is that woman is 'in all respects' equal with man. It is that 'woman was no more made for man, than man for woman.\(^3\) Now it is most manifest that these declarations are in plain, positive and direct opposition to the oracles of 'God, which declare that 'the head of the 'woman is the man,\(^3\) neither was the man croated for the woman is man,\(^3\) neither was the man croated for the woman but the 'woman for the man \(^2\) Oz. It is 3.9. This the views advocated in the Liberator, respecting the public teaching of 'women in promisenous assemblies, are also opposed to the word of the Lord, is manifest from i. Ozr. 24 chap. 17 im. 2 chap. The image is a sessing the same are also opposed to the word of the days. That He in whom we live, and gave, and have our being, has assigned to man some superiority over the woman, is a clearly revealed fact. This fact is not only stated, as 'we have each, but two reasons for it are given, vis. 'For Adam was first.

How worthy we are of the accusation of depition women of their rights, because we date not justify them in doing what the Spirit of eternal trule loclares 'is a shame,' I Cor. 14, 35, demands your terious consideration. The plea that Paul some spake of himself cannot avail in this case, for the prohibitions in relation to women are in immediate and inseparable connection with the case, and the control of the

Por the sake of charity and justice, let me in kindness enquire, whether the writers in the Liberator have not been too indiscriminate and too severe in their accusations and animal versions respecting the clergy. Let me call your attention again to the resolution of the Worcester Convention respecing the news organization, which was published

I desire not to prolong this communication. It would be far more cohemia to my heart to address you on subjects on which our kindred spirits are agreed. In all your labors of love for the oppressed, so far as the means you adopt are in accordance with charity and truth, I conditily bid you God speed. In every hour of the battle, may the Lord hinself cover you, and grant you to see the desire of your generous heart, and the consummation of your nutring lab rs in the deliverance of our breth-ren from the foot of pride, and the hand of covetous-

Respectfully and affectionately yours, HENRY GREW.

*See a recent article by H. C. W.

SELECTIONS.

Liberty and Labor.

from Dr. Channing's recent pamphlet on West-India Emancipation:

and the world of a notice example can be foun to see in the control of the contro

close by considering the duties which belong to ininitiduals and to the free States in relation to slavery.

The first topic suggested by our author, and perhaps the most worthy of note, is his anxiety to show
that Enancipation has been accompanied with little
pecuniary loss; that, as a monied speculation, it is
not to be condemned. He evidently supposes, that
he is writing for a pople who will judge of this
grand event in history by the standard of commercial profit or loss. In this view, his simple book
tells more than a thousand satires against the spirit
of our times. In speaking of West Indian Enancipapation, it has been common for men to say, We must
writ for the fact! And what facts have they wait
ed for? They have waited to know, that the mased for? They have waited to know, that the master, after fattening many years on oppression, had
tost nothing by the triumph of justice and human
ity; that the slave, on being freed, was to yield a
large can income as before to his employer. This
agree has the state of the proper of the state of th

lost nothing by the through of spaces and induces and induces and induces and induces and induces a large an igeome as before to his employer. This large an igeome as before to his employer. This concern for property, this unconcern for human nature; is a sign of the little progress made even here by free principles, and of men's ignorance of the great end of social union. Every good man must protest against this mode of settling the question of Emancipation. It seems to be taken for granted by not a few, that if, in consequence of this event, the crops have fallen off, or the number of coffee hags or sugar hogsheads is lessened, then Emancipation is to be pronounced a

At the North and the South, this base dectrine has seized on the public mind. It runs through our presses, not excepting the more respectable. The bright promises of Emancipation are too unimportant for our newspapers, but the fearful intelligence, that this or that island has shipped fover hegsheads of sugar than in the days of slavery, is thought worthy to be publicated by the summer of th

