WM. LUYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI .-- NO. 16.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

Abolitionism of the Journal Proved.

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From the Louisville Advertiser.

Abolitionism of the Journal Proved.

The public have no doubt wondered why the editor of the Louisville Journal was so frequently annoyed with this interrogatory:—Who do you think the greatest man—Harrison or Garrison? This greation has been propounded to the white-livered abolitionist more than a dozen times, and he could never unster courage enough to answer it. The presents, he knows he was a worshipper, when in Congettient, of the vite abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, and that the fact could easily be proved.

We cheerfully admit that, the genry incendiary possesses one virtue—if consistency be a virtue. He was an abolitionist before he set foot on the soil of Kentucky, and is an abolitionist still.

If to be believed in reference to himself, he is quite as fanatical as Birney or Garrison. Within a few weeks, he ostentatiously declared that he would freely offer up his life to prevent the re-establishment of slavery in a land from which he is a fugite-man, unless he has been professing what he did not feel, every body must conclude that nothing had covardice prevents him from unsheathing his further man and the mountain curse of slavery. We cannot-charghing with making false pretensions in reference to this hatter. Our knowledge of him authorises the assertion that his abolitionism is 'inhorn'—that he came to Kentucky thoroughly imbued with the sentiments of 'univergate/rectom'—declaring that the law of manishaughter made no distinction between the white man and the negro, and that one was as much bound to subpit to chastisement as the other! These facts are susceptible of the clearest proof, and they show conclusively that the editor of the Journal was, when he first landed in Kentucky, present in felling, if not in point of neve, to loist the blood flag of insurrection, and contend for equality, in the boradest sense of the word, when applied to both shite men and negroes.

For nothing did this incendiary praise Mr. Clay

shooty flag of insurrection, and contend for equality, in the brandest sense of the word, when applied to beh shite men and negroes.

For nothing did this incendiary praise Mr. Clay mee lavishly, (in his biography,) than for hostility to the institution of slavery. In early life, Mr. Clay was characterised as 'the young champion of liberty and qual rights, who had made the aristocrats of the land's laveholders! 'tremble for their ancient progatives.' In the canvass for the choice of delegates to the Convention which framed the present Constitution of Kentucky, a party arose in favor of the abolition of slavery, and to that party Mr. Clay 'slamed the prejudices of the multitude'—and it was 'his powerful vindications of it' [complete emacipation] 'were regarded by many, rather as the brilliant but wayward efforts of a young votary of ambition, striving to attract attention by the surfling and paradoxical character of his opinions, thus as the results of a calm and deliberate conviction of right.' 'This,' said the audition biographer, 'was unquestionably a mistake!' He told us, too, that 'The true pranciples of slavery were not then understood.' But for the 'grarance of the states—see who formed our Constitution, of the true principles of slavery, we were assured that Mr. Clay would have succeeded, in 1707-'8, in ridding the Saite of the 'withering pestilence.' For that fail
ten, however, the abolitionists were thus consoled by the biographer:

A conviction of the expediency and necessity of binate summerication, has been spreading farther and their among our countrymen, and taking deeper and eper coal in their minds, and it requires not the spirit projects to forteld the end. This rapid and concade timush of the principles, which it was the ob-cit of Mr. Clay's first political labors to establish, ay well be a source of pride to him. well be a source of 'pride to him, and honest ex on to his friends.'

Though Mr. Clay labored for the extirpation we are intormed that he was a judicious an even in his youthful days. His biography He did not contend for the abolition of slave-He did not contend for the abolition of slave-nece, but by a slow and certain process'—pre-the process now advocated by the Journal he leaders of the federal party in our Legisla-islaw and certain process of abolition, as-ther of the Journal terms it, is exactly the the Clays, Craddocks, Crenshaws, Marshalls, as, Davidsons, Ballingers, &c. are contending An insidious policy for the destruction of the of slave property is what they are advocating-policy is to be carried out by the gradinal but the robberty of the slayeholder. This is what an by Prentice's slow and certain process of the transparent of the slayeholder.

the slave's freud through life. In all stations shad in the cause of African freedom, without fear upin or to him, more than to any other stat, is to be seen bed that carar axvocution, that the state of the state

GOAL OF UNIVERSAL FREEDOM.'
is shows that the editor of the Journal was
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cate slavery in Kentucky was quite natural, and
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as it is indoorn, and he cannot divest himters since, he was for a slow and certain
s of abolition. He was prudent then, though
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set—1 revolution which was to result in 'unifreedom,' and raise the African race to a level
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to accomplish the object he has in view, exthe operation of the law of 1833, which he
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sow and certain process of aboprobably be regretted by abolitionists elsethat their leading organ in Kentucky should
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and impel him to deny his creed, disson
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him to proceed in his effects. tions of self-absement are necessary to me proceed in his efforts to liberate the ace, and to prevent the infliction of adishment upon him for his open advocacy ples at war with the interests and security manually by which the ingrate is sustained. Il, when convenient, resume this subject; after ourselves that we will be able to imite the country of the process of



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1841.

Intermarriage of Blacks and Whites.

It is difficult to account for the ermestness of certain zealous friends of the colored race, in encouraging their emigration to this State. We always regarded it as one of the advantages of our position, compared with that of the States farther South, that we lawe a small proportion of black a population, and still less of a mixture of the blacks and white races. It is now attempted to invite blacks among us, by offering the inducement of intermarriage between blacks and whites. We should think it very bad policy to hold out this inducement, if there were no other objection to the measure. We are not anxious to hold out additional attractions to a class of population which every other State is desirous of ciminishing.

But there are other objections, of a wery serious character, to the legalizing of alliance of this description. It is said that the present law is inoperative. It may be easily shown that this is not true. It has undoubtedly had a most salutary effect, in preventing the mixture of the white and black bloods. The intermixture has been less herethan in the neighboring States. A bill for repealing the long standing prohibition has been rejected by several successive Legislatures, to the great satisfaction of the people of this State. It has been once rejected by the House of Representatives at the present session, and the attempt is now repeated in a bill which has passed the Senate by a bare majority. We hope that the House will not pass this bill in a thin house, after having once refused to do it in a full one

SELECTIONS.

From the National Standard. James C. Jackson. Ретеквово', 3d mo. 11, 1841.

Peterboro', 3d mo. 11, 1841.

N. P. Rogers:

Dear Friend—As allusion was made in brother Smith's letter, to J. C. Jackson, and as some individuals, in a most unchristian-like manner, have endeavored to destroy the influence of that indefatigable laborer in the anti-slavery cause, and as I have attended nearly all his meetings during the last four months, it is no more than justice to him, and the public generally, that I should bear my testimony to his abolition honesty and integrity, and to the unprecedented success which has attended his efforts. I aver, then, without fear of contradiction, that no man has ever done more for the slave in Western New-York, in the same length of time, than he has; although we have had a Weld, an Allen, a Cross, a Renshaw, and many others, all of whom will long live in the memory of their numerous friends, and whose services have told on the destiny of that system, to overthrow which they spent their best energies, subjecting themselves to the contempt and ridicule, and even personal violence, of most, backed up by men of 'property and standing.' I am aware this is saying very much, but there are thousands who will bear me out in the truth of the assertion. The interest manifested in his lectures by overflowing and attentive audiences, testifies to the same. Even our third party brethren have said, after hearing him, that all the anti-slavery meetings they had ever had, had not done as much good as one of his lectures; and although they had cherished some prejudices on account of false reports derogatory to his abolition character, they were perfectly satisfied, and bid him God-speed. Testimony, corroborative of this could be adduced from third party men expressed their entire satisfaction. At Lima, Livingston county—West Bloomfield, Ontario county—and Perry and Arcade, Genesee county, the leading third party men were highly pleased with his lectures, although he told them plainly he was opposed to their philosophy; and at no place I do not recollect hearing a single third party As allusion was made in brothe

be must carry his abolitionism there; and that, onder no circumstances, was a man justifiable in the must carry his abolitionism there; and that, onder no circumstances, was a man justifiable in the must carry his abolitionism there; and that, onder no circumstances, was a man justifiable in the solidosism. In Connecticut, he was most happy are employed in eulogising Garrison; and, after backets turned biographer, had it not been for set in the solid size turned biographer, had it not been for set in the solid size turned biographer, had it not been for set in the solid size turned biographer, had it not been for set in the solid size turned biographer, had it not been for a set in the solid size turned biographer, had it not been for a set in the solid size turned biographer, had it not been for a set in the solid size turned biographer, had it not been for a set in the solid size turned biography says:

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"His saccerity in opposing negroservitude was manustance, was a man justifiable in violating principle.

It is with mingled emotions of sympathy for bother Jackson and commiscration for his vibilities with ningled emotions of sympathy for bother Jackson and commiscration is a withing the must carry his abolitionism there; and that, and the must carry his abolitionism there; and that, and the must carry his abolitionism there; and that, and the must carry his abolitionism there; and that, and the must carry his abolitionism there; and that, and the must carry his abolitionism there; and that, and the must carry his abolitionism there; and that, and the must carry his abolitionism there; a

that confidence, and increase the influence of bright he so justly wields. Why is it, that some of our third party brethren are exerting themselves to destroy the influence of brother Jackson? The only satisfactory answer to this question is found, in the fact of the corrupting tendency of party politics. Hother Jackson pursues the same course that he fact of the corrupting tendency of party politics. Hother Jackson pursues the same course that he highest the same of the corrupting tendency of party politics. Hother Jackson pursues the same course that he highest highest the cause of the oppressed with the same. He pleads the cause of the oppressed with the same, no, with greater zeal and power than he used to do. He has seen that of the seen of the party of the

tion he is expected to occupy, without resorting to quibbles and falsehoods which, while they are viewed as evidence of his guilt, reader his conduct ridiculous.

By the way, he may be reconciled to ridicule, as it is better to be laughed at than to be lashed, under the lynch or any other code.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

Intermarriage of Blacks and Whites.

It is difficult to account for the earnestness of certain zealous friends of the colored race, in encouraging their emigration to this State. We always regarded it as one of the advantages of our position, compared with that of the States farther spoulation, and still less of a mixture of the black and white races. It is now attempted to invite blacks among us, by offering the inducement of intermarriage between blacks and whites. We should think it very bad policy to hold out this inducement, if there were no other objection to the measure, there were no other objection to the measure, there were no other objection to the measure, it is now attempted to invite blacks among us, by offering the inducement of intermarriage between blacks and whites. We should think it very bad policy to hold out additional attractions to a class of population which every other State is desirous of diminishing.

By Only Indiana the content of the population which every other State is desirous of diminishing.

By Only Indiana the present law is inoperative. It may be easily shown that this is not true, it has induced the mixture of the white and black bloods. The intermixture has been less herethan in the neighbor in the mixture has been less herethan in the neighbor in the mixture of the white and black bloods. The intermixture has been less herethan in the neighbor in the mixture has been less herethan in the neighbor in the mixture of the white and black bloods. The intermixture has been less herethan in the neighbor in the mixture of the white and black bloods. The intermixture has been less herethan in the neighbor in the mixture of the white and black

These are the moral pioneers,
Who, careless of the world's stern frown,
The evils, sanctified by years,
Are gloriously treading down!
Who, to anoint a nation's eyes,
Would be themselves the sacrifice!
Grasping, as Sampson did of old,
Grasping, as Sampson did of old, Would be themselves the sacrifice! Grasping, as Sampson did of old, The pillar and foundation stone Which Error's towering strong hold, Her loffiest temple resteth on—Willing to perish in its fall, If martyrdom could disenthrall Their sountry from the heavy wees Her own iniquities impose.

Her own iniquities impose.'

And are there not many kindred spirits in other parts of our beloved country? Yes! murmurs the gentle breeze as it comes from the broad prairies and the checkered forests of the West. Yes! responds New-England's well-tried sons from her cloud-capped mountains, and deep, green valleys. Yes, whispers the South 'mid her bright sunny rills,' and old ocean echoes the same. Let then these spirits, like 'kindred drops, unite into one,' forgetting past differences and present bitterness, and come up to the rescue of the crushed slave, the redemption of our country, and the disenthralment of our race.

our race.
Thine in the cause of the oppre P. D. HATHAWAY.

Faithful Preaching.

The following is an extract from a sermon recently preached by W. H. Brisbane, to his congregation in Cincinnati, and published in the Philanthropist. How long would slavery live, if every professed minister of the gospel in our country would preach in this strain?

How long would slavery live, if every professed minister of the gospel in our country would preach in this strain?

'I was once a believer in slavery, and then like Saul of Sarsus who thought he did God service by persecuting the churches, I thought I did God service by joining in the cry against abolitionists. But it pleased God to open my eyes to the sinfulness of slaveholding; and at once I began to be zealous for the cause I had before condemned. I had been in darkness—I came here to seek for light, You, my brethren, all profess to believe slavery wrong. But who of you tried to enlighten my mind on this great and important subject? A few of you indeed, who dare to call yourselves abolitionists, addressed me with the fruth; but I had for the most part to obtain the knowledge of this great truth not from this church, not from my professed friends and supporters, but from men who in defiance of contumely and persecution have philanthropy enough to speak and to write for the poor and the oppressed. Well, I became fully convinced of this sin, and of course ashamed that I had despised abolitionists. I then raised my voice against this national sin, and some of my own brethren who profess to believe that slavery is wrong were offended. Talk this out of the church, but don't bring it here. This is not the place for such a subject. Preach Jesus Christ and him crucified, but don't talk about slavery. Such was the language of all. But it was enough to excite my apprehensions that I was trying to get a meeting-house built whose doors might be closed against our anti-slavery brethren who might request its use. I therefore introduced resolutions to learn the sense of the church on this great question. But, my brethren, some of you were filled with wrath when I did it; and wanted me out of the synagogue. I accordingly last Sabbath gave in my resignation. I was informed by the clerk that the vote of the church was in favor of retaining me as your pastor; but I was also informed by him that the resolution in favor of having

tell you, as when Sampson fell he slew more Philistines than he did in his life time, so when our meeting-house shell be torn down for its support of the truth, we may expect such an ingathering into our Zion as we have never yet experienced. But some again have said, we ought to respect the feelings of your Southern brethren, and I say so too. But remember if you love your brethren, you must use the means to deliver them from their vices and their errors. Tell me not you love me, when you are too respectful to warn me of my sins. But remember also you have thousands and tens of thousands of your Southern Baptist brethren in bonds, and you ought to feel as bound with them. Their skin is black, it is true, but to say the least they are no less the brethren of the Lord Jesus Christ than their masters are. And will you respect the master and forget the slave?

