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Oliver Johnson, General Agent: whom all remittances are to be made, and iddressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

18.—52.50 per annum, payable in ad300 at the expiration of six months;
and communications must be rost pain
sisting making less than a square vill
res times for 75 ges. ione square for \$1.00.
Mr. Islac Krapp, the late publisher,
arred his macrest in the subscription-list
sos, for two years from the first of Janupecuniary concerns of the Linkarary
red direction and supervision of a coming of the following gentlemen: ParaSarger William Bassett.

VI. LEOYD, GAGRISON, Editor.

vol. XI.---NO. 4.

ENGLAND.

From the London Globe, ti-slavery Meeting at Norwich. MINISTERENCE OF THE CHARTISTS.

auti-Stavery Meeting at provided in Normergerenesse of the charitys.

Metale excitement has prevailed in Normerger syna days past, owing to the promulgation
of syna days past, owing to the promulgation
of syna days past, owing to the promulgation
of the property of the freemental of the property of forming an auxmerger of the suppression of the slave
and the civilization of Africa. No sooner
arrangement for the meeting been made,
handall was put in circulation by a Chartist
-mental Dover, (a weaver by trade,) calling
and Chirtists to attend with their wives and
es in St. Andrew's-hallon the day of meeting
esisting which fed to the presence of some in St. Andrew's-hallon the day of meeting intation which led to the presence of some I Chartists and their families. The county as opened pro forms on Wednesday in the shi, and immediately adjourned to the St. whill. Long before the hour appointed, the seats in the body of St. Andrews' well as those on the platform, were filled by and brilliant assemblage of the elite of the city and county.

swell as bringer as seemblage of the elite of best of the city and county.

asticed among those present, the Dowager safield, the Dowager Lady Francis Suffield, maley, the Lady of the Bishop of Norwich, pie, &c. Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart. and Mr. A. and family, were early on the platform, for twelve o'clock the High Sheriff entered accompanied by the Bishop of Norwich, Lord Berners, Lord Colborne, a Adairal Irby, Mr. John Joseph Gurney, and K. P. Mc. Wolchouse, M. P. the of Norwich, Lord Berners, Lord Colborne, and Adairal Irby, Mr. John Joseph Gurney, the Clark, Bart. the honorable and Rev. E. Mr. Jeremy, recorder of Norwich, and a ssemblage of the wealth of the city and countries same moment the party of Charitists, to semblage of the wealth of the city and conti-the same memort the party of Chartists, to the same already alluded, headed by Mr. Do-weaver, obtained ingress to the hall at one lower doors, and it soon became apparent was the intention of the party to attempt to

ve, the weaver, obtained ingress to the hall at one of the lower doors, and it soon became apparent that it was the intention of the party to attempt to gain the ascendency in the day's proceedings.

The High Sheriff, on taking the presidential clair, opened, the business of the day by reading the proport of the requisition, and his proclamation calling the county meeting pursuant to that requisition. He had to request that all present would give a calm and patient hearing to those gentlemen who should come forward to address them.

The Bishop of Norwich then rose to propose the fix resolution, and was received with mixed demonstrations of approbation and dissatisfaction. The Right Rev. Prelate commenced by observing that repoinced at the opportunity afforded him of taking a prominent part in this great, this influential, and he would say, this most important meeting—a seeding which he was happy to find had met with the universal approbation of the county, as testified by the requisition on which it had been called together, and by the numbers of the assembly he saw before him. At this, however, he was not surprisely, for the subject which had this day called them typelter was one which entwined itself, which interningled, and which identified itself with every honenble feeling and worthy feature which constituted the superiority of the British character. It was a rubject which combined their duty to God with a doe and proper sympathy for the suffering community. Upon the list of the requisitionists stood the names of thirteen peers. The name of one peer canceted with the county was, it was true, wanting, but this was owing to his absence in London. He alluded to that liberal peer, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal of England, who held a permanent and honorable position in the immediate presence of his sovereign. (Applause on the platform.) He (the Bishop of Norwich) to make those feelings on his Grace's part known to the meeting. But, to requisitionists. It contained the states of the least the requisition tor which the meeting was assentioned, the histope of his Grace's part known to the meeting. But, to return to the requisitionists. It contained the names of no less thau eighteen baronets of the costs, Sir John Boileau being abroad, owing to the illness of a near relative. Of the municipal effects of this city, and the boroughs within the county, he believed that all had appended their signatures. Of the members of Parliament, seven in number, he believed all had, signed: and though last, not least, one-fifth of the 210 signatures, he was happy was composed of those of that profession to which he (the Bishop of Norwich) belonged. (Slight applause.) The remainder of the list was composed of the members of the army and navy and leading land-owners of all sects and persuasions, all Sight applause.) The remainder of the list was composed of the members of the army and navy and leading land-owners of all sects and persuasions, all happy to lend their names to this great and godly cause. (applause and slight murmurs.) He (the Bishop of Norwich) could not avoid also still further congratulating the high sheriff, as the representative of the laws, the justice, and equity of England, upon helding on such an occasion the station in which he was so properly placed. Still more he congratulated the meeting on the part that the lord lieutenant of the county, the representative of her Majesty in it, had accepted the office of president of this society. Not that her Majesty required an inferior representative on such a question, for be it remembered she had delegated to her royal consort the expression of her opinions on this question at the most numerous and splendid meeting ever held in Exeter Hall; he alluded to the meeting at which his Royal Highness Prince Albert had presided and attended in her Majesty's name—a meeting which would never be forgotten by those who had the satisfaction of attending it. (Applause, partial cheers, and sensation among the Chartists.) All these were anxious to declare throughout the land that slavery ought to be abolished. (Loud cries from the end of the hall. 'Why don't you look at the New Poor Law?' and, 'Where's the slavery of your workhouses?') This, continued the right reverend prelate, was a proud day for Norfolk and for the representatives of all ranks, professions, and sects by whom the meeting had been convened. (Renewed cries of 'Why don't you look to the New Poor Laws?' followed by loud hisses and groans.) It was far from his wish to wander for a moment from the question really now before the meeting, but he trusted he might be allowed for a moment from the question really now before the meeting that he trusted he might be allowed for a moment from the question really now before the meeting that the reference to other meetings which occasionally take place f



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1841.

moment there was not a single clergyman who supported slavery. (Cheers and groans.) The Right Rev. Prelate concluded by moving the first resolu-

'That while this meeting rejoices in the total aboation of the slave trade in this country, and the inthe slave trade in this country, and the inther nations in promoting this great cause, we learn
with the deepest regret that the foreign slave trade
has increased and is still increasing, under circumtances of aggravated horror, and that it prevails to
mextent which imperatively calls for the streamous
and continued exertions of the whole Christian community to effect its extinction.'

Mr Weeland M P seconded the motion. Dur-

Mr. Weyland, M. P. seconded the motion. Dur-Mr. Weyland, M. P. seconded the motion. During the whole of the address of the honorable member the uproar and confusion were beyond description. The High Sheriff, in the midst of the uproar, inquired whether any present desired to move an amendment upon the original motion.

The Chartist leader, Dover, started up, and said that he was prepared to move an amendment, upon which he was determined to take the sense of the meeting.

that he was prepared to move an amendment, upon which he was determined to take the sense of the meeting.

The High Sheriff inquired whether the claimant to be heard was either a freeholder or inhabitant of the county of Norfolk?

Mr. Dover, who was attred in a fustian jacket, replied that he was a freeholder of the county, and a freeman of the city of Norwich.

The High Sheriff, on receiving this intimation, declared that Mr. Dover had a right to be heard. The uproar and confusion at this moment were past all description.

Mr. Dover proceeded, amidst frequent interruptions from the vociferous plaudits of his friends, to propose his resolution. He said (in a strong provincial tone) there was no man in the present meeting who was more opposed than himseft to slavery; but there was a misunderstanding on behalf of the gentlemen in the orchestra or platform as to the extent to which slavery existed; and he thought he was capable of proving that the gentlemen who had addressed the present meeting after the chairman were really the advocates of slavery to the greatest possible extent. Before he did so he must remind the meeting that the bishops were too avaricious of filthy lucre. (Groans and hisses.)

The High Sheriff reminded the speaker that he was deviating from the subject, and he (the High Sheriff) could not sit there without keeping him strictly to his text.

Mr. Dover. You should have kept the bishop from the pulpit speak respecting the employment of the laboring classes in a factory in

from the question really now before the meeting, but he trusted he might be allowed for a moment to say, in reference to other meetings which occasionally take place for political and religious discussions, at which strife was rather engendered, that he (the Bishop of Norwich) was a man of peace—ready to bear and forbear with others—to give the right hand of fellowship to those who differed from himself in opinion, and requiring only that they on their part would allow him to hold those opinions which through life he had conscientionsly maintained. In the present day it would not be thought possible that the church should have supported slavery; to say so in the present day would be to tradece the clergy of that church, by the bare suspicion that any of itselergymen would refuse to raise his hand and heart against the odious and detestable traffic in human flesh. (Hisses, groans, and cheers, mingled with cries of 'Look at home before you go abroad.') Now, it had always been his (the Bishop of Norwich's) principle to speak manfully and boldly, and, he begged to ask the meeting how long they meant the veil to obscure the truth, and not permit a gleam of light to approach their understandings? He came, however, back to the point from which he had digressed. It would scarcely be believed that Mr. Wilberforce in his time had actually been oposed by some of the Bishops of the church. (Loud hisses and groans.) He (the Bishop of Norwich) attributed that opposition to the circumstance that they lived in prejudiced times, and he could imagine that now brighter days were dawning—nay, he believed he could pledge himself that at the present Bishop of Norwich. It was as follows: * nat this necting views with deep regret the many proofs of despotic slavery at home, and pledges itself to use all exertions to put a final stop to slavery wherever it is found to exist. — Loud and general plaudits

it is found to exist.—(Loud and general plantics from the Chartist party.)

A person, who gave his name as Robert Fayne, rose to second the amendment, but in answer to questions put by the High Sheriff, he admitted that he was neither a freeholder of the county nor an inhabitant therein. The High Sheriff, therefore, at once declared his ineligibility to address the meeting.

A person, who gave his name as Robert Fayne, rose to second the amendment, but in answer to questions put by the High Sheriff, he admitted that he was neither a freeholder of the county nor an inhabitant therein. The High Sheriff, therefore, at once declared his ineligibility to address the meeting.

Mr. J. J. Gurney next presented himself to the noisy auditory, but with no better success. While he was warmly cheered by the leading personages on the platform, the hisses, groans and yells, issuing from the body of the hall, were absolutely deafening. He called upon the Chartist Dover to use his influence with his party to give him (Mr. Gurney) had, at a meeting at which he was in the chair, ney had, at a meeting at which he was in the chair, he descriped the state of slavery in America. He (the specker) did not want to travel so far. He was speaker) did not want to travel so far. He was content to go a few yards from the spot in which be stood—namely, to the work-house door. (Loud

cheers, and general cries from the body of the Chartists of 'Look to the slavery and misery of the new poor-laws—Emancipate the white slaves before you think of the blacks.') He should like some of the gentlemen who stood on the platform to attend at the door of the workhouse, and see the poor girls driven, without hats or shawls, thence to the factories. He would then ask them what did they call that but slavery! (Tremendous cheering.) This was not all, however, for he had himself found a weaver in this city who, after working sixteen hours a day, could only earn 9s. a week. This was to support six children, his wife and himself; and, deducting the outgoings, those carning just left him 11-2d. a day per head for that family to subsist upon. He could go with the bishop who had supported the new poor law bill to-morrow and show him, not one individual case, but a hundred such instances of destitution. He could take the right reverend prelate to houses where the husband worked as a weaver for 18 hours a day, and yet had nothing but a lock of straw for his wife, his children, and himself to lie upon. (Great applause.) Mr. Gurney, on Friday, had described a pic-nic party he had been at of the negroes in the West Indies; but what was the sort of pic-nic the laborers at home had to particle of the work of the head of the h

we which a sirry crients, and he though the combined by the adoption of the position can be completed. The present meeting after the character of the component of the position of position of the position of position of position of position of position of the position of positio

The resolution was carried.

The resolution was carried.

This announcement drew forth peals of laughter from the opponents of the meeting, who responded to it by calling for and heartily giving three groans for 'The Whig Bishop of Norwich and the New

to be obliged to appeal to me, a weaver, to get you a hearing? (Loud cheers from the Chartists, and moreased confusion and uproar, in the midst of

a hearing? (Loud cheers from the Chartists, and increased confusion and uproar, in the midst of which.)

Mr. J. J. Gurney gave up the attempt as hopeless, and handed to the High Sheriff, as his motion, the following resolution: 'That the meeting cordially approves of the Society lately formed in London under the patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for these express purposes, and that a society be now formed in aid of that institution, to be called 'the Norfolk and Norwich Auxiliary Society for the suppression of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa."

The Honorable Admiral Irby seconded the resolution, which was declared by the High Sheriff (but without being put to the meeting) to be carried. Great confusion followed, and the demands by the Chartists for 'fair play' were loud and deep.

Mr. J. J. Gurney then, "almost dumb show, moved a resolution to the effect, that Lord Wodehouse, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, be appointed President of the Society; that Mr. H. Birkbeck be appointed Treasurer; and a long list of clergy and gentry be the Committee.

Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart rose to second the resolution; but his reception was but little better than that with which his immediate predecessors had been saluted. Sir T. F. Buxton resumed his scat amidst the strongest demonstrations of chagrin and disappointment.

The High Sheriff then (as before) declared the

pointment.

The High Sheriff then (as before) declared the resolution to be carried, and after a vote of thanks had been suggested to the High Sheriff for his conduct in the chair, by Lord Colborne, the meeting separated in the greatest uproar and confusion.

From the London Times. Colony of Liberia.

Colony of Liberta.

A casual allusion, to the American colony of Liberia, in our recent remarks on Sir Fowell Buxton's African Civilization Society, has led Mr. R. R. Gurley, the secretary of the American Colonization Society, who happens now to be in England, to address to us a letter in explanation of the objects of that institution, and of the colony which it has founded. We do not publish Mr. Gurley's letter, but we shall briefly state some of the grounds on which we spoke of Liberia as a 'slave-mart,' and deprecated the creation of 'new slave-marts like it.' We do not affirm that the American Colonization Society engages in the African slave-trade, or encourages it, but that it finds abettors in their colony of Liberia, which within a very few years has become a focus of that nefarious traffic. For proof we refer to the following authorities:—

In February, 1838, the British consul at Cape de Verds made the following communication to Lord Palmerston:—'On the 15th of February, 1838, arrived at this port a vessel under American colors, named Monrovia, last from Liberia, with a bill of sale and list of crew from the collector of that colorny. This yessel had neither a register nor a soa let-

ed at this port a vessel under American colors, named Monrovia, last from Liberia, with a bill of sale and list of crew from the collector of that colony. This vessel had neither a register nor a sea letter. I have ascertained, without sloubt, that she is a vessel belonging to Don Pedro Blanco of the Gallinas, has put in here directed to his agent, and that a cargo of slaves is ready for her. There is a bleck man on board for a flag-captain, who speaks English well. Don Pedro Blanco's agent in Liberia, is J. N. Lewis, commission-merchant.

Again, in 1837, Captain Nicholson of the United States' navy, reported to his government, that within a year four slave factories had been established almost within sight of the colony.

Once more, the editor of the Liberia Herald published the following remarks in the colony, in May, 1838:—The first requisite to the prosperity and advancement of the colony is the suppression of the slave trade in our vicinity. This trade has been gradually acquiring strength for the last four years. Its ravages have been more fearful, and the vessels engaged in it more numerous, than at any former period of the colony's history.

A British, an American, and a Liberian authority will suffice to establish the correctness of our description of Liberia as a slave-mart, and we must confess our surprise that a gentleman of Mr. Gurley's personal respectability should, in his own special department, deny a plain fact resting on such indubitable authority.

Mr. Gurley also calls in question a statement which some time ago appeared in our columns, to the effect that 'the American Colonization Society

indubitable authority.

Mr. Gurley also calls in question a statement which some time ago appeared in our columns, to the effect that 'the American Colonization Society and the American colony of Liberia, are simply devices of the slave-masters and their friends to get rid of the free colored population, who are regarded as nuisances and standing incitements to servile insurrection; in opposition to which, Mr. Gurley contends that the society and colony have been formed for the benefit of the colored race, and the civilization of Africa. On this point also we cannot dwell, and we shall, do little more than quote the language employed in the printed constitution of the society, describing its object. 'The object,' says this document, 'to which the attention of the society is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free people of color residing in our country in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient.' If there is meaning in language, the object of the society is to colonize the free people of color,

mates, we shall say nothing—leaving them to set e their own accounts with each other.