What is the great end of civilized society? Not coffice and sigar; not the greatest possible amount of mineral, vegetable or animal production of the rights of all its members. The sacrifice of rights, especially of the dearest and most scered, to increase of property, is one of the most flagrant crimes of social state. That every man should have his due, not that if sev proprietors should riot on the toil, sweat and blood of the many, this is the great design of the union of men into communities. Examcipation was not meant to increase the crops, but to restore to human beings their birthright, to give to every man the free use of his powers for his own and others' good.

ed for a time, in consequence of Emancipation, was a thing to be expected if not desired. It is in the sugar culture, that the daves in the West Indies have been and age most overworked. In Cubs, we are told by men, who have given particular attention to that island, that the mortality on the sugar estates is ten per cenf annually, so that a whole gang is used up, swept off in ten years. Suppose Emancipation introduced into Cubs. World not the production of sugar be claimished? Ought not every man to desire the diminution? I do not say that such atro-

AINE.—Jas. Clarke, Wayne; —Edward Southwire usta;—A. Soule, Bath.
ww-Hayrshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N.

Rew-Hampsille.—Davis Smith, Plymouth.;—N. Rogers, Concord.—William Wilbur, Dover, VERNOUT.—John Boment, Woodstock.;—Rowland, Robinson, North Perrisberg.

Massaciuserrys.—Wm. L. Kimball, Topskeld.;—

MASBAURUSTYKE.—Win. E. Kimball, Topgield;—Moses Emery, Rat Newkoy;—G. Whitpple, Arceles upport;—Flowe Stearns, Manyfeld;—Lubrer Bontell; Riccoton;—B. F. Newball, Songer; W. S. Wilder, Fitchwarg;—J. T. Everett, Princeon;—I. Church, Spring;—Bandel G. Holmes, Lavell;—Josiah V. Marield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Suden;—Henry Hunnend, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lavell;—Josiah V. Mariell;—Doricher and teinity;—Richard G. French, Fell. River;—Win. Honderson, Hanners;—Wim. G. French, Fell. River;—Win. Landerson, Hanners;—Wim. C. French, Fell. River;—Win. Exton., Valle;—Lina Richards, Feynauth;—Edward Earle, Forces;—Will C. Stome, Flaterboom;—A. Ran, Centrallic;—Larnel Perkins, Lyna;—Elijah Bird, Tannion;—N. A. Border, New Bedford;—Alvan Ward, deburnham;—Sani. I. Rice, Northborogh;—[IT] For a continuation of this list, ext lest appg, last column

DLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 510.

ions cruelty was common in the British Islands but it was in this department chiefly, that the slaves were exposed to excessive toil. It was to be exceeded then, that, when left free, they would prefer the modes of industry. Accordingly, whilst the unique state of the slaves have expensed the slaves have exceeded then, then the slaves have exceeded the slaves have exceeded the slaves have exceeded a slavers, caltivate small patches of and on their account. There is another important consideration. Before freedom, the women formed on inconsiderable part of the gange who beloved on the sugar crops. These are now very much, if not wholly withdrawn. Is it a grief to a man, who has the spirit of a man, that woman's burdens are made in the sugar crop may be found in Mr. Gurney's book; but these are enough to show us, that this effect is due in part to the gold working of Emancipation, to a relief of the male and feature slave, in which we relief of the male and feature slave, in which we

worked under the lash, and had looked on exemination from toil as the happiness of paradise, should surrender themselves more or less to sloth on becompared the surrender that the less than the last of the last

islands are diminished, should be made to wear for a few months the voke of slavery, so as to judge experimentally whether freedom is worth or not a few months of sugar. If knowing what this yoke is, they are willing that others should bear it, they deserve themselves, above all others, to be crushed by it. Slavery is the greatest of wrongs, the most inclerable of all the forms of oppression. We of this country thought, that to be robbed of political liberty was an injury not to be endured; and, as a people, were ready to shed our blood like water to avert it. But political liberty is of no word compared with personal; and slavery robs men of the total content of the political liberty is of no word compared with personal; and slavery robs men of the political liberty is of no word compared with personal; and slavery robs men of the political liberty is of no word compared with personal for the political liberty is of no word compared with present in the political liberty is of no word compared with present of the compared with present in the political liberty is of no word compared with the same constitution of property, and under which those oppositions may exil be a man, may will the carth with his fame. He enjoys essentially excure A subject of the window of the property of the property

