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A BLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR

COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

APRIL 9, 1841.

Extracts from Mr. Adams's Speech on the Trea-sury Note Bill.

signed to the Indians. In his answer to Liceut. Reynolds, he says: 'Had the Government intended to dispose of these negroes to the Creek warriors, it should have done so in Florida, and not bring Indians and negroes to Arkansas, the vicinity of their future residence, and irritate the Indians to madness, and then turn them loose upon our frontier when we have no adequate protection. The massacre of some citizens would be the inevitable consequence. Your immediate departure will ensure peace, and avert the outrages you had such good cause to expect.'

Thus, Mr. Chairman, you see that we were brought to the very verge of a war trest of the Mississiph, by reason of the efforts of our officers to maintain slavery and the slave trade. But Collins, who, so far as the public documents speak of him, was the agent of the Creek warriors for possession of the negroes as the Creek warriors for possession of the negroes. The samples carriors in the propose were support to the court of the provided the pr citizens would be the inevitable consequence. Your immediate departure will ensure peace, and avert the outrages you had such good cause to expect. Thus, Mr. Chairman, you see that we were brought to the very verge of a war text of the Mississippi, by reason of the efforts of our officers to maintain slavery and the slave trade. But Collins, who, so far as the public documents speak of him, was the great of the Creek varriors, now applied to these same Creek warriors for possession of the negfoes. This, sir, is another currosity. The negroes were taken west among the very Indians who originally captured them, and in whose name the government officers and Collins were trying to obtain possession of them, and has been more to the control of them. And in whose name the government officers and Collins were trying to obtain possession of them, and that the Creeks were under no obligation to interfere any further. Indeed, they said they had sold the negroes, and that the United States had sold the negroes, and that the United States had sold the negroes, and that the Creeks were under no obligation to interfere any further in the business. But Collins, ever faithful to his trust, remained in that country, and a correspondence took place between him and the honorable Secretary of War, and other officers of government, in regard to the measures to be adopted in order to get these negroes back to slavery. Orders were sent to Gen. Arbuckle, and councils of the Indians were called; the Indians, however, showed but little disposition to aid their white brether in enslaving those who had gained their liberty by such a concatenation of circumstances. In short, sir, they showed almost as much insensibility to the claims of our slaveholders, as our more civilized friend, John Bull, has so often evinced; excepting, always, that the Indians, however, showed but little disposition to aid their white brether in enslaving those who had gained their liberty by such a concatenation of the country and a correspondence whatever for the themselves. They now let the description of the perfect safety and private theoroughly convinced of the perfect safety and private the subject. It take issue now with the gentleman this subject.

Mr. Wise here desired to explain, in justice to his constituents and himself, that he had never made such a declaration as that his constituents demanded he should fight. He had never said so. He was not responsible for his principles as to duelling, except as between himself and his God. But from some misrepresentations which had been made against him on a certain occasion, he had, in justice to himself, told his constituents that he expected to be tried by them, by their public sentiment. He repeated, he had never said that his constituents ever demanded of him to fight. There was more than a political relation between himself and his constituents—a relation of personal affection—and he had not a friend among the thousands he could number, in his district, who did not pray for him and to him continually, to avoid fighting. Whenever he did, from necessity fight, he fought against their will. They knew it, and he knew it; and he must say that he never fought but against his own will also.

Mr. Adams. What the gentleman does according

sion here or with me. I do not mean to misrepresent him in this case. I did understand that in a publication of his, he apologized for having been concerned in an affair of this kind, on the ground of public sentiment amongst his constituents, of a necessity imposed upon him by their opinions; thereby intimating, as I understood it, that a majority of his constituents, or probably all of them, thought as he did on that point. I am willing that his explanation should go out. I understand him now to say that he was never engaged in such an affair, except against his own will.

And here I take issue with the gentleman on a principle of fact; and I say I hope it is not to be the rule of this House, nor ever admitted that a solemn law, passed by both Houses of Congress, and approved by the President, is to be spoken of with contempt and derision, because it restrains duelling. The criminal law of his own State—that cannot affect him. He bids defiance to it, as he does the law of this District. He must adhere to his principles. They are between him and his God, he said; but I tell him that I will never put myself under the lead of a man who professes any such principles one way or another. There is a fundamental objection to it, because (this is the inference I draw, he may disclaim it if he pleases) the same principle is to be used as an instrument for political purposes in this House—the principle of duelling from necessity or public sentiment, that is to be carried into effect in this House—that is to say, by brow-beating

faire of the next administration in this House. Now, I do not Intend to place myself under that standard. I am here awaiting the installation of the next President of the United States. I am waiting to be informed, what his system of administration is to be. And I am waiting with the intention and determination to support that system, whatever it may be, to the utmost of my power, consistently with the duty which I owe to my country, to my constituents, to myself, and my God. The main principle upon which I intend to proceed is, the support of the coming administration. I have supported both of them in this House, and on very critical occasions. Among the rest, on, one measure which the gentleman disclaimed with horror. I mean in the controversy with South Carolina nullification. I supported that administration upon that point. I supported that administration upon that point. I supported that administration upon a point as to which I understand the gentleman of Virginia to have come out with a declaration of war; I mean upon what is called the bill for suppressing frauds on the revenue, and the bill which was annexed to it by the Senate, giving a legislative construction to some of the existing acts of Congress, in relation to the revenue.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

. The Amistad Captives. The Amistad Captives.

We rejuice that these brethren have been at last delivered from the fangs of their murderous enemies, the late President of the United States and others. They wanted to murder these strangers. That is to say, they felt truly murderous indifference to their lives. They wanted to deliver them to the bloodyminded Spaniards. We verily believe that M.Van Burren would have coolly sacrificed every one of them to give a favorable aspect to his chance of re-election. Such is the natural effect of politics on the heart of man. And we think no better of the Supreme Court. Had they tears even of humanity, (not to say Christianity), they would have exercised their earliest discretion, their speediest power, to set these captives at liberty. They knew instanter, that they were necessarily innocent, and that their persectors were robbers and murderers; and they gave discretion, their special power, to set these capitives at liberty. They knew instanter, that they were necessarily innocent, and that their persecutors were robbers and murderers; and they gave them liberty at the very latest possible hour. The treatment of these captives, from beginning to end, it is one of the most infamous things in human history, considering the age in which it has been perpetrated. Joshua Leavitt may 'bless God for a Supreme Court.' We bless God for the ANTI-SLAVE-SAV MOYEMENT! It is this that has saved these indocent strangers from being murdered on the shores of Cuba, or doomed to a slavery there worse than murder, through the instrumentality of the government of the barbarous country to whose shores their kidnappers had steered them. It is the anti-slavery movement that has preserved them, under God. The Supreme Court, and every other branch of this wicked government, would have shed their blood, if they had not been prevented by the anti-slavery movement. That movement has forced them from the fangs of the Supreme Court; and it has been a slow and tedious deliverance. It has been infamovatly slow. That Court and our other administrators of justice, have kept those poor African strangers—whose innocence and claims on our rescue and hospitality, have been self-evident from the moment they were wickedly seized by Gedney—in a long, tedious and alarming captivity. Justice would have set them at liberty at once. The whole country has been aware of their right to liberty from the beginning. Nobody has doubted it. Why then have they been imprisoned and trilled with in this way? The time is at hand when the country will hear the infamy of their treatment. We proclaim that infamy xow. Our testimonial of it xow, however humble, is worth a million by and by. We anticipate posterity. ment of the baroarous country to whose shores their kidnappers had steered them. It is the adit-starget processed that has preserved them, under God. The Supreme Court, and every other branch of this wicked government, would have shed their blood, if they had not been prevented by the anti-slavery movement. That movement has forced them from the fangs of the Supreme Court; and it has been a slow and tedious deliverance. It has been indicated the state carrying on commerce with the State of Virginia. It is understood to be among the provisions of this law, that it shall take effect after the first day of May, 1842; but that his Excellency the Governor of that Commonwealth may suspend the governor of the same until the end of the succeeding session of the legislature of Virginia, whenever wickedly seized by Gedney—in slong, telious and alarming captivity. Justice would have set them at liberty at once. The whole country has been aware of their right to liberty from the have they been imprisoned and triffed with in this way? The time is at hand when the country will hear the infamy of their treatment. We proclaim that infamy now. Our testimonial of it now, however humble, is worth a million by and by. We an incipate posterity.

The Supreme Court did not dare give these people up to the aniacondas whose throats were stretched for them. John Quincy Adams, impelled to the defence by his pseculiar genius and character, (almost that of a reformer and a christian), and by the irresistible impulses of anti-slavery on the age, stood before that Court, his soul roused to a sense of the defined by jury was already effectually secured to persons claimed as furghts and wrongs of those threatened strangers. Had the Court given them up, John Quincy Adams, impelled to the rights and wrongs of those threatened strangers. Had the Court given them up, John Quincy Adams, impelled to the had been done to the process of Ruiz and Mondre. He would have been been imposed for that,—it was elf-evide to the process of the care of the proces

Another reason why I am not disposed to follow the lead of the gentleman from Virginia is, that about the same time that, in the speech relating to the duelling law, he unfolded he standard of his altegrance, he unfolded also, what I would call be created and another than the considered he standard of his altegrance, he unfolded also, what I would call be created and the created standard. The word overeed in the created and th is this whole Amistad affair but this? A handful of innocent strangers were cast upon our shores in distress. Had they been thrown among Christians, or a merely humane people like some of their own barbarous tribes, they would have been at once delivered from their peril and their bloody enemies, and restored with all speed and tenderness to their country and their afflicted kindred. Instead of this, they have been imprisoned here nearly two years, till a portion of their number have perished, and the appearance of the first counsel of the age in their behalf, has alone saved the remnant from being conpearance of the irst counts of the age in them.

In half, has alone saved the remnant from being consigned by our Courts of justice into the hands of their kidnappers, to be murdered or enslaved for life. They have but just escaped us! This is the view posterity will take of it and of us—God so sees it and us. 'Where is boasting then?'

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

From the Governor, transmitting resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, and other papers, in relation to the controversy between Virginia and New-York.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANT, March 26th, 1841. TO THE LEGISLATURE.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

I transmit resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, concerning the decision of the Executive of this State declining to comply with a resolution made by the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, in 1839, for the surrender of certain persons represented to be fugitives from justice, charged with the constructive oftence of stealing a negro slave. I avail myself of the occasion to lay before the Legislature certain other proceedings affecting the same question.

pendent upon a reversal of the decision heretofore made by the Executive of this State in the case before referred to, and to detain the fugitive in custody six months, to afford time to the Executive of this State to reconsider that subject. By the documents transmitted, it will be seen that I have deemed it my duty, under these extraordinary circumstances, to inform the Governor of Virginia without delay, that the decision in question cannot be reversed.

delay, that the vessels yersed.

It appears from the public prints, and is undoubtly true, that an act has been passed by the Legislature of Virginia, designed to subject vessels owned or navigated by citizens of this State and departing from Virginia, to inspection, and attempting to impose onerous and offensive restrictions upon citizens.

AGENTS.

Masse.—Jas.Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwich;
Augustai;—A. Soule, Bath.
Nxw-Hampsines.—Davis Smith, Flymowik;—N.
P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Leter;—
Leonard Chase, Milford.
Vernour.—John Bement, Woodsteck;—R. wint d
T. Robinson, North Feerisburg.
Massachuserrs.—Win. L. Kiniball Tepsfeld;—
Moses Emery, West Newburg;—C.Whipple, Auxluryport;—bane Stearns, Monsfeld;—Luther Feithburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Chutch, Spring-field;—W. & S. B. Ives, Saien;—Henry Hammond,
Dadley:—Daniel G. Holmes, Lovell;—Jasish V. Marshall, Dorchester such wicinity;—Richard C. French,
Fall River;—Win. Henderson, Hanner;—Isaic Austin, Nontakit;—Elisa Richards, Weymowth;—Edward
ar's, Wor'sster;—Win. C. Stone, Westerturn;—A.
Bearse, Contextille;—Isaael Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah
Bird, Taunt in:—N. A. Borden, New-Endford—
[IJT For a continuation of this list, see the last page,
hast column. OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 536.

if I supposed it possible, which I certainly do not that any disposition existed in the Legislature to repeal the Act. I should deem it my duty to remon-

AGENTS.

that any disposition existed in the Legislature to repeal the Act, I should deem it my duty to remonstrate against the measure.

Unwilling to leave my-ground for an expectation in regard to the Executive of this State, that convictions of duty which have prevailed, notwithstanding the very elaborate arguments presented by the Executive, and Legislature of Virginia, can be removed by any injurious measures adopted by that State, I deem it proper to repeat, in the most colemn manner, that the humble individuals who are pursued by the Governor of Virginia as felons, for the offence of being seamen on board a ship in which a negro secreted himself in order to eccape from slavery, if they yet remain in this State, are noder the protection of its Constitution and laws, and cannot be surrendered to the State of Virginia by Executive authority, on the pretence set up for that purpose, without a deliberation, and strengthened by subsequent reflection, is in no degree affected by the recent proceedings of the authorities of Virginia, and claerfully leaving its authorities to adopt all such proceedings as may seem to them right and proper in regard to the subject, I avail my-self of the occasion to declare that measures of retaliation, injury and reprisal, are deemed equally unworthy the dignity of this State, and inconsistent with its federal relations. The Executive of this State, therefore, will not, although such a course has the sanction of the example of his Excellency the Governor of Virginia, offer large rewards to incure persons to seize within the jursidiction and in violation of the laws of Virginia, fugitives from the justice of this State, requisitions for whose delivery to the authorities of this State have been denied by the Executive of Virginia, but will be content to put forth the legal powers with which he is entrusted.

put forth the legal powers with which he is entrusted.

The Executive of this State will not appeal to the supposed interests and sympathies in other States, and attempt to combine one portion of the Union against another, but will cheerfully abide for his cause the test of time and free investigation. The constitutional demands of the Executive of Virginia upon the Executive of this State, will in ell cases be allowed as fully as if the Governor of Virginia met his own obligations in the same manner, nor will measures of retaliatory legislation be recommended. On the contrary, the Executive of this State, confiding in the laws of the United States, as affording simple remedies for any injuries that this State may suffer from unconstitutional proceedings on the part of the State of Virginia, is satisfied that it may be safely left to the magnanimity of Virginia, and her own experience of the injurious consequences of those proceedings, to secure an early relinquishment of them, and a dee acknowledgment and performance of all her constituted obligations.

WM. H. SEWARD.

WM. H. SEWARD.

From the Practical Christian. A Correspondence

A Correspondence

Between Oliver Johnson and George F. White. This is a neat pamphlet of 48 pages, just published in New-York, by Mr. Johnson, to whom the Christian is doubtless indebted for the copy just received. It is an able, interesting and valuable production. The occasion which gave rise to the correspondence will be understood with regret by many readers of this sheet. George F. White is a minister of the Society of Friends. It would appear that he is one of very influential standing among them. It appears, moreover, that he is one of that unfortunate class, who, sitting in George Fox's seat, have resolved themselves into Constructives, and consider it part of their high calling to denounce what they deem the carnal, noisy, spurious philanthropy of the day; viz. ultra temperance, abolition and mon-resistance movements. That many things have been said and done by the advocatics of these cuases, which might have been better said and done, had there been more grace and wisdom in their souls, is undoubtedly true. The same remark will be equally just if applied to the language and proceedings of Fox and his contemporaries, as impartial historians have recorded their eayings and doings. But whether all the errors of feeling, speech and action which can be alleged against the one or the other of these two sets of persons, are a thousandth part as abhorrent in the sight of God as that refam difference to tear, starcy, &c. which is exhibited by many professed ministers of Christ, will be seen in the day of righteous judgment. It would be well for those who complacently regard themselves as reise and prudent—as (Foonservatives, to remember the parable of the good Samarian, and answer to themselves, many times over, the cutting question, (F) which now of these three was neighbor to him that fell among the thieves? It is an easy thing for men nurtured up in learning, wealth, and this world's refinement, to sit on their sofas, or stretch themselves on down, or ride in their coaches, or pore over their splendid libra quets of their select associates, and sineer at fanatics, mad reformers, and crazy radicals. It is easy enough for such persons to overlook, or very slightly notice the abominations, violence and oppression which fill the earth; to content themselves with a few respectable works of reform, charity, righteousness; and to expend the heat of their zeal for moral order in denouncing those who, like certain men of old, 'turn the world spaide down.' When men become so fastidious in their notions of rebuking and opposing sin, that all their sympathies flow with the tide of popular iniquities, and all their moral indignation bursts forth against reformers, real or pseudo; they may know that God has rejected them, and chosen another set of instruments with which to accomplish his work. There are radicals, stark mad, who go on all-fours, seeking what they may pull in pieces—ulter destructives, whose whole business it is to find fault, throw down, and confound all things. There are false reformers, who, for want of reason, or of conscience, or something useful to do, would keep the world under a process of experiments forever. And there are frue reformers, many of whom have not yet attained to absolute perfection. But when we have counted off-the, whole catalogue of these characters, and made the worst of all that is bad in them, they are as hollorable in every respect as their opposites in Libe conservatives, who deal in tar and feathers, lynch law, and mobocracy to the death, to sustain the existing order of things. We have, too, our sly, unprincipled, selfish, hyporritical conservatives, who work in secret, and by pulling a thousand wires unseen, set in motion all the worst springs of human depravity, to sustain their interests in present institutions. And if we do justice to the true conservatives, we shall find many of them weak and erring—far, very far from absolute perfection. A sound, rational, conscientious, trust-worthy conservortives, who were the found as a sound, rational, conscientious, trust-worthy conservo

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ds. OF 1840. CONGRESS.

speech of Mr. Giddings, of Ohlo.

speech of Mr. Chumpson, of South on the proposition of Mr. Thompson, of South on the proposition of Mr. Thompson, of South on the Proposition of the American and South of the Seminole Chiefs and Warriors as may such of the Seminole Chiefs and Warriors as may such of the Committee of Mr. Delivered in the U.S. surrenter for emigration. Delivered in the U.S. llust of Representatives, February 9, 1841.