But, my brethren, let me now tell a more pungent truth than I have yet told—some of you, at least, feel a prejudice against your colored brother, and this, if you will search your hearts, you will find is one great cause of your closing your doors against anti-slavery meetings. My brethren, you do not know your own prejudices, and their influence upon your conduct, but depend upon it you have a feeling in your hearts about your colored brothers, and feeling in your hearts about your colored brethren, because they have been held so low, that smothers and quenches the more benevolent feelings of the spiritual Christian and the humble disciple of Jesus.

And now, my brethren, in conclusion, let me say

not in the world a more orderly, peaceable, well conducted, and religious population, than the emancipated colonial people of Jamaica. (Cheera.)

Mr. James Haughton read fourteen distinct propositions which have been laid down by an American lady, Mrs. Child, as the foundation of American laws on the subject of American stavery. They are of a most unjust and atrocious nature, calculated to call forth the indignant reprobation of all right-thinking men. Mr. Haughton concluded his remarks by reading from the Anti-Slavery Reporter an extract from the speech of a Mr. John R. Grossel, a member of the Jamaica Legislature, who objected to the repeal of the punishment of floeging, on the ground that a 'lerge number of free cangratures would shortly be arriving, and might require that kind of punishment.' This villanous speech, he said, affords a striking illustration of the value of our late exertions to prevent our countrymen from emigrating to Lorai.

that kind of punishment.' This villanous speech, he said, affords a striking illustration of the value of our late exertions to prevent our countrymen from emigrating to Jamaica.

Dr. Townsend, from Ohio, said there were in America about 2 3-4 millions of slaves. They were treated as cattle; had no rights; were merely fed to keep them in working order; they could hold no property; the marriage ties were not respected; families can be separated; they cannot train up their own children, as they may be torn from them at any time; they are not taught to read, the slaveholders knowing that it is only by keeping them in ignorance they can keep them slaves; they cannot participate in the full advantages of religion, because religion teaches all men to love one another, and respect each other's rights; but they are taught that it is right to keep them slaves; in fine, if misery, in all its forms, could be summed up in one word, it would be in the word—slavers. He was glad to say, however, there were good men in the southern States, who deeply regretted the existence of slavery, and against them he wished not to raise his voice. Dr. Townsend then proceeded to show how Ireland could assist in abolishing American slavery. One of the most important was, the disuse of slave labon.

Counsellor Moore addressed the meeting in a powerful speech. He admitted the propriets of call-

labor.

Counsellor Moore addressed the meeting in a powerful speech. He admitted the propriety of calling on our Government to admit American abolition newspapers into those countries, postage free: it would be a proof of their sincerity in favor of humanity, as it would enable us to diffuse information of the best character among the people. He spoke strongly in favor of the use of East India, or free labor produce.

A person in the meeting asked if sugar was not the produce of slave labor? It was explained to the meeting that all the sugar received into England is the produce of free labor.

The meeting should all the sugar received into England is the produce of free labor.

From the Emancipator. The Change of Administration. In consequence of the demise of President Harri-son, the duties of the Executive office for the four years for which he was elected, are now devolved upon

the clause where every the experience. It is a special to the clause of the denine of President Hirther and the Clause are always every the experience. It is a special to the clause of the denine of President Hirther and the Clause are always as the company of the clause of the cla

From the American Citizen

Hiram Wilson--- Canada Mission !

Hram Wilson—Canada Mission I

In the last 'Colored American,' we notice an admirable letter from this indefatigable laborer in the great cause of benevolence. The object of the letter acceptance of the editor of that paper, and in reply to the mind of the editor of that paper, and in reply to erroneous statements made by him heretofore—Friend Ray, of the 'American,' stands corrected as to the matters of fact, and as to the matters of opinion he demurs.

The point of controversy is simply this. The labors of Hiram Wilson in Canada proceed upon this assumption, to wit, that it is a work of benevolence and duty for us of the 'Statea' to afford 'aid and comfort' to southern fugifiers on the way of their escaps; and after they reach the home of their adoption, to feed, clothe, nurse, instruct, watch over, and defend them according to their necessities, and up to the measure of our ability to do it. To this friend Ray demure, and says, not that the fugitives have enough and need no assistance, but that the English are rich, and the English ought to take care of them; that if Hiram Wilson feels moved to suffer and do for them, the English ought to support him; and at all events, the 'Canada Mission' ought not to be a tax upon American abolitionism. Because, he further easys, the money and efforts bestowed in

sellor Moore addressed the meeting in a large to be a tax upon American abolitionism. Because, he damitted the propriety of callour Government to admit American abolition to be a tax upon American abolitionism. Because, he further easy, the money and elforts bestowed in that direction, will be so much subtracted from what used do not colored people and the advancement and good of our colored people at house.

True enough, the English people are rich, but not so the meeting asked if sugar was not to decrease the meeting asked if sugar was not time of she labor? It was explained to ting that all the sugar received into England to discuss the sugar received into England coduce of she labor.

The mention of the colored people for the most part reside, is a new country, and of course poor, and ander all the disadvantages of an unformed state of seciety. It has been for years past, missionary ground, and must be for a considerable time to come. There can, of course, be no strong affinity between the population there, especially that

Vernory—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowlard T. Robinson, Narth Ferriadurg.

\*\*Alaskaturserra—Wm. E. Kimball Tepafeid;—Moses Emer; Wist Newburg;—C.Whipple, Newburgpert;—Isaac Stearns, Menafeid;—Luther Boutell, Grotons,—B. T. Newbundl, Surgas; W. S.Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everen, Princeton;—J. Church, Ipringfold;—W. &. S. B. Ivan, Saton;—Henry Hunn end, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowelt;—Jessie N. Marshall, Dorchester and scienting;—Richard C. French, Fail River;—Wm. Honderson, Hunners;—Inst: A. Institute, Wortsler;—Wm. Underson; Between Link, Anstacket;—Elias Richarda, Weymouth;—Edward urie, Hor sater;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centraille;—Israel Perkins, Lyma.—Elijah Bird, Tauston;—N. A. Borden, New-Redford—[IT-For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column. OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

MAINE.—Jas.Clarke, Wayne; -- Edward Southwise b, unguste; -- A. Soule, Bath.
New Haurstian. -- Davis Smith, Plymorth; -- N.
Rogers, Concord; -- William Wilbur, Loter; --AGENTS.

ement, Woodstock ;- Rowlard

WHOLE NO. 587.

portion of it recently from the 'States,' and the fu-gitives fresh from the chains and stripes of the

Shall the panting, flayed victim of southern tyranny, after his mysterious escape, upon his arrival on a free soil—a stranger in a strange land—be then abandoned to the genius of famine—to shivering makedness—to cold contempt and despair? This is the question. Shall he remain the child of unpitying neglect and inexorable scorn—inexpiritual blindness and deep degradation—a prey to his own unchecked passions, and the nameless crimes that appring up from ignorance of God, and without the restraints of his law; or shall some Hiram Wilson, Christ-commissioned, and imbued richly with his spirit, meet him upon the threshhold, greet and encourage him, watch over and advise him, instruct, guide, and slevate him,—and sha'l he, in his self-denying deeds of mercy, receive the countenance and generous support of the free spirit and Christianity of the States? To these last questions, Charles B. Ray naswers, nay; because, he insist, the English are rich, and ought to do this great work. Rich—so are the slaveholders rich: they ought to do justly and emancipate their slayes! The New-Yorkers are rich. They ought to receive the fugitives with open doors and arms—to provide liberally for their support and instruction. But do they—sail they? Our friend can answer this question. It is already answered by the appeals in their behalf, constantly ringing in our cars, on this outer-most verge of the republic!

Perhaps we have already protracted these remarks too far. But we can not conceal our surprise, that the editor of the 'Colored American'—a man of correct head and excellent heart that he is—should for one moment doubt our obligations to abide the fast friends of the 'Canada Mission,' and the patrons of its objects; and most especially, that by our efforts in that direction, he should fear a dimination of them of a special property of the surprise of a bolidation of the surprise of a bolidation of the surprise of the free colored people about us, and most immediately next to sell enforts of a receive to the broad required of the s

and christian apparatus at once on their behalf. In what other way could more be done for our own colored neighbors? They want sympathy, and fair, honorable treatment, not money.

Slave Trade in the United States.

Slave Trade in the United States.

The late census farnishes us some data by which we may approximate to the truth, respecting this atrocious traffic. The whole increase of the slaves, with the rate per cent. for several periods, appears to be as follows: from 1790 to 1800, 195,144, per cent. 28; 1800 to 1810, 290,323, per cent. 32 1.2; 1810 to 1820, 346,700, per cent. 29; 1820 to 1830, 470,977, per cent. 30 3.4; 1830 to 1840, 338,515, per cent. 16 3.4. The whole increase for the Union, then, is 16 3.4 per cent.

The exports and imports of slaves have been as follows:

follows:	ALCOHOL:	i al distantina	e peet da
Erports.		Imports.	
Delaware,	1,936	Georgia,	1,162
Maryland,	29,526	Alabama,	53,308
Virginia,	97,668	Mississippi,	109,601
N. Carolina, S. Carolina,	38,980	Arkansas,	-7,186
Kentucky,	38,071	Tennessee,	33,909
Dist. Col.	23,441 3,321	Missouri,	27,417
Total, \$233,543		Total,	221,548

Difference, 11,959 Value, at \$600 a head, \$140,121,800. They probably averaged \$900, or \$210,188,700. We have, then, authentic evidence of a traffic in human souls in our country to the extent of 20,000 a year, for the eight trading years.—Free American.

Legislature of Indiana.

We have already stated, that the jury trial bill was indefinitely posponed in the Senate by a small vote. The vote on such a bill in our own State Senate would have been, we doubt not, much worse. From a correspondent we learn a few additional particulars would have been, we doubt not, much werse. From a correspondent we learn a few additional particulars respecting the action of the legislature. The law passed last session relating to internarriages between blacks and whites was repealed, except the first and third sections. We should like to know what these sections are, Such laws are a disgrace to any people, and an imperiment interference with individual liberty. We do not send men to the legislature that they may prescribe to as whom we may or may not marry. Match-making has as little 18 do with their legitimate functions, as with schemes of abolitionists. If our legislators choose to pass resolutions binding themselves never to marry colored women, they are at liberty to do so—probably some such pledge may be needed to restrain an erratic choice. But, the people, we are sure, require no legislative concurrent to regulate their taste. One more item may be of interest to our Temperance friends. The legislature has repealed the act, imposing a fine on millers for not grinding for distilleries. We never knew before that so scandalous a law existed in Indiana.—Philanthepist.

Methodist Episcopacy.

Methodist Episcopacy.

The despotism of the Methodist Episcopacy has been developing itself more and more from the commencement of the anti-slavery struggle, not only in Utica, but all over the country where there had been any effectual means taken to remove the 'great evil of slavery.' But the overwhelming proof of the arbitrary character of this system was furnished in the resolution of the last General Conference, and which new stands as a law of the Church, 'That it is incepedical and unjustifiable for a colored person to TESTIFY AGAINST A WHITE PERSON IN CHURCH TRILLS in those States where such testimony is not admitted by courts of law. If the 'highest judicatory' can pass such a resolution, and a preacher, at his own will, can reinstate in the church an expelled member, does it need any farther proof that 'the government of the M. E. Church, from its highest judiciary downwards, is essentially and radically desport? "Ulica Wesleyan Methodist.

They have green peas in New Orleans, and are elling them at a cent apiece. Ten dollars will buy along for a man's dinner.

# Ex-Gov. HILL'S ABOLITIONISM.

Ex-Gev. HILL's ABOLITIONIES.

Below is the second of the anti-slavery articles which Ex. Gov. Hill wrote in 1819 before he and its party had abandoned democratic principles. We copy it from the N. H. Patriot and State Gauctte for Nov. 30, 1819. It speaks for itself and sears a most noble testimony against the extension of stavery in this Union, and against the whole system of 'man-stealing and brokerage in blood.'

# From the New-Hampshire Patriot for Nov. 30, 1819 Slavery in the New States.

The excitement preduced in Congress at the last session on the limitation of slevery, in the proposed new state of Missouri, is probably yet in the recollection of meat of our readers. It will bor remembered that when the bill for admitting Missouri mit the Usion was under discussion in the business of the probabilition of the probabilities of

granaries—our larins at the shock of calile—is sensibly long, with our lowing herds of calile—is sensibly struck with the contrast which such a scene affort to that of a country where slavery is tolerated— where the rich white man lives in idleness, and the to that of a country where slavery is tolerated—where the rich white man lives in idleness, and the poor white man, who does not own slaves, is more miserable if possible than the slaves themselves. There the land appears almost a waste—there perhaps at the distance of one to half a dozen leagues is one lord of the soil; and may be even he is embarrassed in his pecuniary concerns, while his miserable dependants are poor indeed; his slaves, half-starved and in rage, warry, out their daily task. The very ground on which they toil seems to be cursed.

starved and in rags, warry out their daily task. The very ground on which they toil seems to be cursed.