there is no one which nature, instinct, makes so dear to us as the right of action, of free motion; the right of exerting, and by exertion enlarging our facilities of body and mind; the right of forming plans, of directing our powers according to our convictions of inferest and duty; the right of potting forth our energies from a spring in our own breasts. Self-motion, this what our nature hungers and thirsts for as its true element and life. In truth, every thing that lives, the bird, the insect, craves and delights in freedom of action; and much more must his be the instinct of a rutional, moral creature of God, who can attain by such freedom alone to the proper strength and enjoyment of his nature. The rights of property or reputation are poor compared with this. Of what worth would be they will be the continuous of the universe to a man for the continuous of t

dies are diminished? Do the people there starve are a consistent of the property. Has the new passed from the hands of the overseer interest of the hanging and the learn from Mr. Gu mey, that the prophecies of rain to the West India are infilled chiefly in regard to the prisons. These are in some places falling to decay, and every when have fower inmates. And what makes this resultance in the plantation, now fall finder the cognizance of eneces, forenet punished summarily by the maste on the plantation, now fall finder the cognizance and the magistrate, and are of course punishable by in prisonment. Do the freed slaves want clothing the magistrate, and are of course punishable by in prisonment. Do the freed slaves want clothing to right of the magistrate, and are of course punishable by in prisonment. Do the freed slaves want clothing the magic and the magistrate, and are of course punishable by in prisonment. The course punishable by in prisonment. The course punishable by in prisonment. The course punished the magistrate of the magic and the magistrate. There is not a sign, that the people fare the worse for freedom. Enough is produced it give subsistence to an improved and cherrill population, and what more can we desire? In our sympthy with the rich proprietor, shall we complain of a change, which has accured to every man his give subsistence to an improved and cherrill population, and what more can we desire? In our sympthy with the rich proprietor, shall we complain of a change, which has accured to every man his gives and to thousands, once tredden under food and more forts of life, and the means of the did unfurnished the office of the shall be an an an entire of the control of t

and Christian, may find way to to our paper, you will greatly obli MAN Y ABOLITIONISTS.

[Here follows the Letter, to which our bro. Roge appends a scries of notes, which we copy below, retring the reader to the Letter, for an explanatio Whittier, it will be remembered, absurdly persists

re of something beyond a close communion.

No more like a 'World's Communion in the like old—or than in Hall, as at present organized, to what en it echoed, at the 'opening' to the warnings of Garrison, and the gorgeou

he whig party, as such, possess more moral cy than the democrate, which will lead them to necientiously in defiance of a corrupt public ent, or of their constituents? I do not say dividuals among them may not possess this courage of thought and action: I only ask, to more probable that, as a party, they will sall measures for our enfranchisement and ion, which are unpopular with the majority, than incur odium and loss of station, by supteme? 'And where is the man,' says an twiter, two, for his own advancement, will llingly injure the whole human race?' I firmleve, that the majority of politicians work. their principles rather uses.
Ever yours, for the suffering slave,
THOMAS COLE.

Loss or Livr., At the fire in Front day morning, two men were burned the gable and off the store, corner to One of them a poor colored man man one of the labourer attached to the pwillingness to save the property of him his fife, whilet the indexwarmnes authorities allows him to remain unthout the without regard to the feelings of friends.—N, Y, Evening Post.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury was elected U. S. Sena-tor by the N. H. Legislature, on Wednesday, for is: years from the fourth of March next, in place of Hon-Henry Hubbard, whose term of office will then ex-pire. The vote stood—Levi Woodbury, 145; James Wilson, Jr., 72; scattering, 28.