Home of Representatives, Fost and yellow of Representatives, Fost and yellow agree with the Commissioner of Indians. This purchase of slaves by General Jesus and sanctioned by the honorable Secretary of yellow has been also and yellow the Secretary of yellow and the collection of the North.—But this sugmented the feelings of the North.—But this sugmented the feelings of the gurchase, was standard on the South But the sug-niel the property of the purchase, was ion, as to the property of the purchase, was out he lst of May, 1838, and, on the 24th and on the 1st of May, 1833, and, on the 24th carbon previous, General Jesup, writing Capt. Bl. Berneville, commanding the Choctaw war-sex ars.—In addition to their pay as soldiers, sex ars.—In addition to their pay as soldiers, the Choctaws) will have all the Seminole and the capture.—And those Indians (the most of the capture of the in horses and negroes. The captures received between fourteen and fifteen sex actions received het ween fourteen and fifteen sex and dollars for their captures. Yet, it seems it, some eight months after the date of this letter of the service of the services and then re-sharing that the Creek warriors had then reat the Creek warriors had then re-the propriety of the purchase was the however, that the Commissioner their pas the propriety desired in the Commissioner and I think, however, that the Commissioner and I think, however, that the Commissioner that I think had good reason to suppose that I think had good reason to suppose that I think had our constituents, as a portion of the commissioner and the commissioner than the commissioner that the commissioner than the commissioner than the commissioner that the commissioner than the commissioner than the commissioner when excitement might arise from this transaction, which you and L and our constituents, as a porsal of the people of this nation, became 'slave-bert's and purchasers of our fellow-men.

At page 74 of the document last cited, is a list

helders, and porcease who were sent to Tam-of these Seminole negroes who were sent to Tam-pu Bar, after being received as 'public property,' by order of General Jesup, at the price of eight thousand dollars. The list contains the name, agit thousand dollars. The list contains the name, agit six, and description of each person. I should like of freest it to the people of the free States as an ex-ample of the manner in which the slave trade is crited on under color of this Florida war. But as the list is of great length, I beg leave to give an the list is of great length, I beg leave to give an the list is of great length. 1 beg heave to greate entract only. It is in the following form:

NUE. AGE. SEX. REMARKS.
Bea. 5 years, Male, Son of Elsy.
Bea. 5 years, Female, Daughter of Elsy.
Johy. 1 year, Female, Daughter of Elsy.
This short extract contains the names of three children, apparently of one family, and all less than six years of age. These children were purchased by our officers as 'public property.' Sir, what do cor people of the free States, or of the civilized world, think of this-kind of 'Government chattles?' have no doubt that many a Northern lady will inquire for the mother of those children. This species, I cannot answer. I find in the list the name of Elsy, aged twenty years, said to be the duaghter of Fanny. I should judge that she was not the mother of the children, but such may be the case. I am led to believe that both father and mother escaped the fangs of the bloodhounds and the start-arthers. rect only. It is in the following form:

case. I am Jed to believe that both rather and maker escaped the fangs of the bloodhounds and the dame safeters.

But the question recurs, where are shose slaves? Have, for more than a mouth, had a resolution Ting in my drawer, calling on the Secretary of War for information respecting them; but to this hoar lhave had no opportunity of offering it in the regular course of business, and I felt no hopes of success by offering it at any other time. It may not have been observed by many members, that in the last session of the late. Congress, a petition was presented to this House, from a Mr. Watson, in which he states that, in May, 1837, he purchased these same negroes, captured by the Creek warners, of their agent, and paid for them \$14,600, and he gives pretty good evidence to sustain his statements. This occurred in May, 1838, while the order of General Jesup receiving them as public property was in September previous; and the confirmation of that order was on the 7th October, prior to the time of Watson's apparent purchase. General Jesup's letter to Col. Warren, saving that these warriors had received between \$14,000 and \$15000, bear date on the 17th of October, prior to Watson's supposed purchase. It will be borne in mind, that these are official documents, transmitted at the time of their dates. There is also a curious coincidence integral to price. Gen. Jesup said, in October 187, that these warriors had then received 'between fourteen and fifteen thousand dollars.' And Watson says, and gives good evidence to prove, that he paid to these same warriors \$14,600, in Natures warriors and distance to prove, the paid to these says, and gives good evidence to prove, that he paid to these same warriors \$14,600, in Max following. Now, if these Indians got twice paid for those slaves, they were more fortunate in state trading than they ever were in any other transaction with the white people. Another singular circumstance I will mention—On the 1st of May, the Commissioner of Indian affairs suggested to the Secretary of War, that for the United States to assume the relation of slaveholder, might create extensive excitement, particularly as the public mind there and elsewhere was so sensitive on the subject of slavery; while Watson's bill of sale bears date only eight days afterwards. On the 9th of May, the Commissioner of Indian affairs requests of the Secretary of War an order for the officer at Fort Pike to deliver these negroes to N. F. Collins, agent for the Creak varies; while force other communica-

compassioner of Indian affairs requests of the Secretary of War an order for the officer at Fort Pike to deliver these negroes to N. F. Collins, agent for the Creek warriors; while, from other communications, one would think that the United States never owned the negroes, although they were taken into possession of our troops on the 6th of September, 187, and kept at the public expense until, and long after, the supposed purchase by Watson.

Sir, this transaction is shrouded in mystery. I have read to the committee a portion of its history; but the whole, I think, is not communicated by the documents before us. I have an opinion, and I express it as an opinion, founded on official papers, it is time, but it is nevertheless the conclusions of my own mind in regard to the matter. I then suppose that after the purchase by General Jesup, on the 6th of September, and the sanction by the Secretary of War, on the 8th October, 1837, and after keeping these negroes at the expense of the public for eight months, and transporting them to Fort Pike, the homonable Secretary began to entertain doubts whether the public would justify the transaction. He Probably self that my friend here from Vermont, (Mr. Stade,) or the gentleman from New-York over the way, (Mr. Gates), might not remain entirely silent when to use the words of the Commissioner of Indian affairs) 'the public mind here and elsewhere is so sensitive upon the subject of slavery;' especially as it was ascertained that there must be an appropriation of money by Congress for the funds that would seem to have been paid long previously. Difficulties appear to have been paid long previously. Difficulties appear to have been paid long previously. Difficulties appear to have been gated by the officers of Gwernment to purchase the negroes, being fully assured that the Indian title was good and valid. The contract was accordingly made, as it appears from his statements, persuaded by the officers of Gwernment to purchase the negroes, being fully assured that the Indian titl

their own proper goods and chattels; while Gen. Gaines, who appeared to be better versed in the law of a nations and the military code than he is in the slave trade, boldly claimed them 'as prisoners of war.' Yes, Mr. Chairman, these negroes, declared by one commanding General to be 'the property of the public,' were boldly asserted by another to be 'prisoners of war.' Is the mean time, a Lieut. Reynolds was depoted to conduct the emigrating Indians to their home. West of the Mississippi. Among the Seminoles were these slaves, who had been the subject of capture and purchase, yet remaining at Fort Pike, all under the charge of Lieut. Reynolds. To him Mr. Collius, agent of the Creek warriers, and acting, as Watson says, for him, also attended by Watson's brother, applied to get possession of the negroes, and presented the order of the Secretary of War for their delivery to Collius. There is some difference in the relation of Collius and that of Lieut. Reynolds. Mr. Watson says distinctly, that Gen. Gaines and Lieut. Reynolds both refused to obey the order of the Honorable Secretary to deliver over the negroes. General Gaines appears to have declared them 'prisoners of was,' and ordered them to be sent to the place assigned the Seminoles West of the Mississippi; and Lieut. Reynolds, punctilious in the discharge of his military duty; took the responsibility,' and started on his way with Indians and negroes, both slaves and freemen. He landed his charge at Little Rock, in Arkansas, to which place he was followed or attended by Collius; who, faithful to his trust, determined to get the negroes. At that place, he again demanded them of Lieut. Reynolds. But a difficulty now interposed, for that officer, had not military force sufficient to hold the Indians in subjection, if irritated by an attempt to deliver over the negroes to Collius, to be brought back as slaves to the white people. He, therefore, called upon the Government intended to dispose of these negroes to the Creek warriors, it should have done so in Florid

But, in the meantime, Mr. Watson's money was gone, and the negroes were gone also. He had bought the negroes, as he says, upon the assurance of title held out to him by the officers of government. These officers had exerted their utmost skill to get the negroes for him, but all had failed; and Mr. W. then applied to Congress for compensation for his loss. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the honorable Secretary of War both recommend the claim to the favorable consideration of Congress, and urge us to make the appropriation. Of the propriety of doing so, I shall say nothing at this time. I hope to do my duty on that subject when it comes before us. My object now is to show the manner in which the officers of this government have attempted, not only to make us, in our national character, slaveholders and slave-traders, but to make the freemen of the North pay this purchase for slaves which he could not catch. I will beg leave to give the opinion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his own words. In a letter to the honorable Secretary of War, dated July 1, 1840, speaking of these negroes, he says:

Any attempt at enforcing a claim to them under

4, 10 av, speaking of these negroes, he says:

'Any attempt at enforcing a claim to them under
the Creek warriors, would, perhaps, have resulted in
a conflict; and, as the hazard of such an issue prevented the use of more than persuasive means, I think
General Watson has a just claim on the United States
for the money he paid, and interest.

General Watson has a just claim on the United States for the money he paid, and interest."

This, sir, is the logic of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and that same opinion is endorsed by the honorable Secretary of War. I have stated, and I think have shown from authentic documents, that the war in Florida originated in attempts by our executive officers to support and maintain slavery; that it has been renewed and carried on for that purpose; that the money of the nation has been paid for the purchase of fugitive slaves and of Indian slaves. To these I now add the fact that those officers deem it just that we should pay for slaves which the owners cannot obtain.

When I obtained the floor, I intended to have called the attention of the committee to the manner in which this war was renewed after Gen. Macomb's treaty of peace in 1839. But I have already detained the committee to long, and I will only say that, if the public papers are to be accredited, the people of Florida held meetings for the purpose of protesting against that treaty, for the reason that it permitted the Indians to remain in Florida; and they urged that the territory occupied by them would afford a harbor for runaway slaves. Of course, the war was renewed, and continues, and, like a mighty mael-strom, draws within its vortex, and swallows up immense resources of the nation. For a period almost equal te that of our revolutionary war, the people of the Northern States have been taxed for the pur-

pose of carrying on this contest directed principally against the fugitive slaves in Florida. To this ware the feelings, the principles, the interests, the honor of the free States are opposed; yea, sir, they have been, and still are, compelled to furnish means for its prosecution. Revolting as the trading in slaves is to the feelings of our northern people, they have seen constrained to supply the means of purchasing their fellow-beings. Holding, as the people of the North do, 'these truths to be self-evident, that man is born free, and is endoused by his Creator with the undianable rights of liberty,' they have been obliged to a furnish money to pay for the recapture and re-ensaving of those who, fleeing from the power that doppressed them, had sought in the wilds of Florida those rights to which, by the laws of nature and of nature's God, they were entitled.

Sir, I am anxious to see a period put to these abuses of Northern rights. I desire to see this war terminated at the earliest possible moment; but I fear that it will not be accomplished by the method proposed by the gentleman from South Carolins. My wan opinion is, that all attempts to remove the Indians and leave the negroes will prove abortive, we are told that the negroes control the Indians. With those negroes, an unconditional surrender to us would be a voloratory separation from their relations, and families, and slavery for life. They will probably prefer death to such an alternative. Of course, the war will continue until the murder of the proposed with the series peace upon any other terms. For one, I am prepared to send all who will surrender the three propers of the series of the proposed faith of this nation to the florida, who refuses peace upon any other terms. For one, I am prepared to send all who will surrender the proposed of the gentleman from the free country, under the pedged faith of this nation to the florida, who refuses peace upon any other terms. For one, I am prepared to send all who will surrender the proposed of the gentlem

SELECTIONS.

lso. Mr. Adams. What the gentleman does according on his own will, or against it, is no matter of discussion here or with me. I do not mean to misrepresent him in this case. I did understand that in a

in this House—the principle of duelling from ne-cessity or public sentiment, that is to be carried into effect in this House—that is to say, by brow-beating gentlemen who are known to maintain another prin-ciple. But, Mr. Chairman, I will say no more on that subject.

le, a that, nira app del connitte sa aou, se Constant se Constant

strictly so called. Mr. Johnson therefore took hold of the matter, with a determination to remove the unjust reproaches cast on his brethren by friend. White. He wrote a letter requesting an explanation, and especially, information respecting the society who had threatened to enter a meeting-house by force. Friend White appears to have considered this impertment, and treated the matter rather evasively. Several letters passed between them, until friend White declared he would hold no further correspondence. Mr. Johnson their wrote a concluding letter, and put the whole to press, for the information of the public. No impartial judge will hesitate to promounce friend White peculiarly unfortunate, and awkward in the whole affair. Mr. Johnson deserves greateredit for the pains and perseverance with which he probed the matter in question to the bottom. In a good spirit, and with irresistible demonstration, he triumphantly sustains his cause. A Quaker opposing non-resistance is a Peter denying his Master!

Riot at Darthmouth College.

An anti-slavery convention was held at Hanover N. H. on the 16th ult. Our faithful condittors, H. C. Wright, S. S. Foster, and Parker Pillsbury, were pres-ent. Mr. Pillsbury, in giving an account of the meet-ing, in the Herald of Freedom, after stating that no meeting-house could be obtained for the convention, and making some preliminary remarks, says-

A resolution was then read and voted to be made the order for the evening. It was to this effect: Resolved, That American slavery is a complica-tion of the foulest erimes, such as robbery, adultery, man-stealing and murder, and ought therefore to be immediately and unconditionally abolished.

tion of the foulest crimes, such as robbery, adultery, man-stealing and murder, and ought therefore to be immediately and unceder, and ought therefore to be immediately and unceder, and ought therefore to be immediately and unceder, and ought therefore to be immediately and unceder. At the appointed time the hall was well filled. A large portion of the audicince were the students of College. They came in and seated themselves around the hall, and before the exercises commenced, gave signs of what we might expect in the course of the evening, by clapping, stamping, whisting, and other disgracefullly indecorous, (not to say riotous,) conduct.

The exercises of the Convention were opened with prayer, after which the resolution that had been laid on the table for discussion in the evening, was taken up. Brother Foster was the first to speak, and was proceeding in his usual solemn and forcible manner to show the character of American slavery, and how men professing to be the disciples and ministers of Jesus appeared in the eyes of men and angels, advocating and even directly participating in sucha system, themselves becoming slave-breaders and slave-traders, and of course adulterers and man-stealers, when he happened by way of illustration, though without the slightest disrespect or impropriety, to mention the name of Dr. Lord. This was the signal for a general out-break on the part of the students and some few who co-operated with them. Scrapings and hissing, stamping and clapping of hands, loud bursts of laughter, and other similar acts of true College insubordination, interrupted for a time the proceedings of the meeting. The editor of the Hauover Amulet, who happened to enter the meeting at this moment, in giving an account of the scene, well says, 'Judge them of our surprise, as we entered this hall, where we supposed every heart beat in unison with sympathy for the oppressed, to find general timult and confusion.' (for such ittrely was), continued through the rest of the evening, increasing in atrocity until t

Bro. Poster was followed by H. C Wright, in Bro. Foster was followed by H. C. Wright, in a speech of considerable length and great power of reasoning. He went into the tomb of poor bleeding, enslaved humanity, and standing there he pleaded her cause in a manner the most pathetic and affecting, and adapted to make a deep impression on hearts not 'pust all feeling.' But he too was constantly interrupted by the hissing, scraping, and stamping of the rabble who had come in to disturb and break up the meeting. In the course of his remarks, he shewed clearly the truth of the resolution, and branded as robbers and additerers, men-steal. and branded as robbers and additurers, men-stealers and murderers, every slaveholder and apologist
for slavery in the land. His remarks, notwithstanding all the efforts of the mob to prevent, evidently
made a deep impression on many minds.