Sad Reverse of Fortune. In the small town of Maxwelltown, on the banks of the Nith, Kirkcudrightshire, may be seen a poor feeble old woman,
lestitute and distressed, who picks up a scanty subistence by washing clothes. This was one of
durns's loveliest heroines, the daughter of a highly
espectable gentleman in Nithsdale. Of her the
oet sung. et sung,-

O, lovely Polly Stewart!
O, charming Polly Stewart!
There's not a flower that blooms in May,
That's half so fair as thou art.
The flower it blaws, it fades and fa's,
And art can ne'er renew it;
But worth and truth eternal youth
Will give to Polly Stewart.

Poor Polly Stewart forgot her 'worth and truth,' and has sunk from the highest circles of fashion to her present abject state. Such reverses feelingly remind us of the vicissitudes of life. The fine gold has become dim, and the colors of poesy, romance and beauty have faded into darkness and desolation.

—huerness Courier.

SELECTIONS.

From the Christian Herald.

another Sabbath Church and Ministry Con-

Another Sabbath Church and Ministry Convention, to be held in Western New-York, similar to that recently held in Boston to discuss the merits of Sabbath, church and ministry. We have no fears that any of the institutions of our holy religion will suffer by being submitted to the ordeal of free discussion. But we exceedingly regret the existence of those doubts or mystical notions which originate the idea that such conventions are needed. But, by the way, the editor of the Liberator has copied our articles upon the recent Anti-Sabbath Convention into his paper, and threatens us with some remarks in his next number. But why does not brother Garrison copy a deeply sympathetic article, which appears in the columns of the Boston Investigator? The infidels of Boston are taking fresh courage from the movements of the Soston Investigator. They see omens of good, if we are to believe them, in the movements of the cuniversal pseudo reformers. It is a well known doctrine of the editor of the Liberator, that a man is known by the company he keeps, and he has frequently tested his new organization brethren by this touch-stone. When he has found then in pro-slavery company, he has driven the mail and clinched them together. Is brother Garrison willing to apply this principle to his own views and feelings? If so, let him look into the Investigator of December 2, and he will find a coadjutor. We give a paragraph, as a specimen.

THE SABBATH CONVENTION.

THE CAT IS THE TABBATH CONVENTION.

The cry is up—the race is well begun—men begin to see the fallacy of priesterat, the absurdity of doctrinal preaching, temple worship, and the reign of good sense is at hand. A convention called for the purpose of discussing the divine origin of the church, the sabbath and the ministry, has just closed its session in this city. It was a noble body. The honest, hard-handed, clear-headed mechanics and laborers were there. The clergy too. But the part, the bone and muscle, opposed, while the 'vicege-rents of the Creator' so called, or the bona fide blood-suckers of the producing many, only advocated the things that be. And the result is most encouraging to the friends of human rights. It is a monument of the vincibility of prejudice and the triumph of plain truth. It is a precedent which must be of much weight in the future management of ecclesiastical affairs.

Sabbath Convention.

Sabbath Convention.

I have omitted to mention, until this late hour, that an extraordinary Convention was held in this city about a month since, to consider whether the Sabbath, churches and ministry, should or should, not be abolished, or at least a reform in each department brought about. The notice calling the Convention, emanated from the press of the Liberator, printed in Boston, and certainly excited much attention from the novelty of its objects. The Convention consisted of about five hundred members, and were in session three days. Edmund Quincy, of Dedham, presided over its deliberations. Only one part, however, was discussed—the question of observing the Sabbath. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the well known editor of the Liberator, was opposed to any weekly Sabbath, contending, with some ingenuity, that it was only a Jewish institution, now done a ay with, like many other Jewish rituals by the advent of the Messiah. He was answered by several eloquent advocates in favor of continuing Sunday as usual, one of whom addressed the meeting in a speech of four hours length. I was sorry to see so good a man as Mr. Quincy preside at a meeting, called even to question the duty and propriety of observing the Sabbath day. Not that I wish to see men better on that day than any other, but I fear the abolition of the Sabbath would destroy the institutions of Christianity, and cause a revival among us of the era of the French revolution. The Sabbath is the day of mind, the season of repose and peace for all men. It had its birth at creation—it was placed in the Levitical code, but it had its existence prior to Moses. God placed it in the moral law, and it will pass the rounds of eternity. The Saviour gave countenance to the Sabbatical institution, and is properly styled in the New Testament, 'Lord of the Sabbath.' This singular Convention stands adjourned until March, to discuss the other topics mentioned above.—Boston correspondent of the Geror Patriot.

With Next? A 'Reform Convention' was held in Boston, Mass., last week.

WHAT NEXT? A 'Reform Convention' was held in Boston, Mass., last week. Among a multitude of objects proposed, the Abolition of the Sabbath and the Clergy was discussed, and an entire change in many of the established usages of society was talked about. Garrison was the leader in the hussiness, and the ladies, in large numbers, attended the Convention, and aided him with their votes and approbation. It was adjourned after a session of three days, to meet again next March. Morat reformers never know where to limit their judicious operations.—Troy Mail.

such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. If there is meaning in language, the object of the society is to colonize the free people of color, leaving the slave population of the United States, which, in some of its features, is not look nearer home, and raise its voice against the internal slave-trade of the Mr. Gorley in time and across the Atlantic?

Of the inhelity to the African slave-trade which is ton to look nearer home, and raise its voice against the internal slave-trade of the United States, which, in some of its features, is not look nearer home, and raise its voice against the internal slave-trade of the United States, as carried on on the coast of Africa, and across the Atlantic?

Of the identity of the principles and plans with those of Sir Fowell Buxton, which Mr. Gorley in timeters, we shall say nothing—leaving them to settle their own accounts with cach other. A Legitimate Result.

From the New Harmony (Ind.) Disseminator. INCONSISTENCY.

INCONSISTENCY.

Of all the monstrons inconsistencies which render ludicrous our boastings about our religion, morality, refinement and freedom, we do not recollect one more calculated to injure our character to the world at large, than the following from the Charleston Courier, of February 12, 1840.

An independent Christian Church, where the hearers are taught and told that the God they worship is no respecter of persons, is sustained by the slave trade,—by the prize of blood,—by the public sale of human beings, of a prime gang of ten negroes!!! Independence church!—Christ church! What next?

FIELD NEGROES-BY T. GADSEN. "On Tuesday, the 17th inst. will be sold at the north of the Exchange, at 10 o'clock, a prime gang of ten seconors, accessomed to the culture of cotton and provisions, belonging to the INDERSUREE CRUSCH in Christ's Church Parish.—F.b. 6.

General Montholon, now sharing the captivity of Prince Louis Napoleon at Ham, has addressed a letter to Marshall Soult, imploring the privilege to accompa-ny the Royal remains of Napoleon to their last resi-ing place.

The Horrors of Slavery.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 515.

Verroyt.—John Bement, Modditck;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferricherg.

Massachuserts.—Win. E. Kimball, Tonefield;—
Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newbury;—I. Talaa Stearns, Manifeld;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newball, Saugus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchbury;—J. T. Everett, Prinction;—J. Church, Syringfeld;—W. & B. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Duilley;—Deniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall Rieer;—Wm. Henderson, Hanner, Wm. Carruthers, Junesburg Mill; ;—Isane Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Riohards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Wetertone;—A. Bearse, Centraville;—Israel Peckins, Lynn;—Eliab Bird, Tounton:—N. A. Borden, News Bedford;—Alvan Ward, Askburkham;—Saml, I. Rice, Northborough;—II.) For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.

It is to be feared, that Crobus slavery, traced from the moment when the African touches the deck, to the happier moment when he finds his grave on the coean or the plantation, includes an amount of crime and misery not to be paralleled in any portion of the globe, civilized or savage. And there are more reasons than one why I would bring this horrid picture before the minds of my countrymen. We, We, do much to enstain this system of horror and blood. The Coban slave trade is carried on in vessels built especially for this use in American norts. These vessels often sail under the American flag, feared, by American capital. And time the sail it is sugar, in producing of why, is shipped in great quantities to this count clemands this infernal cruelty. And knowing this, shall we become accessories to the murder of our brethern, by continuing to use the fruit of the hard-wrung foil which destroys them? The sugar of Cuba comes to us derenched with human blood. So we ought to see it and to turn from it will loathing. The guilt which produces it ought to be put down by the spontaneous, instinctive horror of the civilized world.

There is another fact worthy attention. It is said, that most of the plantations in Cuba, which have been recently brought under cultivation, belong consult that the importations in Cuba, which have been recently brought under cultivation, belong to an another fact worthy attention. It is said, that most of the plantations in Cuba, which have been recently brought under cultivation, belong to a consult that the importations in Cuba, which have been recently brought under cultivation, belong the made. But men, how now on Africa finds moth office. It is not easy to speak in men longit up a midst slavery many apologies may be made. But men, how now the substitution of the last control, the control of the was related to larly appeased, -Dr. Channing on Emanc

Abolitionism Moving.

Abolitionism Moving.

The abolition party have acquired new courage since the election of Gen. Harrison, and are now preparing for movements on a grand scale. They commence by an avalanche of petitions, which we presume are to be followed by a hurricane of debate. We repeat our remark of last week, that we trust the democratic members from the North will stand aloof from the contest, and let the Harrison party fight the battles, or make the compromise among themselves. This course we think a fair one, and in perfect accordance with the wishes of the South themselves, as expressed in the late canvas for President, which, if it is to be taken as public opinion on the question of sub-treasury, national bank, and other matters, ought to be taken on the question of abolitionism.

the question of sub-treasury, national bank, and other matters, ought to be taken on the question of abolitionism.

Mr. Van Buren, with that honesty and fearlessness which characterized all his acts, had pledged himself to the South, to presume the integrity of the constitutional compact, by withholding his sanction from any bill interfering with the rights of the South in relation to slavery. The South knew this; and they also knew that the nominatian of General Harrison had been brought about at Harrisburg by abolition influence, against the expressed voice of nearly every southern delegate; and by the earnest and most zealous exertion of every abolitionist in the Convention. They knew, too, that the abolitionists claimed his nomination and the defeat of Mr. Clay, as an abolition victory, and so proclaimed it in all their papers; and they also knew that nearly every abolitionist from Maine to Mason and Dixon's line, preferred Gen. Harrison to Mr. Van Buren, and would vote for him, or vote a separate ticket.

Knowing all this, what did the South do? According to a tabe of the popular vote at the late election, as published in nearly all the Harrison papers in the country, the slaveholding States gave to Gen. Harrison a MAIORITY OF NEARLY SIX-TY THOUSAND VOTES.

If this is not, (according to their own rule in other cases) saying to the democrats of the North, we do not wish your interference in relation to abolitionism, we cathiot understand the language.

The rule in relation to reading and acting upon abolition petitions, has always been one of mere expediency, and with many of those, who sustain it, one of rather doubtful expediency, as well as questionable right. If now called to act upon it, we would let those who are immediately interested, settle-it, or if compelled to vote, would go for its repeal. The whole North are of one opinion in regard to the evuls of slavery, and the only matter upon

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The Agitation in Mentucky.

The Agitation in Mentucky.

'In the House, Mr. Calhoun reported back the bill to repeal the law of 1833, which prohibits the importation of slayes. Mr. Calesired to have the vote taken on the amendments which he proposed, so that the whole might be printed together, and made the order of the day for Thursday next. Mr. C. stated that a majority of the committee to which this bill was referred, were opposed to any change in the present law; but from the importance of the subject, they deemed it but just to report the bil, and have the action of the House upon it.

Mr. Clay, (who took his seat this morning,) said that from the position he occupied in his county, the fate of the bill was of great importance to him, aside from the fact that he believed the law a good one. He was staked upon the measure—to any amendment which would not disturb the original intent and spirit of this law, he should urge no objection; but he proposed to prepare and lay before the House, at a proper time, a substitute to the bill and its amendments, so to amend the present law, that a citizen of Keutucky who has removed to a southern or western State, and desires to return, may bring with him the slaves which he carried with him at the time of his emigration, and that further time be granted those who have incurred the penalty of the Jaw, to comply with its requisitions.

Mr. Spring said that he conceived the question to be one of deep interest—one which he had thought to evade—though he believed his people did not desire a repeal of the law—nor was he even in favor of its medification. Upon this subject, said Mr. S, let us be strictly silent; and if the storm must come upon us, let us fight it out; but, sir, at this time I solemnly believe that we had better not touch this

upon us, let us fight it out; but, sir, at this time I solemnly believe that we had better not touch this law—no good can come of its discussion, much evil

may.

Mr. Speed moved to postpone the question on the

amendments.

Mr. Calhoun requested Mr. S. to withdraw his motion for postponement, and said that his people, too, were deeply interested in the passage of the bill—he desired to have the bill with the amendments printed by the state of the said assumption them and compared to the said assumption them. printed, so that all could examine them and come

printed, so that all could examine them and come up to the vote understandingly.

The motion to postpone was withdrawn.

Mr. Sprigg's motion to lay the subject upon the table then being in order, the yeas and nays were demanded, when the vote stood, yeas, 34, noes, 62; several members being absent.

The bill, together with the amendments, was then ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday, the 22d inst.

Mr. Clay introduced his substitute for the bill presented by Mr. Towles, and its amendments by Mr.

Air. Clay introduced his substitute for the bill pre-sented by Mr. Towles, and its amendments by Mr. Calhoun, on his proposed amendments to the 'ne-gro law;' which was ordered to be printed.' We shall watch this movement, with great inter-est. Meantime the following extracts from Ken-tucky papers will show what some of the people think of it.

The first is from the Louisville Journal, and was

written about the time of the meeting of the legisla

'We sincerely hope that the venerable Senator 'We sincerely hope that the venerable Senator Wickliffe, of Fayette, will not attempt, during this session of the legislature, to procure the repeal of the law against the importation of slaves into Kentucky. The people of the State have no desire to see that, or any kindred measure, introduced at present into the General Assembly. The great mass of them, notwithstanding any little agitation in Senator Wickliffe's own district, are as well satisfied with the provisions of the existing law, as the Senator himself was when he voted for the enactment.'

Upon this paragraph, the Green River Gazette comments as follows:

Upon this paragraph, the Green River Gezetto comments as follows:

'We have on one or two occasions, recently, noticed the threatened movement of Mr. Wickliffe, in reference to the act prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State, yith some regret. We are well convinced that a repeal of this law would work serious mischief to this State. The great increase of the slave population will of itself operate oppressively upon the trade of the State, and will tend proportionably to dimnish the white population. We wish no new inducements to be offered to crowd us with slaves from South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. Before this is done, it would be well to look at the amount of the population of our sister States, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. The votes at the recent election show that Illinois gave about 2000, Indiana 30,000, and Ohio 180,000 more votes than were given in Kentucky! And yet Kentucky has been admitted into the Union 48 years, Ohio 40, Indiana, 24, and Illinois 20 years. These facts present serious dissatisfaction to the community at large, and upon which the citizens of very few counties have ever been called upon to express any opinion? Like the editor of the Journal, we hope that Mr. Wickliffe will not press a repeal of this law, but leave it as it is.

From the Herald of Freedom. Letter from E. Mack.

BROTHER ROGERS—The following was written editorially for the Morning Star, the organ of the Free Will Baptist denomination, the incorporation of whose printing establishment is a second time refused. Your Herald being free to the rebuke of sin, and to the warning of the people against the encroschments of slavery, I should be glad to have the following spoken through its medium.

Yours in the cause of the slave and the freeman, E. MACK.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

We feel it due to justice, to comment again up-a some circumstances of the repeated refusal of the egislature of this State, in its majority, to grant an extension of the trustees of our printing

establishment.

The grand objection repeatedly urged by the opposits of the bill, and on which the majority of the Legislature has refused an act of incorporation, is our advocacy of the abolition of slavary. And we owe it to ourselves, especially those who are citizens of this State, to again call their attention to this principle, upon which those whom they are wont to look up to as their law givers, have acted throught in this print. The principle is adventioned. to look up to as their lawgivers, have acted throughout, in this matter. The principle is, subscribery look of subscribery look of subscribery look of subscribery look of subscribery lawe they denied the act petitioned for, if their own professions are to be credited. These who look up to them as lawgivers, and especially those by whose suffrages they are raised to legislate over this land, should know, and should feel, that this is the principle acted upon; and they should realize the enomity of this principle. If the people do not open their eyes to see, and do not permit their hearts to feel the danger of such a principle in the legislators for a free people, how surely must their free-

feel the danger of such a principle in the legislators for a free people, how surely must their freedom pass away, their liberties be lost.