It is a remark made by Virginians themselves, that their soil is constantly frowing poorer and less productive; and this is preduced an consequence of employing slaves in its calitivation. Her population, excepting in the western and mountainous parts, is certainly not increasing. Virginia is the largest, and was the most populous State in the Union; why is she now less than New-York, and even less than Pennsylvania in population? Because she tolerates slavery. Such is the superiority of laboring freemen over slaves, that wheever lives twenty years will see the now State of Maine a more wealthy and more populous State than old Virginia. Her first and most eminent stateamen acknowledge that slavery is an evil—they planned the Colonization Society to rid themselves of the fugitive blacks. Why do they wish to entail the curse which has fixed to them, upon the rising States of the West? They assisted to prohibit the introduction of slaves into this country from Africa by a metional law. Why would they permit their introduction into the saw States? They have seen some of their families murdered by slaves—they have seen fugitive slaves embody themselves, and from their fatuesses spread terror and dismay through the surrounding country—they have seen apprehended a general rising of the slaves for the purpose of rooting out the whites. Does 'misery love company,' that they now wish other States to be subjected to the same murders and terrors and fearful apprehensions?

Whatever may be the public feeling south of the

be subjected to the same murders and terrors and fearful apprehensions?

Whatever may be the public feeling south of the Potomac, there is but one semiment north of the Chesapeake on this aubject—and that is, if the evil which already exists cannot be prevented, at least that slavery shall not be permitted to spread beyond its present confines. It is a solecism, an absurdity, to say we are republicans and friends of freedom, while we contend not for the emancipation of the blacks, and the restriction of slavery in those Territories which are about to unfurl the American banner as stars in our republican constellation.

The last number of the Friend of Man contains a long Address delivered, by request, before the Young Men's Association, in the Mechanica' Hall, Utics, March 16, 1841, on the speculating mania that prevailed in this country a few years since. It is a most graphic, instructive and powerful production, and in all respects worthy of its distinguished author, Aiyan Stewart. We can find room, this week, for only the following extracts.

The great and splendid public inheritance of my countrymen, the national domains, the uncultivated regions of the deep West, having been surveyed by the government, were offered for sale, and constituted the basis of those splendid speculations in villages, cities, water and corner lots, mill-privileges, railroad depots, canal harbors, lake harbors, and wharves.

wharves.
The sober track of experience brodden by ourselves and fathers, in the year 1834, 5, and 6, was suddenly forsaken, to travel the highway of speculation, in order to commit grand lateenies on posterity, and to instantly raise and use for our own period of the own and about the state of the own and the state of the state

cheated their unsuspecting fortune-hunting neighbor of this generation; merely a young Stayvesan, who has been of age but six monting and has received by the fortune of \$100,000, which has been accumished by the industry of by gone generations. Zet the standard of the industry of by gone generations. Zet the standard of the industry of by gone generations. Zet the standard of the industry of by gone generations. Zet the standard of the industry of by gone generations. Zet the standard of the industry of the in

to the from the East, with long purses of gold shining through the interstices. Is not this the latter day glory on the earth?

It is just the same in northern Indiana, northern Illinois, and Wisconsin. There are at least 1000 men standing day and night before the land offices seeking their turns to go in and select their lots, and pay the cash for the same. Why, the money has become as plenty as the stones in the street. Why, says he, boys in the street at Chicago play marbles or raffle for city lots with each other, worth from 5000 to \$10,000. Why, says he, there is one young fellow there but nineteen years of age, at Chicago, who has made \$100,000 in buying and selling city to the same and the street. It heats all that ever was known, in any country upon earth. It is impossible, says he, to bring the mind up to that point of greatments, the bring the mind up to that point of greatments, the bring the mind up to that point of greatments, the bring the mind up to that point of greatments, the bring the mind up to that point of greatments, the bring the mind up to that point of greatments, the bring the mind up to that point of greatments, the bring the mind up to that point of greatments, the bring the mind up to the point of greatments, the bring the mind up to the point of greatments, the bring the mind up to the point of greatments, the bring the seeker is overwhelmed in astonishment, at this neceont of his returning neighbor, and hastens on, fearing lest the day may be over before he gets upon the scene of action, and meets others who all confirm and even enlarge the accounts and multiply the facts, showing the world are in arms to get rich, and that it will be accomplished. Our traveller has become firmly impressed with the belief, that ordinary prudence may make, with his \$10,000, a fortune in a day, and the possibility of becoming instantaneously rich is no longer doubtful, but is with him a common probability; it is no longer the poetry of luntaics, but he believes it a soler, every day occurrence, a q

The Southern States, or the individuals of whom they are composed, were predisposed to the complaint, which raged in 1834, '5, and '6, so powerfully at the North, that is, a sudden desire to be rich by other men's labor, without toiling themselves. It has ended in the almost universal insolvency of the South. Not only as individuals, but it is believed in several cases, of States themselves. They disemboweled the Bank of the U.S. of about thirty millions, never to be re-paid, by which thousands of stockholders at the North and in England are undone. These slave States owe the North, England and Holland, about three hundred millions; the bare interest of which is equal to eighteen or twenty millions, or nearly equal to the annual income of the general government of the United States; and at least one hundred and fifty millions of the three hundred will never be paid, by which several thousands of the most worthy families in the Northern free States and in Europe will be precipitated from affluence and independence to an abyss of utter ruit.

The citizens of the State of Mississippi owe nine-

affinence and independence to an abyss or unter ruin.

The citizens of the State of Mississippi owen innety millions for slaves, and the State lent its bonds to
the banks for twenty-three millions. The banks
sold the bonds in the North and Europe, and took
the money and loaned it to the speculating planters,
and the speculators have become insolvent; consequently the banks are broke, and the State of Mississippi, not richer than Oneida, Madison and Oswego counties, must pay the twenty-three millions
when it can. Louisiana loaned twenty-five millions
of her bonds to her banks, and all about to be insolvent, to aid speculators to get rich without labor.
Alabama loaned the credit of that State to fourteen
millions for a like object. Virginie's State debt,
without income, is fourteen millions. Arkansas,
with only one member of Congress, loaned five millions to her State bonds to aid lier banks to loan to
speculators, \$40,000 of it on the basis of a red back
bank in this-county, Kentucky has a debt of seven
millions as a State. Missouri likewise. If ever a
nation was visited with judgments for attempting
to be rich without industry, this nation has had the
poisoned chalice commended to its lips. Most of
the troubles about currency and broken banks are
to be ascribed to this same fruitfal and frighful
source of all our misfortunes, the great desire of
enjoying riches before they are earned, and taxing
the future for the benefit of the present, rolying upon the ingenuity of the BAAIN, rather than the
vigor of the hand; by which we are brough back
to the great proposition of the wise man, 'that he
who hasteth to be rich can not be innocent.' Wealth
suddenly acquired will rarely abide. Nothing bit
quiet,' consistent industry can render any people
prosperous and happy. Labor is honorable in all,
from the king on the throne to the mendicant in the
street;' and let him or her who is ashamed to toil
for themselves, or the benefit of their race, be more
ashamed to consume the industry and labor of othvers, The citizens of the State of Mississippi owe nine

We have to reiterate in the ears of abolitionists

Appellon Behalf of the Liberated Africans.

The indersigned, heretofore sharged with the legal defence of the thirty-six survivors of the captreed Africans of the Amistad, having, by the Divine blessing, successfully fulfilled that trust, and published a statement of their receipts and expenditures for the information of the generous donors and the public, and now being, in the providence of God, entrusted with the support, education and return to their native land of these liberated Mendians, do most respectfully and earnestly appeal to their follow-eitizens to supply them with the pecuniary means to carry into effect the objects in view. The Committee have made arrangements at Farmington, Conn., for the support, education, employment and superintendence of the Africans. They will be daily instructed by competent teachers, and will attend to agricultural and mechanical labors. The necessary expenses of so many persons will be heavy, and the Committee rely upon a benevolent committy to furnish the requisite means of defraying them. All donations will be acknowledged, and a public statement hereafter made of all disbursements. Contributions may be sent to Lewis Tuppan, 122 Pearl-street, New York; S. D. Hastings, 14 Commerce-street, Philadelphia; Dr. Gam. Bailey, Cincinnati, Olio; John M. Sterling, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; Sarmel Fessenden, Esq., Portland, Maine; Rev. A. A. Phelps and Ellis Gray Loring, Esq., Boston; Daniel Burgess, Hartford, Conn., Amor Townsend, Jr., New-Haven, Conn.; and John T. Norton, Esq., Farnington, Conn.

S. S. JOCELYN,
JOSHUA LEAVITT,
LEWIS TAPPAN,
New-York, April 2, 1841.

IOSHUA LEAVITT, Committee. LEWIS TAPPAN,
New-York, April 2, 1841.

The undersigned, charged with the legal defence of the Africans captured in the Amistad, desire to accompany the Treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditures with a few explanatory remarks. They stipulated originally with Mr. Staples to pay him \$250 for seeing the cause through all the courts in Connecticut, and with Mr. Sedgwick to pay him \$125 for attending the courts wherever necessary. Mr. Staples afterwards argued the cause brought in this city, for which he was paid \$50. Both these gentlemen, in addition to the above services, have been consulted on various occasions, given written opinions, and corresponded with stundry persons in relation to the causes. Their charges for such services are considered here quite moderate. No stipulation was made with Mr. Baldwin, as it was foreseen that his services would be more arduous than those of his colleagues; and it was difficult to estimate their value in advance. His position at New-Haven imposed a necessity of throwing upon him a great share of the responsibility incident to the preparation of the case, and carrying it forward to a termination. His absences from his office since the commencement of the case, have been about seventy days (including 35 days occupied in twice going to Washington last winter,) in addition to the time spent in his office in the necessary preparation for the different trials. From these contined absences his ordinary professional business has, of course, suffered, as-he was necessarily away when suits returnable to the Supreme Court of Connecticut are usually commenced, and during half the term of the Middlesex Superior Court, which he regularly attends. During the trial, the Committee remitted to Mr. Baldwin \$300, half of which has been expended in necessary expenses to and from Hartford, Washington, &c., and on being applied to, to name a suitable compensation, he replied, 'The case has been one in which my own feelings have been strongly enlisted, and from it

They will also attend public worship on the Sabbath and other fit occasions. Meantime the Committee are corresponding with persons in Sierra Leone, England, and elsewhere, to ascertain the proper time and mode of having these Africans returned to Africa, and to their homes, at Mendi, in the interior of that continent, in the expectation that in a year, or thereabouts, they will leave this country, and, accompanied by teachers and missionaries, return to Mendi to carry the news of their release, and a knowledge of the one living and true God and their Saviour, to their kindred and fellow-countrymen. The expenses attending the support, clothing, education, &c., of so many persons, will be heavy, and the Committee once more appeal to a liberty-loving and christian people, to supply the necessary sums the Committee once more appeal to a merry-loving and christian people, to supply the necessary sum

and christian peoples.
for the above purpose.
S. S. JOCELYN,
JOSHUA LEAVITT,
LEWIS TAPPAN,

Committee.

The Way they pay Debts at the South West.

A gentleman who was called a short time since to examine the affairs of a New York house, which has been largely engaged in the southern trade for several years, states that they had \$300,000 due from the South, and has been unable to collect but very little of it. On looking over their books, correspondences, &c., he found a letter from one of the agents of the house, then in ——, Alabama, giving reasons in detail why he could collect nothing, and therefore had drawn on the house for money to pay his expenses. His letter ran something like this—(alluding to merchants in that country.) A., owing you \$3000, sold out, put proceeds in negroes—gone to Texas. B. \$4000, do. do. do. C., \$6000, refuses to pay any thing. If you sue, it may be as difficult to get the money from the lawyer, (if he collects it.) as from the debtor.

Another agent of this house writes from ——, in Mississippi—On such a day, I called on A. in this place: introduced myself as your agent. He made no reply, but took his chair from under me and knocked me down. Fortunately, knowing what country I was in, my pistols were loaded in my pockets, and thus I was protected. To crown this, A. then sit down and writes himself to the house, saying, he had tried to kill the? agent, and it should be at the cost of the life of any person who ever came there after the debt. These two cases are only specimens of a volume of letters received in relation to the debts justly due them from the South. In the meantime, the gentlemen composing the New York house are unable to pay their debts or prortie for their families, and their only remittances are these kind of letters. The Way they pay Debts at the South West.

tract of a letter from George Tuoneson, po

nited States of America, with nearly three mil-slaves, valued by Mr. Clay at 1250 million thars. I have before me an American work of Slavery as it is, being the testimony of a ti d wisnesses, including slaveholders, member turs of divinity, elergymen, merchants, mech lawyers, physicians, presidents and professors eges, planters, overseers, and drivers. The ed evidence proves that the slaves of American to They are overworked. ment. They are overworked, under-fee, wretchedly clad and lodged, made to wear round their necks iron collars with armed prongs, to drug heavy chains and weights while working in the field; often confined in the stocks day and night for weeks together; made to wear gags in their months for hours, and even days; their teeth are torn out or broken off, that they may be described and detected if they run away; they are frequently flogged with terrible severity, and afterwards rubbed with red pepper, but brine, and spirits of turpentine; they are bruised and mangled with hundreds of blows from a terrible instrument of punishment, called the paddle; they are torn by the claws of living cats drawn over their prostrate bodies; they are hunted with blood-hounds, and shot like wild beasts; they are branded with red-hot irons: they are maimed, mutilated, and even burnt to death by slow fires! This is slavery in the U. States of America! In the city which bears the name of Washington, and contains the proud Capitol, are to be found the warehouses of the commission-brokers of human blood, and an incorporated body, ready at all times to license men to deal in slaves, and sell women and children by the pound, for five hundred dollars.

Why this horrid incons stency, this jealous devotion to a system made of robbery, and cruelty and blood? It is because the system is profitable. It has its gains, and by those gains thousands in the U. States live in ease, and luxury, and idleness. As long as slavery continue profitable, it will not only cease to be upheld, but be condemned and excerated as it deserves.