As soon as brother Wright closed his remarks,
Alanson St. Chir, and a previous to sea the He

As soon as brother Wright closed his remarks. Alanson St. Clair asked permission to speak. He heard the motion made, and saw it voted manimous. Alanson St. Clair asked permission to speak. He heard the notion made, and saw it voted unanimously, 'that all persons present, of ichalever views, he invited to; participate in the deliberations of the Convention,' and yet during the day and evening, he was always careful modestly to ask permission to speak. He strenously opposed the passage of the resolution, and offered, in true new-organization style and spirit, a substitute. He evidently intended by his remarks and resolution to efface the impression made on the audience by brother Wright. His low, vulgar wit, the farthest possible remove from the solemn and searching appeals of brother Wright, was loudly applauded by the mob who stood about him. He admitted that the resolution was true, excepting in declaring slavery to be murder. He very sapiently quoted the law of Massachusetts in support of his position, and brother Foster quoted the law of Christ, which says, 'he that hateth his brother is a murderer,' in support of the original resolution. Not being able to overthrow the New Testament definition, Mr. St. Clair, with most unparalleled insolence, tauntingly accused the society we represented, with being 'as much a non-resistance, no-government society, as it was an anti-slavery society,'—and gave the fact that we based the arguinent in support of the resolution, on this passage of holy writ, instead of Legal definitions as ev. argument in support of the resolution, on this passage of holy writ, instead of legal definitions, as evidence that such was its character. This accusation, once or twice repeated by the same individual, and as often lustily applauded by his accomplices, was the amount of 'extraneous topics' introduced was the amount of 'extraneous topics' introduced into the Convention. No notice was taken of the base taunts and charges, except that brother Wright into the Convention. No notice was taken of the base taunts and charges, except that brother Wright coolly remarked that an anti-slavery convention was not the place to introduce non-resistance. St. Clair was asked if to shoot down a slave with a rifle, or tear him in pieces with blood-hounds when he was fleeing to Canada for liberty, was not marder? He said 'no, not legal marder,' and this denial was followed by a tremendons burst of applause. By this time, and indeed long before, all sense of order or propriety was lost. Our faithful brother Hood, who was in the chair, strove in vain to preserve quiet or decorum. The few ladies who were present had retired in disgust. At this stage of the proceedings, brother Foster seized on the first moment of comparative silence to say that he had a few days before visited Hanover to secure a place for the Convention, and had been unable to procure any building under the control of the College. That he then applied for this hall, and after some delay had succeeded in procuring it for three dollars a day. That it had been our intention to continue the meeting two days, but such had been the uproar and confusion of the evening, and such the manifest intention to hinder if possible the quiet and orderly prosecution of the business of the Convention, it would be closed this evening,—and the repossibility of disturbing it and breaking it up, might rest on those to whom it justly belonged.

Those remarks evidently brought some to their senses. Till now, they were not fully aware of the position they had occupied. Abel Burke, formerly of the College, since of the Now-York City Theological Seminary, rose and attempted a defence of the rioters. But it was a lime attempt. He said it was the custom of the College students to express

of the College, since of the New-York City Theological Seminary, rose and attempted a defence of
the rioters. But it was a lame attempt. He said it
was the custom of the College students to express
their approval or disapproval of whatever passed before them, in this way. That an attack had been
made on Dr. Lord, an honored and respected officer
of the Institution, and it was not strange that those
who venerated him, should thus manifest their disapprobation. And besides, he said, the students
themselves had been reproached, and took this method to signify their displeasure at this also. This
was the substance of Abel Burke's defence. Cyrus
L. Blanchard, another 'hopefully pious' one, and a was the substance of Abel Borke's defence. Cyrus L. Blanchard, another 'hopefully pious' one, and a member of the church, came also to the defence of the rioters. He was greeted by long and loud cheers. He acknowledged that he had taken part in the disturbance, and gave his own reasons for so doing. His defence was unlike both Burke's and St. Clair's. Burke said the President and students had been attacked by the speakers. St. Clair said they (the speakers) 'were wild and windy, and crackbrained,'—but Blanchard said 'they were long and fedious.' A few others spoke, but in a similar man-

ner.

Happy at seeing these releatings, I availed my-Happy at seeing these relentings, I availed myself of a quiet moment to give my views of the course of the Faculty and Students of the College with reference to the Convention. I assured the meeting I did not think it strange, since the Faculty had driven the poor slave, in the person of his advocates, from the door of their sanctnary, that the students under their care should, in imitation of their example, come here to drive us from this hall. I told them further, that I had found the most violent opposition to the anti-slavery cause among the so called educated ministry, and from this time I should not be surprised at it. For here at College, they saw the doors of the meeting-house closed against anti-slavery conventions, and could commence their own acts of hostility, by mobbing these conventions out of the field of the tavern. Here before us, I told them, we see what the candidates for the ministry can do through hatred to the anti-slavery cause, as in imitation of those under whose care they are placed; abroad in community we see what those candidates will do when elevated to the office of professed ministers of Christ. I told them my life had been any thing but one of attention to books; that though I liad trayelled more or less in New-York, and the New-England States, I never had till that day looked upon a College, ("we thought off that," exclaimed one in the crowd,) and I hoped as to moral character this was not a fair specimen of what our Colleges presented; thought I repreted to say, indefining from one in the crowd.) and I hoped as to moral character this was not a fair specimen of what our Colleges presented; though I regretted to say, indiging from the position of the clergy and most of the men of education in the community on great questions of moral/reform, that I believed our seminaries of learning had not been badly represented by the tumultuous proceedings of the students of Dartmonth College this eventhing. I closed by repealing, that since the Faculty of the College had shat us from the sanctuary, it was not strange that the students had mobbed us from the hall of the tavern—for it was expressly declared, it is enough for the disciple that he be as his master. By this time the tumult was beyond expression. Some cried one thing and some another; —some scraped and stamped, some screamed almost at the top of their voices, and others cried 'hear him,' I had closed my remarks, but I stood at the top of their voices, and others cried 'hear him,' I had closed my remarks, but I stood until order was restored, and then moved that the Convention dissolve. It was done. Brother Foster told those about us that there was a bill of three dollars to pay for the use of the hall. A small sum was contributed, but not a farthing by those who had broken up the meeting, or defended the act. Their business with anti-slavery conventions, or anti-slavery, is very different from bearing the pectualize yearnese.

A few such scenes as that I have attempted to describe, would give Dartmouth College a reputation as lesting as it would be infamous. Daniel Webster did her no injustice when he stood on Mason and Dixon's line, and pledged the North to the interests of the unrighteous despotism of the South. Let his and the College wear the laurels they have we Their acts are recorded, justice. PARKER PILLSBURY.

From the Washington Globe. The Mississippt Slave Question

The Mississippi Slave Question

This great question, involving the right claimed by the abolitionists, for Congress to prohibit the transportation of slaves from State to State, came up in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Graves and Grantan of Louisiana, endorsers of a note-given in Mississippi on the 20th December, 1836, for slaves introduced, for sale into that State in 1835 and 1836, and there sold to a Mr. Brown. The Constitution of Mississippi of 1832 contained this clause: 'The introduction of slaves into this State, as unerchandise or for sale, shall be prohibited from and after the 1st. day of May, 1833, under which no law was passed by Mississippi until 1837. Under this clause it was contended—1st. That the clause in question was an absolute prointo this State, as unerchandise or for sale, shall be probibited from and after the 1st day of May, 1833, under which no law was passed by Mississippi until 1837. Under this clause it was contended—lat. That the clause in question was an absolute prohibition of this traffic in slaves, 2. That even were if regarded as a mandate imperative to the Legislature, it established the policy of the State and opposed to the slave trade, and rendered void all centrals in violation of the policy. 3. That its rendered void all centrals in violation of the policy. 3. That its rendered void all centrals in violation of the policy. 3. That its rendered void all centrals in violation of the policy. 3. That its rendered void all centrals in violation of the policy. 3. That its rendered void all central voids of Gaavas and Mr. Waxis ra, the Senator from Mississippi. Messrs. Webster, Clay, and Jones, were the counsel of Mr. Waxis ra, the Senator from Mississippi. Messrs. Webster, Clay, and Jones, were the counsel of the violation of the United States and particularly contended, 1st, that this was no prohibition in itself; 2d, that as a mandate, it was imperative without legislation; 3d, that it prohibited only the introduction, and not the sale; and, 4th that this grobibitory clause in the Constitution of Mississippi was unconstitution of the United States and particularly contended particularly that exent though Congress could not prohibit the trade, no slaveloding State possessed that power. The Court decided, first, and unanimosoly, that Congress possessed no such power; and all the Court decided, with great mannimity, that the States did not possess this power, except Judge Baldwin, whose opinion was that neither Congress, nor the States acknowledging slaves as properly, possessed and yoling the trial, and did not six in the case of the court decided, first, and unanimosoly into the prohibit the trade, no slaveloding State possessed that power. All the abolitionists, then, who respect the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Cour illegal. An opinion of the Supreme Court of Mis-sissippi was relied on, but being in a chancery case not necessarily including this question, it was de-clared extra-judicial, and therefore not binding on the court, although they conseded by implication that had it not been extra-ludicial, it would have governed them on the first three points of the case. The argument of Messre. Webster, Clay, and Jones on the one side, and that Messre Valker and Gilon the one suce, and that Alessay Walker and Gil-pid on the other, was pronounced to be of 'surpass-ing ability' in the opinion of the court. One point of the abolition controversy, and that the most im-portant, is that solemnly settled in favor of the South. The State of Mississippi being deeply interested, as well as the entire South. Mr. Walker occupied four days in his argument.

From the Boston Recorder. Florida War.

The speech of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, delivered in Congress, Feb. 9, is probably already in wide circulation. It certainly ought to be. And the attention of the whole nation should be directed to the tion of the whole untion should be directed to the subject of that petty but expensive warfare against the little band of Seminoles, that has already absorbed 'forty millions' of treasure, besides the lives of many hundreds of our citizen soldiers. It is here shown, to demonstration, by reference to Congressional Documents, that the war was begun and has been continued for the sole purpose of recovering fugitive slaves, and getting possession of the lands of the Indians in order to prevent other slaves from finding a refuge there; in other words—the nation has been subjected to all this blood and treasure, for the protection of slavers and the deliversors of has been subjected to all this blood and treasure, for the protection of slavery, and the deliverance of a few hundred self-emancipated slaves back into the hands of their masters! We say, this is shown to a demonstration, to be the fact. The evidence, we have no room to recapitulate—and can only say, it is abundant and overwhelming; and then beg our readers to obtain and road this local, argumentative, and eloquent speech of the Ohio representative. If readers to obtain and read this inclid, argumentative, and eloquent speech of the Ohio representative. If it cause no boiling of blood in the yens of the insulted population of the free States, we greatly mistake their temperature; if it do not stimulate them to more earnest inquiry on the point of duy, and to more energetic action for the speedy deliverance of our whole country from the horrible curse of our slaveholding system, we greatly mistake their intelligence and patriotism; and if it do not arouse them to more prayerfulness, and unanimity in their labors to open the eyes of their offending brethren, we greatly mistake the nature and degree of their piety.

From the Philanthropist.

From the Philanthropist.

The Florida Slave-Hunt.

So we entitle the strife in Florida. War, it should be styled no longer. Bad as war is, we disgrace it by talking of the 'Florida War'-Mr. Giddings has been kind enough to send us his speech, printed at the Intelligencer office, Washington. We suppose it must not appear in the columns of the National Intelligencer:—That is to be the organ of an administration too far pledged to slavery, to suffer an exposure-of its detestable abuses. We are determined to keep up an outery about this Florida slave-hunt, now in the fifth or sixth year of its progress, until some attention is drawn to it. Of course we shall publish Mr. Giddings' speech next week; and we very much mistake, if the papers of his District do not the same.—Certainly, it is high time the American people, the people of the free States, should understand, that they are taxed to pay United States troops to catch runaway slaves—that they are taxed to pay for the importation of Cuba blood-hounds to trail runaway slaves—that their Government has become a slave-dealer; and their representatives, in fear of the pistol, the bowie knife, or finger of scorn, dare not reveal and rebuke the horrible enormity. It is quite possible, nay probable, that this territory, which has witnessed the treachery and dishonor of our Government, may yet become a terrible instrument of retribution. Forty millions nearly of our money have been swallowed up there. We may yet lose something in its swamps, more precious than money.

General Jesup, as quoted in our last, states, that numbers of fugitive slaves and Indian negroes had taken refuge in the Bahamas, and that he had no doubt as many as could, would escape thither. Our relations towards Great Britain are of a delicate nature. War is not improbable. That power is strengthening her forces in all her American possessions. The Bahamas are a day's sail from Florida. The negroes who have sought shelter there, are familiar with the hiding-places, the fastnesses, the swamps of the coun The Florida Slave-Hunt.

would have put Funic Falla to the busin,—and yes, we hear no word of rebuke from the press—not an editor pens a line to give light to the people, and arouse their indignation. And why? It is one of those subjects which slavery has forbidden to be men-

From the Colored American Slaveholding Sanctity -- Horrible.

Slaveholding Sanctity--Horrible.

At the anniversary of the Female Wesleyan Society, held on Tuesday evening the 30th ult, brother Lewis Tappan related the following most impious and sacriligious circumstance. It was disclosed to a minister of the gospel, (Mr. Tappan's informent,) by a young lady of piety and undoubted veracity, who was an eye witness to the transaction, and is, therefore, well authenticated.

The young lady had been residing at Urbanna in Virginia, as a teacher of youth. And as it is the custom generally at the South to sell the services of slaves on the first of January, at public sale for one year, so it was at this place. Consequently, on the 1st of January, 1841, all the slaves in the vicinity to be so disposed of, were brought and paraded on the public square, to be examined and knocked off under, the hammer of the auctioneer. There were present all classes of men to see and to purchase, everal ministers among the number. In the course of the sale, a storm came on, too revere to allow them to remain on the open common long enough to complete the sale.

so agitated in Ireland—she shall be so thoroughly leavened into a hatred of that plague-spot of Ameri ca-slavery-that her sons shall only become Ame ican citizens, to be as one in hand, heart and dees with the American 'Liberator' and his noble ban

Our friend J. P. Grewell and a friend with him Our friend J. P. Grewell and a friend with him, recently delivered anti-slavery addresses to the citizens of Rochester, in this county. After they were through, they ascertained that their horses' this were cut off by some of the magnanimous mobocrats of Rochester. How exceedingly fine, for man to vent his spleen on a harmless horses' tail! But it is about as great a thing as some of our mobocrats can do, and our Rochester two legged brutes have proved just how great they are. If those horses have less sense and humanity than their persecutors, they deserve to be beheaded. It is, supposed that they acted under the inspirations of a DISTILLERY in the neighborhood.

the neighborhood.

Their names ought to be published in the papers, in order to let the world and posterity know where they are. Our 'southern brethren' may flatter themselves all they can in the acquisition of such friends.—New-Lisbon, (Ohio) Aurora.

The 'infidelity' of the INVESTIGATOR appears to be on a par with the 'Christianity' of the Common wealth, in its estimate of our colored population. I cries out against 'aristocracy,' and then says that a connection between whites and blacks would be as unnatural as between whites and monkeys!—[Liber-

Our neighbor reports us incorrectly, if he intends to intimate that we have abtsed the colored population. They have never injured us; therefore we have no cause for injuring them. We opposed the law preventing the marriages of blacks and whites, because we considered it an insult to the people, inasmich as it presumes that the people would, without this restraint, establish such connections; without this restraint, establish such connections and added, that marriages of this kind appeared to us as monatural and as unlikely to obtain, as a union between whites and monkeys. Does the Liberator think that such connections are natural? and does he want the law repealed in order that they may take place? For our own part, we have no relish for amalgamation; at the same time, we would by no means injure a person on account of his color.

The defence of the Investigator is a very lame To its inquiry, we reply, we have no objection of their prety.

The Recorder is really becoming 'incendiary' to the intermarriage of any human beings, with oth ore of the same species. COMMUNICATIONS.