The principle on which the Legislature professedly acts, in rejecting the petition of the trustees for
an act of incorporation, is, trasen against whatever
of true liberty the people of this country possess.
Against religious, meral, and political liberty, it is
treason. Slavery itself, through the treachery of
our legislators, has usurped the government of New
Hampshire's citizens, so far as concerns the subject
under consideration. Slavery has herein enthroned
itself in the State-house of New-Hampshire, and
the representatives, (designed by their electors to be
such,) of a free people, are crouching at the monster's feet, basely doing his bidding, and struggling, the representatives, (designed by their electors to be such,) of a free people, are crouching at the mon-ster's feet, basely doing his bidding, and struggling, by their official capacity as lawmakers for free citi-zens, to screen his dark, bloody, diabolical character from the light which a free and religious press must

from the light which a free and religious press must throw upon him.

And what must render this conduct of these legislators peculiarly odious to free hearts, is the circumstance, that their service for southern slavery is entirely gratuitous. There is nothing in the circumstances of the people of New-Hampshire, whom they professedly represent, that requires this zeal for slavery, at their hands. A forced servility, like that under which the poor cumb slave of the south trembles and crouches, excites our commiscration, sympathy, and philanthropy. But the voluntary, gratuitous subserviency of these legislators to southern slavery, excites disgust and detestation. How degrading the legislators of a free people,

like the people of New-Hampshire's hills and mountains, zealous to crouch to southern slavery, and to lick the dust of its feet.

like the people of New-Hampshire's hills and mountains, zcolous to crouch to southern slavery, and to lick the dust of its feet.

There is one circumstance in the proceedings of the Legislature in its lates! action upon this bill, which is odious and revolting to the heart of humanity and liberty, and to common sense, beyond any thing that had before been trunsacted. It was, the motion to have the bill so constructed, as to render the charter void, if the establishment publish any thing upon the subject of the aboliton of slavery. This proposition is an outrage upon the simplest principles of liberty, more barefaced than any thing we recollect to have been perpetrated in a free State before: it is an insult to religion, and to the petitioners, as gross as can be conceived. Poor tools of slavery! presuming, as that hidra's gratuitous minions, to fetter the free and religious press! to silence it to the wrongs, sins, and abominations of the horrid system—and presuming that the trustees and proprietors of a Gospel press, would receive at their hands such a mess of pottage in barter for the birth-right of rebuking sin and teaching righteousness! What idea must they, who moved and advocated such an indignity, have of freedom! Their thoughts and spirit must be all saturated with the spirit of slavery, and their intellects wrapped up in chains of moral insensibility. We denominate the mover and odvocates of this shameless insult, collectively, a poor tool of slavery. It is so in more than one sense. In respect to the interests of slavery itself, this is, if we mistake not, a poor tool. It has overdone its work. It was treason against slavery itself, the is, if we mistake not, a poor tool. It has overdone its work. It was treason against slavery itself, the is in the proper of the pool of slavery title of the pool of the decidence of the country have any duty, in must recoil upon slavery itself, the six of moral insensibility is the design, it must recoil upon slavery itself, the six of moral insensibility is the feet

ing throughout the land, perching itself in our State-houses and churches.

It will be observed that those members of the Legislature who favored the petition, or who did not act upon the principle of subserviency to southern slavery, have no part in the foregoing remarks. We joyfully recognize them, as far as this matter is con-cerned, as free legislators, free citizens, and worthy a place among men.

From the New-York Evangelist. A Response to the Remonstrance from the Congregational Union of Scotland.

The address of the Congregational Union of Scotland to their fellow-Christians in America, dated April 16, 1840, having been read to the 2d Congregational Church of Philadelphia, upon the Sabbath, at a subsequent meeting held for the purpuse, on the 9th of December, 1840, the following resolutions

were unanimously adopted, as an expression of their

9th of December, 1840, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, as an expression of their sentiments:

Resolved, That it is with the highost pleasure and the most devoted gratitude to God, we have listened to the faithful address of our fellow-Christians in Scotland, touching the crime of American slavery, and the participation of the American churches in the same. While it is painful to contemplate the reality here, it is grateful to know that rebuke and exhortation, dictated by Christian love as the appropriate means of producing repentance and reformation, are thus faithfully administered.

Resolved, That the prejudice against color, so inveterately cherished by the great body of professing Christians in this country, has very properly claimed and shared the consideration of our brethren abroad; and is justly regarded by them as most offensive to God—pouring contempt on his work, and quarrelling with the allotments of his Providence—as most cruel to the colored man, and the main support of the slave system.

Resolved, That remonstrances, such as we have received from our brethren in Scotland, are among the most efficient means for the overthrow of slavery—strengthening the hands and encouraging the hearts of those in this country, who feel as they do, and awakening others to a senso of their duty.

The admonitory voice of Christians abroad is often listened to and respectfully considered, while equally faithful reproofs from brethren here, are unread and unregarded.

When the churches in different parts of the world, as with one voice, shall express their abhorrence of American slavery, and faithfully reprove and rebuke, whatever division of the common brotherhood shall dare to countenance or shelter it, then may we confidently expect to see this enormous system of in-

whatever division of the common brotherhood shall dare to countenance or shelter it, then may we confidently expect to see this enormous system of, iniquity rapidly waning to its termination, and the day of jubilee at hand, when 'liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.'

Resolved, That this address is entitled to the car Resolved, I had the solution of all in this country who bear the Christian name, or love the cause of Christ.

of Christ.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions
be forwarded to the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, to be presented by him to the Congregational Union of Scotland.

Resolved. That the foregoing resolutions be sig Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be sign ed on behalf of the church, and published in the New-York Evangelist, and the American and For eign Anti-Slavery Reporter.

DAVID ROOT, Acting Pastor.

Samuel D. Hastings,
Clerk of the Church.

From the New-York Evangelist.

Ecclesiastical Action --- Delaware Presbytery. 1. Resolved, That the system of American slavery is utterly inconsistent with the second great command Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thy-

self.

2. Resolved, That the Presbytery do consider the spirit and letter of slavery, as repugnant to the vital interest of our country, and therefore will use our influence for its immediate abolition.

3. Resolved, That the system and practice of American shaper, is attacky inconsistent with the

American slavery, is utterly inconsistent with the spirit of our national constitution, and a foul dis honer upon our national character.

Passed in Presbytery of Delaware, New-York, at
their session, in Franklin. December, 1839.

A true extract from the minutes. F. HARRINGTON, Stated Clerk.

December Session of said Presbytery-unani

Resolved, That the resolutions passed in Presby tery, Dec. 1839, on the subject of slavery, be pub-licly read in each congregation, without delay: and that the congregation be advised to feel and exercise a deep sympathy for the sufferings of 'then

A true extract of the minutes, F. HARRINGTON, Stated Clerk.

From the Xenia Free Press.

Cincinnati Abolitionized.

It affords us sincere pleasure to be able to inform our readers that the right of discussion, so long trampled under foot in Cincinnati, has been asserted and maintained by a general meeting of its citizens. A meeting to discuss the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, had been announced in the newspapers of the city for several days. It assembled on Tuesday evening in the court-house, which was filled by citizens of all parties. The meeting was organized by appointing Samuel Lewis President, six Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries. On motion of Nathan Goilford, a committee of five was appointed to prepare resolutions for the meeting. During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by S. P. Chace, Esq. Mr. Guilford, from the committee, reported a series of resolutions, which, on the right of discussion, of petition, of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, of the right and power of Congress over the District and its daty to abolish slavery and the slave trade therein, take the highest abolition ground.—The resolutions were advocated Cincinnati Abolitionized. gross over the District and its daty to abolish slavery and the slave trade therein, take the highest abolition ground.—The resolutions were advocated by Mr. Guilford, W. H. Channing, and Thomas Morris, and being put separately, were 'adopted with enire unanimity.'

ceeded, not in getting at the officin resolutions passed the last night of N. H. Legislature, but in procur the reporter's band. The resolution

ing a copy from the reporter's hand. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States was established by the people of the States respectively, the people of each State acting in their sovereign capacity as a party to the compact.

Resolved, That each State is sovereign within its own territory, except so far as that sovereignty may be abridged by the delegation of the powers specified in the federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the federal government is limited in its jurisdiction; but within its appropriate sphere is paramount to the authority of the States. Resolved, That it is the duty of the federal government to provide for the faithful observance of the stipulations contained in the federal government. Resolved, That the refusal of one State to surrender a person charged with the commission of a crime within another State, and who shall fice from justice, is in open disregard of the plain letter of the Constitution, subversive of the peace and harmony of the Union, destructive of the ends for which the federal government was established.

Resolved, That the Executive of this State be requested to transmit to the Executives of the several States, to be laid before their respective legislatures, and to our senators and representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body, a copy of the above report and these resolutions.

From the same.

From the same The Homage Resolutions.

The Homage Resolutions.

The resolutions on the Virginia and Georgia case have completed the work of pro-slavery democracy, and New-Hampshire is humbled in the dust before the footstool of southern despotism. Let Baker and his reckless compeers bring out their chains. Now is the time to put them on. A people who can submit to such legislation, is ready for fetters, and liberty will never have a value in their eyes until they have themselves crouched under the burthens of slavery, and learned by experience the bitterness of the bondman's lot.

By referring to the fifth resolution in the series it will be seen how low we have fallen. That resolution goes infinitely beyond the most slavocratic construction of the Constitution. The Constitution requires that the person claimed as a fugitive from justice, shall be charged, 'in' the State from which the demand comes. There must be some information or indictment against him, actually made, in the State that claims him. It has always therefore been considered necessary to prove that the person demanded was charged with crime in due form, be-State that claims him. It has always therefore been considered necessary to prove that the person demanded was charged with crime in due form, before the courts of the State. The resolution in question does not propose to guard the freedom of the people by any such provision. He must indeed be charged with the commission of crime in the State, but he need not be charged in the State, with the commission of crime. The first charge may be in the governor's demand; and on that demand, without an inquiry;—whether the act charged is a crime—whether it was done in the State from which the demand comes—whether there is any indictment in that State of the person claimed, and indeed without seeking to know any thing, except what some slaveholding governor may think best to communicate, the citizen must be given up to slave law, or mob law, as the case may be.

or mob law, as the case may be.

That resolution places every citizen of New-Hampshire at the mercy of the malicious and justice-hating governors of the slave States, and Baker and his serfs, the champions of equal rights (!) love to have it so.

From the Xenia Free Press. General Assembly of Ohlo

On the 2d, Mr. Lawrence presented the following petition and letter of instructions, from Samuel Walker, Esq. of Logan county:

Walker, Esq. of Logan county:

To the agents of the people of Ohio, convened in General Assembly for legislative purposes:

Your fellow-citizen of Logan county, and State aforesaid, believing that it is essentially in violation of our free institutions for persons who reside amongst us to hold, as slares, those who, by virtue of our common humanity, are our brothers and sisters: Therefore it is my will, as one of the sovereign people of said State, that such persons thus lodding slaves shall, as a punishment, lose their political rights during their continuance in the crime. And if there be any amongst you of this description, let them forthwith be expelled, upon conviction, as unworthy to sit in legislation with free men.

S. WALKER.

Bellefontaine, Logan Co., O. WALKER. Dec. 22, 1840.

[The following is the letter of instructions refered to above:]

red to above:]
To the agents of the people of Ohio, convened in General Assembly for legislative purposes:
Your fellow-citizen of Logan county, in the State aforesaid, as one of the sovereign people, would enjoin upon you that you forthwith send a delegation to the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, carriestly assessed in it to abolish slavery in their State, as an requesting it to abolish slavery in their State, as an infinite wil to humanity, to the slave, to the State and people, to us, and to the world.

The reasons that sustain this proceeding will naturally suggest themselves to you. It is due the reciprocity and courtesy we owe our eister State in remembrance of past favors.

S. WALKED Bellefontaine, Logan County.

S. WALKER.

These papers raised quite a tempest in the House. When the first was offered, Mr. Morris moved to reject it. Mr. Lawrence was opposed to its rejection. It came within the provisions of the Constitution to consider and report upon it. Mr. Brough was in favor of rejecting it. He believed it an emanation of bitter sarcasm. Messrs. Worthington, Bliss, Perkins, Young, and Scott, of Harrison, opposed the rejection. The last named gentleman was personally acquainted with the petitioner. He was an honorable man, and Mr. S. believed him sincere, however he might err in oninion. Messrs. McGuhonorable man, and Mr. S. believed him sincere, however he might err in opinion. Messrs. M'Gugin and Bell spoke in favor of rejecting the petition. Messrs. Jenkins and Scott, of Crawford, opposed its reception. Mr. Lawrence replied. He vouched for the sincerity of the petitioner. The iscussion was continued for so

question was taken on the motion to reject, and de-cided as follows:—Yeas 19—Nays 41.

The petition was then referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Recognition of Texas.

The committee of the Anti-Slavery Society having transmitted to Lord Palmerston, their resolutions on the subject of the recognition of Texas, his Lordship has returned the following answer:—

'Foreign Office, Dec. 14, 1840. FORKIGN OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1840.

Sira,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst, addressed to his lordship, transmitting a copy of resolutions which the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society passed on the 2d inst, expressing their concern that her Majesty's government should have entered into a commercial treaty with Texas, and protesting against the recognition of the independence of that republic by Great Reitain.

rrenty with Texus, and protesting against the recognition of the independence of that republic by Great Britain.

I am, in reply, directed to state to you, that Lord Palmerston very much regrets that the committee should take this view of the measure which has been adopted by her Majesty's government in regard to Texas, but that it does not appear to Lord Palmerston, on the one hand, that the refusal of Great Britain to conclude a commercial treaty with Texas would have had any effect in inducing the Texans to abolish slavery within their territory; nor on the other hand, that the conclusion of such a treaty can have the effect of affording the Texans any encouragement to continue the condition of slavery as part of their law.

It may indeed be hoped that the greater intercourse between Great Britain and Texas, which will probably result from the treaty, may have the effect of mitigating, rather than of aggravating, the evils arising out of the legal existence of slavery in that republic.

Lord Palmerston desires me to mention, that you appear to be under a misapprehension as to the state of the relations between Great Britain and

appear to be under a misapprehension as to the state of the relations between Great Britain and state of the relations between Great Britain and Hayti; inasmoch as Great Britain has actually concluded a treaty with Hayti, as an independent State; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that, the specific object and purpose of that treaty is the suppression of the slave trade.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, LEVSON.

To J. H. Tredgold, Esq. Secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society.

nominious death. In regaining their freedom, they did what every man possessing the spirit of a man would have done in similar circumstances; and in accomplishing this object, it does not appear that any unnecessary violence was resorted to. We are bound by treaty only to deliver up Spanish subjects and property. These negroes are neither. They are Africans; and have been cast upon our shores, ander Providence, that they may be protected,—net betrayed; and we must protect them.—N. Y. Jour. of Com. From the Journal of Commerce

The Negroes of the Amistad.

The Negroes of the Amistad.

Messas. Editors.—I noticed in the papers of Thursday a paragraph of rather a singular character, and one, which, as it seems to circulate without remark, I deem it important to notice.

The paragraph in question, relates to the negroes of the Amistad, and states that 'it seems to be the general impression at Washington, that they will be given up to the Spanish Minister, as the question of Spanish property can be best determined in the Spanish Courts. Now that this is the general impression at Washington, I can well believe; as from the slaveholding relations of a great portion of that cammunity, it is not likely that they would be looked upon with much favor. But that such an impression can be founded in truth, seems to me absolutely incredible.

be looked upon with much favor. But that such an impression can be founded in truth, seems to me absolutely incredible.

The statement that a question of Spanish property, can best be settled in the Spanish Courts, seems at first sight, plausible enough; but the principle involved in the application of it to this case, is one which all our ideas of justice most emphatically forbid. Suppose it were applied to other things. A bale of goods in Pearl street is claimed, no matter by whom, as English property; how would one of our merchants stare at being told, that a question of English property can be best settled in the English Courts; and that consequently he must make good his title in London to the goods he bought and paid for in New-York.

Suppose a negro waiter in one of our hotels were

his title in London to the goods he bought and paid for in New-York.