"Tis love of gain, unconquered still by time, Exalts its voice to clook the hellish crime;

"Tis love of gain, unconquered still by time, Exalts its voice to cloak the hellish crime; And still will lift the lash, and lifting smile, While blood carned lucre centres in the soil."

I am not ignorant that pride, a hatred of the people of color, the tenacity of power, and the sinful gratifications connected with slavery, help to maintain the system; but those by themselves would not keep it alive for a single year. Three millions of men and women would not be kept in slavery to minister to these. No—I repeat it. It is because the system hath its gains that it is cherished; and with those gains, and the crimson guilt of them, we, as Englishmen, have much to do. Lessen those gains, and the system totters; annihilate them, and it expires.

As it was our blind and criminal commercial policy which uphold slavery in the West Indies, so it is the system that compels our merchanis to buy the cotton of dimerica which upholds American slavery. As the adoption of a wiser, cheaper, and juster system would have annihilated our own colonial slavery, and spared us the years of anxiety, and toil, and strife through which we passed in the cause of emancipation; so the adoption of wise measures in regard to

through which we passed in the cause of emancipa-tion; so the adoption of wise measures in regard to India would uproot slavery in America, not only without agitation, without cost, and without danger; but, on the contrary, with great gain to ourselves, and the saving of an immense amount of fruitless effort on the part of abolitionists both here and there.

remporary Residence of Slaves in New-York.

Mr. Warden, from the Judiciary Committee, to which were referred the petitions praying the repeal of all is we shich allow any person not being an inhabitant of this State, who shall be travelling to or from or passing through this State, to bring with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery and to take the same away, provided the person so held in slavery shall not continue in the State more than nine months, has reported in favour of the petitioners. In the first place, the report says that the Constitution of the United States has only in one instance made any allusion to the rights of slaveholders in the several States; viz. in the provision relating to persons held to service escaping, &c. No further individual rights relating to slavery are secured by that instrument. With this provision, the institution is left to the laws of the nations and the rules of the common law prevailing in the several States at the period of its adoption. It is well settled by the laws of all civilized nations, that if the slave gets beyond the territory where he is held in servitude, and under the protection of another power, without any wrong-ful act done by the party giving that protection, the rights of the master cease. The common law declares that 'slavery is a local law, and the moment a slave gets beyond the limits where it is recognized, he has broken his fetters and is free.' The only effect of the Constitution, says the report, is to exempt a runaway slave from the operation of this established rule.

By the same Constitution the citizens of each State are entitled to all the privilegus and immunities of citizens in the several States. But a citizen is the same estates, trusts and powers, as he might do by the laws of the State of which he is a citizen; the absurdity is manifest. So in the case of a slave, the laws of other States may create the relation of master and slave, but such has a remerely local. It would be absurd to declare, that under the laws of any othe

of the case, it is as small as could with propriety be offered.

Mr. Adams has declined taking any compensation whatever, and, in addition to preparing and arguing the cause, is submitting to the labor of writing out, for publication, his entire speech. Both his and Mr. Baldwin's arguments, revised by themselves, will soon be presented to the public in public attention, as a tribute of respect to those gentlemen, and as able defences of clients and of great principles of humanity and justice.

The Committee deemed it their duty to expend considerable sums in publications, especially when it was ascertained that great ignorance prevailed even among professional gentlemen, as to the real merits of the case, and the government paper, and some leading friends of the administration were employed in opposition to the rights and liberties of the Africans. These publications, though expensive, awakened public attention, swelled the amount of contributions, and operated powerfully, as is believed, in the liberation of those whose liberties, if not lives, were in jeopardy.

The sums charged for expenses of the Committee only cover actual expenditures. Professional reing the tribute of the case.

The liberated Mendians are now happily situated to the labor of reporting the tribute of the case.

The liberated Mendians are now happily situated to all the citizens of this State, if the tribute of the case of a state of the case of a store that the provided the pr

This is a sentiment recently uttered by that well known and beloved philanthropist, Gerrit Smith. Yes, so formidable an obstacle is it to the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause, in his estimation, that he anticipates but limited success to this glorious enterprise till this seven-headed monster is slain. A brother informed me of a fact which occurred, but a few days since, not a hundred miles from this place, that goes to substantiate the above assertion. He, in company with another abolitionist, had made an appointment in a certain town to lecture on Abolition. This brother, who, by the way, is recognised as a warm advocate of the Liberty Party, wrote s letter containing a notice of the appointment. The Post Master, and the most of the Abolitionists in the place, were third party. The period arrived for the meeting—the brethern wcre there—but, alas! but few came to hear. Upon enquiry, it was ascertained that an influence had been exerted by professed Abolitionists to keep persons from attending—all in good faith. And why all this! Why? Because the brother believed that all Christians, belonging as they do to one great family, having one glorious. the brother believed that all Christians, belonging as they do to one great family, having one glorious Father, should love one another, and treat one another as brethren! This was the head and front of his offending, and the abolitionists feared they might hear something of the hated doctrine of practical Christian love. All professors of religion too! Thus, abolitionists, for sectarianism's sake, will use their influence to prevent the spread of Anti-Slavery truth. O, Sectarianism, thou enemy of human kind, where is thy blush!—Cazenovia Herald.

From the National Intelligencer. Message of the President of the United States To the People of the United States.

To the People of the United States.

Fellow Citizens:—Before my arrival at the seat of government the painful commenication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments, of the deeply regretted death of William Heart Harrison, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all-wise Projidence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the Constitution the efforts to be directed to the accomplishing of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a

tion which I have sworn 'to protect, preserve, us defend.'

The usual opportunity which is afforded in Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the set of the world guide his administration, in a form of an inaugural address, not having, under peculiar circumstances which have brought nest the discharge of the high duties of President of United States, been afforded to me, a brief capation of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public assessment of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public assessment of the principles which will govern death of the principles which as well as well as well as a policy will be justice on our part to all, submitted to injustice from none. While I shall scalence callivrate the relations of peace and amity with and all, it will be my most imperative duty has the total the property of the principles.

and all, it will be my most imperative daty has that the honor of the country shall sustain no bles ish. With a view to this, the condition of our all itary defences will become a matter of answar, licitude. The Army, which has in other diprase ered itself with renown, and the Navy, not imperately termed the right arm of the public dress which has epread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the carch, should rendered of all human institutions is concentrate power in the hands of a single ma, such that the tendency of all human institutions is concentrate power in the hands of a single ma, such that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from the cause, I deem it of the most essential important that a complete separation should take plact tween the sword and the purse. No mitter view or how the public moneys shall be deposite, a long as the President can exert the power of spointing and removing, at his pleasure, the spenishing of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasure, A pertnaueut and radical change should therday the growth of our population, until, without a spenisher of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasure, and the growth of our population, until, without a spenisher of speech, an army of office-holders may be spen over the land. The unrestrained power exceedy a selfishly ambitious man, in order to uphold the hand single feeds them, would lead to direct an active interestration, is increased in the spenisher of the direct and subject and shall readily acquiesce in the spected to no just restraint, is increased, the spenisher of the direct and subject in the second of the contraint of the spenisher of t

fidence in all the transactions of inc, dustry its just and adequate rewards, and is tablish the public prosperity. In deciding it adaptation of any such measure to the end as well as its conformity to the Constitution, resort to the fathers of the great republication of the great republication to the fathers of the great republication. for advice and instruction, to be drawn from age views of our system of Government, at light of their ever glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my

The institutions under which we live, my trymen, secure each person in the perfect ment of all his rights. The spectacle sein to the world of a Government deriving his properties to it only so much power as is necessful operation. Those who are the successful operation. Those who are the with its administration should carefully abias all attempts to enlarge the range of power granted to the several departments of the firment, other than by an appeal to the people ditional grants, lest by so doing they described halance which the patriots and statesment when the constitution designed to establish before the constitution designed to establish the constitution of the constitution o balance which the patriots and statesmen ed the Constitution designed to establish the federal government and the States of the Union. The observance of these risi joined upon us by that feeling of reverse fection which finds a place in the heart of extriot for the preservation of union and the for union—for the good of our children aid of en's children, through countless generate opposite course could not fail to generate hintent upon the gratification of their selfation give birth to local and sectional jealouses ultimate either in breaking asunder the sunion, or in building up a central system would inevitably end in a bloody scepter iron crown.

would inevitably end in a bloody servitor crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured its exert myself to carry the foregoing principal practice during my administration of the iment, and, confiding in the protecting ear ever watchful and overruling Providence be my first and highest duty to preserve much the free institutions under which we live, as mit them to those who shall succeed me in a force and vigor.

JOHN TIME JOHN TIL

Washington, April 9, 1841.

Successful Empyricism.—James Woodwas what notorious character, who went by the the 'Negro Doctor,' died a few days ago at the 'Negro Doctor,' died a few days ago at the was singularly successful in his emprehend a massed a handsome property. His manner of discovering the diagnossis of discovering the diagnossis of discovering the diagnossis of discovering the finger of the patient disped in was then inspected by him, and it whether he saw the patient or not, he imprescribed for him.—Phila. Ledger.

PRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1841.

The latest definition of 'Madness,' wing explosive and dogmatical article collawing explosive and dogmatical article we fem 'The Protectionist,' and is from the pen reteran friend Arnold Buffum. It contains set definition of the term 'madness' that we her to have seen. We are equally amused and held at the spirit which it exhibits. So much thed at the spirit water it exhibits. So mitch senting on the political stills of third partyism! ied strides the land a like a Colossus.' There sly a great deal of unnecessary heat in what able to below, but much confusion of the head. He es below, but much confusion of the head. He so think that the object of the proposed Consists of prevent him and other abolitionists from g their abolition principles to the polls, and to ge all political action for the overthrow of slage all pointest action for the overthrow of all a This is a strange sort of hallucination,

If a portion of the abolitionists may call a tim friendly to the formation of a third polition. we humbly conceive that a still larger porty, we hombly conceive that a still larger por-yalso assemble togather in opposition to that a movement, and reiterate those solemn which have been given to the world on this the American Anti-Slavery Society from the ag-without having their motives impeached, alpet caricatured, by any one in the form of historist. (What, friend Buffum asks, 'do

### Madness.

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Madness.

tated in some of the Eastern papers, that there a National Convention, opposed to the organization and the savery political parts. Why don't diamand a subolitionists being His Convention to oppose abolitionists being His Convention to oppose abolitionists being farmers, merchanists, manufactures and the same of the sam

whitenest what, intend button asks, do

reserense, lapitets, steiners, merchanis, manufacturoppe mechanics? or even to oppose their being
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set all convention to oppose abolitionists constisity themselves a political party. Why; brethren,
in percentage of the property of the source of the sovereigns
such a can be given mydutice as a husband or a father,
whost gait. It is my indispensable duty to exerset as a serverignty for the promotion of justice and
selections and such as the promotion of justice and
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leave requires should be improved for the welfare
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leave requires, skiek I can exercise if I will, in a manner
sta will tend to the abolition of slavery, and the
sender certains their political precedition of the sender can be an exercised of I will, in a manner
sta will tend to the abolition of slavery, and the
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sment, they might thereby abolish slavery. To my
sing it is also mine. What is the duty of all,
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for daty, it is also mine. What is the duty of all,
she duty of each; and others neglecting to do
with fact and abolition style of the political precognition,
all time dear that it is their dut

es indeed seem as if there were men who ha es indeed seem as if there were men who have into a strange sort of hallucination, which them regard themselves as so much better than body else, that they conclude, that whatever do, must of necessity be wrong; and that it is re their huly to oppose it; and, therefore, they war with every body, and with every thing them. May the Lord preserve me from such

deission.
If professing Christians, had been as honest and to herr, we should long ago have seen christian sea combining their efforts and energies to se are the election of christian rulers. Should such an first have been made, what should we have thought fafew congregations calling a National Convention soppose it? Opposing abolitionists, in this mirror, shold your own likeness, and tell me, what do you mak of it? Will the anti-political abolitionists inom as what they expect to accomplish by their processed Convention? Do they thereby hope to prevent hose abolitionists who believe it is their duty to purithe halfs of legislation by political action, from dong so? Or is the gratification of a belligerent spirit heir only motive?

The Friend of Man, of April 6th, contains the vale-stion of its able editor, William Goodell. He has slired at his own request for various reasons, but esise, the publication of the 'Christian Investigad which is designed to be of a general reformatory acter. It is printed on a small sheet at present, ithout any regular subscribers, to the extent of the beations made to it for that purpose; each done per, at four cents a copy. It cannot fail, we ar consident, to be a valuable periodical, and we wish him a larger amount of patronage than he will probareceive. Mr. Goodell is a very vigorous writer ind is too widely known to need an elaborate eulogy from us, for his abundant labors in the temperance and ushappily urisen in our ranks broke out, we took west counsel together '-but, for some time past, we have been grieved to perceive in him, towards us personally, an acrimonious state of mind; and towards the eld anti-slavery organization, any thing but it se should have expected to become 'new organized' and though he has never formally avowed himsel to be so, yet all his influence has been thrown into that scale, and from the beginning the schismatics have claimed him to be on their side. We have allowed him to say many unkind things about the Lib-enter, and to publish many misrepresentations of our acuts, without making any rejoinder-partly beanse we wished to be spared the necessity towards him the language of severity, and partly be tame our friend is apt to be almost interminable in tentroversy. In saving that we are disposed to for get and forgive all that has transpired of an unpleaat nature, so far as it relates to us personally, we speak sincerely. The following paragraph from his valediction evinces a spirit which we should blush not to reciprocate :

as to reciprocate:

'In retiring from the weekly anti-slavery press, I be last to lender my thanks to its patrons and mine. While Heaven spares my life and health, and while they is needed, I hope to labor in the cause, though I have selected another department and mode of labor. I have mighed, as an editor, in many earnest controllare mighed and the selected another department of the selected and the selected another department of the selected another department and the selected another department of the selected another department and the selected anothe

Though no langer an anti-slavery editor, Mr. Good linumates that he shall be an occasional contribu-er to the columns of the Friend of Man, in conjunchas with Beriah Green, Alvan Stewart, and others. Has successor in the editorial chair is 'Rev. Smaley · Hough, of whom Mr. Goodell speaks favorably.