Humanity in Hayti.

We have been so much gratified, as friends of the human race, with the benevolence of the Haytiens, as a people, and so deeply indelted ourselves to their grateful kindness, that we have peculiar pleasure in transmitting to you the accompanying translation of an article from the Feuille du Commerce, for the au-

thenticity of which we can youch.

You shall hear from us more at length by the next opportunity.

Hoping to derive still further benefit both in point of health and information respecting the Island, we do not say much as yet on either topic.

Faithfully your friends and co-laborers for the caus H. G. and M. W. CHAPMAN. Cope Haylien, Feb. 16, 1841.

Reception given to a Hundred and Seventy

Germans, At Cap Haitien, December 20th, 1840.

Al. Cap Hatten, December 29th, 1840.

Charity towards our fellows, whatever may be their nation, is one of the noblest attendants of civilization, and the strongest proof of the humanity of a people.

Cap Haitien has just offered a beautiful example of it; and if there are yet persons so unjust as to deny that this generous nation possesses virtues which ennoble humanity, and prove its dignity, they must now be compelled to render it justice.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 29th, the weather being very tempestuous, the Ho.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 29th, the weather being very tempestuous, the Hatien schooner, La Grande Marie, Capt. Augustin, entered the road of the Cape, transporting a great number of German families, comprising 170 individuals, of both sexes and every age, whom he had taken from the wreck of the German ship Alexander, Capt. Judrick, bound to New-Orleans, and which had been driven upon the coast near Puerto del

It is as difficult to describe the heart-rending

It is as difficult to describe the heart-rending scene which the complete destitution of these poor unfortunates offered, as it would be to paint the consoling earnestness with which the inhabitants of the Cape thronged to receive and succour them. Hardly had these poor people set foot upon this hospitable shore, than you might see running from all parts of the city, men, women and children, of all conditions, with the means of relief. Some bore baskets of bread, others demijohns of wine, shoes for all ages, clothes for all sizes, cordials for the sick. All, in fine, were eager to pay the tribute due to charity and humanity.

In participating in this outpouring of feeling hearts, one segmed to witness the return of the

hearts, one seemed to witness the return of the golden age; or, rather, of those times when the patriarchs went to meet the travel-worn stranger, and sked of him the favor of receiving their succour,

Standard will find the bottom of this matter.

The STANDARD is calculated to excite discord and disunity among them. Well, what of it? If fore has been applied, and Truth has been compelled to take up her abode with Error, glad am I that the Standard can cut the connexion. If they will come back to their original principles, to true religion and common sense, and allow a man, 'whose little finger is thicker than their loins,' to think for humself, then will be an end of all trouble. But this trying a man for thinking for himself, and supporting such papers as he sees fit.—for joining such societies as he may deem it necessary for the developement of his powers in the best way, is a little too much assimilated to the dark ages, and cannot undergo the scrutiny of the thinking public.

Isaac T. Hopper is no common man. His friends are very numerous—his acquaintance in the United States, England and Ireland, is very extensive, and his services in the Society of which he is a member, well known, and properly estimated. If he falls, he falls like the strong man. He drags with him to the dust his enemies, and then rises by force of his own justness; for though he falls seven times, yet shall he rise again. His case will excite great sympathy. His friends will spring up about him like sheaves of wheat in a heavy harvest. Sympathy will pour in upon him, and his strength, I will warrant you, will be equal to his day. Persecution always rains down rainnes, and the best ones a man ever gets. When a man runs the gauntlet, those who forbear to strike him, may be set down as No.2; those who ward off the blows of his enemies, and cluster about him, No. I. Isaac T. Hopper will have as many No. Is as his circumstances may demand.

This movement will aid us. Our Quaker friends trainers went to neet the travel-worn stranger, and taked of him the favor of receiving their succour, and invited him to the hospitality of their abodes. The whole number were taken to the Place d-Irnes. A great part of them entered the parochial church, and prostrated thenselves before the altar, thanking God for their salvation from a death that had seemed inevitable.

altar, thanking God for their salvation from a death that had seemed inevitable.

On beholding them thus bowed in tears before the Most High, it was impossible to resist the lively emotion which took possession of the heart; and the inhabitants wept with them.

But the God of goodness and strength raised their sinking courage; and they received with touching gratitude, as they went out of the church, the abundant offerings of their new friends.

They were then conflucted before the authorities, who shewed the greatest sensibility in view of their misfortune; and General Botrex, commandant of the cerronolisement, gave directions with his well-known humanity, that they should be put in possession of spacious and airy lodgings, till further orders from the President. Hardly were they established in these lodgings, when the inhabitants followed them thither, with food, clothing and bedding. Others insisted on receiving into their houses whole formilies the houses to be seen the second of the carelies of their transment themselves for their considerations. ers insisted on receiving into their houses whole families, the better to assure themselves of their comfort. The French Consul, M. Cerfherr, as well

comfort. The French Consul, M. Cerfherr, as well as the authorities, gave proofs of generous philanthropy towards these sufferers.

All classes seemed to rival each other in liberality. Persons who are themselves indigent, women in particular, hastened to share the little morsel of bread they were carrying to their own children, with these sufferingemigrants.

Dr. Nonoute, officier de santi of the military hospital, the French physician Dr. Giovacchini, and the This movement will aid us. Our Quaker friends must now braish up their activity, and get us subscribers for the Standard, who may read our 'discord and disunity' journal. How hoolish these men are! They have yet to learn what most of the religious societies have already learned, that quarreling with abolition or its friends is the poorest-way imaginable to keep peace and preserve UNITY. Will they allow us a word in their ear? Whoso falls you Abolition, gets broken; upon whomsoever she falls, gets ground to powder. Will they 'stand from under?' The Standard will keep you, after this, apprised of the proceedings.

Truly your brother,

J. C. JACKSON.

Dr. Nonouce, officer as sant of the mintary hospi-tal, the French physician, Dr. Giovacchini, and the English physician, Dr. Daly, all came to the aid of the sick, many of whom are beginning to recover. Nothing can equal the gratitude of these people, except the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the Cape, who always rejoice in exercising, with a stri-king modesty, all the virtues called forth by such ceasions as this.

ccasions as this.

These are the deeds which do henor to nations, and this is one which should add another page to

and this is one which should add another page to the noble annals of the republic of Hayti.

Congregational Observer.

HEBRON, March 24th, 1811. BRO. GARRISON:

Bro. Garrison:

It would seem that, if the 'father of lies' ever held undisputed sway over the hearts of men, it is at this time, when, in order to the more perfect establishment of his authority, he has assumed the name and vestments of christianity, and set up the cry of 'infidelity, anarchy, ruin,' against all those who are seeking to extend the kingdom of Christ on earth. This is as we should expect. Satan never accomplishes his purposes by showing himself in his undisguised hideonsness.

These remarks are suggested at this time by having glanced back at the course of the Congregation-Dear Bro.—You will believe me when I say that I am exceedingly pained that you have at last bowed down to the 'dark spirit of slavery.' Is it possible that you have published to the world, through
the columns of that paper, falsely called the 'Christian Watchman,' that you are opposed to the introduction of the subject of slavery or anti-slavery into
the 'Baptist Triennial Convention,' in any form?
If Inderstand your position, it is this:

ing glanced back at the course of the Congregational Observer and its Editor, Rev. E. R. Tyler, for a few years past. He (Tyler) was a few years since an agent of the American A. S. Society for this State, and, while so engaged, was met on every hand state, and, while so engaged, was met on every hand by the most unrelenting persecutions, especially by the congregational church and clergy, who were treated the constant of the constant its design to be to premote peace in the churches, and leave minor considerations to occupy a lower place. But let us look, now, at the necessary mischiefs re-sulting from the paper. Its editor has been known as an uncompromising abolitionist, and as having suffered much for the cause. His paper was patron-ized by those who had hearts for the slave. It has sutered much for the cause. His paper was patronized by those who had hearts for the slave. It has gradually hauled the standard down, nows, DOWN, till now, although it claims to be what it has ever been, it is doing more to retard the progress of genuine anti-slavery, than any other paper in the State. It has became just what the demon of slavery most desires at this crisis in his affairs—a quietus for the disturbed consciences of his servants of the synagogue. The doctrine, that slavery under some circumstances is not sin, is introduced into his paper without any condemnation from him, and abolitionists of the old stamp are not allowed room in his columns to refute it. Original abolitionism is held up as the foulest of all crimes, and those who stand in the fore-front of the battle against slavery are condemned more severely than slaveholders; ay, they prayer, (unless in secret) for your one hundred thousand Baptist brethren in bonds?

Rest assured, my brother, that if you carry out
this policy during your labors in New-England, you
will no more be called 'ultra,' 'imprudent' 'hotheaded'—you will not be made of 'no reputation.'
You will be able to rank with certain brethren who,
while in England, were in earnest to let all know
that they had renounced all fellouship with slaveholders, but when in America, can rebuke us for
even wishing to investigate the connection of certain
societies with these same robbers of the poor.

I write these things, not in anger. I write them
publicly, because you have done a public injury,
which God requires you should publicly confees,
and as far as possible repair. Remember that 'he
that seekelk to save his life shall loss it.' I should
not have addressed you through the Liberator, but I
have tried in vain to be heard through other organs.
There is so much Satanic policy in New-England,
that such popular sins as that committed by you, in
writing the letter referred to above, can be rebuked
no where close but in the Liberator.

Your brother in Christ,

ABEL BROWN. the fore-front of the battle against slavery are condemned more severely than slaveholders; ay, they
are vilified, and slandered, and persecuted continually. Falsehood is its daily bread. A short paragraph, only fourteen lines, in the number for March
13th, relative to the Covention for Eastern Connecticut, contains no less than four direct falsehoods, and one indirect one. I give this, not as a
remarkable instance, but a specimen of its every
day character. But 'the triumphing of the wicked
is short.' Those who love the truth, and abhor hy,
poerisy, are being undecived in regard to the paper
and it will soon find its only supporters among the
open pro-slavery, and those (new organizers) whose
last state of pro-slavery is worse than the first, of
whom the number is not small.

Had I considered it necessary, I would have spe-

whom the number is not small.

Had I considered it necessary, I would have specified some few of the gross fabrications of the Observer; but as it mainly concerns those who take the paper to be aware of the facts, and as there is no paper to be aware of the facts, and as there is no opportunity to speak to them through its own columns, and as the Liberator and other papers which speak the truth in sincerity would, in most instances, be spuraed as poison by its readers, in consequence of the prejudices imbibed from the Observer against them, I forbear for the present.

Let the Lord be praised—truth is mighty, and will provail. If God be for us, who can be against us? I am every day filled with surprise when contemplating the rapid progress of truth, notwithstanding all the devices of the enemy, and all the powers he has arrayed against it. It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.

Yours for the toil till the jubilee,

ABBY KELLEY.

Isanc T. Hopper.

NEW-YORE, 4th mo. 2d; 1841,
Mr Drak Garrison:

I have been informed by a person who was present at 'Hoster-street meeting' of yesterday, that our venerable and beloved frient, I same T. Hopper, was there arraigned, and is to be treated as an organization of a paper which is calculated to excite discord and disunity among us.'

What do you think of it? What will Friends think of it? For my own part, I most highly rejoice; not that I wish to see disputes among brethrem—not that I wish to see disputes among brethrem—not that I wish to injure the Society of which he is a member, for in the bounds of that body are many of the idearest friends I have on earth; but that I slways like a 'fair field when there is to be a conflict—a battle 'before all Israel and the sun'—none of your bush fights. Skulking warfare is only justifiable among the everglades of Florida, but a bold battle, with an open show of hands. The grand secret of all this trouble is, that GEO. F. WHITE is in bad odor. His conflict with Oliver has placed him in a bad position, and the more candid of his friends admit it. Knowing this, the pro-slavery part of 'Rose-street meeting' have concluded to act the part of wise men, as they deem it, and change the issue. They are very desirous to get the public eye off George F. White. It pierces him too deep. It glares upon him terribly—He qualls before it. He bows his head like a bulrush. You can form no idea of the excitement, and this priest feels quite too uncomfortable. He is in a tropical climate, or in a furnace, no mattra which. He wants cooling—time to take breath—and the only way is, to shift the issue—make some body else the victim. It is 'new-organization' policy—but is bad, very bad for them, because it is desperate. They could get hold of no body but Isaac T. Hopper, the old Paratraker, 70 years old, but 'whose eye is not dim, not his natural force abated—a sort of Moses in their tranks, the prominent man during the divisions which took place, between them and their Orthodox brethren. NEW-YORK, 4th mo. 2d, 1841, Mr Dean GARRISON:

he prominent man during the divisions which tool

nny demand. This movement will aid us. Our Quaker friends

Baptist Triennial Convention.

NORTHAMPTON, April 2, 1841.

To Rev. C. W. Dennison:

Dear Bro.—You will believe me when I say that

If I understand your position, it is this:

1. You anticipate attending that Convention, knowing that the most notorious slaveholders will

knowing that the most notorious slaveholders will be there, even those who make God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost the author of slavery! You anticipate that they will be appointed to preach—that they will be made officers in the Convention; members of the Board—that they will be received and treated as the most exalted Christians on earth.

the expenses of his last northern tour, and the boasted of the same in New-England? Can yenjoy his society, and fellowship him as a christia

in a three or four days' meeting, without even a re-buke for his open and avowed crimes? Can you at the close of that interview join, as is usual, and

Can you do all this, without so much as offering

prayer, (unless in secret) for your one hundred tho and Baptist brethren in bonds?

Blest be the tie that binds

BOSTON: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1841, Church, Ministry, and Sabbath Convention,

THE LIBERATOR

Boston, March 30th, 1841 The Convention met in Chardon-Street Chapter and was called to order by its President, Edward and was called to other made some introducts remarks, in reference to the rules of order, necessary, the discussions, desired to be observed during the discussions, declare, the Convention organized.

onvention organized.

N. Colver submitted a letter from Thomas Cini. on, which he read; and which, on his motion, and ordered to be published.

On motion of Oliver Johnson, it was voted that committee be appointed to reply to the same. The President appointed on this committee, Wm. Lind Garrison, Win. Bassett, and C. K. Whipple.

A. St. Clair submitted the following proposition:
A. St. Clair submitted the following proposition:
5 Resolved, That this Convention, in the discount of the question now to come before it, received Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as paramount and only authoritative rule of religion faith and duty; which was debated by T. Parier, I. marsh, A. B. Alcott, A. St. Clair, A. A. Phelys, N H. Whiting. W. Bassett moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which, after some conversate he withdrew, and substituted this:

Resolved, That this is a meeting of christian in Resolved, That this is a meeting of christian equirers after truth, and that it is competent for the who take part in its discussions to draw their asianity from any source entitled to a christian helif.
On some further conversation, this was also with

drawn, and the question was taken on the resolutes. and decided in the negative by a vote of 30 to 6.

Wm. Bassett proposed this resolution, which was

place, between them and their Orthodox brethren. This is the man upon whom the eagle of destruction has alighted. I am glad it is he.

How ridiculoits the charge! He is concerned in the publication and support of a paper calculated to excite discord and disunity among us.' Good! Where error abides, in the form of pro-slavery, the Standard finds it. This is a grand admission. Few papers are entitled to this meed of praise. Save all that belongs to Farenost! She is highly conservative. Her fanaticism is the highest order of conservative. Her fanaticism is the highest order of conservation. She drives the harpoon deep, but not to death, unless the enemy is her foe. Her object is to probe and save—or-smite and destroy, as the case may require. Which it will be, in the case of this religious society in this city, time will tell. The Standard will find the bottom of this matter.

The STANDARD is calculated to excite discord and disunity among them. Well, what of it? If force made the order of the afternoon; Resolved, That the order of the ministry, u.g.

present existing, is anti-scriptural, and of human en-

The Convention then adjourned till afternoon. AFTERNOON, TUESBIL

N. H. Whiting in the chair. The resolution poposed by Wm. Bassett was taken up; an amendmen offered by C. M. Burleigh accepted. It was then dis cussed by Allen, C. Gifford, C. T. Torrey, and S.

On motion of W. L. Garrison, the appointment of committee to answer T. Clarkson's letter was recessidered; the letter being first again read to the Con-vention. During the session, E. Quincy read the

Treasurer's Report.
On motion of C. T. Torrey, the Convention of journed to 7 o'clock.

Evening, Tuesday, Wm. Bassett in the chair. The discussion was continued by C. T. Torrey, S. Brown, and H. C. Wright.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M. WEDNESDAY, March 31st, 1841.

N. H. Whiting in the chair. Prayer by Allen of Walpole. The discussion was continued by C.T. Torrey, A. St. Clair, and H. C. Wright. Adjourned to half-past 2 o'clock. AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY.