Marins Disaster. The schooner New Bed Perry, master, from Kennebec river for New Bed was capsized off Boon Island, on Monday night the mate, John Gibbs, and a boy were drowned.

Colonel G. W. Phillips, a member of the Lot Legislature, from that Assumption, was killed days ago, by the bursting of a boiler of a steam in his sugar house.

in his sugar house.

A barn, at St. Michael, Beauport, S. C., was lately burned. Jean B. Belanger, the owner of the premises, Oliver Belanger, and Francis Pascal, went into the barn to endeavor to save the cattle therein—the roof fell in, and they all perished in the flames.

Great Squesker. Richard Welsh of Newburypor raised a thousand pounds of Squashes upon a piece of land measuring 12 by 15 feet.

James C. King and Richard Richardson, commonly known as 'Dick Richardson,' have been arrested at Ciccinnati, as the murderers of the mulatto Scott, near that city.

The authorities at the Cape of Good Hope, moving from circulation the paper money of the ony, found that the amount of £36,589 had bee ded to the circulation by forgery or fraud.

most extensive scale.

Rossini has at length aroused from his slumband is at present occupied in a religious compositi a solemn march, which is to be played at the functorocssion of Napoleon's remains.

DIED—In Plymouth, October 16, Solomon Rich mond. Mr. Richmond was an indefatigable abolitionist, and in his death the slave lost a faithful and determined friend—the cause of freedom a bold and ardent advocate. In Burlington, N. J. Abiguil Barker, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, and widow of the late Peter Barker.

In Andorer, Monday, Dr. Nathaniel Swift, Post Matter, aged 62 years. He had no previous disease, until Surday, whosh he complained of pressure of the chest. He died suddenly while conversing with his friends.

until Sunday, when he compression with many chest. He died suddenly while conversing with many chest. He died suddenly while conversing with many aged about 100 years—the oldest person in that fown. In Canterbury, N. H., 10th ult., Thomas Ames Eq., 62; while walking in his barn yard in usual health, he sunk down and instantly expired. He was a worthy man.

NOTICES.

ADELPHIC UNION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk Co. Anti-Slavery Society, for choice of officers and other business, will be held at Dedham in the Town House, on William State 20th of Im 1811, at 92-010 A. M.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

Of the Whates alight,
I comes! on pinions airy
The gentle flakes alight,
Like the torn plumes of a fairy,
Or the fruit-tree blossoms while
And the frozen ground receiveth
The tribute with a thrill;
And the mellic air it cleaveth,
Is breathless, mute and sill.

Is breatness, mute and in Wify watch I thus the falling Of the first December snow? Because its mystic calling Is the voice of Long Ago! Because it ever blendeth With the memories of the brEach flake as it descendeth, Enfolds a perished joy!

Oh, for those days when, rushing Into the snowy air,
I felt the free, wild gushing Of a spirit without eare!
How through the drifts that whiten Our window-sills at home,
I dashed, with heart unfrightened,
Like a dolphin through the foam

And then the merry ringing
Of the sleigh-bells at the door,
And the winter evening bringing
A thousand pleasures more!
And the dear friends who surrounded,
My father's liberal hearth,
And the old sugs that resounded,
And the hours of blameless mirth.

And the nours or observed and alsa: Snow of December!

These joys thou bring's to me, But bid's irme, too, remember That they no more shall be!

That the bloom for aye is gone That I am vacani-hearted,

In the bleak world alone!

PILGRIM'S WAY SONG.

PILGRIM'S WAY SONG.

BY MISS HANNAI F. GOULD.

I'm bound to the house of my Father;

O draw not my feet from the way,

Nor stop me these wild-flowers to gathe

They droop at my touch and decay!

I think of the flowers that are blooming

In beauty unfiding above,

The wings of kind angels perfuming,

Whe fly down on errands of love.