Suppose a negro waiter in one of our hotels were claimed as the property of a Dutchman in the East Indies, what admirable justice would there be in the doctrine, that, as a question of Dutch law could be best settled in the Dutch Courts, he must go to Amboyna, where he is claimed to belong, to establish a title to his freedom? Or suppose, that in the days of the Algerine power, a well known white citizen of New-York, had been claimed as Algerine property,—how unspeakably ridiculous would any of our lawyers have made himself, who should have argued the same thing in respect to the peculiar fitness of

Algerine Courts to settle questions of Algerine property!

Why, gentlemen-there is no principle of law better settled than this—that a man must prove his property where he finds it. And who is there so blind as not to see that any other principle would be the most outrageous infringement it were possible to perpetrate upon all the rights and liberties of men. And yet in the sage apprehension of the hangers-on of the Administration at Washington, these men are to be sent to Havana, to have the question investigated whether or not they are free men. Every principle of law—every dictate of justice—every sentiment of humanity, is to be made to bend to a manifest determination to make these ill-fated men victims to the sanguinary spirit of Spanish slavery—a determination against which every man in the land, who has any regard for the great cause of human liberty, or any sympathy for the injured and oppressed, ought to speak in tones of loudest, and most indignant reprobation.

From the Washington Globe. Mr. Birney.

Mr. Birney.

We have received a letter from this gentleman, stating that the report of his remarks and those of Mr. Madden, as given in the Dublin paper, on which we commented, was 'not a correct one.'

Mr. Birney says that Dr. Madden did not state 'that the Amistad negroes were shipped from Cuba, with a view of their being sold as slaves to the Americans, nor say thing like it.

2. He says: 'Neither did Dr. Madden state that the District Judge (Judson) before whom the Amistad captives were first tried, was an Irishman and a Catholic.'

istad captives were first tried, was an Histingal and a Catholic.'

3. 'That no statement was made by me (Birney,) or by any one clse, at the meeting, that Chief Justice Taney was an Irishman. Neither his lineage nor the place of his birth was mentioned, but he spoke of him as being a Catholic, and stated that he had long since emancipated his slaves, and that he was considered by the colored people, the oppressed in the part of the country where he lived, as their friend.'

ed in the part of the country where he lived, as their friend.

This correction changes the character of all that was imputed by the Dublin report of Messrs. Birney and Madden; and Mr. Birney says truly, that 'the strictures would not have been made had the Dublin report been a correct one,' as we now have it corrected by Mr. Birney. But the question recurs, why did not Mr. Birney or Dr. Madden look at the published reports of their doings in Dublin, and then correct the libel on this country? Mr. Birney should have made the correction where the misrepresentation was calculated to do mischief, and not left it to us to repair a wrong to the character of the country, which was the consequence of his proceedings abroad, although it grew out of a mistake of his statements and those of Dr. Madden.

So much for the correction, which we cheerfully

his statements and those of Dr. Madden.
So much for the correction, which we cheerfully enable Mr. Birney to make through our columns.
But as for the abolition dissertation which follows it, with the eulogistic memoir of Dr. Madden, and condemnation of our government, although written with Mr. Birney's usual ability, we think he could scarcely expect its insertion in the Globe, as it does not profess to be an abolition paper.

From the Maine Advocate of Freedom Maine and Georgia.

The question between these States does not appear to be settled by whig congratulations. The Governor of Georgia has brought up the difficulty Governor of Georgia has brought up the difficulty again in his Annual Message with chivalrous freshness, and recommended ACTION on it by the Legislature. The Legislature have responded in the same southern spirit, and have proposed a law (some papers say it has passed both Houses,) requiring that all vessels belonging to, or clearing from any port in the state of Maine, shall be quarantined a length of time, and on clearing from any port in Georgia shall be subject to search before their departure.

What say, seamen and citizens of Maine? Will this do? Here again the Constitution is trampled what say, seamen and chizens of Maine? Will this do? Here again the Constitution is trampled under foot for the 'peculiar institution.' It strikes us that the vessels and seamen of Maine would be a little troublesome thus kept on a long quarantine. The searchers, too, might have the whole time of their passage to search. We wait for father developments Since writing the above, we perceive that the bill

Since writing the above, we perceive that the bill teas passed, establishing a quarantine of one hundred days, and the penalty for violation of the law—confinement in the penalteatary not less than 5 nor more than 10 years. Here is work all laid out. Seamen are likely to get as good pay for their general opposition to abolitionists, as the democratic party did—all in southern scrip. We have confidence that the people and Legislature of Maine will view this case calmly, and act like freemen who understand and people and Legislature of Maine will view this case calmly, and act like freemen who understand, and dare maintain their rights.

From the Herald of Freedom. The Herald of Freedom, Owing to our fidelity in assailing New Organiza-

tion and other pro-slavery influences—our audacity in holding Anti-Slavery's nead up like a freeman—has shed off its extraneous subscribers, its hap-hazard abolitionists, till it has got down so near the Gideon number, that brother E. G. Chase can no Gideon number, that brother E. G. Chase can no y longer print it and live. The Board of Managers beel bound not to ask him to sacrifice himself any further, and must take it upon the Society's hands again, or let the little agitator die. In order to carry it on, we must buy a press and types, &c. Brother Chase's he will sell for some \$350,00. They are not what we should be glad of, but we can get along n with them, as he has done, and hope for better times. John R. French will print the paper, and starre on pro pay with the editor and the agents, as long as he can subsist on starvation. Brother Chase has a lifamily and is in debt—brother French is unencumbered. Who will loan the Society \$350, and take n security of the press and property, with some considerable prospect that his press will be worn out in s

the service, and his patience worn out before he sees his money again? We throw this suggestion was. Evidence abunces he he sees his money again? We throw this suggestion out among our anti-slavery friends. If the Herald of Freedom stops, all know that there is an end of the Africa and landed is sir shipment on bosed delivered up to the at the interference of the the interference of yof them, from an ig ag their freedom, they give the part of the silvery friends really to have the Herald of Freedom stops, and the death-silence of former years of the part of the pa

RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

On Saturday evening the Broadway Tabernacle was crowled by a concourse of people, drawn to gether chiefly, we presume, out of curiosity excited by the announcement that Gen. Gaines and his lady

was crowded by a concourse of people, drawn together chiefly, we presume, out of curiosity excited by the announcement that Gen. Gaines and his lady would both deliver lectures before the New-York Lyceum. The exhibition, if not instructive, was at least novel and amusing.

The General appeared in full uniform. The subject of his lecture was a system of national defence. He proposes the construction of several lines of rail-roads, to radiate from the central States of Kentucky and Tennessee, to the most important points on the coast and frontiers. In connection with these, he proposes a system of floating batteries for the defence of the coast. The batteries are to be manœuvred by means of steam tow-boats of great power, and may be so constructed as to fire two broadsides in a minute and a half, throwing eighteen hundred shot in the space of six minutes.

The lecture was interspersed with a great many remarks characteristic of the speaker. To those who know him we need not say that there was a sprinkling of egotism, vanity, and dreadful bad grammar. He handled the king's English as roughly as he did the Indians on the Withlacoochie.

At length the old here closed, and the great attraction of the evening came forward amidst applause, mingled with a great many broad grins and curious smiles. Her subject was the 'horrors of war.' She apologised for the profession of her husband on the ground that he always fought on the defensive. She was listened to with attention, and was decidedly the best speaker of the two. The General is a brave man and a good fighter. He had better stick to his trade. Or if he must deliver lectures, he had better let his lady do all the talking. We have the highest respect for both of these distinguished personages, but really think some good friend should tell them, as an act of kindness, that they are out of place. It was very clear that the audience on Saturday evening thought that they were both making themselves somewhat ridiculous. The people may have been mistaken, but they evidently

The editor of the New-York Sun makes the ollowing characteristic remarks:

following characteristic remarks:

Out of Place. The citizens of New-York have been greeted with the unwelcome sight of another female orator. Gen. Gaines and his lady, at their late visit to the city, gave each a lecture, on Saturday evening last, at the Tabernacle, which were repeated on Monday. The subject of the lecture of the General was a system of national defence; that of his lady, the horrors of war. If Mrs. Gaines had borne the unfortunate appellative of Abby Kelley, it is probable her exertions would have been rewarded with insult and injury; as it was, the inheritess of twelve millions gained only the pity of the thousands whom curiosity had gathered. Of the lectures, considered as intellectual efforts, the less that is said the better. But the attempt of the lady, in thus assuming a station for which there was and could be neither moral or physical aptitude, to brave the salutary suggestions of a correct public taste, and to thwart the obvious designs of Providence, it was painful to witness, and greatly to be hoped, will not prove successful. Ris not noman's place. Reason as we may on general abstractions, there is an unavoidable perception, in every cultivated or pious mind, of its utter impropriety. God did not so design it The peace and order of society, the purity and delicacy of domestic life, the true usefulness of woman's character, all depend upon the existance of feelings and sentiments that cannot endure the exposure of such public efforts. We are sure that nothing would be gained by subverting the usages of society which now interdict them. Woman's talents—and they are great—can find more appropriate and effectual channels of influence than from the pulpit or the platform. OUT OF PLACE. The citizens of New-York have

Woman's Rights and Woman's Wrongs. I would call the attention of all who read the Fre

I would call the attention of all who read the Free Press to the fact, that in this enlightened age, and in this boasted land of liberty, females are oppressed by legislative enactments; and if I succeed in proving this to be a fact, I shall supersede the necessity of any apology for touching this delicate subject at this time. History informs us that in former ages of the world, those from whom we have descended were more prone to barbarity, (than we spofess to be) and that physical force was more relied on by them, than moral power or a sense of justice. Hence arose those frequent wars for conquest and spoils. The strong mation would conquer and oppress the weak nation, and thus setting up a precedent for the strong man to oppress the weak, and the stronger sex to oppress the weaker sex. Perhaps most persons will admit that this was the case, and also that the practice is yet extant amongst those whom we call savages, of subjecting females to an undue proportion of the burdens of life. But how, it may be asked, are you going to attach such a stigma on either the laws or the customs of civilized America? I answer, when a man and woman are joined together hymarriage, they are considered as one; and the either the laws or the customs of civilized America? Lanswer, when a man and woman are joined together by marriage, they are considered as one; and the duty of acquiring, protecting and economising, devolves equally on both, in proportion to their capacities and abilities; and if by their joint efforts they have become able to possess a farm, and do possess one, and the man should be the first called away by death, his surviving partner, now cast lonesome and desolate into the cold and thoughtless world, would rejoice to have the ability and the privilege of leaving the lonesome scene where she had witnessed the death of her husband, and securing herself a ing the lonesome scene where she had witnessed the death of her husband, and securing herself a home beside that of some father, brother, or sympathising friend, whose counsel and assistance she now really needs. But the law says, No, you shall not sell this costate; your right in this land has died with your husband; we have attended to that matter for you, and we leave you nothing but a 'lifetime claim' to the proceeds of one-third of this land; but the selling of it shall be left to your heirs, for to them we have given it, and not to you. We treat you in this way just because you are a woman, (which is your misfortune,) because if you had been a rana you should have hud the exclusive right and entire control of all your property. Though your wife might have died and left you with children, we should not have insulted you by taking your property out you'd spend it.

All this the law says in substance to women, and

you would spend it.

All this the law says in substance to women, and treats them accordingly. And I say that if there is a man in Greene county who can plead for the continuation of this relic of barbarism, without showing that he himself is tinctured with the spirit of tyranny and despotism, he will be more ingenious than any one with whom I have yet conversed respecting this matter. And I would remind females, that before an opersead people can be free, they must not any one with whom I have yet conversed respecting this matter. And I would remind females, that before an oppressed people can be free, they must not only be willing to have their freedom, but must be anxious to have it, and must not be backward to express that anxiety on all proper occasions; and the females of Greene county are favored with a paper, (at their own country seat,) devoted to free discussion—a blessing which does not attend the females of very many counties, either in Ohio or any of the other States; and you should not only be thankful for this favor, but you ought to improve it, and exert your utmost influence over your fashers, husbands and brothers, to patronize such a paper, that your claims may be more extensively heard, and as being far more worthy of support than papers in which the discussion of some subjects are 'like the handle of a jug,' (all on one side,) or perhaps broken off, and entirely missing. I wish you to bear this in mind, put it in practice, and show to all editors and the world at large, that it is contrary to female nature in general, to give countenance or encouragement to any thing that savors of injustice and oppression.

P. S. I should like to add, that there can be but

pression.

PORTCULLIS.

P. S. I should like to add, that there can be but little doubt that the editor of the Free Press is a true friend to all females, from the fact that he has never shown any partiality for one more than another, but has kept clear of the sin of being a 'respector of persons.'

P.

THE LIBERATOR BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1841

The annual meeting of the Massachnetts; Slavery Society will be convened in the Ca street Chapel, in this city, on Wednesday and o'clock, A. M. Let there be a full attend

The following letter from the Rev. Abel Br. Northampton, will be perused with great satisfa-

by our numerous readers. NORTHANPTON, Jan. 7, 18

Dean Bro. Garrisor:

As a subscriber to your paper, I wish the pint of giving publicity to a few circumstances rehability of giving publicity to a few circumstances rehability of the anti-slavery case in Hampshire county.

About a year since, I attended the annual means of the County Society held in this place. At time, the Society became anxiliary to the new or ization of this State. There appeared to be a sanciety to save the cause from the represent anxiety to save the cause from the ciety to act at the polls, and save the church the curse of slavery. From the apparent he its members, I anticipated the happiest resals.

sults.

1. The practical influence of the Society in a pile point of view. The Executive Committee of Hampshire County Anti-Slavery Society have a direct efforts to defeat the election of men to my portant offices, who were in favor of the sholiss slavery. The Committee appointed those mean tend the National Convention at Albany, in April who were pledged to vote for William Henry Hambour of the summer, some of them have attended. During the summer, some of them have attended 'log-cabin' and hard cider Conventions, and a their influence to secure the election of the pro-tiry canadactive to the committee would rote as leading members of the Committee would rote as slavery ticket; and as it was declaimed, so have themselves, they came to the manly conclusion, they would not notify the annual meeting, and to by let the Society die unknown and unbounted hafter 'no small stir' among a few who yet fel: the interest for the cause, they have been completed notify the meeting, although it is a week later in the Constitution requires.

These, be it remembered, are the officers of a Social These, be it remembered, are the ogners of a Secucio changed its auxiliaryship, because Garrima the Liberator paralyzed their efforts to effect the chief of slavery by political action.

2. Parification of the Church. Some of the Ca , Mannow .

Esq. .

very value gill in mon chall pape littor fered for the relier fored affor for the relier fored affor for the relier fored affor for the relier fored and the Soc any A from for for twee relier for the relier for

mittee are members of churches which refuse to the any action against slavery, whose ministers are dumb as the dogs spoken of by the prophet, who re not suffer an anti-slavery sermon to be preached; their pulpits, especially upon the Sabbath, and was communion is always polluted by the greatest law of abolition which our country affords. Other offer are members of a church, whose minister is an re and public slanderer of the anti-slavery cause not friends; the doors of whose sanctuary, or rather in gogue of Satan, are closed against all anti-slavery turers; and that receives within its bosom men are guilty of robbing the poor, and even of buying selling the 'image of God.' Yes, they are meade of a church that have made one of these robberrais four to present to his dear abolition brethree then blems of our holy Saviour's body and blood! The has been no effort made to sustain anti-slavery as incert in this vicinity by this Committee has ings in this vicinity by this Committee, but, as a contrary, its influence has been directly againsts

agitation of the subject.

There has been an anti-slavery conference a prayer-meeting one Sabbath evening in every meat the Baptist church, and measures are now beighten to form an Anti-Slavery Society.

Perhaps you are aware that I have used what his influence I possess to sustain and advance abelian through new organization. So far as my efform to in any way given countenance to such wickeds is above described, I humbly ask pardon of God, at of those who sympathize with the oppressed. The faithfully rebuked slavery and its upholders is at out of the church, or not.

Your brother in Christ,

Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society. At the quarterly meeting of the Boston Female 1

S. Society, held Wednesday, January 13, the feltering resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the regret we feel on account the absence of our beloved friend and co-laborer, by RIA W. CHAPMAN, is equalled only by our gratele sense of the invaluable services, which she has medered to our Society and to the Anti-Slavery case and that we shall carnestly pray for the health as happiness of her and her husband, and for their nappness of her and her husband, and for her and seed speedy return to their family, friends, and tolk ardnous, but delightful labors, which Providence is never failed to bless for the promotion of the grand humane enterprise in which we are engaged.