Wm. Bassett in the chair. Discussion continuedly S. Brown, T. Parker, Thomas, Wright. EVENING, WEDNESDAY.

E. Quincy in the chair. Discussion continued by O. Johnson, Oliver, Olney, A. A. Phelps. Adjoured to 9 o'clock. THURSDAY, April 1st. 1841. N. H. Whiting in the chair. Wm. M. Chace pro-

posed the following resolution, as a substitute for the one under discussion. Resolved, That the wants of man do not authorize

the establishment of an order of priesthood, even man being his own minister. O. Allen moved to amend, by inserting 'Christia

instead of 'man' in the resolution. After some coversation, this was rejected. The question on the adoption of the substitute of Wm. M. Chace, and being discussed by Wm. M. Chace, C. A. Greene, E. C. Wright, O. Johnson, and N. Merriam, was decided

in the negative. A discussion on the original proposition was the continued by C. Gifford, W. Bassett, Sophia S. Litle, Abigail Folsom, O. Allen, W. Collier, a woma whose name was not ascertained, and E. Quincy. A committee, consisting of Wm. Bassett, Wm. M. Chace, and N. H. Whiting, was appointed to name the lise for the next meeting of the Convention. A. Folson objected to the appointment of such a committee

AFTERNOON, THURSDAY. N. H. Whiting in the chair. Discussion continued by N. Merriam and L. Lee. On motion of Wm. L. Garrison, a committee were appointed to report resolutions explanatory of the doings of the Convention. Wm. L. Garrison, E. Quiney, and O. Johnson, were appointed the committee. Adjourned to 7 o'clock

Adjourned to 3, P. M.

THURSDAY EVESISG. E. Quincy in the chair. Mr. Garrison, from the committee, introduced the following resolves, which were adopted, only one voice being heard flintly in

Wherens, at the opening of this Convention, the following proposition was presented for its adoption by a clergyman, avowedly in order to determine whether this body be a "christian" or an 'infidel' one—viz. "That this Convention, in the discussion of the question now to come before it, receives the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the paramount and only authoritative rule of religious faith and duty '-

And whereas, after a full and free discussion of its merits, the proposition aforesaid was rejected by nearly unanimous vote-

And whereas, in consequence of this decision, and of a want of correct information respecting the feamisapprehensions may arise in the public mind, in regard to the true character of this Convention, and even already it has been opprobriously brauded as an 'infidel' body by some of the clerical order who have participated in its proceedings, and who seen to be animated by a perverse and selfish spirit in the

Resolved, That, in rejecting the proposition to ferred to, this Convention did so for

trary to the design and object of the Convention-which were, merely to discuss a particular topic, (relating exclusively to the ministry,) and to allow all persons, whether Christians or infidels, freely to express their sentiments on that particular topic, and to fraw their arguments from any source that they might deem proper.

2. Because the Convention was not called for the

purpose of coming to any decision, in an associated capacity, by a formal vote, upon the Sabbath, the Church, or the Ministry—or upon what constitutes the paramount and only authoritative rule of religious faith and duty.

3. Because that, by its adoption, a religious test would have been established to the exclusion of mestbers of the Society of Friends, and many others will profess to glory in the cross of Christ, but who object to the form and phraseology of the proposition afortsaid as being unscriptural.

Resolved, That this Convention, being convend

upon the broad basis of universal toleration, for the sake of eliciting the views and sentiments of all persons who may choose to speak upon the legitimate topics before it, without reference to their religious or theological speculations, could not have adopted the proposition that was presented to it in reference to the Scriptures, except by an act of usurpation, and

Cutting the Abolitionists. The Baptist Convention of Alabama recently resolved to withhold all appropriations to certain missionary societies, until they give satisfactory evidence that they are not, either directly or indirectly, concurred in anti-slavery movements; and, in case of their refusal, the Convention recommends the establishment of a Southern Board of Missions, entirely distinct from the Northern Baptists.—N. O Picayana. Terrible:

Loss than three years ago there were but two houses on the site where now the village of Manches ter (N H) stands, numbering 3500 mhabitants.

The New Bedford Moreury states that at least 2000 persons assembled on Sunday evening, the 14th ultat that place, to hear Rev. Mr. Pierpont deliver an address on temperance.

oth, 1841. set Chapel st, Edmen

wm. Lloyd position : discussion eceives the of religious Parker, L. J. A. Whit-

Phelps, N. resolution aversation, hristian int for those eir adiker belief." also with-

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was reconention ad-UKSDAY. and H. C.

st, 1841. y Allen ö by C. T ESDAY. ESDAY. ntinued by Adjourn

st. 1841. Chace pro

Christian some cos on on the ace, after as decide hia S. Lita woman

the time CRSDAY. continued f Wm. L. port reso son, were

ENING. letermine 'infidel nts as the religious

on of its sion, and the resme to it, mind, in tion, and ded as an rder who tho seem it in this

spie, (rec, and to

of for the esociated bath, the nstitutes of relious test of mem-ters who to object in afore-

ated, That this is strictly a convention of the said does not assume to be any thing else; is, while it cannot properly claim to be, in the sai sense, a christian body, it declares those py to it the term 'infidel' to be guilty erention reported, and the report was re

age subject was continued, Summer, Gallup & Phelps, Shepard, Garrison, Summer, Gallup Contention then adjourned to such time and

E. QUINCY, President. nru, } . Secretaries.

he Convention to be held at Boston in March.

CAND GENTLEMEN ! that if I were present at your Convention or that it is speak and to be heard, because settend it are allowed this privilege; but it at follow that where a stranger is hindered, as hving on this root or the occasion will at, any letter from him on the occasion will ned to be received or read; and yet I am so the result of the debates which will s few short observations, whether they are

d of not. If they are not read, they will be eye, in some of the American papers, side questions to be agitated by you is the of the subbath. Now I think you cannot lat, as the first command for a subbath came of himself, this is a sufficient authority for the of its origin; and as this command came whom sorgin, and so the street of Jew or was intended for all mankind. And I on will allow, that it must have a first ages of the world, seeing en too severely punished ing the first probabilition, to disobey'n second sutherity.

second by Nouhafter the flood, and by Abra-second by Abraham's posterity, who carried it typ, where they were permitted to celebrate it Fikely, that, under the second Pharaoli, an staclites were made slaves, and a day of relexation and rest from their eigr then idolaters, would be unwilling to lay in the week for worshipping the ion is confirmed by the consideration. mess, after his escape from Pharaoh away as to leave us no room to doubt, if you and the account, that they, to whom he gave the first time introduced, but as the revival o our Saviour's time, who declared the Sab ave been made for man, that is, for man gen e-seventh part of his time having been de the soul by religious exercises.
our Lord's death, the apostles changed the

which it had been formerly observed, to

same purpose, fixing what we call the day in which Christ rose from the dead n, instead of Saturday, in which God s I believe has given a handle or an occasion who dispute the validity of the sabbath, namethe subbath is not kept on the day on which this signifies materially; for, as tuma that this signifies materially, for, as hys clapse, between Sund-y and Sunday, in y of keeping it, as formerly between Saturday landy in the Jewish way of its observance, so space of time in the observance of it in both the same. But, what is of the greatest consein this discussion is, that it is kept now on a different day, for the same purposes as to the soul. But what will be said, if it be as it can be shewn, that the apostles had a our Lord himself, to make such a regula this; for having signified to his apostles that Jerusalem, and there suffer death, and ben, he gave them power to make such regu as they should think fit for the good of the after his death. His words on the occasion hese: 'And I will give unto thee, (Peter) the the kingdom of heaven; and whatsoever thou and on earth, shall be bound in heaven; and er then shalt loose on earth, shall be foosed Matt. 16-19. Now the words to bind ose were words in daily use in the Jewish s, by the Rabbies and Students there; and the ng of them, which was to 'sanction or reject,' derstood by the apostles. Perhaps there are rds in the New Testament of more importance se of our Saviour, as they relate to the pline of the church at the present day. at they, the apostles, had this power, there can doubt, and he, (our Saviour) knew that he could it with them, inasmuch as he knew their hearts, lat they would be guided by the Holy Spirit. sauthority, then, the apostles changed the sabsy, in order to commemorate the resurrection; is new regulation, as was promised by our Lord, the doubt ratified in heaven.

ast it in his teeth, that, if his law of faith should iapted, it would wholly set aside the moral law, law of Moses; but the apostle takes special care twer the objection in these words—' Do we then to tood the law through faith? God forbid; yea, establish the law.' Romans iii. 31. should suppose that what I have already said,

d be decisive of the question; but as there are of scripture to shew that it was God's intention he sabbath should be valid forever, or of eternal the subshit should be valid forever, or of eternal pulsa upon men, according to its original princi-livil mention one. Jesus Christ says, Matt-7, 18.—'Think not that I am come to destroy the or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to differ, verily, I say unto you, 'till heaven and the pas, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass a the law till all be-fulfilled.' But to what law a sur Sayang allow of Mosor Saviour allude? To the moral law of Moassoubtedly, which was so necessary to the moto the whole of the ten commandments, in the keeping of the subbath was one; and, I may e of the greatest value among them all. For about not only allows the opportunity of refresh-the body after the fatigues of the week, and of whyting to its health, but affording to the man self nime. elf time to cultivate his religious and eternal in At. Yes—not one of these divine commandments to be done away or any part of them to be in the matilated or changed. But till when was the times and meaning of our Saviour's words? Till tense and meaning of our Saviour's words? Till tree and earth should last; till the judgment day; the final and of all things; till all that God had dated on and prophessed of in the scriptures, with perturbation. et to the inhabitants of this terrestrial ball, should

THOMAS CLARRSON.

layford-Hall, February 9, 1841.

Chardon-Street Convention.

We have given, in preceding columns, the proceed ings of the Convention which was held in the Char-don-street Chapel, last week, to discuss the question of the Ministry. For a pretty full, and, certainly, very fair report of the debates, we refer our reader to the Morning Post and Statesman. The Daily Mail is publishing a report of its own, which is obviously designed to be little better than a broad eariesture. Owing to our engagements, we were unable to attend regret. The meetings were well attended to the close by a highly respectable and deeply interested audience; and the discussions were conducted, we understand, on the part of the laymen, in a manly and candid spirit. are confident that the cause of eternal truth has been promoted by the Convention; and that a staggering blow has been given to spiritual usurpation and ecclesiastical domination.

'Free American.'

The number of this paper, for last week, contain Charles T. Torrey. It is the editorial valedictio perfectly characteristic of its author-being ridiculously beastful and egotistical. Who follows next a editor is not stated. Stanton, Wright, Phelps, Torrey-these have followed each other as floating shadows. Once consecrated to the anti-slavery enterprise
—where are they? Stanton has retired from the
field, and is said to be aiming for a seat in Congress. Wright is—we so arely know where; and doing—we know not what. Phelps is a city missionary, and on the most amicable terms with Hubbard Winslow, George W. Blagden, et id, &c. Torrey is engaged in villifying the old anti-slavery organization and its friends, and manufacturing political moonshine for a

making, we quote a single sontence from an editorial article in the last number:— That there are now some REAL FOLLOWERS OF CHRIST, who hold SLAVES, we have no manner of doubt; and for such we would feel the affection that becometh us as BRETHREN!!!

After thus making man-stealing and christianity reconcileable, the genuine abolitionist will not be surprised to hear that paper heaping contumely upon the late Convention at Charlenger and basile.

the late Convention at Chardon-street, and lustily crying out against the infidelity of that body-as

"The Infidel Convention."

As a faithful record of passing events, it may be expected that this paper will give some account of the proceedings of the late anti-Bible Convention, called in this city for the purpose of abolishing the church, blowing up the ministry, and bolting out the christian sabbath. The editor of this sheet was present but a short time, at the opening of the meating, and heard a part only of the discussion upon a resolution, introduced by some friend of the truth, that 'the Bible is the paramount, and only authoritative rule of faith and practice.' This resolution was ably defended by Bits. Lee, Colver and St. Clair, and vigorously opposed by some of the prominent lexellers of the day, and we understand was finally rejected by the Convention. Of course we shall be prepared to hear, when the doings of the body come to be spread before the public, that these 'relies of a dark and superstitious age' have been shown up, and annihilated most effectually. And the wisdom and valor of the men and women, who accomplished this mighty achievement, will be homerably acknowledged. The idea of clearing the coast for a fair attack upon these sacred institutions, by first rejecting the Bible, was as wise as it was in Titus first to break down the walls of Jerusalem, before he made a direct assault upon the Temple. No man on earth supposes that the church, the ministry and the subbath, rest upon any other foundation for support, than the Bible; and when, Voltaire-like, you destroy the latter, you do by the same blow destroy the latter, you do by the same blow destroy the latter, you do by the same blow destroy the former; and the idea of longthening out the Convention, to discuss the claims of the ministry, &c., as of divine origin, after the infidel act of rejecting the Bible as a paramount rule of duty, was as ridiculous childishness as was ever enacted by men and wemen out of a mad-house, and within a christian temple. Some of our believing brethren, we understand, remained and took part in the deliberations, defending these insti

present existing, is anti-scriptural, and of human origin.

No vote was taken upon this proposition, and whether the mixed pullitudes, who were present at the meeting, generally understand that the order of the ministry has, by this Convention, received its death wound, or whether it will still live on, exerting its influence for weal or for woe as heretofore, we have not yet learned. So we roll on under the agiantions and convulsions of the day; and yet after all there is nothing new under the sun, especially in the department of morals. There were abolitionists even before some of our would-be-leaders were born, and infidels long before American slavery was thought of

MR. EDITOR :- I should like to inquire if Rev. N. Colver was not, a few years since, paster of a church, whose sentiments were that the 'sabbath was a civil institution only; and if he did not sustain a certain minister who was guilty of holding such sentiments; and if he does not now condemn bro. G. for believing that which he himself once upheld? Has he ever publicly repented?

Bristol County A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of this Society will be holden in New-Bedford, on Tuesday next. We intend to be present; and we hope our anti-slavery friends in Bristol County will rally strongly on the occasion We also expect to lecture on slavery, in Wrentham on the afternoon and evening of Friday next, 16th

MUSICAL REPORTER. The following are the contents of the number for April:-Anecdote of Napo-leon; The Lovely Land; Choir Music; Ancient Irish Musics Recitative; Properties of Music; Pla-giarism; The Bagpipe; Austrian National Hymn; Concerts; and several pieces of Music. Published by Saxton and Peirce, 133 1-2, Washington -street.

ar Our bro, Lincoln, of Gardner, is informed that we have accidentally mislaid the letter, containing an obituary notice of his child For the same reason, the letter of our bro. Burden, of Salisbury, does not appear in our present number. We hope to find both letters in season for the next paper.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.
The New-Brunswick Tragedy.

The New-Brunswick Tragedy.

Extract from a private letter dated,

Rw-Brunswick, April 3d.

Robinson seems now to releat, and has confessed his crime in the most hideous form. He says he called upon Mr. Suydam the night before the murder and invited him to his house under the pretence of paying the was prepared to assault him on his nettry, and the was prepared to assault him on his nettry, and here was prepared to assault him on his nettry, and stated this plan. They went into the besement story, and Mr. S. entered into familiar conversation about the house, remarked to him that he was gregating along well, and would soon be through, &cc., but seemed to keep his eye on his guilty associate, who had taken up a mallet. They passed into the last taker, and at the easy and there Robinson said to Mr. S. that his wife had gone out for pen and ink and would soon return. Mr. S replied, 1 Il walk out a few minutes and return again, by that time she may be in, and advance of the door. Robinson stepped, behind him and first the how with the mallet, which threw off his hat and brought him on his hands and knees—a second blow brought him to the floor. He then went down to prepare the grave, and whist digging, he heard a noise up stairs, and returned, and found Mr. S. on his hands and knees—a second blow brought him to the floor. He then went down to prepare the grave, and whist digging, he heard a noise up stairs, and returned, and found Mr. S. on his hands and knees, and at the moment took his hand and while the blood from his eyes and sail, in a faint voice, 'Oh Peier, oh! Peter!' These words his heard a noise up stairs, and returned, and found Mr. S. can be in a faint voice, 'Oh Peier, oh! Peter!' These words his heard a noise up stairs, and returned, and found Mr. S. can be in a faint voice, 'Oh Peier, oh! Peter!' These words his heard a noise up stairs, and returned, and found the convict any ring continually in his sea. He then gave the fatal blow, and carried him down stairs and let him lay till the grave was finishe

The Hon. James T. Morehead has been chosen U.S. Senator by the Kentucky Legislature.

The Royal Library of Berlin has been augmented by 69,418 volumes during the past year.

Death of President Harrison !