Who hy down or craims of drinking
I spowerless my thirst to allay;
Their taste is of tears, while we're sinkit
Beside them where quicksands betray.
I long for the font ever living,
That flows by my Father's own door,
With waters so sweet and life-giving,
To drink and to thirst never more.

The gold of this bright happy dwelling, Makes all lower gold to look dim; Its treasures all treasures excelling. Shine forth and allore me to Him. The gems of this world I am treading In dust, where as pebbles they lie; To win the rich pearl that is shedding Its lustre so pure from on high. For mains 4 for multiple is full.

tts lustre so pure from on high.
For pains a tora spirit is feeling,
No balsam from earth it receives;
I go to the tree that is healing,
To drop in my wounds from its leaves
A child that is weary with reaming,
Returning in gladness to see
Its home, and its parent, I'm coming—
My Father, I hasten to thee!

THE SEASONS. BY A GERMAN WHO DIED IN 1676. In fair Spring's fresh-budding hours, What adorns our garden-bowers? Little flower

When departing Spring we mourn, What is shed from Summer's horn: Hay an

What is Autumn's bounteous sign—
Mark of Providence divine?
Fruit and win

When old Winter, hobbling slow, Comes, what do we gain—d' ye know Ice and s

Hay and corn, and little flowers,
Ice, snow, fruit and wine are ours,
Given to us every year,
By Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter
As they each in turn appear.

As they each it to a symmer ple Autumn gladdens, Winter sadden Spring revives, Summer thrives, Autumn pleases, Winter freezes.

Therefore, friends, we all have reason To extol each coming season; Spring and Summer, Autumn, Wir Honor, counsel, deeds sublime, Are the precious gifts of Time.

A PICTURE.

The farmer sat in his casy chair,
Smoking his pipe of clay,
While his hale old wife; with busy care,
Was clearing the dinner away.
A sweet little girl, with fine blue eyes,
On her grand-pa's knee, was catching fil

The old man placed her hand on his head,
With a tear on his wrinkled face—
He thought how often her mother dead,
Had sat in the ame, same place.
As the tear stole down from his half shut eye
Don't smoke, said the child, how it makes you

Don't smoke, said the child, how it makes you er
The house-dog lay stretched out on the floor,
Where the sun, after noon, used to steal—
The busy old wife, by the open door,
Was turning the spinning wheel—
And the old-braw clock on the mantel-tree,
Had plodded along to almost three;
Still the farmer sat in his easy chair,
While close to his leaving breast,
The moistened brow and the head so fair,
Of his grand-child were prest:
His head bent down, on her soft bair lay—
Fast asleep were they both, on that summer da

A WORD TO THE SLUGGISH

DE CONTRIL.

ONE thir day loliving—'twill be the same sto

commorow, and the next more dilatory;

the indecision brings its own delays,
and days are lost lamenting over days.

Its you in carriest, seize this very minute—
'that you can do, or think you can, begin it oldness has genius, power, and magic in it.

NON-RESISTANCE.

To Willi

lliam Goodell.

out this question to me. Answer-YES.

It legislative action. The Constitution of
ati-Slavery Society contemplates nonevolter:
hen I joined the Society, I came under oblito use none other than right political or legection. To use any other would show no
egard for the oppressed.

- legislative action, you mean, I suppose, a
cal application of our political, or governing.

Every sholtionist is bound, by every mofluty to God and man, to use all his rightful
all, or governing power, to abolish slavery
at governing power to abolish slavery
at governing power to abolish slavery
at governing power to abolish instead,
which to be used for my own benefit. I am

omen, as wen.

Is and responsibilities.

bolition political party—that eign—

d suffrage—the equality of human rights—

rights, and belong alike to men and women,
red upon them by the Supreme Governor, as

right inhoritance.