Resolved, That in reviewing the events of is past year, we find a solemn satisfaction, continua that right principles will bear us through severe instand bring us to a clear perception of the beauty

Resolved, That we trust, under Providence, is is Liberator, the Herald of Freedom, and the National Anti-Slavery Standard, to keep pure the spirit of it erty in our land, to arouse those who sleep, and from slumbering those who are now awate.

Resolved, That the progress of the anti-slave have been held in its behalf in Boston, for seven st cessive years,—the avails of the first being \$306,15 those of the latest \$2000,—is in the highest degree gratifying and encouraging.

Resolved, That we will not estimate the valent

the recent Massachusetts Fair by the amount of his lars and cents collected, but as the occasion of first ly communion with kindred minds, and as an opporunity of heart strengthening heart by firm results advance, if we are able; and if not, to stand firm, 2

lose no ground that we have gained.

Resolved, That we disapprove the formation of a anti-slavery political party, believing that with a will diminish the moral, it will materially lesses to political influence of those, who sustain it.

Resolved, That the appearance of the Sniishis dia Society is to us like the rising of a bright stary the mariner. We shall follow its ascent, and trail will lead the nations to liberty, to justice, and b

Resolved, That we do not acknowledge the right that any human being can have, to stand between the direct power of the commands of God and our consciences; he, who assesses this as a duty, acts set the his appropriate sobere, and places a stumble in the way, over which be may fall himself, should he attempt to run the Christian race, before having

S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Set.

Absence from the city, and a pressure of siles ios, must be our apology for the absence of eight al matter this week.

Improved Printing Press. M. Lenormand, a cob-brated mechanic, has discovered the means of pin-ing on one cylinder both sides of the same sha-which enables his mechanical press to get with quickness double any hitherto known, and can be due four thousand copies in an hour.—Monitest is dustried.

"See Morning Star, June 19, 1836.

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Mr. Garrison :—I send you a copy of the deed, now on record at Dedham, by which Jour C. Gorr, Esq. of Rozbury, has recently given to the Anti-Slavery Society a valuable tract of land at Jamaica Plain, very Society a variante tract of sand at Jamaica Plain, raised at six hundred dollars. The generosity of the gift is characteristic of the donor, whom you will remember to be the same person that accepted the challenge of an anti-abolition correspondent of your challenge of all anti-continuous correspondent of you, paper, two or three years ago, calling upon any abo-litionist to make up a purse of six hundred dollars to phonist of distinguished colonizationist, who had suffered by his liberality to the blacks.

fered by his liberality to the bracks.

Tam sure the publication of this unique deed, will a ford entertainment, if not instruction to your readafford entertainment, if not instruction to your read-

Whereas, John-C. Gore, of Roxbury, in the county of Norfolk, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, having learned that certain individuals residing in or near that part of Rozbury called Jamaica Plain, were desi-rors of forming a Baptist Church, and erecting a house of public worship in that place, and having also ascerof public worship in this prace, and naving also ascer-tained that the piece of ground-hereinafter described would be deemed a suitable location therefor, did in would be deemed a suitable location therefor, did in a letter dated on the fixeenth day of May last, offer to make to the said new Baptist Society a free gift of the sai-piece of ground for the erection of a meeting-house thereon; adding to his letter the following re-

gust or reservation.

The only favor I ask in return is, that they (the new Society) will permit this building to be used new Society) will permit this building to be used new Society, will permit this building to be used the society will be so the society who will solve for religious services, by the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, who will soppoint a responsible person, not personally disagreeable to the Baptist Society, to lecture therein; in order that the cruelties and villanies practised towards wenty-society hundred thousand himan beings, by a mation who call themselves Christians, and profess to the theory of the solution of which five years, the whole property will remain-sested in the Baptist Society, without condition, hindrance or agreement of any kind. And, whereas, the said Gore subsequently receive

from the Clerk of said new Society, a reply to his said offer in the following words:

*Janaica Plais, May 18, 1840.

Mr. J. C. Gork:

Str.—At a meeting of individuals interested in forming a Baptist Church at this part of the town, year communication offering alot of land as the site of the contemplated meeting-house, was read and referred to a committee specially appointed to consider the same. The Committee met for this purpose on Monday-versing last, and after due deliberation,—Voted, That, although they regard with kindness Mr. Gore's offer, yet under all circumstances in the case, it is inexpedient to accept the same, with the restrictions and conditions named by him: Now, therefore, I, John Gore, above named

although painfully and reluctantly convinced, not by this only, but by numberless similar instances, that the American church professedly dedicated to One who came to proclaim deliverance to the captives, and liberty to them that are bound, is, as a body. the slave, and is in virtual alliance with slavery, am yet desirons of making my proffered and rejected gift, in some suitable way, available to the cause of that religion, which includes justice and mercy towards our fellow-man : And for this purpose, I do hereby, in consideratio

of the premises, grant and convey unto Francis Jackson, Henry G. Chapman and Ellis Gray Loring, of the city of Boston, Esquires, and members of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Auti-Slavery Society, a parcel of land in Burroughs-street, in Ja maica Plain, in said Roxbury, containing three quarters of an acre, more or less, and bounded as follows starting from land of Nathaniel Seaver on Burroughs treet, and running on Burroughs-street north, 37 de grees, west, 134 feet; thence forning and running on land of John E. Williams, south 52 1-4 degrees, west, 223 1-2 feet; thence turning and running north 53 degrees, east, 235 3 4 feet, on land of Nathaniel Seaver burroughs-street, at the point of starting; with all the privileges and appurtenances thereof; being the same conveyed to me by the Deed of Cyrus Josselyn, dated April 3, 1840, and recorded with Norfolk Deed

To have and to hold the above granted premises to the said Jackson, Chapman and Loring, the survivors and survivor of them and his heirs and assigns, to his and their use, but in trust, nevertheless, to make the said property or its proceeds instrumental, at their dispromoting the cause of the immediate and uncondi tional abolition of American slavery. .
In testimony whereof, I, the said John C. Gore,

and also Mary Gore, my wife, who executes these presents in token of her releasing all right to dower in the premises, and of her hearty concurrence in this my act, have hereunto set our hands and seals this Sth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

JOHN C. GORE, [Seal.] MARY GORE, [Seal.]

ELISHA JAMES

Suffolk, ss.-Boston, October 22, 1840. Then per onally appeared the above named John C. Gore, and acknowledged the above instrument to be his free ac and deed, before me,

E. H. DERBY, Justice of the Peace. Dedham, Oct. 29, 1840. Received and entered with Norfolk Deeds, Lib 130, fol. 38. Pr. Esos Foorn, Reg.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Masthe foregoing Deed was read, and thereupon, on mo-

tion of EDNUND QUINCY,
Resolved, That this Board highly appreciate the enlightened philanthropy, which induced Mr. Gor to make this donation to the anti-slavery cause, under the circumstances recited in the deed; and that they regard the emphatic testimony which he has incor orated therewith against the (so called) religiou ies, which refuse to suffer the duties of Christian towards any portion of their fellow men to be urged their churches, as a most important and valuable part of his munificent benefaction.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board on behal the abolitionists of Massachusetts, and of the slave presented to Mr. Gore, for this liberal instance sincere interest in the cause of emancipation.

Ordered, that a copy of these votes be ed by the Secretary to Mr. Gore, and that a copy together with one of the deed) be furnished for pu

OLIVER JOHNSON, Sec'ry pro tem.

Treachery.

Hume, in his History of England, remarks, that the danger to which Richard was chiefly exposed, proceeded not so much from the zeal of his open enemies, as from the infidelity of his pretended friends. And, in like manner, we may assert, that the cause of a slavery has not so much to fear from its avowed piponents as from its professed friends. What is the atest obstacle to the success of our cause at the esent moment? It is, without doubt, the conten that rages in our midst, by which our forces are tracted and our unity impaired? What gives the dataseted and our unity impaired? What gives the dareholder and the apologist of slavery greater delight, than to witness the separation that has taken place, and the hostility that exists among us? What has he to fear so long as our artillery is directed until against his against his accursed oppression, but against our own

Let us, then, on the commencement of a new year ndeavor to effect a reconciliation among ourselves eparatory to a vigorous assault on our common for Let those who have fomented dissensions within the may magnanimously confess their fan i, so that we ay march onward, in future, in one unbroken plia UNION.

'Speaking Lies in Hypocrisy.' BRO. GARRISON :

Please give the following extract of a letter, from a friend of mine, a place in the Liberator. I have time only to say, that, from the representations given of Mr. St. Clair's lecture at New Hampton, I should judge that he continued, as usual, in the business of speaking lies in hypocrisy,' against the old pionee Society. It is needless for me to say, that the repre sentations of Mr. St. Clair ore a tiss

NEW-HAMPTON, Dec. 31, 1840.

Mr. S. Clair has been lecturing here on the sub ject of slavery, but I was able to attend only one lec

Notice had been given that the subject, on the 30t just, was to be on the difference between the 'old' and 'new organization.' He commenced his remarks by stating that he did not expect to be considered entirely free from prejudice. He supposed that, like other men, he had prejudice for his own party, and

against the 'old organization,' and what in-isted against the 'old organization,' and what induced them to form the 'new.'

One reason was, that the 'old' was a nor society meeting, that it was opposed to all forms of human government: that it held that the rights of the sexes were identically the same; contrary to the express declarations of scripture :—that it was anti-cean-gelical. To prove which, he related what some one of the officers said about the bath-tubs under the Marlboro' Chapel, that 'they were evangelical watering-troughs.'

He then named over the officers, but I forget what

ones, and showed that all but three were Unitarians, Dea. Shipley, David H. Ela, and one other. He gave the rest as Unitarians. W. L. Garrison, O. Johnson and yourself, are the only ones I now recollect. He stated that you sympathised with the rest in their measures, making no qualifications whatever. That it was opposed to all the religious denominations of the day; quoting from a letter published in the Lib-erator, in which sectarian names are called the mark of the beast, and the Sabbath was described as pagan That it was opposed to the clergy, -quoting from anti-slavery papers, in proof of it. And, lastly, that its

all here will go in favor of the new society.

One thing more, in regard to the address. He reall the members, but that they were the sentiments of its principal ones. For my own part, I am not yet prejudiced in favor of either side, as I belong to neither; but, knowing that there are always two sides to a story, I shall wait until the other is told."

In the Anti-Slavery Standard of December 31, is a very interesting article, bearing the above ominous caption. After reading the many weighty truths contained therein, I could not forbest offering a few thoughts on the subject. The writer very truly observes- If our anti-slavery movement gets new organized, it will become harmless, and will be lost in ly emerged.' The truth of this observation struck us men with whom I am acquainted, who, a short time since, gloried in the name of a fanatic, and wer rendy to do and to die, if need be, in the holy cause of justice and humanity. But, plas! how has the gold become changed! In an evil hour, the blighting spirit of new organization came among us, and spread over them its deceitful mantle; and now, like a shoop before the shearer, they have become dumb. Pro slavery no longer shuns, but hails and extends to them the right-hand of fellowship. Such is the influence of its spirit as displayed among us. 'Some of the very colored people join it.' It is generally (and perhaps naturally) supposed, that all the colored people are abolitionists; but, strange es it may seem, such is not the fact. Though all may claim to be, every day's observation teaches the contrary. Hence it is not strange that some join with new organization, like many of their pale-faced pro-slavery brethren, who have joined it. They have found an organization that they join without giving up some cherished idol. In short, they have found an organization that don't fel-lowship 'all sorts of folks.'

Among 'some of the very colored people,' who have become new organized, the most conspicuous are the clergy; and it is not surprising that this portion of our community should ape their white masters in this respect. The lordly sceptre which they sway over their charge, they cling to with the tenacity that the drunkard clings to his bottle. The motto is, Look up to us—we know what is best for you!

This old organized anti-slavery is too levelling in principles; it places us all on a common platform without regard to age, sex, color or condition. Hence the reason for a new organization—for that does not acknowledge human equality as a part of its creed: Some of the very colored people, who are not clergymen, join the new organizers-(such of them as

done all that has been done. Knowing, then, as we all do, the evil effect of new organization on the anti-slavery cause, it is our doty, as we love that cause, not only not to give countenance to this, some other way, but to protest against it on all fitting occasions.

More anon.

A COLORED MAN. More anon. A COLORED MAN. New-Bedford, Jan. 11, 1841.

Richard M. Johnson is regarded as the very pink of Democracy. The following correspondence between that rare patriot and Thomas Earle furnishes the latest and most approved specimen of 'democracy' tha

Official Correspondence.

The following correspondence between the present Vice-President of the United States and the citizen selected by a portion of his fellow-citizens as the candidate to succeed him in that high station, has been placed in our hands for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1840.

Sin: Enclosed I send to you, as presiding officers of the United States Senate, a petition from citizens of this Commonwealth, which I would than you to present to the Senate the first opportunity. Yours, very respectfully,

THOMAS EARLE.

Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Senate Chamber of the United States.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1841.

Sia: Your letter of the 26th ultimo is received, enclosing a petition, signed by yourself and thirty-seven others, asking Congress to take all constitutional and proper means for so amending the laws, or the Constitution of the Union, as to abolish all requisition upon the people and public officers of the nation and of this State (Pennsylvania) to aid and assist or participate in holding human beings in slavery, which petition you request me to present to the Senate. WASHINGTON, January 4, 1841. to the Senate.

licity to my refusal to present any petition to the Senate touching the subject of domestic slavery either in the States or in the District of Columbia and on this subject I am willing that my sentiments shall be universally known.

The Constitution of the United States (article 4)

The Constitution of the United States (article 4 section 2d, and 3d clause) provides that 'no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delibered to the constitution of the constitutio ti-slavery papers, in proof of it. And, lastly, that its tendecey was to destroy the whole fabric of society, and resolve it back to its original elements.

During the address, he spote of conversations that had taken place between himself and others, and also of the pictures of O. Scoti, J. G. Whittier, and W. Goodell, that were suspended in the anti-slavery office. Many other things I might mention, if I had time. These are sufficient to show the nature of his discourse; and if they are not contradicted, of course, all here will go in favor of the new society. was settled. Each State reserved to itself the power of pursuing its own policy in relation to involuntary servitude, and all stipulated that no State should
become the receptacle for those who might flee
from such service. If now the spirit of conciliation
is so lost as that this compromise shall be disturbed,
it must be obvious to every reflecting mind that the
Union will cease to exist. Without this compromise
we should never have been a confederated nation,
and without its continuance, we shall become as and without its continuance, we shall become a many distinct nations as we are States. And here exists a deep motive, in the bosom of all, within o without the limits of our Confederacy, who are hos tile to a Republican Government, to unite with this ile to a Republican Government, to unite with this are and cry against domestic slavery—to hurry us

on to ruin.

The associations of citizens in different States I he associations of citizens in dimerent States, under the appellation of Abolitionists, are perfectly harmless so long as they confine their views to their own States; but when they attempt to extend their action to other States, they become dangerous, for, in the powers which the States have reserved to themselves, they are foreign to each other, in their choice of policy, as though they were distinct nations. **

themselves, they are foreign to each other, in their choice of policy, as though they were distinct nations.

But what is the object of such interference? Every person must perceive that it is not with the least prospect of obtaining the end proposed.

An amendment to the Constitution would require a vote of twenty of the States; and it is obvious that no State in which slavery is legalized would sanction a change for no other purpose than that of debarring themselves from the power of recovering their property by rendering their servants secure from apprehension in other States. I will not so impeach the understanding of any of the petitioners as to suppose that one among them entertains a hope of succeeding in such a measure. Is the object to meliorate the condition of the slave? Every movement of the Abolitionist has produced the contrary effect, and in the nature of things must eventione to do so. Is it the hope of effecting the abolition of slavery? If any measures can tend to bind the slave more permanently to his lot of servitude, those which are pursued by the Abolition societies are, of all others, most calculated to destroy the last gleam of hope for that race. As their proceedings have but one threatening tendency, so it is difficult to discover any other object than that of a dissolution of the Federal compact. It is well known, as certainly as any thing can be known, that the proprietors of slaves will not suffer those who have no such property to sacrifice, to wrest from them what they have ever held under the sanction of law and the Constitution. They have shown no disposition to interfere with the regulations of other States, and they will suffer no foreign interference with their own; and if it shall ever happen that Congress should so far transcend, their constitutional powers as to attempt to wrest from any portion of the citizens of the United States this species of that Congress should so far transcend their constitu-tional powers as to attempt to wrest from any portion of the citizens of the United States this species of property, or to deprive them of their constitutional right of reclaiming their servants when they become fugitive by fleeing to other States, it will at once terminate the Confederacy.

