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

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M. LUTO GARRISON, Editor.

YOL. XI .-- NO. 20.

ENGLAND.

containing cet, James he Pond— gift of John Society.

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From the Port of Tyne Pilot.

American Slavery. . .

From the Port of Tyne Pilot.

American Slavery.

American Slavery and admirable lecal state of the product of t e tangit it could not matter to the cong, whether these enslaved persons were black,
or grey-sufficient, he thought it would be, if
or grey-sufficient, he thought it would be, if
or known that they were fellow-beings, that
were accountable creatures. Those who aded the principle of the anti-slavery society
in hopes that that principle would be taken up
a licitish people—(and if it, was worthy of being
up by them, it was worthy of being taken up
after civilized nations,)—and that slavery would
dip be abolished in the United States, and in
other part of the world. He had heard much
the American's being freemen, being republibeing democrats; but they were all what DanConnell had stated them to be, 'the greatest
societs.' The fecturer was very sorry to say
his was but a true character of his countrymen,
endons in favor of slavery had grown with
gowth and strengthened with their strength;
the very Constitution of the United States—
beclaration of Independence—was opposed to to enlist their sympathy and co-op on of Independence-was opposed to every kind. The sacred volume, the Bimy of every kind. The sacred volume, the Bi-bay was opposed to man holding his fellow-man wert. The lecturer then proceeded to explain resent state of slavery in the southern States & American Union, showing that slavery exists see States to a most worful extent, and that the free men of color throughout the whole of hone are upsted with great harshness and rank-lattle better than the beasts of the field— state feet are of the American Declaration of

so are upsted of the great manners and the better than the beasts of the field—the first part of the American Declaration of schenes says—We hold these truths to be ident, that all men are created equal, that see endowed by their Creator with certain initial conduct of the tribut, that amongst these are life, liberty, a parsit of happiness? After enlarging upon consistency which the conduct of the Americans presented, the lecturer said that in the and tobacco States it is said that a slave generate of the conduct of the Americans of the Conduct of the Conduct of the Americans of the Conduct of the E PUBLIC Fine Pep OLLARS. he attention ichools, Hea ut the Unite Splendidly I sale at N Its Geatures a political character of America believed : and lamentable it was arcely be believed: and lamentable it was that the church in America was as deeply with the blood of the slaves as any other the community. It was not the slave-owner that country that continued the system, but at public opinion was in favor of it. It was hern States—who owned the slaves—the libors of degraded and tortured men, women tree—and the porthern once who supported AND. nrkable object nts, represent om celebrate ers; the last ches made a r-press descrip a objects mes children—and the northern ones who supported at bothe hoped public opinion would soon be god, and that the accursed system would be toged. He believed Great Britain herself had He believed Great Britain nersell and abolishing slavery in America in five ly, by relusing to take the cotton which duce of slave labor. In order to make sis subject more clear, he hoped to have of addressing the same audience dur-

was warmly and deservedly applanded, R. cr. Est, moved that the meeting should ten-muther thanks, which was seconded in a suit-speech by the Rev. Mr. Moulton, and carried

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Remond delivered second lecture, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Howard-treet, North Shields, which spacious building was made in every part. The Rev. Mr. Walsh instanced Mr. Remond, who, before addressing the weakly read the second ships and the second sec y, read the parable of the good Samaritan, 25th to the 37th verse of the 10th chapter The two the 13th verse of the 10th chapter of Like. He then, in a very eloquent address, there was such a strong feeling in the schen, as well as in the slave States, against the bothern, as well as in the slave States, against the two them, as well as in the slave States, against the schen, as well as in the slave states, and the treater many, who had a large amount invested a size property in the south; and that nearly every case—for some equally cogetif reason—was so cooky interested in the continuance of the present space, that unless you could prove to them, that it wild be something into their pockets to liberate the lare, you could never persuade them to listen to weak a proposal. Forther to illustrate the shameful manage in which the free people of color, (however sace, you could never persuade them to lister to use a pioposal. Forther to illustrate the shameful samer in which the free people of color, (however impectable,) are treated by the whites, Mr. Remond, tanget other instances, mentioned the inhuman buttonet which he experienced on his passage fan America to Liverpool in the spring of last year. The say in which Mr. Remond thought the British people could best assist in the abolition of America fatter was by turning their attention to the cultration of cotton in British India, for the use of Sacoantry, satead of importing it as at present for the United States. He read the opinion of a suffern planfer in confirmation of his statement, has bothing would sooner put an end to slavery in factoring the present, that he annihilation of the cotton trade in fact country. The Rev. Mr. Walsh, on behalf of these present, thanked Mr. Remond for his very inpresent, thanked Mr. Remond for his very in-mg and impressive lecture, and concluded the

Runineer Salts. The body of Gen. Wayne, who not thirty or forty years ago, at Erie, Pa., and was been the Lake, was recently disinterred and moved by his son, and was found to be in a very point state of preservation. Those who had known as Myste, recognized his features at once. This sum was to be considered for in Sillians, preservation is accounted for in Sillians, Lorral, by the fact, that the body had been used in argillaceous soil, strongly impregnated with station of alum.

ing by prayer.