The following circular from Heads of the Depa ment at Washington, announces the death of Preside Harrison. City or Washington, April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence, having suddenly comoved from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and an ite absence of the Vice President from the Sea of Government, to make the afficting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, finder our lands. Its died at the President's House in this city, the foorlik day of April, Anno Domint, 1841, at thirty minutes before one of clock in the maring.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an events on unexpected and so melantely, will selective consolation from knowing that is death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful and distinguished; and that the last uterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the grepothic, useful and distinguished; and that the last uterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the grepothic of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING, Secretary of Terstury.
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
J. L CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.

ATTARNEEMBUS GRANGER, Postmaster General.

Arrangements for the Funeral.

Arrangements for the Funeral.

Washitsorox, April 4, 1841.

The circumstances in which we are placed by the death of the President render it indispensable for us, in the recess of Congress and in the absence of the Vice President, to make arrangements for the funeral solemnities. Having consulted with the family and personal friends of the deceased, we have concluded that the fineral be solemnized on Wednesday the 7th inst. at 12 o'clock. The religious services to be performed according both engage of the Episcopal Church, in which church the deceased most usually worshipped. The body to be taken from the President's House to the Congress burying ground, accompanied by a military and eivic procession, and 'deposited in the receiving tomb.

The military arrangements to be under the direction of Maj. Gen. Macomb, the General Commanding in Chief the Army of the United States, and Maj. General Walter Jones, of the Militia of the District of Columbia.

Commodore Morris, the senior Captain in the Navy, now in the city, to have the direction of the Naval arrangements.

The Marshal of the District to have the direction of the civic procession, assisted by the Mayors of Washington. Geogretown and Alexandia, the Clerk

The Marshal of the District to have the direction of the civic procession, assisted by the Mayors of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and such other citizens as they may see fit to call to their nid. John Quincy Adams, Ex-President of the United States, members of Congress now in the city or its neighborhood, all the members of the diplomatic body resident in Washington, all officers of Government, and citizens generally are invited to attend.

And it is respectfully recommended to the officers of government that they wear the usual badgeof mourning.

ing.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING, Sec. of the Treasury.
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN Attor. General.
FRANCIS GRANGER. Postmaster Gen.

Last Hours of the President.

The following most particular account of the noments of the President, is from a correspondent he N. Y. Express.

Saturday, I o'clock, P. M. Dr. Alexander, of Bal-more has just visited the President's chamber, and ronounces him better, giving all bisfriends reason to dulge in hope. The good news spread over the inventional description. oronounces him better, giving all his friends reason to dudge in hope. The good news spread over the tity with joyful alacrity. 2 o'clock. The favorable symptoms continue. 3 o'clock. The symptoms are becoming alarming; diarrhose is threatened. 3 1-2 o'clock. The alarm of Gen. H's friends is

very great; the symptoms grow worse, and his ease becomes more dangerous than ever. The medica men begin to doubt, if not to despair, and to speak ir

men begin to doubt, if not to desparr, and to speak a a manure and tone, that hardly give us hope.

4 o'clock. The news of increased danger flies over the city and all are inquiring, and in all directions 5 o'clock. The President wanders, and is at time quite insensible. All his symptoms are worse. Hamily hanging in anxiety over his bed-side, his physicians watching every motion. His diarrhoa grow worse, and leaves hardly a hope, so rapidly does prostrate his strength.

All the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Badg. All the memores of the Anomer, except are, hard, for two or three hours past, have been in a chamber near the President's sick room. Their spirits, of course, are sadly depressed by this meancholy event, but they are preparing for fice movernful duty that devoluses upon them.

If a clock. The President yet lingers. The White

Il o'clock. The President yet lingers. The White House has been througed by citizens of all classes fearfully inquiring into the President's health. He is insensible, feeble indeed, and no one now indulges in hope. All preparations are making as for a man already dead. The consulations of religion have all along been administered. He has been calus, and manifested no fear of death. The physicians are just using the last remedies their skill can devise, but with no hope of any favorable result.

12 1-2 o'clock. Gen. II, has just breathed his last and without a struggle. He has been insensible for a

12 1-2 o clock. Gen. II, has just breathed his last and without a struggle. He has been insensible for a long time, and the last words he spoke were to Dr. Worthington. Most anxious and deeply afflicted friends are weeping around his chamber. What a dreafful blow has struck the land!

1 o clock, A. M. The members of the Cabinet after the land is a first that he most possible desires that he most possible desires that it is not sent that it is not sent that he most possible desires that it is not sent that it is not sent

ter performing their last mournful duties to the departed President, are preparing a letter to the Vice President announcing the fact officially. The Chief Clerk of the State Department, Fletcher Webster, Esq., is despatched with it, and he will reach Mr. Tyler by Monday noon, who will probably be here Wednesday or Thursday the latest.

John Tyler, of Virginia, is none President of these United States by the Constitution.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASAINGTON, April 4th, 1841.

The corpse of the late President lies in the Executive mension, and is surrounded by mourning relations and friends of his household.

I have not learned by what mesus, or through what channel, the heart-rending intelligence is to be conveyed to Mrs. Harrison, who is at North Bend. But those of the family who are here, say that she cannot survive the shock.

I gaze you last night and the right he will be the conveyed to the shock. Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce

Poltascallemic Indians. On the 13th instant, Col. Isaac Kethan, Indian agent, with an interpreter and four chiefs of the Pottawattomic nation, from the Indian country, arrived at St. Louis, on their way to the city of Washington, for the purpose of making some arrangements with the department in behalf of their tribe.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A SQUADRON OSDERED TO AMERICA! The Lon

British Minister, Mr. Fox, against the 'judicial murder of Michaed.'

Israxary on Harirax! The Times also states, that three battalions had been put suddenly order orders for Hallitx, and adds. 'God knews how the home service of the realm could be furnished after their departure.'

The famous report of Mr. Presens, on the Mc Leod affair and divers other matters, reached London on the 8th of March, and as we expected, raised quite a commotion. We copy the remarks of Lord Mount-cashel in relation thereto—naticing by the way the singular blunder of his Lordship in speaking of it as the report of the Minister for foreign affairs.

The papers generally, and especially those in opposition, were loud and farious in their comments on the report, and generally been the rest and indictment of Mr. Mc Leod, but we attach very little consequence to their fulminations, for various reasons. Among those are the evident political motive by which they were suggested, and the excessive ignorance, not to say misrapresentation, of the facts in the case, exhibited by the editors almost without exception.

House or Lorde, March 8.

THE CASE OF MR. M'LEOD.

THE CASE OF MR. M'LEOD.

Lord Mountcashel rose to ask the noble viscount opposite, (Lord Melbourne,) a quostion relative to the very important news which had been received from the United States of America. The report of the America minister for foreign affairs, which, according to the newspapers, had been adopted by so large-st majority of the Congress, had extend the greatest senantion in the city, and had a considerable effect upon the funds.

He, Lord Mountcashel, thought the document he alluded to so ill-judged in its tone and substance that he rould hardly believe it to be genuine. He was anxious not to say one would to produce a greater dissension than existed already in the minds of our transatlantic brethren; but the matter was one of such

ne rould hardly believe it to be genuine. He was naxious not to say one world to produce a greater dissension than existed already in the minds of our transatlantic brethren; but the matter was one of such high importance, if true, that he was anxious to be informed whether it was so or not. His own opinion was that the published document was not a genuine one. It might have been put forward as an invention for certain purposes, for stock jobbing purposes, for instance. (Hear.) He had too good an opinion of the understandings and feelings of the inhabitants of the United States to believe it. He could not think them so blind to their own interest to believe them capable of adoping in Congress such a document as that published, and by such a majority, too, as was reported to have passed it. It was still more surprising to him that no member of Congress had been found to rise and move an amendment to it. For if they would but think for a moment, that there were 3,000,000 of negroes ready to take partwith England against them in case of a quarrel between the two counties—if they would but consider that the Candians would revenge themselves if provoked—if they would consider the large number of regular troops which we at present had in that country, and the large naval force which we lad ready for action now that the eastern question was settled, and which, in case of necessity, could be immediately brought against them—if they would consider all those things, surely they would see that they were more likely to be losers than gainers by such undertakings as those they seemed to be contemplating. He repeated his doubts as to the genuiseness of the document, but it was of the highest importance that the matter should be sat at rest, in this respect at least he begged leave to ask the noble viscoont whether any official intelligence had been received by Her Majesty's government of the subject, and whother the noble lord considered the report to be official.

Viscount Melbourne—I am not able to answer the question put

by Her Majesty's government on the subject, and whether the noble lord considered the report to be official.

Viscount Melbourne—I am not able to unswer the question put to me by the noble earl. I do not know whether Her Majesty's government has received any information from our Ambassador at the United States; but I apprehend, from the form in which the report alluded to by the hobbe earl has appeared, and from the manner in which it comes before us, that there can be no doubt of its authenticity.

The Morning Herald, in a leading article on the subject of Mr. Pickin's Report on M'Leod's case, observes: 'Among all the extraordinary documents which have fellou under our notice from time to time, professing to belong to the historical category of grave state papers, this is, beyond all question, the most extraordinary. It is difficult to say whether it abounds more in absendity or falsehood. It is, indeed, so extravagant a specimen of democratic diadectics run mad, that, if it did not point to a tragical conclusion, it would be utterly unworthy of any serious notice.'

Extraordinary Experiment.

Extraordinary Experiment.

An experiment was tried, on Saturday afternoon, of one of the inventions to which we alluded last antumn, which a friend, on whom we have reliance, had an opportunity of witnessing. The trial took place in the grounds of Mr. Boyd, in the county of Essex, a few miles from town, in the presence of Sir Robert Peel, Sie George Murray, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Ingestre, Colonel Gurwood, Captain Britten, Captain Webster, and some other gentlemen, who all appeared very much astonished at what they saw. By the kindness of the inventor our informant occupied a position that enabled him to command a view of all that took place. A boat, 23 feet long and 7 broad, was placed in a large sheet of water; the boat had been the day before filled with solid timber, four-and-a-half feet in depth, crossed in every direction, and clamped to gether with eight-inch spike nails. This filling in was made under the inspection of Captain Britten, who stated the fact to the distinguished gentlemen we have mentioned, and also that the inventor never went near the workmen employed, that no suspicion might be entertained of any combustible materials being lodged in the hold of the vessel. Several of the gentlemen were on Saturday rowed in a punt to the vessel, and examined for themselves, so that every doubt might be removed as to the cause of destruction being external, and not from the springing of any mine. When the different parties had taken up their positions, on a signal from the inventor, the boat was set in motion, and struck just abaft her starboard bow, and instantaneously scattered into a thousand fragments. At the moment of collision the water parted, and presented to the eye of our informant the appearance of a huge bowl, while upon its troubled surface he noticed a corniscation precisely resembling forked lightning. A column of water was lifted up in the air like a huge fountain, from which were proand presented to the eye of our informant the appearance of a huge bowl, while upon its troubled surface he noticed a cornscation precisely resembling forked lightning. A column of water was lifted up in the air like a huge fountain, from which were projected upwards, for many hundred feet, the shattered fragments of the vessel, which fell many of them several hundred yards detance in the adjacent fields. Our informant examined many pieces, and found the huge natis anapped like carrots; the mats looked like a tree riven by lightning; and never before, as he assures us, has few intersects so sudden and compites a destruction, though field has seen shell and rocket practise on the largest scale. Such seemed to be the manimous opinion of all present. How this mighty respectable genileman in ventor of steed to go into details confidentially with one or two of the distinguished officers present. In answer to a question from Sir Henry Hardings, the twentor stated that without a battering train he conditran sport on a mule a back the means of destroying the strongest fortress in Europe. No doubt this is very startling, but, hearing what we have we cannot pronounce it impossible; and as in every particular the inventor has done what he has undertaken to accomplish, it is only fair to give him credit for the performance of more than has yet been disclosed. The existence of these tremendous powers is placed beyond all coult, and the inventor asserts them to be completely under his control, which, from what our informant has had an opportunity of observing, he believes to be really the case. The instrument that wrought to terribe an effect on Startday, filling into the details of the stream of the case o

THEMS.

The Han. Charles F. Mitchell, of Lockport, who was a representative in the hat Congress from the Niagara District, N. Y., has proved himself to be a viilation of the first water. It appears that he has been staying at the Astor House, in New York, but left on Wesdaesday morning for Philadelphia. On Tuesday he passed off to brokers in Wall-street sundry checks, purporting to be drawn by the Bank of Oricans, at Albion, on the State Bank at Albany. They were made payable to the Hon. Chas. F. Mitchell, or order, and by him endorsed. The amount, so far as was ascertuined, was \$1400. Other checks, on the Mechanica Bank at New-York, presented, so far, to the amount of \$2600, came on from Philadelphia. All these checks have been ascertained to be forgeries.

All these checks have been ascertained to be forgeries.

Previous to leaving New-York, he wrote a letter
addressed to the editor of the Courier and Enquirer,
avowing his shill, and stating that he shall no doubt
be pursued, but that pursuit would be useless, as he
should not be brought back, having provided humsel
with two contingent friends, either of which would
spare him the mortification of being brought back like
a felon.

The two contingent friends were probably a pair of
pistols.—Transcript.

pistols.—Transcript.

The Virginia Law.—The law authorizing the search of all vessels in the ports of Virginia from the State of New York, has passed. It does not appear to have the approbation or confidence of Virginians themselves. The Norfolk Herald says: "It is too cumbrous to be carried into execution effectively, and will embarrass an important portion of the commerce of our own State, without accomplishing the desired and more effectually than the laws now in force. Besides—we doubt whether it can be enforced under the constitution. Wu are willing to go to the utmost limit in protecting our citizens from the negro-steading propensity of the abolitonists; but we are against that sort of legislation which is intended to show the teeth without the ability to hite."

Lowell Offering.—This monthly repository of criginal articles, written by females employed in the Lowel Mills, commences with a new series this month. Each number will consist or 32 pages, and is furnished for \$1 a year, in advance. We have seen a high commendation of the work, signed by the Mayor, the Superintendents of twelve of the Corporations, and by most of the literati of Lowell. They unanimously regard the work as calculated to do good. The North-American Review for April contains a highly commendatory notice of the Offering.

The Proscribed Subject. John Quincy Adams ha The Proceeded Subject. John Quincy Adams has published in the National Intelligencer, a list of 139 petitions, which he was prevented from offering to the House, in consequence of the rule of that body restricting the time for their presentation. Most of them relate to the question of slavery, in some of the various forms under which that subject is open to the legislation of Congress. The diligence and fidelity of Mr. Adams, in relation to petitions entrusted to his care, are worthy of the highest praise.

The National (Phil.) Gazette, of Saturday, state The National (Phil.) Gazette, of Saturday, states that on the Schuylkill, about four miles north, there was a terrible tornado, which lasted, however, only about two minutes. In appearance it seemed an immense black cloud pending over the inclined plane of the railroad, and a terrifle noise was heard 'as if all the artiflery in the world were discharged. The water in the Schuylkill was apparently lifted up forty feet; buildings were unroofed, and 'large trees were twisted up from the roots like pipe stems.'

Five negro children were recently burnt to death in a cabin near Chesterfield, Va. They had been locked in by their parents, and were consumed before any one could go to their aid. When the door was broken open, two of the children were found near it, and two more near the fire place, dead. Another on the bed was heard to cry, but it was impossible to get at to save it.

The steam packet Caledonia left Bo The steam packet Caredonia test Boson on Amused day afternoon with forty-six passengers, thirteen of whom were going only to Halifax. Among the number for Enland we notice the names of Sir George Arthur, late the Lieut Governor of Upper Canada, and George P. Putnam, Esq. and lady, of New-York. The Caledonia carries out 9,300 letters, and 500 packages of newspapers, &c.

The World's Convention and Liberia The World's Concention and Liberia.—The Anti-Slavery Convention, comprising above 200 individuals from all parts of the world, met, in London in Jone last, and inserted Liberia in the programme of their inquiries; but by no means did the topic justice, the general wish seeming to be not to enter upon it. (Report of the proceedings of the Concention, June 22, in the Anti-Slavery Reporter, August 12, p. 208.) Nevertheless, the Convention condemned Liberia almost by acclamation, and without the calm hearing of its advocates, or the searching inquiry into facts, which should precede the decisions of an enlightened, deliberative body.—Foreign Quarterly Review.

erative body.—Foreign Quarterly Review.

A Desirable Residence.—The New-York Sun contains an extruct of a letter from a family in Texas, which it publishes for the benefit of those who do not consider the United States either large or good enough for them. They write: 'If you come across any fools who have the Texas fever on them strong, just ask them what they want to lose? for if they have any thing to lose, Texas is just the place for them. All we carried to Texas, or made there, has been sarrificed to get away again. You know nothing of sickness at the North; here one day's fever will do more towards killing a man, than a month's sickness would with you.