Those who are taking the most active part in measures so threatening to the peace of our happy country, seem regardless of such a result. It must be obvious to them that the violation of the connect

Some of the very colored people, who are not clerged to the proposed grown in the very colored people, who are not clerged to the proposed grown in through ignorance are more excusable. There are among us some selfash spirits, who have no regard for the slave's welfare, but are seeking their promoted by getting into office—(an Intelligence of the slave's welfare, but are seeking their promoted by getting into office—(an Intelligence of the slave's welfare, but are restricted by the Constitution, is dangerous to our aggrandizement, which they imagine would be promoted by getting into office—(an Intelligence of the slave's welfare, but are restricted by the Constitution, is dangerous to our aggrandizement, which they imagine would be promoted by getting into office—(an Intelligence of the slave's restrict on the spirit of Nobility they had already promoted a colored man to office.) Such persons would join any organization in Boston: While the old society is only talking, the word: The inference to be drawn was, if they had begun so auspiciously, what might not be expected in future! The bait so greedily availowed they are welcome to. I shows conclusively that low of self; rather than for suffering millions, is uppermose in their thoughts. No doubt this is one reason why some colored men, (and there are some,) like some white men, go for a third political party; but the colored men, (and there are some), like some white men, go for a third political party; but the colored men, (and there are some), like some white men, go for a third political party; but the colored men, (and the agraed that the saffering millions, is uppermose in their thoughts. No doubt this is one reason why some colored men, (and there are some), like some white men, go for a third political party; but the colored men, (and there are some) like some white men, go for a third political party; but the colored men, (and the case) and the saffering millions, is uppermose in their thoughts. No doubt this is one reason why some colored men, (and the

teeble powers, to stop it progress, and destroy its influence.

What would be the consequence of separation? It requires but little knowledge of human nature to discaver that State, too heterogeneous in their elements, and too distant in their affections and interests to harmonize in the happiest political union that the world ever exhibited, could never maintain peace with each other when that bond shall be severed. The example of the world confirms this apprehension. The little Republics of the ancient world were always at war with each other. The States of Greece could never be restrained by the consideration of their common safety from bloody were anong themselves. The petty sovereignties of Germany, by their desoluting wars against each other, have dyed their fields and swelled their streams with blood. And who could smicipate a happier state of things in this country? The elements of war are already kindling in the pheuzied passions which are eternally urging this subject; and if the fixtal blow shall be struck to sever the bonds of union, it will connence in blood; and its progress if will exhibit scenes of devestation.

and if the fetal blow shall be struck to sever the bonds of unior, it will commence in bleed; and in its progress it will exhibit scenes of devastation more shocking to humanity than all the feuds of Europe or the Vandalism of the world.

The responsibility will rest upon those who are sowing the seeds of discord, if such a state of things must happen. Congress has agein and again refused to hold jurisdiction of this subject even for discussion upon its merits. Congress, the guardians of the Constitution, and sworn to support it, to do so, would be guilty of moral treason against the liberties of the people.

I cannot suppose all who give countenance to these measures are considerate of the consequences; but a mistaken enthusiasm in honest minds may produce effects as direful as wifful errors.

I have been in the service of my country thirty-six years and it is not determined.

duce effects as direful as wilful errors.

I have been in the service of my country thirtysix years, and it is my determination to retire with
a consciousness of never having done an act which
would have the remotest tendency to weaken the
bond of our Union, nor participate with those who
profess higher obligations to our country than those
imposed by the Constitution. My declining to present the petition does not arise, in any degree, from
a want of due respect to yourself and those associated with you in it. It is the discharge of a public
duty which requires me to return it. It is my disposition at all times to fulfil the wishes of my fellowduty which requires me to return it. It is my disposition at all times to fulfil the wishes of my fellow-citizens in every thing compatible with the obligations which I owe to my country; and to citizens, so respectable in social life, I could not abruptly return the petition without assigning my reason for so doing.

turn the petition without assigning my reason for so doing.

Having given you a hasty outline of my views, you will perceive that, with all the regard which I entertain for you personally, I could not consistently present the petition to the Senate. I wish not to invade your right of /making your petition; nor do I complain of the manner in which you have exercised it; but as I know of no law or any part of the Constitution which requires me to present a petition which I believe to be in its call repugnant to the Constitution and dangerous in its tendency, it is only in obedience to my own conviction of duty that I decline, and, in so doing, I hope you will believe me when I aver that it will ever give me real pleasure to serve you, or any of the petitioners, when I can do so without violating my duty to our common country.

Most respectfully,

Most respectfully,

Esq. R. M. JOHNSON.

Congress. The Washington Correspondent of one of the New

Yesterday a war breeze most suddenly and unexpectedly sprung up in the House, which took us all by surprise. The President communicated certain documents to Congress touching the case of the Caroline, that was attacked by the British during the period of the Canadian troübles; and likewise the case of M'Leod, a British subject, who is now in prison at Lockport on a charge of murder, for his participation in that affair. Both Governments have taken a decided stand in relation to these cases—the British Government justifying the attack on the Caroline, and demanding that M'Leod be given up to them; and the American Government requiring satisfaction for the Caroline, and refusing to surrender M'Leod. They now stand, therefore, on 'the point of honor;' and I see no possibility of avoiding war, except by referring the affair to arbitration. Several members of the House made flaming war speeches, and there appeared to be but little disposition in any quarter to counteract those speeches. I wonder whether it wouldn't cool the martial ardor of some of those members, to put them into the front war. It is hattless of the war should they record. Yesterday a war breeze most suddenly and unex

of some of those members, to put them into the front rank, in the battles of the war, should they succeed

ran's, in the battles of the war, should they succeed in getting one up.

For my part, 'my thoughts, I must confess, are turned on peace.' Oh! that all the rulers of Christendom would adopt the motto of M. Guizot, the new French Premier,—'Peace, always and everywhere.' Oh! that they would consider the sentiment of Franklin, 'There never was a good war, or a bad peace.' Would that they would ponder on the sentiment of Jefferson on this point,—'War is an instrument entirely inefficient toward redressing wrong, multiplying instead of indemnifying losses.'

and guard the citidel of southern rights. If the south-ern States have thrown themselves into the embrace of abolitionism, why e'en let them have the benefit of the squeeze."—Carlisle Volunteer.

'The South has said that she does not desire the interference of the Democracy of the North in the contest between abolitionism and slavery—and the South will find that some hundred thousand northern democrats will take her at her word.—York Gazette.

Daniel Webster.

Daniel Webster.

The Augusta Chronicle, a Whig paper, of December 29, has a letter from a Washington correspondent, announcing that Mr. Webster is to be the Secretary of State under General Harrison; and the writer observes that it is natural that his friends should wish to know the views of one who is to fill so high and influential a post. He then says, 'It is Mr. Webster's sincere desire, that in regard to the other appointments, every section of the Union shall be fully and fairly represented; and the South may be assured that no man will go farther than he to maintain their constitutional rights, and their proper rights in the administration and the public councils.' This phraseology, as every body knows, in the mouth of a slaveholder, means southern demands and surpations for the defence and extension of slavery. And Mr. Webster has satisfied the slaveholders, that 'NO MAN WILL GO FAR. THER THAN HE,' in this way—not even Martin, Yan Buren, or General Harrison himself. The North also 'may be assured' of the same thing. And the poople of Massachusetts, by their Legislature took so much pains to have passed there a few years since.'

Late and important from Texas. The fast running steam ship Neptune, Capt. Rollins, arrived yesterds from Galveston, bringing dates from that city up to the slaveholders, that 'NO MAN WILL GO FAR. THER THAN HE,' in this way—not even Martin, Yan Buren, or General Harrison himself. The North also 'may be assured' of the same thing. And the poople of Massachusetts, by their Legislature, we fear, are about to set their seal on the same compact of infamy, by choosing two United States Senators of like mind and heart, prepared to sacrifice on slavery's altar, what little of ancient liberty and constitutional equality there is left. Yet the tide will turn. Mark that !—Emaneipato.

Census of North-Carolins. It appears from an abmands of the latter will not accept.

Census of North-Carolina. It appears from an abstract of the Census of North Carolina, published by order of our Legislature, that the number of white children in the State, of five and under ten years of age, is 185,433; the number of slaves, 246,017; the number of free persons of color, 22,724; the total white population, 497,398; the federal population, 657,938. Of course, the total population of the State is 756,939.—Raleigh Register.

The population of North Carolina in 1830, was 737,957; of whom 19,543 were free colored persons, and 245,601 were slaves. The increase of slaves in ten years, is 1316; do of free colored persons, 3,181. Total increase of blacks, 4497. Increase of whites, 14,455. Total increase of population in ten years, 18,052.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE FRESHET.

THE FRESHET.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

We learn from the agent of the Beaver Meadow
Company, that all the dams on the Lehigh river
above Mauch Chunk, have been swept away, and all
the beating fixtures of the Company at that place have
been destroyed. Several lives were lost. The Lehigh Crane Iron Works were inundated, and the
Lahighten bridge has been carried away. The furnace at South Easten was inundated while in blast
and the sudden evolution of gas and steam burst the
stack and scattered the fragments about. The destruction of property has been immense.

A Narrow Escape. Among the incidents of the late freshet in the Delawarc, one is the narrow escape of Mr. George Fell, of Centreville, above New Hope. He was standing on the bridge at that place, looking at the turbulent waters, when crash went the bridge and he along with it, and dashing down the current on one of its timbers, he was carried under and past New Hope bridge, and was not extricated from his perilous situation until he reached Yardleyville a distance of 16 miles from where he started; a few minutes afterwards, the New Hope bridg itself was cut in two, the Centreville bridge going clear through it, carrying away three arches and two abutments.

The Freshet. The papers from the South continue to give accounts of the destruction to property by the late almost unexampled rise of the rivers by the late rains and thaw. Much damage has been done in Pennsylvain, by the destruction of dama, bridges, mills, furniture, &c. and in fact, property of nearly every description. Several lives have also been loss by drowning. We copy the following from the Philadelphia North American of the 11th inst:

Appalling Condition. A passenger just arrived from Baltimore, by the way of York and Lancaster, informs us that the passengers who left Baltimore on Saturday morriog, in connexion with the mail on the Railroad for Havre de Grace, on arriving at that place went on board the ferry boat, and when in the river were swept down by the rushing ice, and carried out into the bay. He states that an express was immediately despatched from Havre de Grace to Baltimore, giving the information; when another was returned instructing Capt. Smith of the steamer Carroll, which was lying at that place, to proceed with all despatch for the relief of those on board the ferry boat; that Captain Smith was unable, owing to the vast quantities of floating ice, to reach the sufferers. He states that the Baltimore ice boat had been previously despatched, and strong hopes were entertained that she would be able to break through the ice and rescue those on board the ferry boat. Their condition, if this report is correct, must be truly appalling, without food or fuel, or any means of reaching the land. This will account also for the non-arrival of the mails. Appalling Condition. A passenger just arrive

This will account also for the non-arrival of the mails.

From the U.S. Gazette.

Mavent Grewk, Jan. 7, 1841. }

Thursday Evening, 11 o'clock. \$

One of the most awful and tremendous freshets like the seventh of the State has take place here. It commenced raining last evening, an has not cased yet. There will be few closed eyes in has not cased yet. There will be few closed eyes in the main street some six fest deep. Ou one side, the immates have left the lower story and taken to the second for safety. It is an awful night. House aften house is going down the Lehigh. All three of the saw mills have ofne. Two stone strelles at the hot are also gone, with the bridges, &c. All the canal locks, &c. gone. Whole houses are passing. On the large packet boats broke loose, and passe down close to the piazza of the hottel, which is two stories high. What the damage is below, we dare not think of. We fear before to-morrow's dawn, man valuable citizens will have found a watery grave.

Friday evening. Our darkest foreboodings have bee

valiable citizens will have found a watery grave.

Friday seening. Our darkest forebodings have been more than realized. All our beautiful navigation, above and below, is swept away. Dams, locks, lock-house, inmates and all, are gone. Those tremendous locks are entirely swept away. The bridges above and below are gone. The large railroad bridge at the end of the Narrows, the one at Leighton, Gap, &c. are all gone. Out of twenty houses, from Squire Sayres to Lebighton, but four remain; and very many of the inmates are gone with them. Those who heard them, say their shricks for help were most appalling. Every account grows more dreadful. The river is a clear stream from mountain to mountain.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register,

Horrible Affeir. We learn that two negroes were
taken out of the jail of Duplin county, in this State, a
few days ago, by a gang of armed men, and delibernetly shot at night, by torch-light! The cause of this
outrage was, that the negroes were charged with a
creul murder, and doubts were entertained, from the
previous escape of an accomplice, whether the jail
was sufficiently strong to keep the others safely until
Court! This is the first instance we have ever
known, in our law-abiding State, of so gross a violation of all law, heman and divine, and we pray it may
be the last.

The Ltie Outrage in North Carolina. The Wil-pington Chroniele of the 6th inst. gives the following articulars relative to the late dreadful uffair in Dub

where.' Oh! that they would consider the sentiment of Franklin, 'There never was a good war, or a had peace.' Would that they would ponder on the sentiment of Jefferson on this point,—'War is an instrument entirely inefficient toward redressing wrong, multiplying instead of indemnifying losses.'

Mr. Editor, we must not for one moment entertain the idea of war. We must refer disputes to arbitration, and thus obtain justice, and preserve peace likewise

Congress adjourned yesterday over to Monday. They have now, in four weeks, been in session about thirty-five hours! Expense \$60,000!

From the Harrisburg Keystone.

Abolitionism.

We believe the fellowing speaks the sentiments of the great mass of the democratic party of the North, in relation to the subject of northern interference in regard to abolition petitions to Congress:

'John Quincy Adams is at his old trade again, of kicking up a dust about at olifton petitions. We hope the democratic representatives from the North will not interfer in the matter, pro or con. Let them fold their arms, and permit the question to be settled between the southern whigs and northern abolitionists in their own way It is worse than useless for the democratic rembers to stand any longer in the breach, and guild the citied of southern rights. If the southern states have thrown themselves into the embrace of substitutions we have the restrict the matter, troo creations the breach, and guild the citied of southern rights. If the southern definition petitions to be settled between the southern whigs and northern abolitionists in their own way It is worse than useless for the democratic members to stand any longer in the breach, and guild the citied of southern rights. If the southern we have the state the state of the property. The citizens of Mason country to the property.

Stave Property. The citizens of Mason county, Kentucky, have held a meeting and passed a preamble and resolutions on the subject of the security of slave property.

They call upon their 'Representatives in Congress to take prompt and energetic measures in behalf of this our great and suffering interest.

They 'appeal to all friends of our Union' to unite with them in urging upon Congress this subject.

They consider it 'expedient' for the Legislature of Kentucky to levy a tax on slaves, as a general fund to aid in their detection.

The Frankfort Yeoman, on publishing the proceedings of the meeting, remarks:

'This is an important subject to the people of this State, particularly those of the river counties, and the movement in Mason county was doubtless induced by the evident intention of the legislature of Ohio to repeal the law relating to runaway negroes, which our legislature took so much pains to have passed there a few years since.'

The funeral car, which conveyed Napoleon's remains, is stated to have cost 55,000fr.

After the sarcophagns of Napoleon was removed from the funeral car, on Tuesday, at the Invalides, one of the oldest pensioners, watching an opportunity, got possession of the violet cloth upon which it had hin, and was hastily carrying it off, when he was observed and stopped. As he vowed that his only idea was to preserve it as a relic, the officers contented themselves with demanding its restitution, which he was very reluctant to make. As they persisted, the voteran, under the feelings of the moment, took out his knife, and cutting off a fragment of the pall, hurried away. This example was followed by all around, and in a few minutes the commissing who held it had only a small remant in his hand, which, teing himself an old soldier, he retained as a memento.

ITEMS.