Newburyport Looking Up.

Newburyport Looking Up.

RESPECTED BROTHER:

As intelligence, relative to the advancement of the anti-slavety ranks and increase of its power, is highly animating in its nature to every true friend of the slave, it may not be amiss to give the following a place in the Liberator.

Last May, a church was organized in this place, consisting of ten members, who received the Holy Scriptures as their only discipline. This condemning all kinds of oppression, we raised the standard or abouttrox, reising fellowship with any who might be connected, directly or indirectly, with southern slavery. Since the organization of this church, we have received an addition of seventy-three members, who profess to be abolitionists without hurs. We have two meetings a month for prayer and free discussion upon the God-dishonoring and soul-damning sin of, slavery. At the last regular church meeting, the following resolutions were passed unanimously, that the uncompromising abolitionists may be assured that they have warm friends in this town, and some also, who have not connected themselves with the anti-slavery church, who take an active part in all our meetings for the oppressed.

Whereas slavery, especially American slavery, is

among the most God-dishonoring and sopl-damning sins of the present age; therefore, Resolved, That whoever has, directly or indirectly,

any connection in sustrining slavery, is unworthy a place among savage, much less among sulightened nations professing to be free, and still more so of a name with God speople; but must be distinguished as children of him that was a liar from the beginning.

As slavery sauctions the following crimes, so essential to its existence—i. e., concubinage, man-stealing, robbery and murder; therefore,

Resolved, That, as a church of Jesus Christ, we can-

Resolved, That, as a church of Jesus Cariss, we can-not sustain pro-slavery ministers, or bid them God speed; much less commemorate the sufferings and death of our great Deliverer, with those guilty of the abova-named crimes—being, as we think, heretics; after the first and second admonition.

Resolved, That, as far as our influence may be felt

as abolitionists, we will lend our aid to sustain the principles of 'old organization,' and wish to be conprinciples of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, which are consistent, and the most uncompromising

with southern slavery.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be sent to the editor of the Liberator for publication.

Signed in behalf of the church,

DANIEL P. PIKE, Pastor. Dupter D. Tiltos, Clerk.

Excellent Sentiments. WEST-BRATTLEBORO', March 28th, 1841.

Mr. Garrisos:

DEAR Sir—In the course of my reading not lon since, I met with a sermon preached nearly two cen-turies since, in 1647, before the English House of Commons, on a day of public humiliation, by that able and learned divine, Ralph Cudworth, and for which the thanks of the House were afterwards re-turned to him. Though of such an ancient date, still it seemed to me to illustrate, pretty clearly, the spirit and temper manifested by some in our own times, as exhibiting proofs of which, perhaps, one or two extracts may not be uninteresting to your readers.

But I wish it were not the distemper of our times to scare and fright men only with opinions, and make men only solicitous about the entertaining of this and culation, which will not render them any that speculation, which will not render them any thing the better in their lives, or the liker unto God; whilst, in the mean time, there is no such care taken about keeping of Christ's commandments, and being renewed in our minds, according to the image of God, in righteousness and true holiness. We say, 'Lo here is Christ,' and 'Lo there is Christ,' in these and these opinions; whereas, in truth, Christ is neither here or there; nor any where but where the spirit

Christ, where the life of Christ is.

Do we not, now-adays, open and lock up heaven with the private key of this and that, opinion of our own, according to our several fancies, as we please? own, according to our source that another pover so sincerely, and serve God with faith and a pure conscience, that yet haply skills not of some contended for opinions, some darling notions, he hath not the right shibboleth, he hath not the true watch-word, he must not pass the guards of hoaven. Do we not make this and that opinion, this and that outward form, to be the wedding-gurment, and boldly sentence those to outer darkness, that are not invested there-Whereas, every true Christian finds the least with: Whereas, every true Christian ands the least drain of hearty affection towards God, to be more cordial and sovereign to his soul, than all the speculative notions and opinions in the world.

Yours in the cause of freedom,

# James C. Jackson.

It will delight the undivided friends of old organization to be informed that this eloquent and tireless advocate of the slave is now in this city, and will labor in this Commonwealth until the annual meeting of the Parent Society at New-York-which, by the way, ought to be attended by a host from Massachuway, ought to be attended by a host from Massachu-setts. In consequence of illness in our family, ren-dering our presence indispensable, we shall be under the necessity of disappointing our friends in Wrenth-am, who expect an address from us this afternoon and evening; but our bro. Jackson has kindly consented to act as our substitute on the occasion, and a better one we could not send, if we had our choice to make

LECTURES. We are very much gratified by the rous applications that are anti-slavery friends in and out of the Commonwealth, to lecture on the subject of slavery; and most happy should we be, if it were in our power to comply with them all-but this we cannot do. For some time past, we have endeavored to address the people frequently, and have visited many towns for this pur pose; but it has been at the expense of our editorial concerns. We hope our readers will exercise their patience a short time longer, when we hope to be more permanently at our post.

J. A. Collins, As the name of 'J. Collins' ap pears among the list of passengers who arrived in the cadia last week, it has doubtless led some of our anti-slavery friends to suppose that our bro. J. A. Collins was the person intended. He is not expected until about the first of May, but may have taken passage in the packet of the 4th inst.

Nonrolk County. Let the true-hearted friends of emancipation (and there are many) in this county emancipation (and there are many) in this county rally at the meeting of the County Anti-Slavery So-ciety, which is to be holden in Dorchester, in Rev. Mr. Butler's meeting-house, on Thursday next, com-mencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. A discourse may be expected from us in the evening.

BRISTOL COUNTY. The furious snow-storm of Tuesday last must have prevented a general attendance at the meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society, held in New-Bedford. Sickness at For a month past, our dwelling has been 'a hospital'; and at the present time, nearly every member of our family is ill.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce

Washington, Monday, April 6th.
The body of the late President, was placed, to-day
the hall of the palace, and exhibited, in a collin, to
public view. A glass covered the face of the de-

From the Boston Evening Transcript. Funeral of the President.

Prom the Boston Evening Transcript.

Funeral of the President.

The funeral solemnities of the late President Harrison took place at Washington on Wednesday. Thay were of a most imposing kind. An immense number of people were in attendance from all quarters where intelligence of the President's death had reached.

About 7 o'clock, the firing of minute guns continued from the inilitary stations. The atores and offices were closed, and the fronts of most of the houses ornamented with Gastoons, arches, and fringings of crape and cambric, and flags half mast were to be seen floating from the Capito, the Navy Yard, the forts, and the towers of the churches.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock, a funeral car, being a platform raised in the centre, covered with black velvet, and drawn by six white horses, acclored mas, dressed in white muslim, according to the Turkish costume, with a black scarf, being at the head of each horse, entered the square, and draw up within the portice. In the meantime, the service was perfarmed over the corpse in the east room, which was laug with black crambric, in the presence of the Vice President, the Cabinet, the foreign Ministers, the Clergy, and such others as had the privilege of admission. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Hawley of the Episcopal Church.

Presisely at 12 o'clock, a detachment of trumpeters, which had been marched up in front of the portice, played the German hymn, during which the body was moved, and placed on the car. The coffice was covered with rich velvet, on which were placed two swords, laid across, and a roll of parchament, with who procession heam to the procession heam to the procession of fresh hymicaths. At a signal, the artillery in front of the square sent forth its thunders, the bell of St. John's Church began to tall, and the mourners and others left the mansion, and the procession of fresh hymicaths. At a signal, the artillery in front of the same and the forest procession heam of the forest procession fresh of the forest procession fresh of the for

# Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, April 7th.

The mortal remains of the late President were to-day borne in funeral pomp to the cemetery on the antern branch of the Potomac, and there deposited, for the present, in the Congress vault. Thence they will, it is said, be taken either to the North Bend, or to his family seat and the burial place of his ancestors,—Berkeley, in Charles City County, Virginia.

The day proved to be a very pleasant one, and the number of persons at the funeral was nearly as great tors,—Berkeley, in Charles City County, Virginia, as the inauguration. The houses and stores on Pennsylvania avenue, and also the public buildings, and much more beautiul and imposing, and better arranged, than that of the inauguration. The military escort under the orders of Major General McComb was very elegant. It was composed of some United States corps, of the militia officers and volunteer corps of the District, of Baltimore, Annapolis, Virginia, &c. and many officers of the army and navy. The funeral car was very rich, drawn by six milk white steeds, led by blacks, in approprinte dresses, a rich black velvet pall, embroidered with gold, covered the coffin and platform, and upon it were placed wreaths of natural flowers, a batton, &c. Among the Senators present, and while the tomb arm in arm with Ex-President Adams.

The funeral service was performed at the palace by the Episcopal Bishop of Maryland

There are various rumors as to the disposition to be made of the memoirs of the deceased. It is not probable that he gave any direction on the subject. Indeed, he had no opportunity to 'set his house in order,' or to make any arrangements of his private affairs. After he became seriously ill, he was scarcely seen by any of his household. The physicians would not suffer even Col. Todd and Col. Chambers to converse with him, lest he might be agitated with the cares of business.

It is said that General Harrison's expenditures connected with his removal to this city, and a month's occupation

From the London Journal of Commerce.

Of all nations in the world, France, the United States, and England, have at all times, the most substantial reasons for the preservation of peace. But at present, these three states have special political internal causes why they should respectively avoid war as the greatest ovil that could beful them. From war, France has to dread another political evolution; engaged in a war, slavery in the United States becomes a mighty political evil, and the not improbable cause of a predial rebellion; while to this country in war, discontent in Ireland, and Chartiem in Britain, become tipe for revolt. Yet France and the United States court, and England is likely to be forced into war.

In England, the people wish for peace, simply be cause their best interests are wholly dependent of peace; the French fancy themselves insulted, at present we say not with what cause, and believethemselve obliged to measure awords with Europe; but the sel governed citizens of the United States are actuall taxing their ingonity to discover reasons how to compel England to go to war with them.

pel England to go to war with them.

An Atrocious Act. It is stated in the Bay State Democrat that a young man named Mortimer Tappan, son of the Rev, Mr. Tappan, of Cambridgeport, one day last week, during a walk with a Miss Naney Fellon, a young lady to whom he has been paying his addresses, observed to her that he had some excellent figs, which had been sent to him by an uncle or some friend at a distance, and offered her one, which she accepted. She ate about half the fig, the other half she preserved. During the walk, she began to feel ill, and on her return home was taken violently sick. A physician was sent for, who, from the symptom manifested, declared that has had been poisoned. The half of the fig was produced, and on examination it was found, to contain a large quantity of Spanish flies. Tappan was immediately arrested, and, after an examination before a justice, was bound over in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the next Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex County. The young lady is still dangerously ill.

CAMBRIDGEFORT. Our abolition friends in Cambridgeport are reminded that the quarterly meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of that town will be holden in Liberty Hall, on Monday evening next. We hope to be present with them.

Minlaid. We have had another thorough search for the letters of our friends Lincolo of Gardner, and Burden of Salisbury—but in vain. If they will favor us with another copy, we shall feel greatly obliged to them.

Mr William Ladd, extensively known a warm-hearted benevatione, who for a long series years has devoted his time, his property, his tale to the dissemination of the principles of peace, d in Portamouth, on Friday evening last, The Po

in Purtamouth, on Friday evening last, The Portamouth Gazette says:

'Mr. Lodd lad returned that evening from a journey through the State of New-York. He had been absent air months, during which time he visited the principal places and lectured continually to crowded audiences. Though infirm in health, he persovered until he had accomplished all fee had undertaken. Exhausted by the effort and adopt shee by increasing weakness, he was on his way as his house in Minot, Me., that he might repose after his fatigue. He declared that he had made his last journey and preached his last lecture, and that he should not live but a few months,—speaking cheerfully, and in full faith of a happy immortality. After he had arrived in this town, he conversed with his friends pleasantly, and early retired. He had not been in bod but a short time, when with hardly a grean or struggle his spirit was called to its roward, for 'bleased are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. His funeral took place on Suaday after the regular sermon in the afternoon, from the North Church. The pastoral services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Blagden, of Boston, and the Rev. Mr. Pesbody, of this town. The church was falled with those who loved and respected this truly good man.

Examination of Williamson, the English Burgler.

Mr. Blagden, of Boston, and the Rev. Mr. Pesbody, of this towns. The church was filled with those who loved and respected this traly good man.

Examination of Williamson, the English Burgler. This renowned rubber was examined in Boston last Saturday. From the Mail we gather the following particulars.

The spectators collected in and about the courthouse as early as nine o'clock, but the prisoner did not arrive till nearly twelve. He was handcuffed, and attended by two able officers. The crowd pressed about the carriage in such a dense mass, that it was almost impossible to force a passage to the court room—and when the door was opened, a large number of persons rushed in with the prisoner, nor could the atmost exertions of the police prevent it.

Wilbamson was then placed upon the prisoner's bench, and the handcuffs were taken off. He looked very pale and wild, when he first entered the room, being no doubt excited by the sight of such an immense and eager assemblage of people, about the Court House; but the color soon returned to his face, and his countenance assumed a peculiarly bold and resolute expression.

Soon after the prisoner was brought in Constable Clapp went and spoke to him. Williamson looked very fierce and indignant The color rushed into his face, he threw his head back, compressed his lips, and talked in a very sharp, independent, contemptous style. Mr. Clapp informed him that he had so hand whajever in this strest, nor did he intend to volunteer, in say manner, to convict him. The prisoner doubted this—he complained that the agreement between them had been violated—and seemed disposed to listen to no explaination. His eyes during this conversation were remarkably bright and penetrating, and marked him as an extraordinary man.