Boston Harbor. It appears by state some of our most intelligent pilots and ship masters, before a committee of our Legislature during the present session, that Boston harbor is gradually filing up. The public attention ought to be awakened to this subject, that suitable measures may be adopted to arrest the progress of this evil which threatens at some distant day a terrible blow to the prosperity of Boston.

Fire in Millbury.—The Manufacturers' Hotel in Millbury, with livery stables adjoining, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last, between 12 and 1 o clock. Several horses, cows, and carriages, in the stables, were destroyed. The hotel was occupied by Mr E. A. Johnston, who had barely time, with his family, to escape from the flames. No insurance or his furniture. The hotel was insured for \$3000, and the horses and carriages for \$1800.—Bay State Democrat.

mant the aptroubled sur-resembling resembling any at Saco, on Monday last, on Secount of a re-duction of wages. They marched through the streater of them sev-acent fields.

There was a 'fiare up' among the female cop-rives in the employ of the York Manufacturing Com-pany, at Saco, on Monday last, on Secount of a re-duction of wages. They marched through the streats to the number of 500, with banners and music, and proceeded to the Free Will Baptits Meeting House, where they close officers, and adopted a series of res-olutions setting forth their grievances.

DIED—In Concord, on Toesday, the 2d day of March last, Mary B. Haywood, aged 59 years,

When a faithful coadjutor in a traduced and des pised, but pure and holy cause, is gone, one feels for a while only to hush the feelings by crying, 'Thy will be done!' But soon comes the thought of a duty doe the deceased, to tell the works, that *thers may, either by the example of the individual, or by the knowledge that one workman less is in the field of toil and endeavor, be stimulated to new and more earnest exertions. The anti-slavety enterprise, in Concord, has lost an early and efficient laborer. Well and truly was she loved by those who are striving to do something, in the midst of an indifference to injustice and wrong, which well might make angels weep, and the saints in heaven cry in bitterness—'How long, O Lord!' how long shall these things be?' Mrs. Heywood was 'fishful among the faithless found;' and was one of the few rare even amongst those who count themselves true, who possessed life in herself, and it was never necessary to drag her to duty. The friends of this cause know that to lose one of this stamp is no ordinary loss. She is now receiving her reward; for she is seeing more clearly than could be seen here, that the eternal principles on which this enterprise is founded shall gloriously triumph. 'Farewell sister! we must work on without thee. We have lost a right hand; but we shall meet thee again. We feel certain of this; for, between us there is a tie, a hond of interest, which neither time nor death can wever. May we, as thou wast, be found faithful unto the end!—[Communicated.]

In Cambridge, Daniel Parkman, Esp., aged 46.

In Cambridge, Daniel Parkman, Esq., aged 46. In Worcester, Henry H. Huggeford, Esq., of Bos-ton, aged 42, a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1817.

The next quarterly meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Wednesday next, April 14th, at the Marlboro' Chapel, Hall No. 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M. An address will be delivered on the occasion by Mrs. Sophia Little of Newport S. H. SOUTHWICK, Res. Sec.

The semi annual meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in New-Bedford, on Tuesday, April 13, 1844, at 10 o'clock, As M. Several of the prominent friends of the cause are expected to be present. Ample provision will be made for all who may attend. The meeting cannot fail to be an interesting one; and the triends in and out of the county are earnestly invited to attend.

Per order:
NATH L. A. BORDEN, Secr'y.
March 16, 1841.

The Women's Anti-Slavery Conference of Essex North will hold their next quarterly meeting on Thursday, April 15, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in West Bradfurd, at the house of Mrs. Edward Kimball. SOPHIA G. PARKER, Sec. NOTICE. NOTICE.

The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its quarterly meeting at Holliston, on Tuesday, the 27th of April, at 10 velock, A. M. Tre meeting is far the transaction of business in the cause of freedom and equal rights. Let the friends of freedom hear the call. It is the slave's meeting—the friends of the slave, of humanity and of God will be there to deliberate and decide, so that they may go out to do and to suffer, under the fresh inhences of the living truth.

HARRIS COWDREY, Sec'ry.

Acton, March 31, 1841.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMER-

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

The eighth annual meeting of the American A. S. Society will be held in the city of New York, beginning on Tucsday, the 11th of May, and continuing, by adjournment, until the business be concluded. Members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and the friends of the cause throughout the country, are invited to attend. The ANNIVERSARY MEETING

ANNIVERSARY MEETING
Will be held in the Broadway Tubernade, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Delegates are requested, immediately on their arrival in the city, to call at the Anti-Slavery Office, 143 Nassan-street, and to enroll their names. Cards of reference will be furnished directing them where accommodations can be obtained, at a reasonable cost, during their stay in the city.

T. VAN RENSSELAER,

JAMES. S. GIBBONS.

Cammittee of Arrangements.

New York, March 4, 1841.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AMERI-

FAIR FOR THE BENETT OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Manhattan Anti-Slavery Society, there will be a Fair held in the city of New-York during the week of the anti-slavery cause are solicited for contributions, either in money or goods. Articles of clothing—such as hats, shoes, stockings, kerchiefs, gloves, children's frocks, aprons, shirts, tancy, articles, tops, &c. &c., will be gratefully acknowledged. A more particular list will be made out, of the most desirable articles, and it is hoped that the anti-slavery women of the country will be prompt in forwarding such as they can, and in promoting the most liberat contributions.

Almira Van Rensselaer, Lydia Maria Ckild.
Rachel Ruby, Anne Warren Weston,
A. H. (Bibbons, Anne Batie, Santhaick CAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

noting the most liberal contributions.

Almira Van Rensselaer, Lydia Maria Child.
Rachel Ruby, Anne Warren Weston.

Anna Bodie,
Mercy Powell, Jane Davie,
M. J. W. Johnson, Sarah H. Southwick.

New York, March 4, 1841.

FAIR.

The Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society propose holding a Fair on the 14th and 15th of April ensuing. The proceeds of the Fair will be appropriated as follows, viz: to the Massachments Anti-Slavery Society; for the benefit of the colored youth and children of this city; and to sustain the ordinary operations of the Society.

The object of each table will be clearly designated, that it may be intelligently patronized.

Societies and individuals are invited to contribute articles, which may be forwarded to 403, Essex Street, 8 High Street, or to W. and S. B. Ives, 232, Essex Street, previous to April 1st.

ELIZA J. KENNEY, Ree. Sec. Salem; Feb. 9th, 1841.

FAIR.

The Lynn Women's Anti-Stavery Society propose holding a Fair 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.

Anti-Slavery Land for Sale.

A VERY eligible COTTAGE LOT, containing a about 3-4 of an acro, on Burroughs-street, Jamera Plair, between the meeting-house and the Pondelightful situation; it being the generous gift of John C. Gore to the Massachusets Anti-Slavery Society.

Apply to FRANCIS JACKSON, or ELLIS GRAY LORING, 27 State of April 9. 27 State-street

Leonard's Arithmetic.

Leonard's Arithmetic.

TEACHERS, School Committees, and the public generally, are invited to examine this superior Arithmetic, which is regarded as possessing unequalled merits in the many towns and academies where it is introduced. In this work a regular gradation is observed, from the plain and obvious principles, to those which are more abstriate, so that the student can readily understand and solve very difficult questions when taken up in their order. Every principle and rule is explained with simplicity and exactness, and the whole forms a complete system of Arithmetic in oSE BOS. It is believed that no other treatise furnishes so great facilities for becoming expert and thorough Arithmeticians as this. The work is intended for a practical business arithmetic, suitable for the merchant, mechanic or farmer; it is also admirably udapted to self-instruction, for which it is much used. Second edition, stereotyped. For sale at 1331-2 Washington-street, by SAXTON & PERCE.

COMB'S PHRENOLOGICAL

NOTES on the United States of North America, during a Phrenological Visit in 1838-9-40. Just published and for sale at the Phrenological Depot, 133 1-2 Washington Street by April 9.

THE TEMPTATION.

THE Temptation; or Henry Thornton. 'Lead us not into telesynthion'. This day published by Saxton & Peirce, 133 1-2 Washington-street.

April 2.

roted that

POETRY.

THE LAST TEAR I SHED.

BY ROBERT JOSSELYN. The last tear I shed was the warm one that fell, As I kissed thee, dear mother, and bade thee far well;

When I saw the deep anguish impressed on thy fac And felt, for the last time, a mother's embrace; And heard thy choked accents, impassioned and mil God bless thee, forever, God bless thee, my child ! I thought of my boyhood, thy kindness to me, When youngest and dearest I sat on thy knee;

Of thy love to me ever so fondly expressed, As I grow up to manhood, unconscious how blest Of thy praises when right, and thy chidings whe wrong, While wayward with passions unyielding and strong

I thought of thy counsels, unbeeded or spurned, As mirth had enlivened or anger had burned, And how, when by sickness all helpless I lay, Thou didst nurse me and soothe me by night and b day, How much I had been both the sorrow and joy

And my feelings o'erflowed, and I wept like a boy Years, years of endurance have vanished, and now There is pain in my heart, there is care on my br ons of hope and of fancy are gone, And cheerless, I travel life's pathway alone : Alone! ny, alone, though some kind ones there There are none here to love me, to love me like the

My mother, dear mother, cold-hearted they deem Thy offspring, but oh ! I am not what I seem : ugh calmly and tearless, all changes I bear, Could they look in my bosom, the feeling is there!

And now, sad and lonely, as memory recalls Thy blessing at parting, again the tear falls.

> From the Christian Register. WHY DOST THOU WEEP?

Mother, thine eyes are with weeping dim; Thou dost sigh as thou singest thine evening hymr Thou art lulling the babe on thy heaving breast, With a vesper song to its gentle rest; Thou art keeping such vigils as angels keep O'er the pure in heart; then why dost thou weep? Dost thou ask why a mother looks on in tears, As she watches the germ of her hopes and fears? Wouldst thou know why her trembling voice dot

fail. And her heart grows faint, and her cheek turns pale Thou must fathom the depths of her immost soul, Where the full tide of love in its course doth roll.

There's a mystic blending of grief and joy, As she clasps to her bosom her infant boy! There's a rushing of thought to afar-off hours, And visions of thorns mid her brightest flowers; And shadows steal over each sunny spot, And sorrow is glancing where hope is not.

There's a fearful thrilling of pain and care, That none save a mother's heart may share; There's a strange wild gushing of gladsome though With the hue of a dreamy starlight fraught, As the mother, with love that she may not speak,

To a spark of life of immortal birth, And to know that the straight and narrow way Is encompassed with foes that around it lay; And to feel how the heart by each breath is stirr'd, And the spirit bound like the pinioned bird. Oh, then let me weep: nor ask me why From affection's tountain I heave the sigh! Let me weep, and pour out my soul in prayer, For strength the new burdens of life to bear;

'Tis a fearful thing to be guide on earth

At the late annual meeting of the Hingham Tem perance Society, the following Hymn, written by Miss Mary L. Gardner, was sung on the occasion:—

Let me pray, that to me may the grace be given

To lead my boy in the path to heaven.

Stay-stay thy hand, lift not the cup Of rosy, glittering wine ; Though clear its depths, there lurks beneath A curse for thee and thine. Ye say it gives a merry heart, And drives away dull care : It brings, what else thou wouldst not know, Unmixed and dark despair. Ye say it has a power to drown

Thoughts of life's sternest ill .-To bring forgetfulness of woes,-And conscience' voice to still; Believe it not-oh! never seek Oblivion in the bowl,-A draught will only deeper fix Thy agony of soul.

Ye say it stirs the sluggish blood, And bids it quicker flow ; Ye say 'tis pleasant on the lip; And bright its ruby glow. Have ye not seen the flashing light That from the wine-cup came, Lead on the tempted, trusting one, To misery and shame?

Then ' taste not, touch not,'-dare ye thus Your glorious birthright stain ? Would ye-descendants of the free, Clank the inebriate's chain? No! by the memory of the brave p beneath the sod,-Shake off the curse-and give your pledge To virtue and to God.

From an English paper HOLLOW! HOLLOW! I stood beneath a hollow tree-The blast it hollow blew-I thought upon the hollow world, And all its hollow crew; Ambition and its hollow The hollow hopes we follow, Imagination's hollow dreams: All bollow, bollow, bollow!

A crown it is a hollow thing, -And hollow bends oft wear it: The hollow title of a king, What hollow hearts oft bear it ! No hollow wiles, or honeved smiles Of ladies fair, I follow: For beauty sweet still hides deceit, 'Tis hollow, hollow, hollow !

The hollow tory but betrays The hollow dupes who heed him ; To hollow fools who feed him ; The hollow friend who takes your hand Is but a summer swallow : Whate er I see is like this tree,

All hollow, hollow, hollow ! SLANDER

· If I am traduced by tongues, which neither know My faculties, nor power, yet will be The chronicles of my doing,—let me say, 'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake That virtue must pass through. We must not stint Our necessary actions, in the fear To cope malicious censurers; which ever, As ravenous fishes, do a vessel follow That is new trimmed; but benefit no further Than vainly longing. What we oft do best. By sick interpreters, once weak ones, is ot ours, or not allowed; what worst, as oft, Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up

NON-RESISTANCE.

MESSES EDITORS: The Boston Recorder of March 19th contained most gross and unfounded charge against the Non Resistance Society. I immediately prepared a reply to it, which was refused insertion by Mr. Willis, on the ground that he could not admit both sides of the controversy, because it would occupy too much space in his paper. I send you herewith the article and my reply, for the Non-Resistant.

> For the Boston Recorder. REMARKABLE COINCIDENCES.

Mr. Editor,—Please publish for the consideration of the readers of the Recorder, the following singular noticeable, and instructive coincidences, as signs of the times, and well worthy of reflection. Ist. The infidels of the French Revolution aimed their

Ist. The infidels of the French Revolution aimed their malicious shafts at the government, and were able in their wrath to overthrow it, to behead their monarch and also their Queen, one of the sweetest and most beautiful women France ever produced.—The Non Resistants of New-England, as one of their prominen features, aim blows not much less virulent at all governments.

remments.

2d. The infidels of France directed their blaws at the Christian Sabbath, and so far for a season prostrated it, as to suspend the hebdomadal division of time, and to have it divided into decades, periods of ten days each, and to have no attention poid to the Lord's day—The non-resistants, as another prominent feature, with all their might have been doing the same thing relative to this invaluable monument of the day on which our loss was from the same. Lord rose from the grave.

3d. The infidels of France pointed their guns at the

od. The influets of France pointed their guins at the Clergy. And for a time the poor Roman Catholic Priesthood were as much oppressed by infidelity as infidelity had been by the inquisition. The alarm-cry, the very watch-word among non-resistants has been and is, though altogether unsuccessful, down with the Clergy. This is an important characteristic of non-resistants.

non-resistants.

4th. The infidels of France vent.d their malice and 4th. The infidels of France vent d their malice and peculiar bitterness at the Church; and the corrupt Roman Catholic Church, 'the mother of harlots,' for a time, was compelled to hide her face from the sneers; the ridicule, the sarcass mand abuse heaped upon her.— The non-resistants, a grand effort, are doing the same thing to the Church now is all her superior purity, with all their strength, though with weapons which recoil on their own heads.—Lastly, and it is the most striking coincidence of all.

5th The infidels of France found occasion for all their warfare against governments and secred things, in

5th The infidels of France found occasion for all-their warfure against governments and sacred things, in their unwise, their impolitic, their ill-managed, their rash, their vindictive, and their ultimately bloody struggle for human rights:—The non-resistants have found all their occasion for their enmity against governments, the Subbath, the ministry, the church, in their (I will not characterise it) controversy for human rights. Though I have no particular enmity to the non-resistants to gratify, yet, Mr. Editor, I am astonished at these things, and cannot but wonder. In view of them, I cannot forbear proposing some few questions.

view of them, I cannot forbear proposing some few questions.

1st. Is infidelity and non-resistance the same thing?

2d. Is it right to call non-resistance principles and operations, infidelity?

3d. Can any genuine non-resistant complain, these things being so, of being called an infidel?

4th. Is it not right to class non-resistance with Brocensonism and Kneclandism?

5th. Would it be safe for the moralists of such a school as the French Infidels to plead the cause of human rights, even in enlightened New-England?

6th. Have we not reason to suspect that moralists of such a school have corrupt motives at the foundation of all their movements?

7th, Is it proper for the Christian to hear them plead for the rights of the poor slave, even?

J. S.

For the Boston Recorder.

'Remarkable Coincidences.'