In the suffrage of the supreme for the supreme Governor of a says—Gind the supreme Governor, as the Supreme Governor, the prescribed. All leads to the supreme Governor, the prescribed All leads of the supreme Governor, the prescribed of the supreme Governor, or, of which they cannor is clearly the divine origin and prescribed boun self-with the supreme t

hissions. And when you the commandment of God, to execute the commandment of God, to execute the do OUT of the hand of the oppressor — which of was and never can be done without political and the command of course, only such political acas is prescribed by the Divinity.

If the way—In the case of brothers Nelson, one, Birney and Brisbane, was it political acas is the command that the command the command of the command the command that the command the command that the command th

le what is right political or legislative ac st question to be settled is, with wha governing power our Sovereign has invest

your own position, as well as mine, that mo natural right? to exercise any legislative power over man, for any purpose. Whatev

itical or legislative power is confe

does not necessari affect any penalty up

immell and herest in reterence this sin. You will admit that this is one way spec pur divine Ruler—the powers that be,' in a would have US execute His government lavery; and you will admit, if all would de very would be abelished,—effectually and bloished. No further action would be ne

ne requires it, by 'special commission,' to execute This, then, is my answer. Non-resistants do desire to see this nation, and every nation and kingdom on earth, use all the legislative, or political power, with which the DEITY has invested them to abolish slavery. Furthermore. They will not cease to urgo all cruifing governments to lay down all their naurped powers, even at the expense of instant annihilation; instantly to withhold all action in fator of slavery, and to commence a course of Christian action against it. Is this enough? Are you satisfied? Do you desire more? Will you do more? Is this answer 'sufficiently explicit, direct and honest' to answer your purpose, and 'prevent

H.C. WRIGHT.

COMMON CARRIERS. The liabilities of steamboats as common carriers, are thus laid down by Judge Ware, of the Maine District Court, in the case of Bonney vs. the Steamboat Huntress:

The owners of a Steamboat employed in carrying passengers and merchandize between port and port are responsible to shippers of goods as common carriers.

THE WATHER. The month or average been remarkably rainy, more rain having fallen in this city than during any month, with one exception, for more than twenty years. There were 12 rainy days, or 12 days on which there was more or less rain. The quantity of rain which full during the month, including melted snow, was 9.48 inches. In August 1285, a greater quantity fell, viz. 11.31 inches. The month of December; began with a severely cold day,

By the Report of the Treasurer of the Monument Fair, it appears that the grathe Fair were Expenses, \$32,836 98 2,801 45

Goop News you TIR WHALE. It is said that new material has been discovered in England for burning in the various kinds of lamps. It is sailed the 'entherial oleine,' and can be purchased at two-thirdness the price of the finest sporm oil,—and will burn twenty-four hours without clogging the lamp, or requiring rimming.

P. ATHERTON
P. S. My cure appears to be regarded by some accidental, while I have been asked by others, if I not reason to think that the salt water air made urre. Pehaw, thought I to myself, low carry seek abevoor that to which it aspires in vain From the commencement to the completion of cure, under Dr. W. retartment, I continued prove, notwithstanding I was salivated eight we severely, and was bled above thirty usin only guite through the whole of his treatment to me, and in the other provides and the control of the contro

r, then see teas to send their patients to send their patients ye for help, we been credibly informed an made in your city by the Androws, near the Lowe Mr. Sawin, of Cambridg names I have forgotten.

P. A. that similar cures have been massame physician. A Miss Andr Depot, is one I think. A Mr. and several others whose names

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Bleeched, unbloached, mixel, and
ting Cotton.
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Mon's and Women's Cotton Hose.
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Also a variety of Still. TINEN.

Twilled Muslins.

Twilled Muslins.

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of Charles Follers—Delivered before the More
Setts Asti-Slavery Society in the Mariboro Chapt,
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Boston, April 17, 1840. Price 17 cents.

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THOMAS JINNINGS,

Practical Surgeon De 16 SUMBER St., (at Dr. Man.)

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