He is reflect less than medium size, with fair, regular features, light hair, and genteel form. He was dressed in a dark coat, black double-breasted west, black stock, without a collar, light mixed pants, and high-laced shoes. He resembles, very nearly, a celebrated resta

this matter, by the return boat.

Suicide: The coroner yesterday held an inquest at the boarding-house of Mrs. Nancy D. Hodges, No. 33 Maiden Lane, on the body of Chester R. Powers, seed 25, a native of Warren, Massachusetts, a merchant, of temperate habits, who boarded, but did not lodge at the above place. Deceased had been for a few days gloomy and desponding, and on Weddreday came in, in the afternoon, and complained of being chilly and unwell; he drank some tea and retired to the room of one of the boarders, and in the evening was found very sick, and vomiting, but denied having taken any thing to cause it. Dr Pratt was sent for, who found him pulseless and cold, and pronounced him irrecoverable, but gave him stimulants without effect, and he died at midnight. Two papers were found in his pocket; one containing opium, and the other arsenic. A post mortem examination was made, which showed that he had taken corrosive poison; and the jury found a verdiet that he comfaitted suicide by taking arsenic.—N. Y. Journal of Com.

and the jury found a verdict that he committed suicide by taking arsenic.—N. Y. Journal of Com.

Earthquake in Italy.—A French paper publishes a letter from Italy, of the 4th of March, stating that the City of Reggio, in Calabria, was nearly destroyed by an Earthquake on the 22d Feb. The slucks were filteen in number; the street of the Marine was converted into one heap of ruins; most of the houses were thrown down, and the rest were so damaged as to be altogether annithabitable; the palace of the governor, the tribunal, the prison, the barrack of St. Augustine, the cathedral, five other churches, and various other pupile buildings, were entirely destroyed. The inhabitants had sought refuge partly at Messina, and partly at Neples.

It is confidently stated in the city that the Marquis of Hertforn is a heavy loser by the stoppage of the U. S. Bank. It is said that fearful of a war between England and France, the noble Marquis sold out from the English funds not less than £500,000, and transferred it for better security to the U. S. Bank; and has become minus to this large amount.—London Globe.

# From the Zion's Herald.

AN IMPOSTOR.

John Lee, of Machias Port, about thirty years old, of good height, sharp features, well-proportioned, of gentlemanly address, and a dratist by profession, has of late imposed himself Jason Lee, Jesab Lee, Oregon missionary, &c. He has lately, in this State, made proposals of marriage, although he has a wife and six children, now resident in Machias Port. He has a license to exhort, signed by P. Jaques, in behalf of the clurch in this place, but has had so connection with the church for four months past. His work as a dantist is in many cases very poor. He is a bad man; and as he is supposed to be now in Massachusetts, let all beware of him.

DAVID COPELAND,
Presiding Elder of Calais District.

PARKER JACUES!

Pastor of the M. E. Church in Machias.
Machias, Maine, March 20, 1841.

Outrageous. Notwithstanding the anti-mobocratic and argumentative charge of Judge Helfenatein, to the Grand Jury, in the case of the Daylon risters, we learn that not a single white max was indicted. Who would have believed it? Who set fire to the houses which were burned down over the heads of the colorad people? White men! And yet this is not a sufficient violation of law and order, in the mind of the Grand Jury, for them to find an indictment. Outrageous!

George F. White. This individual, who has distinguished himself above his fellows, in the correspondence between him and Oliver Johnson, is not an accredited minister in that body of the Society of Friends denominated orthodox, but of that body which distinguish themselves as Hicksites. We have been requested to make this explanation. We do not wonder that that body of Friends refuse to own him: we only wonder that the other body do not disown him; as having none of the spirit of Wan. Penn.—Colored American.

The most profitable railroad in the United States, is that from Utien to Schenectady, the capital stock paid in of which is \$1,500,000. On this capital, the interest earned has been 13 1-2 per cent. per year. This road is 78 miles long, and coat less per mile, than any other road in the country. It has a light flat rail, and is restricted by law from carrying freight, as this would interfere with the profits of the Eric canal owned by the State.

A large British Indiaman, called the Heroine, from China, for London, was totally lost on the 14th ultnear Cape Spartel. Out of sixty persons on board, about thirty-four are believed to have persished, principally Lascars. The vessel was a complete wrock, and it was feared that no part of her valuable cargo could be saved.

The Louisiana House of Representatives has passed a resolution in favor of an alteration of the naturalization laws, so that every foreigner shall reside twenty-one years in the United States before he can be naturalized.

An Aged Nun. A Madrid paper mentions that a man died lately in the Franciscan convent at Aluxedta, at the age of one hundred and nine. She was born in 1731, during the reign of Philip V. She entered the convent at the age of fourteen, made her profession at lifteen, and consequently had worn the gardinety-two years.

Accident. The stage in descending the Catskil mountains, on the west side, on the 30th of March was overturned, and Gen. Root, who was a passenger, was very badly injured. His head was severely cut, and the scalp shoved back; his arm and leg are badly bruised, but no bones are broken.

The Rev. J. Porier was installed as paster of a Congregational or Presbyterian church at Green Bay on the 4th of January last. This is the second installation which ever took place in the Territory of Wisconsin. At sun-rise on the morning of that day, the mercury stood at thirty two degrees below zero.

Connecticut. Returns from all the towns in the State except fourteen, give Ellaworth, Whig, for Governor, a majority of over 5223 votes, being an increase of 633 upon the majority in the same towns a year ago. The remaining towns will swell his majority to about 5500.

go. The remaining of the condition of th

Praference for Hanging.—On our march from Chinsurah, we encountered a body of these wretches (Thugs) who, having been apprehended and fully convicted, were then under sentence of hard labor for life; at this they loudly nurmared, saying that their ancesters had all been Thugs, and, if convicted, had been hanged; why they should not they likewise be allowed the same indulgence?—Three Months March in India.

uice is sometimes used; but the spots do not wholly disappear, and a hole-follows. The best and safest method is, to take a mould candle, (the tallow of which is commonly of the finest kind) melt it, dip the spotted part if the melted tallow, then put it to the wash, and it will become white, and no hole fol-

Auful Occurrence.—A few nights since, we learn, twelve negroes belonging to the Rev. Wesley Adams, of Jefferson county, Florida, were burnt to death. They were all in one building, and it is supposed were suffocated, and rendered insensible, as they gave no alarm, and when the doors were opened, uttered not a groan. The building was entirely destroyed.

Died, in Swanzey, at the alms-house, Abigail Simmons, aged 86. The Full River Archetype says:—From the 16th year of her life to her death, she was supported by the town of Swanzey, which at 50 cents per week, including interest, would amount to \$54,000.

# TREASURER'S QUARTERLY ACCOUNT.

Amount of receipts into the Treasury of the Massachu-setts Anti-Slavery Society, from 23d of January to 5th of April, 1841.

500 of 21714, 1011.	605
om South Weymouth,	\$05 15
u Scituate,	40 60
" New Bedford,	
u Holliston,	16 08
tt Boston,	12 36
u Haverhill,	13
" Plymonth,	30 06
" Annual Meeting collections,	176 54
" Deighton,	12
" Faxbero',	4 16
" Dorchester,	6 82
" Dedham,	16 71
" Lowell,	1
" Kingston,	4 63
" Cambrideport,	2 50
u Braintree, Vt.	50
" Sales of articles from Boston Fair,	52 50
" Fall River Fair and contributions,	195
" Danvers,	9
u Marskfield,	10
" Nantucket Fair and weekly con.,	127 84
u Medfield,	1
" West Rozbury,	2 70
" Chelmsford,	5
u Duxbury,	8
a Weymouth,	9 55
u S. Weymouth,	45
a Princeton,	6 50
" Reading,	15 50
4 Walpole,	9
4 Salem,	14
u Hanover,	100
" Wrentham,	5
" W. Wrentham,	4 2
" N. Attleboro',	30.31
" Worcester,	4
u Greenfield	
W. W. Chase, collections for A. A. S.	Soc., 110 50
Cape All All Anneals and Cape	195 9

" Sales of Books at Depository, \$1107 27

Amount of payments from the Treasury during the same period.

Paid to Sunner Lincoln, agent, 200

"Richard Hood, "41 50

"Advertising, and for chairs for Board "Advertising, and for chairs for Board room, 10
Paid Mrs. Torrey for 200 capies Garrison's
Portrait, per order of the Board, 100
Paid Mariboro Chapel Corporation for use of
Hall for annual meeting, 35
Paid sundry expenses of annual meeting, 5
"Office rent for one quarter, 85
"Am, A. S. Society amount donation from Nantucket, per request, 127
Paid Binding Annual Report, 13
"Caroline Weston for sundry expenses of Boston Fair, 49 10

"Caroline Weston for sandry expenses.

Boston Fair, 
Paid J. P. Bishop, balance for his services in Paid O. Johnson for account A. A S. Society,
Paid O. Johnson for account A. 100

8247 40

By cash for agency of Youth's Cabinet, \$23
Do. ree'd from treasurer of Liberator, 124 98
Do. ree'd for posinge and paper, 8 12
Do. sales of old stove and desk at auction, 5 01
Do. for commissions on sales of books, 12 73
Monthly Offring, 6 00 Do. for commissions on sales of book Do. for agency of Monthly Offering, 179 8 \$427 30

Payments made as follows:
To eash paid 50 copies 'Emaccipation, \$5
Do. for cleaning office in August, \$5
Do. for gas, used last year, and omitted, \$5
Do. R. Hildreth, on account of sales of
Archy Moore, and Despotism in Amer. 2 10 14 10

Paid office expenses, as follows, viz.
For fuel, lights, curtains, candlesticks, &c. 19 39
Account books, quille and paper, 8 44
Assistance from H. Batca, 1 50
Services of H. Williams, 87 51
Do. of W. C. Nell, 63 193 94 For cash paid S. Philbrick on settle-135 33

Balance charged on book, and uncollected, \$38 03

Balance charged on book, and uncollected, \$48 to N. B. It will at once be perceived that this account is not made out in conformity with the agreement made with W. M. Chece. That agreement contained a provision for its becoming youd at the wish of either party; and W. M. Chace objected to it very early after it was made; consequently, a different arrangement became necessary. It will further be precived that Mr. Chace has charged nothing and received nothing for his own services since he took charge of the Depository—conscientiously declining any compensation.

At Newport, R. I. 16th January last, Mrs. Phillie Yamms, aged 68. She was a stendfast follower of Christ 38 years.

In this city, April 6th, Gertrude, youngest child of Heavy G. and Maria W. Chapman, aged 9 months.

In A numerous body of relatives and acquaintance will sympathize with our absent and afflicted friends, the parents of this dear babe, in the bereavement they are thus celled to sustain. As for the ment they are thus called to sustain. As for the

No bitter tears for thee be shed,
Blossom of being! seen and gone!
With flowers alone we strew thy bed,
O blest, departed one!
Whose all of life, a rosy ray,
Blushed into dawn, and passed away.

Thou wert so like a thing of light,
That Heaven benignly called thee hence,
Ere yet the world could breathe one blight
O'er thy awet innocence;
An. thou, that brighter home to bless,
Art passed, with all thy loveliness!

7th inst. Mrs. Mary Pitkins, daughter of the late Thomas Fisher.

The Annual Meeting of the Samaritan Asylum for indigent colored children will be held on Wednesday, April 21st, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Tremont Chapel, at the corner of Bronfield and Tremont-streets. A punctual attendance of the members of the Society is particularly desired.

D. C. GOULD, Sec.

NOTICE. A lecture on slavery will be delivered in the Bap-tist meeting-house, South Rending, on Sabbath eve-ning next, at 7 o'clock, by Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

CAMBRIDGEPORT ANTI-SLANERY SOCIE-

The quarterly meeting of the Cambridgeport Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in Liberty Hall, (over the Whig Republican reading-room,) on Monday evening next, 18th inst at 7 o'clock. A prompt attendance of the members, and of all who feel interested in the anti-slavery enterprise, is solicited.
April 16.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Dorchester, in the Rev. Mr. Butler's church, on Thursday, the 22d of April, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

There will be a public lecture in the evening on the subject of slavery. Friends of immediate emancipation, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

nvited to attend.

LOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Ree. Sec.

Dorchester, April 14, 1841.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its quarterly meeting at Holliston, on Tuesday, the 27th of April, at 10 o clock, A. M. Tre meeting for 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 influences of the living truth.

HARRIS COWDREY, Sec'ry.

Acton, March 31, 1841.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMER-

ICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

The eighth annual meeting of the American A. S. Society will be held in the city of New-York, beginning on Tuesday, 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

attend. The

ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, 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 Nassau-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 RENSELAER,
IAMES. S. GIBBONS.
Cammittee of Arrangements.
New York, March 4, 1841.

PATH

The Lynn Women's Anti-Slavery Society proposed 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.

# A BOOK FOR ALL SEASONS.

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PRICE ONLY TWO DOLLARS.

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Two HUNDRED PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES; VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND.

Together with many of the most remarkable objects mentioned in the Oldand New Testaments, representing Sacred Historical eyents, copied from celebrated Pictures, principally by the old masters; the landscape scenes, taken from original sketches made on the spot, with full and interesting letter-press descriptions, devoted to an explanation of the objects mentioned in the sacred text.

The second volume of this valuable work will be published early in May. AGENTS WANTED

# To procure subscribers to the two volumes of the above work. Fifty cents each will be allowed on all subscribers. Address the Publishers, SAXTON & PEIRCE, Publishers, Feb. 26. 133 1-2 Washington Street.