Atrocious wobbery and attempt to Murder.—One of the most atrocious robberies that ever occurred in this city was perpetrated yesterday morning. Two men were discussed at the house, of Mrs. Asborn in Washington street at about 3 o'clock, A. M. by a servant girl, who hearing them in the house supposed it one of the family, and came down to make the fires. Sie was attacked by two men, one a black fellow, the other with x mast hove life fine. They three her on the floor and throuthed her, and attempted to cert ber throat with a case haifs and afterwards with a carving knife, but both were so dull that they did not accomplish their object. One of the family hearing the noise, but without asspecting any thing, arose and alarmed the robbers, who fled, leaving behind them a quantity of plate, clothing and other-articles, which they had collected. They carried away a gold watch, and about twenty dollars. It is supposed that they entered the house in the évening, and secreted themselves in the garret, from which they descended after the family retired. The girl was not seriously injured, and is in a fair way of recovery — Providence Journal, Jan. 5.

Charles H, Locke, Esq. associate editor of the Bos-

CHARLES H, LOCKE, Feq. associate editor of the Boston Times, died in that city on Saturday last, aged 36 years. It is a singular circumstance, that at one time three editors of daily papers in Boston were seriously sick—Mr. Haughton of the Allas, Mr. Walter of the Transcript, and Mr. Locke of the Times. Major Haughton, we believe, has recovered, or nearly so, but Mr. Walter is still confined to his bed, from which he has scarcely been removed since he was taken down, a period of about six months.—Gloucester Telegraph.

We learn with extreme regret, that James A. Hill-house, the author of Hadad, and other poetical works, died at New-Haven a day or two since. Mr. Hill-house held a high place among the authors of his house held a high place among the authors of his country. In most instances he chose to cast his poems in the dramatic form, though none of them were intended for the stage, and thus perhaps missed some portion of the popularity he might have acquired. We lament that so bright a star is extinguished. The virtuous life and amiable temper of Mr. Hillhouse were worthy to accompany his splendid talents.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

Dreadful Crucity. In the case of a little girl aged 13 years, it was shown in evidence in Baltimore a day or two ago, that her master, George Smith, had compelled her to carry such heavy loads on her head, that it became flattened.

Altercation and Death. The Centreville, (Md.) Sentinel of the 9th inst. says :- Mr Thomas Nevill Attercation and Death. The Centreville, (M.) Sentinel of the 9th inst. says:—Mr Thomas Nevill, living in the upper part of Queen Ann's county, died a few days ago from a cut across the abdomen, given to him by his father, Mr. Jonathan Nevill. Report says, that the son was attempting to tie his father to inflict personal chastisement on him, and that in de fending himself the father cut him.—Baltimore San.

Gov. of Maine. There being no choice of Governor by the people of Maine, the Maine Senate on Tuesday elected Edward Keut Governor, by a vote of 16 to 8.

on Mrs. Preston's plantation at Opelousas, was mur-dered. From the appearance of his body, it is sup-posed he was beaten to death. Suspicion rests on certain negroes on the plantation.—N. O. paper. The Freshet caused much damage in Albany, estilly to the lumber and other merchants on it

cially to the lumber and other merchants on the docks, and in the lower part of the city. It is esti-mated by some that the amount of damage done, will exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The valuation committee of Massachusetts has completed its labors. The whole value of the property of all descriptions in the Commonwealth is \$229,000,000 of which \$2110,000,000 is in Boston. The valuation shows an increase of \$91,000,000 on that of 1831.

Melancholy Suicide. We regret to learn that Henry Woods, Esq. late Postmaster at Groton, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, in Charlestown, by hanging himself. For soveral weeks past, he had been partially insane.—Boston Democrat.

Kidnapping. A small colored boy, about 4 years and 9 months old, named George Crosbery, residing with his parents, in Raymood's Neck, near Raymond's Meeting House, in Kent county, Delaware, is stated in the Delaware Gozette to have been carried away on the evening of the 20th ult. The London Times of the 12th, says that the French war expenses of 1840 cannot amount to less than eleven million pounds sterling.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening, at the Meth-dist Episcopal church, by the Rev. J. C. Bernan, odist Episcopal church, by the Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. Samuel Paine, of Salem, Mass. to Miss Phebe Barr, of Reading, Vt.

NOTICES.

Ninth Aungal Meeting of the Mass. A. S. So-

The ninth annual meeting of the Mass. A. S. Society.

The ninth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in the city of Boston, on WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1841, commeacing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue through that and the subsequent day. It is hoped that it will be the largest and most important anti-slavery gallering ever hold in the Commonwealth. Auxiliary societies are requested to take early solion in reference to it, and to appoint sirrag delegations. 'Come, as the waves come!'

FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres.

Wn. LLOYD GARRISON, Seery.

TP Editors friendly to the cause of equal and impartial liberty are respectfully requested to copy the above Notice into their columns. NOTICE. The quarterly meeting of the Lynn Anti-Slaver eciety will be held at Jonathan Buffum's hall, i

Seciety will be held at Jonathan Buffum's hall, in Union-Street, on seventh day evening next, the 23d inst, at 7 o'clock; at which time delegates will be

inst, at 7 o'clock; at which time delegates will be clussen to the annual meeting of the Massachusett Anti-Slavery Society, to be held in Boston the 26th inst. WM. B. OLIVER, Sec. UNION MONTHLY CONCERT The Union Monthly Concert will be holden at Chardon-street Chapel, next Monday evening Jan. 25th, (instead of the Marlboro Chapel, as formerly) Hour of meeting 1-2 past 7 o'clock. Boston Jan. 92, 1841.

FAIR. The Lyna Women's Anti-Slavery Society propose holding a Pair the first week in May, for the benefit of the cause. Friends are invited to assist them.

Per order of the Society,

ABBY A. BENNETT, Rec. Sec.
Lynn, Jan. 2, 1841.

ADELPHIC UNION.

The lecture on Taesday evening, January 26th, at the Smith school room, will be delivered by Joel P. Bishop. Subject—The Fixed Stars. To commence at 7 o'clock. JOEL W. LEWIS, President. WM. C. NELL, Sec. pro tem.

FAIR AT PALL RIVER

FAIR AT PALL RIVER.

A Fair will be held in FALL RIVER, at POCASSET HALL, on Taesday and Wednesday, the 26th, and 27th inst., for the benefit of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

A great variety of usoful and ornamental articles will be offered for sale. Friends from abroad are invited to attend.

Jan. 22

NEW WORK.

THE HOUR AND THE MAN; or, Toussaint L'Overture, by Harriet Martineau. For sale at 22 Cornhill. Jan. 22

WANTED.

A COLORED BOY, 12 or 14 years of age, to live with a family, in the country, one who can come well recommended.

Also, a colored boy of steady habits wants a situa-tion in a store in the city. Please apply at 25 Corn-bill.

Jun. 22

JUST published and for sale in a cheap form, **Emancipation,** by Wm. E. Channing. At 25 Corn-

THOMAS O. TAYLOR.

A COLORED BOY named THOMAS O. TAYLOR, aged about 14 years, left the shop of Mr. Taliaferro, in Boston, on Monday morning last, and has not been since heard of. He is a very oright colored mulatto boy, with short brownish hair. He has a sear on his upper lip, occasioned by a recent falf. He is about four feet in height. The boy is an entire stranger in the country, having arrived at Salem in the brig Malrga, from Africa, about three months since.

aince.

Any information respecting the boy, will be most thankfully received by his anxious father.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

Any letters may be addressed by mail to Benjamin Taylor, care of Ellis Gray Loring, Esq. Boston, or to Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

POETRY.

IF The following poetical effusions, written by lady whose zeal in the anti-slavery cause is unwested, were taken from the Post Office at the late Man sachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair.

A DESCRIPTION OF SLAVERY. NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30th, 1840.

AFFECTIONATE FRIEND:
From this black city of the clanking chain, I take my pen to write to thee again; Because, when last I wrote, I promised thee To give thee some details of slavery : Then will I here begin—so now prepare A tale most horrid from my pen to hear. A tale most norre from my pen to hear.

O, had I but a poet's tact and skill,

The story would your heart and besom thrill!

From where I sit to pen these feeble lines,

A sloping hill far to the west declines;

And, scattered o'er this gentle slope, I see A bondaged people, laboring for the free: I see that man with fetter at his heels,

But sharper iron in his shul he feels.

That savage, too, I see behind him stand, With scorpion scourge grasped in his hardy hand And ever and anon the whip he plies-The slave shrinks 'neath it, and for mercy cries; But mercy-'tis a name unknown to him, Else why these lashes -why the fettered limb? As well might you the angry tiger bind, As the ferocious feelings of his mind, Or from the heart of persecutors take The will, that binds the martyr to the stake: True, generous pity never touched that soul, That thus his fellow-creatures would control. But I digress-then will I onward haste, And tell the sorrows that the bondman waste; I see from to s, the crimson streaming blood Gush from his back, and roll its purple flood; I hear his grean, but I cannot impart A single solace to his breaking heart; I see that head beneath oppression bow, Despondence pictured on that furrowed brow; His agony my pen can never tell— O, horror of all horrors, born of hell!

Night with her curtain now enshrouds the earth, But does that night to rest or ease give birth? See yon poor slave from the plantation ge, His back all scarred, his heart the seat of woe; His cheek bedew'd with tears forced out by pain, And thus he seeks his hovel'd home again : And can be rest-can sleep her balm impart To the pained head, the bleeding, stricken heart? That furrowed back, say, can it seek repose Amidst its deep, accumulated woes? Preposturous thought! As well a man might sleep Where the hyenas yell, or serpents creep; Or on Ningara's precipice recline, And sink to slumber in a state supine. Ah, no! the slave ne'er knows a state of rest He is a being by no pleasure blest; He toils another's hoards of gold to swell, In miscry toils, beyond what tongue can tell. Blest with no home to cheer life's bitter day,

Subject at any hour to pass away

To other hands, be sold from wife and child, The only ones that hapless hours beguiled, Or sheds with his the tear which nature weeps When o'er the loved the storm of sorrow sweeps O, why should man his fellow thus destroy, And dry each spring that could have given joy? Why sap the little that fond nature gives, The little and the all the slave receives? O, cruel man! when will thy horrors cease? When wilt thou loose his bonds, and grant release Father! O touch with pity hearts of stone, And bid them free each poor, degraded one; And, O! let us, my friend, with sweet delight In this blest work of love our hearts unite, Till every chain shall fall, each fetter broke, And not a slave on earth to wear the yoke. Come, haleyon days, dispessing grief and thrall, When Freedom's sun shall shine alike on all !

Then while 'tis day, O let us work with might, To clear the world of slavery's awful blight: But I must close, dear friend-a short good bye; O still your efforts for the bondman try; No colored picture have I sent to the O, if you doubt, come hither, friend, and see. Thine is behalf of the crushed slave,

LIBERTY.

Friend of the slave! we humbly crave your aid; Assist us at the Fair we now have made :--Not for ourselves, but for the slave, we call-Help us his chains to loose, that they may fall From off his fettered limbs, and he go free, Hymning the happy song of liberty. We boast of freedom as if ne'er there trod The foot of any slave upon our sod : But cast your eye out South, and there behold Man chained and crushed, a vassal bought and sold A piece of merchandize-a chattel, thing-And yet the South of liberty will sing! Will boast of freedom—touch that thrilling lyre— While 'neath the rod their slaves in chains expire O, strange perversion of all common sense, To tell of freedom, or to make pretence To liberty, amidst their million slaves, Who sink by thousands to untimely graves: Tortured by lash and whip, they die unknown-No rescuing friend to hear their dying groan. And is this freedom? Can our country Of liberty, with such a fear Of bondaged ones? O, tell it not again,
While on our shores these vassals wear the chain! O, tell it not to autocratic powers, Lest they should point you to your household doors And, with the finger of contemptuous scorn, Bid you go free your slaves, in bondage born But, whither am I roving far away,

From our rich Fair which we have spread to-day! But when I touch the slave, my heart o'erflows, And calm I cannot be amidst their wees: Forgive me, then, these poor, imperfect lines-Think for yourself of him who fettered pines, And, at the beautous Fair before you spread, Pour out your gifts to cheer his drooping head To mitigate the pains that round him flow, His house of bondage, and his tears of woe :

I HEAR THE BONDMAN'S SIGH. From Alabama's cotton fields I hear the bondman

So shall thy spirit taste of perfect peace, And God, thy God, shall all thy joys increase

Adieu, loved friend, till we shall meet agai

Time's speedy foot here bids me drop the pen-

sigh, I see his dark distressing look, I hear his feeble cry His cheek is furrowed deep by tears, and bent wit grief and woe-

O, how can we such sorraw know, nor seek for h relief?

For his is sure no common wee, the very chief of grief: me, though noble, stoops and bows to proud

Oppression's rod; Oppression s roe;
His life in bitterness is spent beneath a tyrant's nod.
Columbia, O Columbia, when will thy sons arise,
And drive the hated monster from thy delightful

When wilt thou take an attitude among the sons of

And be what now thou boasteth, a land of Freedom birth: Thy fields are fair, thy soil is rich, thy climate is serene, But fair and richer far thoul't be when not a slave is

and brave. Then let us now, my friend, begin and do with all might, Till we shall see each fetter fall, and Slavery take

her flight; And Liberty her golden wings extend from shore t

The clanking chain and blistering tear be felt no more.

NON-RESSITANCE

From the Non-Resistant.

The Powers that be are Ordained of God This proposition is fully admitted by non-resistants here is no doubt that God ordains civil government But how does he ordain it? This is fully explained b considering the operation of three uniform character istics of the divine government over man.

1st. God chooses that men should be free agents power to do right or wrong, as they may be disposed.

2d. He has decreed that suffering shall always fol

3d. Being a God of love, mercy, forbearance, and long-suffering, he does not at once destroy the trans-gressed, but patiently waits for him to learn by expe-rience the advantages of virtue and the evils attend-

Men, in the exercise of their free agency, become dissatisfied with God's laws, and assume the right of legislating for themselves. They form constitutions and codes which they declare to be the supreme law of the land. They choose magistrates to execute these laws, and demand implicit obedience to their deci-The laws being formed by worldly wisdom enjoin some things contrary to the commands of God and forbid some things that his law requires. Bu when a Christian pleads the supremacy of God's law as his excuse for disobeying some opposing ordinance of his fallible fellow-men, his excuse is not received his plea of liberty of conscience is disregarded; and he is punished by fine and imprisonment for bearing true allegiance to the King of kings.

Such is the state of things in every human govern ment. In every despotism the rulers usurp this pow er; in every free country, (so called,) the people usurp it, as they do in these United States of America.

How does God regard these proceedings of men? He is necessarily displeased with a course of conduct at opec irreverent to him and injurious to themselves; he pities their folly and desires to recall them to obedicate and happiness; he constantly calls upon them to repent, return, and submit themselves to his righteous repent, return, and submit themselves to hasing the government; and when they disregard his call, and deliberately persist in rebellion, as the readiest means of showing them their error, he suffers shear to go on in the path they have chosen, until their sin brings forth its necessary fruit, evil and suffering; and that the relation of these two may be clearly seen, that the suffering may be shown to proceed from the sin, he forbids his servants to interfere with the process by vi olent resistance to the usurped authority, but com mands them patiently to submit to the oppression of those who call themselves kings, rulers and magis istrates. These, meanwhile, seduced by wealth an power, become proud, haughty, ambitious; at first, perhaps, solicitous for the people's good, they soon get to regard that less, and their own interest more until long possession of power enables them to claim and obtain enlarged authority, increased privileges, and greater respect and observance, all of which course involve a diminution of the rights and privileges of the people. Even in our own country, close ly as the rights of the people are guarded, and shor as is the period of one man's administration, we see what abuses may arise, and what evils to the public may ensue. This then is the means which God has appointed or ordained to teach men the evils of rejecting his laws, and setting up other rulers to reign over them. Thus, and in no other manner, does God ordain human government.