MR. EDITOR: I am happy to see some inquiries respecting resistance in your paper of last week, (March 19,) partly because I think it at all times a profitable subject for the consideration of the community, and part ly because in replying to these questions, I may reasonably expect to obtain what I have so often been denied, the opportunity of speaking through you columns

The coincidences pointed out by your ec dent are truly remarkable. I am in doubt which nost to admire, his logic, the extent and accuracy of his information, or his fairness and candor. Perhaps they may all be considered superlative. But since be has not exhausted the field of coincidences, allow me to add a few to his list.

1st. The infidels of the French Revolution aimed their malicious shafts at the infallibility and suprema cy of the Pope. They opposed to these claims their united powers of wit, argument, contempt, and sur-casm, and set themselves in determined opposition to any recognition of the Papal authority by the nation in which they lived. The Orthodox clergy of New-England, as one of their prominent features, are now

opposing the same thing.

2d. The infidels of France denied, despised and ridiculed the doctrine of transubstantiation. The Or thodox clergy of New-England agree with them ex

actly in this particular. 3d. The infidels of France vented their malice and neculiar bitterness at the practice of auricular confes sion. They pretended that there was no sufficien reason why men should confess their sins to a priest and boldly averred that priests had no power to par-don sin. The Orthodex clergy of New-England hold precisely the same sentiments.

4th. The infidels of France maintained in the mos

positive terms, that it was useless and absurd to bow down before pictures and images. Every Orthodox elergyman in New-England will make the

5th. The isfidels of France opposed a monarchical It is impossible to say what is the opinion of non-government, and enlogized the republican system in resistants, as such, upon these subjects, because they the highest terms. The Orthodox clergy of New-England have been doing precisely the same

the last half century.

Being filled with astonishment and wonder in view of these coincidences, I cannot forbear proposing some

1st. Are Infidelity and Orthodoxy the same thing 2d. Can any genuine Orthodox clergyman co plain, these things being so, of being called an infidel 3d. Is it not right to class Orthodoxy with Brown sonism and Kneelandism?

4. Is it proper for a Christian to countenance a Orthodox clergyman in doing any good action what

Perhaps the above is a sufficient reply to the munication above mentioned. But it may be that the systematic exclusion from our nominally religious papers of all explanations of their belief written by non resistants themselves, and the no less systematic mis representations of non-resistance which they are continually publishing, may have caused some individu als really to believe that non-resistants are infidels To such persons, I would address the following ser ous reply to the insinuations and questions of J. S.

He sucks to lead his readers to the conclusion the non-resistants are infidels, because they oppose certain institutions which the French Revolutionists opposed, and because they seek the advancement of huma rights, which the French revolutionists also did .-From this latter charge I shall not attempt to defend them. They must bear patiently whatever census may result from their advocacy of human rights. Re specting the former, some explanation must be made

It would seem to be sufficiently plain to every reflecting mind, that the agreement of two persons single series of actions does not always prove that their characters and principles are the same. Yet J. (allowing him credit for ordinary intelligence,) seems to have expected and designed that his reader should overlook this truth ; for if it be taken into con sideration, his coincidences are of no value. They prove nothing whatever. Any body might make fifty such, if it were worth the trouble. George Washington, a Christian, opposed the tyranny of Great Britain. So did Ethen Allen, an infidel. And what then? This proves nothing respecting the coincidence of character and principle between these men, except

does the editor of the Investigator. What then? Does this prevent these two individuals from being as much opposed to each other as they are to anti-slave ry? Not at all. It seems necessary, then, to look no only at actions, but at the principles that direct them before we can form a just estimate of their character Let us, then, seek for the causes that induced the infi dels of France on the one hand, and certain non timent of their respective times relative to the church, the clergy, the sabbath, and civil government. I say n-resistants, for all members of the Non Resistance Society do not agree in sentiment upor the first three of these subjects, any more than upo their association. The Non-Resistance Se no more official connection with the Subbath Convention than the American Education Society. The French infidels had been educated in the

rines, formulas, rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic church. They were taught that this was Christianity, and they knew no other religion. See ing how absurd were some of the doctrines and prac ces of that faith, seeing the profligacy of the clergy who were the chief agents in supporting it, seeing that the church was a firm ally of the tyrannical government which oppressed and ground down the peo ple, and that these together sternly opposed any im provement in their mental, moral, or physical condition, they naturally connected the idea of religion with that of oppression, and sought to relieve them selves by the destruction of both. Holding this erro neous view of Christianity, they hated it and sought to destroy all its prominent manifestations. Hence their enmity to the sabbath, the church and the priest hood. However much we may lament the excess of wickedness into which they fell, we can scarcely won der at it. Indeed, a great proportion of the guilt of the French revolution must be ascribed to the clergy of that period, who withheld from the people the gospe of Christ, forced upon them instead the traditions of a corrupt church, and by the profligacy of their lives afforded the strongest presumption to the unreasoning multitude that they themselves disbelieved their own religious system. Whether this be a correct explanation or not, the fact remains, that the French infi-dels hated Christianity, and therefore sought to destroy what they considered its essential characteristics Such is the testimony of history, and of all the writings of the infidels themselves.

It remains to inquire, Why have certain of the non resistants set themselves in opposition to the ordinary views of the sabbath, the church and the ministry nd why do they all denounce and oppose the government of these United States? Since the writer has been a member of the Non-Resistance Society from the beginning, he may fairly claim to understand its ition of them will be received, rather than that of person who shows himself the enemy of the Society.

1st. As to civil government. The principles o on-resistants on this subject are plainly expresse in the following extracts from the Declaration of entiments' adopted by the Peace Convention which immediately preceded the formation of the Non-Re-

*We cannot acknowledge allegiance to any human government; neither can we oppose any such government by a resort to physical force. We recognize but one Kino and Lawgiven, one Juden and Ruler of mankind. We are bound by the laws of a kingdom which is not of this world; the subjects of which are forbidden to fight; in which Mercy and Traurn are met together, and Richtreovenses and Prace have kissed each other; which has no state lines, no national partitions, no geographical boundaries; in which there is no distinction of rank, or division of caste, or inequality of sex; the officers of walls Salvation, and its gates Praise; and destined to break in pieces and consume

ingdoms.
The dogma, that all the governments of the world "The dogma, that all the governments of the world are approvingly ordained of God, and that THE FOW FRS THAT BE in the United States, in Russia and Turkey, are in accordance with his will, is not less absurd than impious. It makes the impartial Author of human freedom and equality, unequal and tyrannical. It cannot be affirmed, that THE FOWERS THAT BE, in any nation, are actuated by the spirit, or guided by the example of Christ, in the treatment of enemies: therefore, they cannot be agreeable to the will of God; and, therefore, their overthrow, by a spiritual regeneration of their subjects, is inevitable."

"We believe that the penal code of the 'old covenant, A'W EYE FOR AN EYE, AND A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH, has been abrogated by JESUS CHRIST; and that under the new covenant, the forgiveress instead of the, punishment of enemies has been enjoined upon all his disciples, in all cases whatsoever. To extort money from enemies, or set them upon a pillory, or cast them into prison, or hang them upon a gallows, is obviously not to forgive, but to take retribution: Vergerance is mine—I will refer to the price. The spirit was a supported to the contraction of the contraction of the price of the contraction."

It appears, then, that non-resistants o and precepts of Christ. Was this the principle of the

that would class them together!

2d. As to the sabbath, the church and the ministry have no connexion with the objects of the associa of the propriety of using animal food. They differ in opinion about these things as other men do. All I can do, therefore, is to state my own opinions or these subjects, assuring you that I know o lished opinions of any member of the Non-Resistance

Respecting the Sabbath, a careful examination every passage referring to it in the Old and New Testaments has compelled me to believe, that God never intended the especial observance of one day in seven to form a part of the Christian dispensation According to the testimony of the scriptures, the sab bath was as exclusively a Jewish institution as circumcision, or the feast of the new moon, or the dis tinction between clean and unclean meats. Indeed, Paul expressly classes it with the two observance last mentioned, and declares them to be a shadow of things which were to come, the body or substan prefigured by those shadows being Christ. It would ecupy too much space to detail here the whole scrip ture evidence respecting the subbath; but whoever will carefully trace its history through the Old and New Testaments, will find abundant proof of the fol-

lowing propositions.

1st The sabbath is not mentioned in the book o

2d. It was first given to the Israelites at the period of the miraculous gift of manna; it was enjoined upon them anew at Mount Sinai, and was to be oberved by them throughout their generations, that is to the close of their national existence, as a sign be-

tween God and them.

3d. It was enjoined upon the Jews only, except that such Gentiles as should live in Jewish familie or within the walls of Jewish cities, were also re quired to observe it

ry where the Book of Exodus closes. 6th. When the sabbath is mentioned in the New Testament, it invariably means the seventh day, upon that one point. The editor of the Recorder op-poses the movements of the Anti-Slavery Society. So sabbath by the New Testament writers.

7th. The New Testament does not contain a single injunction nor recommendation to keep a sabbath, nor is there a single suggestion, direct or indirect, that the first day of the week is to be observed instead of

the seventh.

8th. Neither Christ nor the apostles, (so far as we are informed,) ever rebuked any man for sabbath-break-ing, nor is sabbath-breaking once spoken of in the

many long catalogues of crimes which they mention as prevailing both among Jews and Gentiles.

9th. Our Saviour declared to the Jews that he was Lord of the sabbath. How did he exercise his authority. He positively commanded that to be done on the sabbath day, (Matt. ix. 6.) which Moses and the prophets had positively and repeatedly forbidden; (Ex. xx. 10—Nch. xiii. 19—Jer. xvii. 21, 22, 24, 27,) thus showing that the sabbatical institution, which had been given as a sign between God and the Jews, throughout their generations, was to cease, with the rest of the Jewish system, when the Messiah came.

10th. The apostle Paul plainly declares, that the obligation of the sabbath has ceased; classing it with the observance of the new moon and the distinction of meats. Col. ii. 13 to 17, and Rom. xiv. 1 to 6. I believe that all days and all time should be con

crated to the service of God, and that the gospel of Christ recognizes no distinction of days. Believing, therefore, that the ordinary views of the sabbath, set forth in our sermons, Biblical commentaries, cate chisms, and subbath schools, are untrue, unscrip at variance with the designs of God, and therefore of course prejudicial to men, I heartily approved the call for a Convention to inquire into this subject, and

heard its discussions with great interest.

3d. As to the clergy. I believe that the great majority of ministers in our land have very far departed from the truth as it is in Jesus. Taking into consid eration their advocacy of slaveholding at the South and their apologies for it at the North, their loudly expressed approval of war, their defence of litigation legal violence, and capital punishment, their perpetu ation of sectarian distinctions, their co-operation, by precept and practice, with that wicked respect of persons by which their colored fellow-citizens are forced into an inferior position in all the relations of society not excepting the place of worship, their active support of a government based on the life-taking principle, and their bitter hostility to all the unpopular re forms of the day,—taking these and many more such things into consideration, I believe that the majority of our ministers yet need to be converted to Christ good; and that we need teachers who shall more ruly preach, and more faithfully practice the principles of the gospel. I joyfully welcome, therefore, such a discussion respecting the character, rights, preregatives and duties of the ministry, as is proposed to held by the callers of the Sabbath Convention.

4th. As to the church. Believing, as I do, that our churches have taken their character mainly from the ministry, my opinion of them may be judged by what I have already said. I do not believe them to be true churches of Christ. Judging, according to the direc-tion of our Saviour, by their fruits, I do not perceive in them a conformity to his image. Not to speak of many minor things in which their customary conduct violates the whole tenor of Christ's instructions, the churches of our country constitute the main pillar of slavery and war. Their evil fenits show them to be

the questions and insinuations of J. S., that non-resistance, being the exercise of trust in God instead of any human arm for protection, is an essential part of Christianity, and the very opposite of infideli

spair, for ten days, when reason left its seat, and she became an awful manine, unceasingly calling on her luyer to 'come to her.' On the evening of her death, she ordered her 'wedding garment to be prepared,' saying that she 'wished to be dressed in white,' and that she 'was to be married atten c'olock,' the precise time of her departure to a world of spirits!

Mysterious Disappearance: We learn from Ken-sington, N. H., that great excitement exists in that place, in consequence of the sudden and unaccounta-ble absence of a wealthy; respectable citizen, and State Senator, from his home, he having been absent upwards of five weeks, and no intelligence obtained from him whatever, although the most unremitted ex-ertions to that effect have been made by his friends.

Murder. Passengers from New Haven inform us that a shocking nurder was committed last night at Westville, about two miles N. W. from that city.

A man by the name of Lounsberry, who was addicted to intemperance, is stated to have killed his wife with an axe. We have no other particulars.

Taken by Surprise. At the time when Peale was announcing his beautiful picture of the 'Court of Death,' in Boston, he sent the late Rev. Dr. O. a ticket, on which was inscribed, 'Admit the bearer to the Court of Death.' The old gentleman never having heard of the picture, was utterly confounded. 'I expect to go before long,' said he, 'but I was not prepared for so abrupt a summons.'

Antonio, (the slave of Capt. Ferrer, of the Antonio, (the slave of Capt. Ferrer, of the Amistad,) who was according to the decree of the District
Court to have been delivered up to the Spanish authorities, has within a few days past been among the
missing at New Haven. It is understood that he gave
leg bail, with two surcites, for his appearance, and
that the surcites have probably before this time de[Crandall, Reuben Trial of missing at New Haven. It is understood that he gave leg bail, with two surcties, for his appearance, and that the surcties have probably before this time de-livered him up.

Gen. Jackson. The Washington correspondent of Dec. of Sentiments and Const. of the A. Jackson has failed, in consequence of endorsing for his nephew, Major Donelson, who has been engaged deeply in speculation. His lisbilities, it is said, will be the sentiment of the A. S. Society, Discussion between Thompson and Breeckery in speculation. His lisbilities, it is said, will be the sentiment of Columbia. Examiner No 1, deeply in speculation. His sweep away all his property.

The sea is receding so rapidly from the bay of Bourg Neuf, that the remains of an English ship of war mounting 64 guns, which was lost on an oyster bank whilst in pursuit of a French ship in 1750, are now to be found in the midst of a cultivated plain.

The boxes and parquette seats of the St. Charles
Theatre, New Orleans, for the first night of Fanny
Elssler's appearance, were all sold at an average of 4
to 5 dollars a seat. Boxes of 12 seats were struck off
at \$60!. The dress circle alone yielded \$966!

The Missouri House of Representativee passed a bill at its lale acssion, making it an indictable offence to pass or receive (!) a \$5 or a \$10 note after January, 1842.

The Court-Journal states that the Queen is 4 feet 8 inches high, and Prince Albert 5 feet 11 inches. The height of the Princess Royal is not communi-

Shippersck. The French corvette Marne was lately lost in the bay of Storn, (Africa,) with 26 merchan vessels—52 bodies had floated ashore.

By the burning of the steamboat Creole, Mississippi, it is supposed that between 20 persons lost their lives.

OLIVER JOHNSON AND G. F. WHITE. CORRESPONDENCE between O. Johnson and George F. White, a minister of the Society of Friends. With an appendix. For sale at 25 Cornhill; and at Philadelphia, New-York and Providence. March 12

BARNES'S NOTES .-- Uniform Edition.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of HENRY WYMAN, late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, yeoman, deceased, and has taken apon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons laving demands upon the estate of said deceased are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to RUFUS WYMAN, Exc. Boston, March 8, 1841.

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March 12

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Whether views like these are correct or not, they cannot with any propriety be called infidelity. I say these things as a disciple of Christ, declaring my faith and hope in him, and appealing to his word as a criterion of the truth of what I have said. And I reply to the ausstions and insinuations of J. S., that non-resist. C. K. W.

ITEMS.

A Broken Heart. A young girl, a German, died lately at Baltimore, under circumstances deeply affecting. She was engaged to be married to a young man of. Philadelphia, who, for reasons beat known to himself, communicated to her a short time since, his intention of abandoning her. On receiving this information, she became the chief of sorrow and despair, for ten days when reason left its sent, and she became an awful maniac, unceasing the sent and who was a support to be sent a support to be sent and who was a support of the sent and who

Mysterious Disappearance. We learn from Kenington, N. H., that great excitement exists in the

The effect of the new postage system has been to decrease the number of Valentine letters sent through the post. Pre-payment seems to have nipped the rising affections in the very bud.—English Paper.

The population of France amounts, it is estimated, to 93,000,000, of whom only 200,000 are electors; and La Presse affirms that of those 200,000, one-fourth know not how to read or write!

New Orleans. At the rate of fifteen hundred peo-ple to each church, there ought to be eighty churches to accommodate the population of New Orleans; whereas there are but eleven.—Zion's Herald.

NOTES ON THE GOSPELS, Acts, Roman I, and II. Corinthians, &c. For sale by SAXTON & PEIRCE, 133 1-2 Washington street.

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