A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk-street, First Store from Washington St. Cheap Wholesale and Retail COMB, POCKET-BOOK, FANCY GOODS,

AND PERFUMERY STORE

AND PERFUMERY STORE

Shell, Hurn, Metalkic and Ivory Comba, every variety of Ladies' and Gendencen's Toilet Articles, Genuine Farina Cologue, Balin of Columbia, do. America, Hair Restoratives, Sharing Soaps, Perfunery and Cosnetica, Razors, warranted to suit, Brushes of all kinds, Toys and Games, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, 200 different patterns of Pocket Books, Wallet, Note and Bank Books, Fancy Stationery, Pen and Pocket Kuives, Scissors, Silk Purses, Fancy Tottoise Shell Work, Work Boxes and Dreasing Cases, Minimuter Cases and Lockets, Silver and Steel Bowed Spectacles. Combs made and repaired.

COUNTRY Traders will find a large assortment of Shell and Horn Combs, at the manufactory of A. S. JORDAN'S, No. 2 Milk-street, at very low prices.

# Fashions for 1841,

THE latest English and French Fashions of Combs, with plates of figures, shewing a variety of forms of Combs, and of styles of dressing the hair. For usic t JORDAN'S Comb and Fancy Goods Store, No. 2 Milk-street.

April 16

THE TEMPTATION.

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

From the Boston Olive Branch. SPRING.

HARR! WHO IS THIS, with tripping feet, With sunny skies and voice so sweet, With flow'ry ringlets in her hair,
Tell me, who is this beauteous fair?
I hear the warbling blue-bird's note,
I see the ground-bird's russet cont, I see the red-bird's flashing wing, I hear the distant robin sing, Ab this,-ah this,-is beauteous Spring !

HARK! who is this that bounds along With blithsome step, and joyous song, That gilds the top of yonder hill, And flashes on the opening rill?

I hear the squirrel barking loud, I see the brightening azure cloud, I hear the forest vocal ring, I hear rejoicing Nature sing, All hail,—all hail,—O besuteous Spring m.

HARR! who is this all clothed in light, That scatters blussoms in her flight, That bids the swelling buds be seen, And decks the earth in robes of green A voice is in the dancing stream, That glitters in the bright sun-beam, I hear it as the willows swing, Swayed by the zephyr's downy wing, A welcome to-returning Spring! IV.

Say, who is this all decked with smiles Comes she from the Indian isles, Where swift the sunny streamlets flow, O'er diamond sands that gleam below? She comes, she comes o'er land and ma She breaks old winter's icy chain ! Then linste, ye maidens, chaplets bring, Ay,—trip it in the mazy ring, And welcome bright, returning Spring!

An! this is Spring, the bright and gay, Her reign is welcomed by the lay
Of housend warblers from the reep,
Of mountain high and valley deep.
Ab, this is Spring, she treads the skies, And brightens the corulean dyes: Then quickly shoots each living thing, To welcome bright, returning Spring !

> From the Boston Recorder. FOR AMERICA

BY WILLIAM B. TAPPAN. God-of earth the only Ruler-Why should earth forget thee so! God of nations! shall the nations Thee, their only Ruler, know?

Old dominions, proud dominions, How they rose, the boast of men! But they knew not God, and therefore Sank they into dust again.

Where art thou, imperial Tyre! City from the ocean won—
. Hundred-gated Thebes, and Men.phis,
Nineveh and Babylon! God, how slow to learn are nations!

Else should we have spelled thy Name ; In their end have read thine anger;-New Republics, tall Republics,

Homes of free and fearless men-As the ancient, proud dominions, Thou wilt sink to dust again. If they know Thee not-O Ruler,

Let not ours forget Thee so; God of nations, let our nation Thee, its only Ruler, know !

# JOY FOR THE SORROWFUL.

ould'st thou from sorrow find a sweet relief Or is thy heart oppressed with woes untold? Balm would'st thou gather for corroding grief Pour blessings round thee, like a shower of gold Tis when the rose is wrapt in many a fold, Close to its heart the worm is wasting there Its life and beauty; not when all un Leaf after leaf, its bosom rich and fair, Breathes freely its perfumes thro' the surrounding se to some work of high and holy love,

And theu an angel's happiness shalt know— Shalt bless the earth, while in the world above, The good begun by thee stull onward flow, In many a branching stream, and wider grow; The seed that in these few and fleeting hours The seed that in these lew and another sow, Thy hands unsparing and unwearied sow, Shall deck thy grave with amaranthine flowers And yield thee fruits divine, in heaven's immorta bowers.

# WHAT IS IT TO LIVE?

To live, what is it, but to give Our influence to a righteous cause To bless the world, and thus receive The BEART's affections-not applause

To dia 'twere better far than spend Our time in acts to curse mankind— Unjust, oppressive laws defend, And crush the freedom of the mind.

To live is but an empty name Our lives a blot to truth and right-When vicious men our deeds proclaim, And justice weeps at virtue's flight.

Immortal man !-whoe'er thou art, Remember life to thee is given, To elevate—not sink the heart— And bid it upward soar to heaven.

# POVERTY.

Foar not, thy cruise of oil, it shall not cease; One greater than Elijah sitteth here, Though Poverty's grim stare and iron fear Hedgeth thee round. Thy cruise shall not deer Nor barrel waste : the sun is then most near When hid in winter; and the bow of peace Binds the dark cloud. For all to Him are de The king who sits in golden palaces, The bird that sings to winter's heary tress : He is all Infinite! greater and less In Him are not; but, as the helpless child Doth to the yearning mother dearer prove.

Them to himself He hath the nearest styled,
Who have on earth no blessing but His love.

# SONNET.

Like an enfranchised bird, that wildly springs, With a keen sparkle in his glancing eye, With a keen sparkle in his glancing eye,
And a strong effort in his quivering wings,
Up to the blue vault of the happy sky,—
So my enamor'd heart, so long thins own,
At length from Love's imprisonment set free,
Goes forth into the open world alone,
Glad and exulting in its liberty;
But like that helplese bird (confin'd so long,
His weary wings have lost all power to sour.)
Who some forcest tatill his grous sone.

Who soon forgets to trill his jayous song, And feebly fluttering, sinks to earth once more So, from its former hands released in vsin, My heart still feels the weight of that remember'd

MISCELLANY. From the New-York Evening Post.

War with England.

We are shocked at the indifference with which the prospect of a war seems to be regarded by the public press and the community. We should have thought that the bare mention of the event would have been met by a universal burst of indignation and horror. War is a state so full of evil, so antidemocratic in its tendency, so fraught with injustice, rage, ciucity and rapine, and so fruifful in widespread and lasting distress, that it can only be looked upon as the greatest of curses. It is a curse to the commercial prosperity, to the public honor, to the domestic peace, to the moral feelings of the parties to it. It is a brutal and barbarous resort, below the dignity of human nature, and a disgrace to civilization.

the dignity of human nature, and a diagrace to civilization.

This nation, of all nations upon earth, should be the last to think of going to war. It professes a superior degree of intelligence and refinement. It boasts greater salvances in policy and the science of government than the rest of the world. It is proud of institutions founded in justice, and designed to extend the benefits of civil and religious liberty to every human being. The chief glory of such a nation should be the establishment of friendly feelings, nutural sympathies, concerd and good will. Its brightest distinction is not the triumph of its erris, but of its arts; not the enthronement of force, but of moral power and right; not he destruction of itie and happiness, but the security and elevation of the mass of men. But war is opposed to all this. Its first act is an invasion of human rights, its discipline is that of despotism, its inevitable effects are crime and wo. There is no democracy nor republicanism in war; it is a condition of unrelieved violence; an altercation of force and fraud, which crushes free action, and withers high, just and generous sentiments. How hard would it be for a people, accustomed to the discipline of soldiers, to resolve itself into a nation of freemen!

And of all wars, a war with England is the most to be deprecated. The offences of that power, we admit, have been great. Her rapacity, her injustice, her insolence, are hard to be borne, but the wickedness and misery of a conflict with her would be no less hard. She is a power that can do us immense harm. She can sweep our commerce from the seas, arrest our industry, excite internal commonse, and content would use for long generations with taxes and debt. It is true, we might destroy her ships, seize her colonies, and reduce the mass of her population, already on the brink of starvation, to unutterable wretchedness and death. But can vengéance repay us for the loss of so much treasure, and happiness and moral feeling, as would spring from its infliction? Woul

Nor would the evil stop with the people directly Nor would the evil stop with the people directly concerned. A contest between two powers, each of such extended relations, would bring along with it, mightier and more terrible convulsions. It would drag into the strife, the powerful dynasties of Europe, which only need the occasion to fall upon each other with destructive fury. What would be the result of this, no mind can conceive. What battles, what carnage, what a severing of domestic ties, what a waste of life, what ferocity of manners, what a degradation of feeling, what a disruption of order, what indescribable panic, what agony not to be assuaged! How it would put back the peace of the world, arrest the spread of liberality of principles, and palsy the democratic movement of the nations! Let those whose fancies delight in horrors, complete the picture.

tions! Let those whose fancies delight in horrors, complete the picture.

We do not believe, that war in the present condition of mankind, is at all times to be avoided. Yet we believe it becomes a moral and intelligent people to strive to put it off as long as it may. It is at the best a dangerous and desperate resort. The United States and England have reached a point of elevation where they should throw aside the savage spirit and practices of their ancestors. There are nobler conquests than those of the sword, and higher and holter aims, than national aggrandizement. The world is awakening to lother notions of honor and glory. A better era is beginning to dawn upon the hearts of the people, and upon the councils of their rulers. New inflaences are making themselves felt in the workings of government and society. Brute force is retiring before the energy of enlightened intellect. Over all classes of men, a spiritual illumination is spreading; they commence to recognize the superior worth of mind and virtue; and are adjusting their relations and habits to a better order of civil existence. Shall their hopes go out as dreams of the morning? Shall the swelling stream which is bearing the nations on to a future of glorious developments, be turned from its course, or put back for many dreary years?

Considerations of this kind, though they cannot avert war, may teach us the spirit in which it is to a vert war, may teach us the spirit in which it is to

Considerations of this kind, though they cannot avert war, may teach us the spirit in which it is to be contemplated. It would be a sad sight indeed, to see two great nations, equally illustrious as pioneers in the cause of enterprise, art, science and religion, fall to the plunder and butchery of each other, for differences which a moment's forbearance may reconcile or remove. may reconcile or remove.

# From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

Physiological Lecture.

Physiological Lecture.

Last fourth-day evening, we had the privilege of listening to a lecture from Mary S. Gove, at Temperance Hall, on the circulation of the blood and the evils resulting from impeding it. It did not aim at the character of a profoundly scientific discourse, but was a plain, unpretending, useful presentation of important truths on an important subject—such an effort as in our estimation is calculated to do much good. The injurious and even fatal effects often produced by the absurd practice of compressing the chest, from a false notion of improving the form, were faithfully and impressively depicted, and the importance to health, of leaving the life channels free from obstruction, was made forcibly obvious.

ous.

Our opinion has already been expressed, that Mary S. Gove is a public benefactor, and as such ought to be encouraged. That opinion continues unchanged, and we rejoice to learn that her lectures in this place have been countenanced by the attendance of quite a large class, including some of the most intelligent, refined, and every way estimable women of our city. A considerable proportion of her hearers were members of the Society of Friends; some of them ranking in worth, in elevation of character, and in the esteem and affectionate regard of their fellow members, second to none in that Society. If a farther testimonial to the propriety of her course and the utility of her labors were needed, she has it in the scurrilous abuse of a press, which the editor of that truly valuable paper, the Public Ledger, has dignified with the honorable title of 'Drunkard's Journal.' With approval from the enlightened and good, and condemnation from such as the author of the slanderous article concerning her in that worthless sheet, her ambition ought certainly to be satisfied.

Her lecture is to be repeated this evening (Fourth

Her lecture is to be repeated this evening (Fourth day, the 7th,) in Temperance Hall, at half-past seven. Admission free to both sexes. We trust the Hall will be filled.

# The Missourian.

We paid a visit, says the New Orleans Bee, a few days since to the skeleton of the gigantic animal, to which this name has been attached, as commemodays since to the skeleton of the gigantic animalto which this name has been attached, as commemorative of the spot where it was discovered. It is
difficult for the imagination to conceive the size and
proportions of the monster winose existence is indubitably attested by these supendous relica—a creature, half elephant, half crocodile, of such colossal
stature that the largest living specimens of animated
nature shrank into Lilliputian dimensions when contrasted with this wonderful bulk—a mammoth, to
whose daily food the monsters of the deep must have
contributed, and whose insatiable maw could only
have been glutted by the depopulation of the country
which it infested. The history of this marvellous
creature is buried in oblivion, or only preserved in
the dim and shapeless fragments of Indian tradition;
and yet to the naturalist and man of science, its
study is a source of profound instruction and infor
mation, as its habits, food, mode of existence, and
the probable period when it roamed the prairies of
the West, and raised its huge form above the wag
ters of our largest streams, may all be either satisfactorily determined or approximately deduced from
an examination of its bony carcass. From the Christian Herald. Family Government.

Most, if not all the vicious, as well as virtuous habits of mankind, are brooded in the family circle, round the fire side. Children are spt to imbbe the habits and principles of their parents. When parents set godly examples before their children, and keep a steady course, with an even, dignified conduct, and smiles of complaisance without finding fault for triles, the children will regard and love them, and will not wish to violate their commands, or rove abroad in pursuit of happiness. In nine cases out of ten, parents may blame themselves for the bad conduct of their religious their salmission and obedience to their parents, when very young; and this should be done in as mild a manner as possible, but be sure to accomplish this grand point; for if this should be neglected, all is gone.

as mild a manner as possible, but be sure to accomplish this grand point; for if this should be neglected, all is gone.