Take another illustration. Men, in the exer

Take another illustration. Men, in the energies of their free agency, seize their fellow creatures, and compel them, contrary to all justice to spind their lives in unrequited labor. God is constantly calling upon them, both by his written word and his living voice in their hearts, to break the yoke and let the oppressed go free. Though they refuse to do this, he still loves them, pities them, and desires to recall them the policy and the policy and the polymerane in adoption of effect. to himself. And the next means he adopts of effecting this, is to show them, by experience, that in breaking his laws they injure themselves. He soffers them to pursue their dangerous experiment to the end, and thus shows them that the evils of slaveholding incalculably overbalance what they cateemed its advantages; that in the gradual deterioration of their lands, the corruption of their morals, the insecurity of their lives and property, the constant fears of insurrection and revenge, and the upbraidings of conscience, they actuvenge, and the upbraidings of consciences, they acta-ally lose very much more than they gain by withhold-ing the hire of the laborer. And that the process by which he designs to teach this important lesson may not be violently interrupted, he forbids the oppressed to avenge their own wrongs, and force from their masto avenge their own wrongs, and rocce from their mas-ters by violence that liberty which is their due. He requires of slaves particularly and emphatically, what is enjoined in general terms upon all men, the love of enemies, the return of good for evil, the patient enduenemies, the return of good for evil, the patient endu-enemies, the return of good for Christ's sake; he requires of rance of oppression for Christ's sake; he requires of which the law attaches the penalty of death, he enforcibly held in bondage ; and thus, strange as it may seem to the political ditionist, he counte nances and ordains slavery in the same manner and to the same extent that he countenances and ordains civil government. Slaves are his ministers, instruments ordained by him to chastise the avarice and cruelty of the slaveholder, just as kings and gov ernors are his ministers, instruments ordained by him to chastise the wickedness of those who rebel against

him by substituting their own laws for his. The particular attention of our readers is requested to the following comparison of the New Testament precepts respecting civil government, with those re specting servitude. It will be seen that Christians are forbidden to participate in the authority claimed by human governments, by expressions even more em-phatic than those which forbid slaveholding.-To masters it is said, ' Render unto your servants tha which is just and equal.' But if any are found wicked enough to violate this command, they are left to reap the fruits of their evil doings, and God then addresses himself to the oppressed- Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear: not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward. For this is thank worthy, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully.

Hear now what Jesus says to his disciples, respect ing the civil authority: 'Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. But shall not be so among you; but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and who whosoever will be never will be chief among you, let him be your ser-ant.' If any bearing the name of Christians are found wicked enough, after this command, to accept the office of ruler or governor, they must do it, and must account to God for it. Nothing further is said to them. No directions are given them respecting the administration of an office which is in itself rebellion against the supreme; but God then turns to the subject, and forbids violent resistance to this usurped au-thority, giving at the same time the assurance that he need not fear the violence of the ruler, since however great his power may be, it is within the power of God and made subservient to his designs. Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there power but of God. The powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God.'

Then sweetly o'er thy favored land, bright Freedom's
flag shall wave,
And thou shalt be the happy home of freemen good
and brave.

We see, then, the nature of what is falsely main
tained to be God's approbation of civil governmen
and of slavery. He forbids violent interruption o
the former, as of the latter, not because either is in the former, as of the latter, not because either is in accordance with his will, but first because such violence would be contrary to the law of love, and next that the violation of his laws may be manifestly shown to produce evil and not good to those who violate the late them, even under the most favorable circu

that, in establishing government by his providence, God does not necessarily show his approbation of all forms of it. Yet this is the very truth, the proclamation of which by non-resistants has caused so much outer, and alarm among the advocates of our government. stitutions, are under the control of God's providence and good is wrought out from them, as from all other things, for his people. Yet when we look at the gov things, for as people. Text when we now a time go ernment of Turkey, we see that its principles and practice are so plainly in opposition to God's will, that we besitate not to say that it is a wicked government, and that the progress of Christianity will necessarily Again, on looking at the Constitution overthrow it. Again, on looking at the Constitution, laws, and actual government of the U. States of America, we see so much that is contrary to God's laws, both in letter and spirit, that we cannot for a moment doubt that it is a grossly wicked government, and that it must pass away before the rising beams of the Sun of Righteensness. And the same thing we find on ex-amining the existing government of every nation on arth. And therefore it is, that true allegiance to God equires us to refuse allegiance to them.

From the Philadelphia Daily Standard.

From the Philadelphia Daily Standard.

Capital Punishment.

Yesterday in a few hastily written paragraphs, which contained, however, facts enough to overturn completely all that can be advanced in support of the punishment of death, we replied to a sneering sentence in the North American, directed against the advocates of the abolition of this last brutal vestige of a brutal age and a brutal code. During the day, a venerable gentleman of the highest reputation for intelligence and worth, well known to most of our citizens, called to thank us for what he was pleased to term the expression of the opinion held by nineteen-twentieths of the intelligent citizens of Penn. We had before no doubt that the wish for the abolishment of the punishment of death was nearly universal. It is a singular truth, that in the whole range of English literature, there is not a single defence of the punishment of death or imprisonment of other. The first authors of modern times have attacked with unanswerable logic both of these systems, but they have been defended only in the courts.

We have spoken of the influence of public exe-

We have spoken of the influence of public exe-We have spoken of the influence of public executions as examples. The recent laws of Pennslyvania and New-York, that all executions shall be private, is a virtual abandonment of the idea, that the system has any beneficial tendency as a preventive of crime. Its continuance then has become an absurdity, for, of course, no one looks for the reformation of a criminal by the application of the hate. But any power to take life. As

the system has any beneficial tendency as a preventive of crime. Its continuance then has become an absurdity, for, of course, no one looks for the reformation of a criminal by the application of the halter. But authorities have no power to take life. As governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed,' they cannot exercise or possess any powers which are not delegated to them by the people. When several parties combine to erect a government, they cannot convey to the compact any rights which they do not themselves possess in their individual capacity. Having the right to dispose of our goods and chattels, we can empower a government to levy taxes, and to regulate commerce. We do not, however, possess any right over our own lives; and if we cannot ourselves take them, we cannot empower a government to do so. The law for inflicting the punishment of death is a violation of the law of nature, and a nullity.

The punishment of death is a violation of one of the primary and fundamental principles of the social state, if any axiom which appears intuitively reasonable and just may be considered such principle—namely, that no member of the community ought to be deprived of life, unless his crimes can be constrained by death alone, and the employment of his faculties can, by no expedient, be made more conductive to the good of society than their utter and final extinction. Murder is a special case, the enormity of which, say our legislators, should be punished with a privation of life—he who sheds the blood of another must, in return, have shed his own. This is practically to affirm that the violation of the rights of society authorises society to retaliate by murder—that it is satisfied in extinguishing without attempting to reform—that the best corrector of the public morals is the public executioner, and the most effectual means which enlightened man can furnish for the task—the hangman and the halter.

The end of punishment is to prevent the criminal code, and their justice admits of no co

example.
Punishments, to be effective, must be certain, an

the certainty of severe punishments operates more effectually than the possibility of the punishment of death. When a man is about to commit a crime t tertains a hope that from son deterred from the perpetration of the offence by the consciousness that he will suffer the capital penalty. It is this uncertainty of punishment that buoys him up to commit the deed, whereas if the punishment were fixed and positive, he would see the consequences of his act, and reflect before he had incurred them. The Legislature of France, during the present reign, has mitigated the laws, and punishments by the guillotine have decreased. In 1827, they averaged a hundred and twenty-four a year; in 1837, the average was only thirty-three. Commit ments on charges of murder had diminished, while convictions by juries had increased. When laws are just and merciful, they can be easily executed, and where punishments are proportioned to offences, and where punishments are proportioned to offence crimes decrease, for the law is certain in its open tion. In Belgium, the punishment of death for mi-der has been nearly discarded, and the crime h der has been nearly discarded, and the crime has disappeared in proportion. Forty years ago, in Tuscany, the Grand Duke abelished capital punishment, and the crime of murder disappeared from the State. The French revived the sunguinary code, and the crime of murder became common.

The British East India Government tried the experiment, with the most perfect success. While Sir James Mackintosh—the North American will admit that this strictman permitted himself to be

admit that this statesman permitte admit that this statesman permitted himself to swayed at times by 'reason'—was judge of the Supreme Court in Bombay, the punishment of death was in no single instance resorted to, and the diminution of the number of capital offences was so remarkable as to excite general astonishment. On the eve of his return to England, Sir James addressed the colonial grand jury on the subject, and congratulated them on the improvement in the moral character of the people consequent upon this great reform. Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor of Delhi, pursued a similar course with like results.

Breat reform. Sir Charles Metchair, Covering to Belhi, parsued a similar course with like results.

Mr. Ewart, a leading member of the British Parliament, last year brought forward a bill for the complete and immediate abolition of the punishment of death throughout the British nation. He remarks in one of his speeches on the subject, that 'nothing is more important than to impress upon the population, by the acts of their rulers, the inviolability of human life. Let them humanise their punishments, and they will humanise the people. Other British nation of being the first in modern times to abolish that species of punishment entirely. Such a proceeding would be worthy the constitution, the torsign the awful attribute of dispensing with human life into the hands of Him who gave it.' A

are of parliamentary business of a different occasioned the loss of the bill, but it was sup-d by the best intellects of England, and the hment of death will not long disgrace the Brit-

kind occasioned the loss of the bill, but it was supported by the best intellects of England, and the punishment of death will not long disgrace the Brish statute books.

The North American thinks it might be well, 'if we are not too wise,' to have some regard to the dictates of kevelation. We should read with great pleasure a scripture commentary from the erudite pen of Col. Childs; but at this present time we are unable to see any express authority in the Bible for the commission of murder by Justices of the Peace.

'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed,' is the only passage of holy writings that affords any plausible ground of defence for the right to take life. This passage may be prophetic or it may be interrogatory. If it is a decree, resting on the immutable justice of the author of life, why did not Cain, the first homicide, fall under its condemnation? Upon him Jehovah condescended to fix a mark, that he might escape the very penalty which it is alleged was that unalterable decree of the eternal mind to affix to his crime. The decalogue says emphatically, thou shalt not kill. This is the doctrine of the Old and of the New Testament, and unless men are at liberty to perform acts in their associated capacity, which they are forbidden to do as individuals, we cannot discover how authorities dare destroy the image of God.

We have a variety of considerations to urge in favor of the abolition of capital punishment,—especially to the North American, which seems to think all opposition to the brutal code arises from a sickly sentimentality, in which there is no admixture of 'reason.' We intend to quote some authorities also that our contemporary will admit to be deserving of respectful attention.

ITEMS.

Florida. The Indians are fast coming in, and the prospect is that this miserable 'war' will soon be terminated.

A statement which we copied this morning, spoke of Lieut. Sherwood and Mrs. Montsomery as having

A statement which we copied this morning, spoke of Lieut. Sherwood and Mrs. Montgomery as having been killed in the everglades, at the taking of the Indian village of Wikikak by Colonel Harney. The following is the true version of the affair:
Lieut. Sherwood and Mrs. Montgomery, wife of Lieut. Mentgomery, of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, were riding out for pleasure, under an escort of soldiers, and when only two miles from the military post at Micanopy, were fired on by a party of Indians. Lieut. Sherwood, Mrs. Montgomery, a sergeant major and two privates of the escort, were killed. Mrs. M. was from Cincinnati, and had been married but a short time.

was from Cincinuati, and had been manifest was from Cincinuati, and had been manifest short time.

The following is a letter from Judge Marvin to the editors of the Tallahassee Floridan, giving some additional particulars of the expedition of Col. Harney:

On board brig Waculla, St. Marks, December 31st, 1841.

Sri Marks, December 31st, 1841.

Dear Sir: News had arrived at Key West before my leaving there, that Col. Harney, of the U.S. A about the 16th instant, had a rencentre with the Indians in the interior of the everglades. With a force of about ninety men, he entered the everglades in cances, guided by John, a negro who was captured by the Indians in 1835 from his master, Dr. Crews, and who escaped and came into the camp at Cape Florida, a few months since. The negro conducted the Col. through the everglades to the Indian town, and he surrounded it and fired upon them, killing one or two Indians, and taking thirty-eight prisoners. In the assault, the chief of the band, Chai-ki-ka, escaped, but was pursued several miles by one of the dragoons, and overtaken and shot. Among the prisoners taken were ten warriors, nine of whom were hung; the life of the tenth being saved for a future guide. The rest of the prisoners were women and children, and were all spared and taken to the post at Cape Florida.

A terrible disaster occurred at Acre on the 6th No-

all spared and taken to the post at Cape Florida.

A terrible disaster occurred at Acre on the 6th November, 3 days after its capture, by the explosion of a powder magazine. There were 250 killed and wounded, mostly natives, many wemen and children; there were also about 20 British seamen and marines killed, and several officers and men wounded. Amongst the latter are Brigadier Sir Charles Smith, commanding the land forces; Capt. Collier, of the Castor; Lieut. Johnson, and the Rev. Mr. Kitson, of the Princess Charlotte. No light has been thrown on the immediate cause of this calamity.

Fire and Loss of Life. The buildings on old Leve street, N. O., between the two markets, wore, on the morning of Dec. 27th, destroyed by fire. A Mrs. Brown and her two children, and a black woman and her child perished in the flames. A firemen was also killed by a falling wall. The pecuniary loss by the fire was \$31,000.

the fire was \$31,000.

Remerkable Escape. On Saturday night last, on his passage from Boston for this port, Capt. Samuel Tuckerman, Master of the Royal George, of this town, was knocked overboard by the fore-boom, when about six or eight miles this side of Boston Light. It was dark, and the vessel was going at the rate of about five miles an hour, and there was considerable of a sea. The crew hove over an ear which he seized, and requested, them to be calm. After being in the water about half an hour, he was fortunately found, and rescued from his perilous situation. He was so little hurt, that he remained on deck some time, and gave the necessary orders for getting the vessel again under way.—Portsmouth Gaz.

The cetton factory of S. C. Raymend, of Benning-

The cotton factory of S. C. Raymond, of Bennington, Vt., was destroyed by fire, on Tuesday of last week. Loss, \$8,000. On the 8th inst, a fire occurred at Pownal, Vt., destroying the grist-mill of D. Brown, cotton factory of Bowen & Blocum, and woollen factory and saw mill of Ethan Brown. Total loss, \$40,000.

Consul Trist. Notwithstanding the representations made to the Government, of the misconduct of this individual, in exercising the duties of the office of Consul at Havana, and the abundant evidence of his incompetency to fulfil the functions in a proper or satisfactory manuer, we do not learn that he is yet removed by the Government. But he wisely makes a sinecure of it now—he stays in this country—and without doing any duty, pockets probably two-thirds of the income!—Boston Mer. Jour.

Business at Baltimore. The inspection of flour at Baltimore for the year 1840, amounts to 780,000 bbls. a much larger aggregate than has ever before been reached. The tobacco inspection for the year just closed is larger by 12,417 hbds. than that of 1839. The inspection of herrings is also 30,000.bbls. larger this year than last. The whiskey inspection is also some ten or twelve thousand bbls. larger this year than last.

Extract of a letter.

Extract of a letter.

PERRY Co. ALA., Dec. 24.

There has been considerable excitement in this State, in reference to disturbances among the black population. The impression is general among them that they are fo be free, either after Christmas, or the 4th of March, at furthest. Great numbers have been examined, but it is evident there is no organization among them—no concerted plans. Some say one thing, some another. One fellow testifies that Van Buren is in the region of Montgomery with 200,000 men to effect their deliverance. Another says, Queen Victoria is coming to Alabama with a British army to deliver them! So you see it is all 'moonshine.'

Messpapers. De Tocqueville, in his 'Democracy of America,' maker use of the following expression in reference to the impertance of newspapers:

'A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not require to be sought, but who comes to you of his own accord, and talks to you briefly every day of the common weal, without distracting your private affairs. Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become racting your more necessary in proportion as men become nore equal, and individuals more to be feared. To suppose that they only serve to protect freedom would be to diminish their importance; they maintain civil

Starery in Connecticut. The Hartford Patriot says there are 8,111 free colored people in Connecticut, according to the late census, and 54 claimed as slaves. In 1830 there were 8,064 free blacks, and 25 slaves. The increase of free colored persons in the last ten years, if this statement be correct, is 47; or a little more than 100 per cent. There are very few States in the Union where the slave population has increased in so rapid a ratio. We leave it to the abolitionists to explain this phenomenon.

Material Patriots

Valuable Documents, Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, War in Texas, by Benj. Lundy, Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, War in Texas, by Benj. Lundy, Was in Causion, by Charles Stewart, TRACTS.

St. Domingo, Caste, Odonization, Moral Condition of the Slaves, War in Texas, by Benj. Lundy, Was in

Webster's Dictionary. A new edition of this great work is about to be published, in large Svo. It will contain 8,000 to 10,000 words not included in the quarto heretofore publisheed. The whole number of words will be at least 80,000; being 20,000 more than are contained in Todd's Johnson, and 35,000 more than are to be found in Richandson's Dictionary.

Reported Murder. A pirl about 17

Books, Pamphlets, Prints, etc. ale at the Depository of the Massau Anti-Slavery Society, 25 Cornhill. BOUND VOLUMES.

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on Trials, 12mo American Liberties and Amer. Slavery,
Anti-Slavery Record, 12mo.
Appeal by Mrs. Child, 12mo.
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