In addition to this, they should spread before them all the principles of equality and justice in all their dealings with man and beast. They should never be allowed to give unnecessary pain to the smallest insect that moves on the earth, nor to despise any person or creature, on account of deformity, or poverty. They should be clearly taught the existence of a God, who made all things, and upholds all things. They should also be taught to regard his wise and just dealings toward all his creatures. That if they are more handsome, wiser, richer, and happier than others, it is not on account of any goodness of their own; but because God for wise purposes has seen fit to distinguish them from many of their fellow-beings, in that he has placed them in a christian land, given good and wise parents, in forming them gracefully, and with a good intellect; and all the advantages of human life, for the benefit of others. This course of conduct will have an effect to lead them wisely to appreciate all the blessings that kind Providence has bestowed upon them, and lay a foundation for the all-important subject of religion, without which, happiness cannot be secured.

No parents should promise their children happi-

blessings that kind Providence has bestowed upon them, and lay a foundation for the all-important subject of religion, without which, happiness cannot be secured.

No parents should promise their children happiness in the things of this world, without this all-important, unfading principle. Therefore, the truths of the Bible should be clearly taught, and impressed on the mind by precept and example, that the thinking, reflecting principle within them, called the soul, is capable of immortality; that sin will lead to misery and death; that virtue and pure religion will lead to unceasing felicity. These principles, timely and unceasing felicity. These principles, timely and unceasingly inculcated, and impressed on the mind, sanctioned with prayer, and rectitude of conduct, will seldom fail in producing the desired object. Families will live in love and will have the satisfaction of seeing their children early converted to God; consequently, prepared for usefulness in this life, the solemn hour of death, and to reign with Christ and all the redeemed in glory. But some parents who may read this, will say, I am totally unprepared to train up my children in the manner above described. I am not cosverted myself, and have never prayed with my shildren, nor told them they had a soul to save or lose. This is a melancholy, sad tale indeed. Oh! consider the great and awful responsibility resting on you, and no longer neglect to humble yourself before God and your family, lest they be taken from you unprepared, and their souls be required at your hand. Stop and think, ye unconcerned parents, who are indulging in sensual pleasure and appetites, what examples you are setting before your family and the world; the influence you are casting; how many souls may be lost on your account; what effect your conduct may have on the rising generation, and to the latest posterity. Think, I say, seriously on the subject, and look to God for a pardou of your sins, and for wisdom to direct you and your family through life, that when called

The Outrage in the Senate.

The Outrage in the Senate.

The papers tell us that the difficulty between Messrs. Clay and King has been amicably adjusted. This refers to them individually, we suppose, and so far so good. But we do not understand that any satisfaction was given by these men, to the Senate or the country on whose laws they have trampled, and whose character they have unblushingly tarnished. Here were three Senators, in the Senate chamber, giving, carrying and accepting a challenge, agreeing to stand out before their country and the world as murderers, in violation of a law of their country, which they had help make, and in defiance of the laws of God! We believe the Senate would have done no more than its duty, if it had expelled these three men at once, as unworthy public confidence. No matter how high their standing, or distinguished their characters; let them be made an example for all in after time who may wish to exhibit their chivalry in this contemptible manner. We believe a large majority of this nation would heartily sustain that body in thus washing their hands of this disgraceful deed. But now, these violators of law have amicably stilled the matter between themselves, but have been required to do nothing and have done nothing to atone for the wrong done their-country. The press is out against them, and we hope the people will speak out their verdict at their public meetings.—Baptist Register.

Neck Twisters Disturbing Audiences, &c. There are a set of people, and pretty numerous, too, who are regular nuisances in audiences of which they form a part. We mean those who, upon every creak of the door, twist their necks round to see who is coming. There are some late comers, who attend lectures, or churches, or other places where addresses are delivered, who are certain to interpret the speaker and discompose the audience; sometimes because they cannot possibly come in season, but more generally because they have either not politeness enough to act with propriety, or are aturally too stuped to know any better. It is always annoying enough to have the quiet of an audience broken in upon by one of these.—But the evil is ten times increased by your regular twisters, who, at the slightest noise, are ready to put their necks out of joint, squirming and stretching to get a peep at nothing. So if any movement takes place in any part of the house, a ruffling of a dress, the fall of a fan, or a sneeze, the stretchers and twisters are sure to be on the alert. This must always take place when the most thrilling passages are being intended a with heavily and the stretchers are being intended as with heavily and the same and the same place when the most thrilling passages are being intended as with heavily and the same proper as the same place when the most thrilling passages are being intended as which heavily and the same place when the most thrilling passages are being intended as the same place and the who is coming. There are some late comers, wh place when the most thrilling passages are being listened to with breathless attention. This is a vile practice, and when a score or two of heads are thus practice, and when a score or two of heads are thus frivolously put in motion, it is annoying not only to the quiet portion of the audience, but frequently disturbing the thread of the discourse itself. All sextons, janitors, and 'officers in authority,' should set themselves about remedying the matter, if within their jurisdiction. If not, the pffenders must be left to the puishment of a guilty conscience and a wry neck.

# Different Modes of Preaching

Bild Manner. The man who preaches what he feels without fear or diffidence.

Self-confident. A man who goes by nobody's judgment but his own.

Rash. A preacher who says what comes uppermost without any consideration.

Rashbiag. A man that says all that pops in his mind without any connexion.

Stiff. One who pins himself down to think and speak by rule, without any deviation.

Powerful. The man who preaches from the bottom of his heart, the truths of the gospel with energy to the consciences of his hearers.

Finical. Minces out fine words with nothing in them.

them.

Sober. The man who lulls you fast asleep.

Elegant. The man who employs all his brains upon dressing words, without ever aiming at the heart

Conceiled. Vainly aims at every thing, and says

nothing.

Affectionate. The happy man who feels for souls lenderly, preaches Christ affectionately, and yearns over souls in the bowels of Jesus Christ.

Dogmatic. A man who goes by his own brains,

right or wrong

Pewish. One who, picks into every body's
thoughts, and thinks no one right but himself,

Fanciful. One who instead of being led by wisdom, runs after a thousand visionary whimsies and onceits,

Self-important. Thinks nobody like himself,

Noisy. A loud roar, and nothing in it.

Genteel. The vain fool that is fond of dressing
p words without meaning.—Roseland Hill.

A hundred thousand Bibles printed in Spanish have been circulated in Spain- by English agents, since the lat of September. For the first time, the London Bi-ble Societies have found free access into the bosom of the unity of the Spanish Catholic church.

A parson, advertising for a curate in the Ecclesiastical Gazette for January, says—'Any clergyman will do, who is willing to purchase, on very reasonable terms, a good family-house annexed.' It is of no consequence what the curate is, whether Posevite or Protestant—lax or strict—pious or profane—'any clergyman will do,' so that he only buys tie parson's house! In the advertisement next but one (we quote the Liverpool Albion,) an incumbent modestly offers £50 per annum to any one who will undertake his parish with '1300 souls, so scattered as to require the curate to keep a horse.' Fifty pounds a year for a man man de horse is little better than midshipman's half page. Two advertisements farther on, a curate 'with a powerful veice' is wanted. In this case, it is not a practera mild. He is neither required 'to buy a bouse,' keep a horse,' nor 'be of evangelical doctrine.' Lings is the only criterion here mentioned. Six advertisements farther, we meet with a very lazy gentleman, who wants to purchase a stock of sermons from some fellow-labore. This is the very maplus ultra of indolence. He is not only too idle to make his own sermons, but even too idle to copy them; he wishes to obtain them, prepared for preaching, 'in a fair and legible hand.' We will mention one more instance of the comicalities of clerical advertising. It is the case of a munificent Devon-shire incumbent, who offers no money, but, 'for the services of a single or married clergyman, without young children, will give the use of his kitchen fire, garden produce, &c., in March and April!'

garden produce, &c., in March and April?

As Outlaw.—There is living, about thirty-five miles west of Shraveport, in Texas, a man named Rose, who has made himself famous in that region by the number and audacity of his outrages. His house is built on a bluff overlooking Silver Lake. He is one of those who run away from Mississippi with his negroes, leaving his creditors in the larch for many thousands. It is said he has lately killed several men, and, among the rest, a deputy sheriff in the county in which he lives; and has openly bid defiance to the civil authorities. But he has made his house a castle, having a cannon mounted so est to command any approach to it—has a large supply of arms and ammunition, and has regular guards stationed to give him instant warning of the approach of any one who might be disposed to drive him from his cyry. By a gentlemen, recently arrived from Shraveport, the Natchitoches Herald is informed that a strong party, of some 60 or 70 in number, were about starting with a determination of storming Rose Castle, and administering the law of Judge Lynch upon its desperate master. There will no doubt be a smart scrimmage on the frontier, for this outlaw can call to his standard some men equally desperate with himself, who may fear that this summary mode of redressing wrongs may be practised upon them. News from the expedition will be interesting. The World's Estimation of a Worthy Man.

The World's Estimation of a Worthy Man.—He had never committed any excess—never gambled or incurred debt—or fallen into the warm errors most common with his sex. He was a good husband—a careful falher—an agreeable neighbor—rather charitable than otherwise to the poor. He was honest and methodical in his dealings, and had been known to behave handsomely in different relations of life. Mr. Robert Beaufort, indeed, always meant to do what was right—in the eyes of the world! He had no other rule of action but that which the world supplied: his religion was decorum—his sense of honor was regard to opinion. His heart was a dial to which the world was a sun: when the great eye of the public fell of it, it answered every purpose that a heart could answer: but when that eye was invisible, the dial was mute—a piece of brass, and nothing more.—Bulver.

Titles are losing their value, as democratic principles are constantly advancing. Small minds retain a fondness for them, but men of real eminence hold them in contempt. They are the relies of monarchical governments. They are equally opposed to every principle of democracy and christianity; and we apprehend it will be not many years before the Ren. and the Hon. will be stricken from the names of all christian and truly honorable names, and become obsolete. Even now, they are getting fast into disuse. The Rev. is little else than a corruption of Rabbi; and the Hon. is not applied to men of honorable fame. Who would speak or write 'Hon. George Washington,' or Hon. Mr. Geferson, or Hon. Benjamin Franklin, rather than Wasington, Jefferson, Franklin? Or who would tack the Hon. to the name of John Quincy Adams? We never do. We love to see the name stand out naked on its own merits, and are always careful not to disgrace it by the plaything of one syllable.—Lynn Record. Titles are losing their value, as democratic

Charity.—'I fear,' said a country pastor to his flock, 'when I told you in my last charity sermon that philanthropy was the love of our species, you must have understood me to say \*pecie, which may account for the smallness of your contribution! You will prove, I hope, in your present contribution, that you are no longer laboring under the same mistake."

When Dr. Johnson had delivered the last sheet of his folio Dictionary, Mr. Millar, his bookseller, in return, sent him the following note: 'A. Millar's compliments to Mr. Samuel Johnson, and thanks God to find that he has quite done with him. To this the Doctor immediately returned: 'S. Johnson's compliments to Mr. A. Millar, and is very glad to find he has the grace to thank God for any thing.'

The yellow fever is raging violently at Port au

# Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair.

The Anti-Slavery women of Boston would sgain, by their Committee, call the attention of their friends in Massachusetts, and throughout the country, to the increased prospect of aiding the cause, by means of the 'MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, already notified to be held at Boston during Christmas week, 1841. The receipts of the sale of last year, fair exceeding those of any previous year, afford ample testimony to the faithfulness with which the women of Massachusetts have discharged, amid much 'evil report,' the responsibilities they had assumed, and encourage us Again to summon them to unite with us for a still more strenuous effort in the slave's behalf. We ask anti-slavery societies to take early action with respect to the Fair, and communicate their determination to us. In towns where no society exists, or where having a name to live they are dead, let individuals, who remain true to the cause, unite their efforts in this behalf. Permit us to say here, to any who, in view of our proteated struggle and unanticipated perplexities, may be preparing to abandon the cause. The numbers of the enalaved, their sufferings and despair, the crime and danger of the slaveholder, the guilt of his northern confederate, are no less than when they first awoke your conscience, and enlisted your sympathy. Remember the declaration of our Saviour, 'No man having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God.

In many places, one laborer bears alone the heat and burden of the day. To such we would as a bar of the surface of the slaveholder, the day. To such we would as a bar of the surface of the day. To such we would as a bar of the surface of the day. To such we would as a bar of the surface of th

God.

In many places, one laborer bears alone the heat
and burden of the day. To such we would say, be
resolute and self-sustained. You do but seem to be
alone. Within your call are true and faithful hearts.

hearts glowing with a flame, Kindled like yours for purposes the same, To cheer the watch, to daunt a common foe.

To cheer the watch, to daunt a common toe. Help shall arise by your side soon, and at the eleventh hour the ranks will be full.

We entreat our friends to encourage us by their presence at the time of the sale as well as by their donations. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of all who come up to our help, and no endeavors omitted to make the occasion one of enjoyment and feativity, as well as of toil and responsibility.

ment and festivity, as well as of ton and responsionity.

So well is the Fair now understood, that a particular description of articles that might be profitably provided is unnecessary. Information will be furnished upon application to any member of our Committee. We shall address to you, from time to time, during the year, such information respecting our plans and arrangements, as may facilitate yours. Meanwhile, asking earnestly for your correspondence, co-operation and advice, we are affectionately your friends and co-laborers for the slave,

Meria W. Chapman, Lydia Maria Child,

Maria W. Chapman, Mary A. W. Johnson, Thankful Southwick, Louisa Loring, Eliza F. Meriam, Ann T. G. Phillips, Mary Young, Caroline Weston, Abby Southwick, Lawina Hillon, Mary F. Rogers, Emily A. Winslow, Hannah Tufts, Catharine Sargent,

Legdia Maria Child,
Mary G. Chapman,
Pliza Lee Follen,
Henriella Sargent,
Susan Paul,
Eliza Philbrick,
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