A Centraries. The Centraville, Md. Times says far a free colored man, named Pompy Carpenter, fad in the upper part of Carolina county, on the 18th fac. 3cd 106 years, "leaving 13 children, 57 grand-bidden, 55 great grand-children, and 8 great grand-children, and 146 descendants.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR

COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

MAY 14, 1841. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

SCOTLAND.

From the Glasgow Post of April 17. Anti-Slavery Meeting.

Anti-Slavery Meeting.

A meeting of the members and friends of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, was held in the Rev. Mr. Nisbet's church, North Albion-street, yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, to receive information in reference to the existing division amongst the American Society and to consider the conduct of the Glasgow Committee towards Mr. J. A. Collins, the representative of the American Society—Mr. M'Nair was called to the chair by acclamation.

tion in refereduce to the existing division amongst the American Rajitationies, and to consider the complete of the Chicaglew Committee towards Mr. J. A. — Mr. What, we as amonead by the chairman, and the control of the Chicaglew Committee towards Mr. J. A. — Mr. Minst vas called to the chair by acclaim of the control of the chicagnal follow.

Mr. Reid, the acting Secretary, having read the chicagnal control of the chicagnal follow.

Mr. Reid, the acting Secretary, having read the chicagnal control of the chicagnal

were only half informed, that they had refused to give any opinion between the two societies in America. If they had done so, it would have been to condemn a party unheard and whatever was the christian practice in America, he preferred the good old custom of Roman heathens, to hear every man before they condemned him. (Loud cheers.) He latterly referred to those who had passed the resolutions, amongst whom he mentioned Mr. Kettle, Mr. Paton, Dr. Heugh, Dr. Wardlaw, Wm. Anderson, &c., and asked who this was who had come from America to tell them the character of their fellow-townsmen, and call such men as Dr. Wardlaw the supporters of slavery? (This question was met with cheers and disapprobation, which were continued almost without interruption till the Rev. gentleman sat down.) tleman sat down.)

tleman sat down.)

Mr. Collins rose and replied very warmly to some of the remarks of Dr. King, and charged that gentleman with having exerted himself in the committee to prevent him from having an opportunity of publicly refluting the calumnies which had been circulated against him and the American Society, of which he was the representative. When he (Mr. C.) had challenged Captain C. Stewart to come forward and debate the subject, Dr. King was the very man who most strenuously discouraged such a meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Brewster, after a few remarks, proposed a resolution condemnatory of the conduct of the Glasgow Emancipation Society for the manner in which they had acted towards Mr. Collins.

in which they had acted towards Mr. Collins.

Mr. Wm. Smeal said that as Dr. King had been heard in behalf of the majority of the committee, he claimed a right that some person should be heard in defence of the minority. He then shortly defended the last annual report which had been referred to by Dr. King, and concluded by proposing a resolution to the effect that Mr. George Thompson, as a person in whom the meeting placed confidence, should be requested to attend a meeting in Glasgow, and give them his opinion on the division at present existing amongst the friends of the slave in America.

existing amongst the friends of the slave in America.

Dr. Ritchie of Edinburgh seconded the motion.

Mr. Jack then got upon the platform, and shortly addressed the meeting. He said it must be in the recollection of many of those present, that at a meeting in Dr. Wardlaw's Church, Mr. Thompson had given a voluntary pledge, that he would attend a meeting in Glasgow, whenever required to do so, to discuss the question of white slavery. He had failed to redeem that pledge, baving been requested to do so, and not even deigning to answer the letter; he was thorefore quite unworthy of the confidence of that meeting. He concluded by proposing an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Malcolm seconded the amendment, and argued that the manner in which the anti-slavery party were acting, both in America and in Britain, showed that they were so disided amongst them selves upon other subjects, and consequently so powerless to effect any good in behalf of the slave, that the whole of them were quite unworthy of confidence.

that the whole of them were quite unworthy of confidence.

Mr. Moir supported the amendment, but both the motion and amendment were ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. Watts, who was announced by the chairman, as a social missionary, next came forward, and, amidst considerable confusion, proposed an addition to Mr. Brewster's motion, to the effect that the Glasgow Emancipation committee, and all emancipation committees in the country be requested to adopt measures to effect the liberation of the white slaves at home. The greatest noise and confusion

those which they have given form to the word—
that their object is to propitiate the pro-slavery
spirit of the people of America, and to withdraw
from the anti-slavery enterprise 'the life-giving energy of its principles'—and that the whole blame of
the present division lies with the seceders, who,' unable longer to endure the odium consequent upon
an uncompromising adherence to the principles and
measures of the original Anti-Slavery Society, prefer a compromise of the cause to the spirit of proscription.'

These so fay as we can gather, are the opposing

scription.'

These, so far as we can gather, are the opposing statements of the two parties now unhappily dividing the abolition cause in America, omitting any reference to many personal disputes, which have, as is usual in such cases, sprung out of the main question at issue, and which, on a comparison with the good or ill which must accrue to the general cause of freedom, sink into utter insignificance.

tion at issue, and which, on a comparison with the good or ill which must accrue to the general cause of freedom, sink into utter insignificance.

The object of Mr. Collins's pamphlet is to defend the original Anti-Slavery Society, and to prove the charges preferred against the secoders, who, he contends, are actuated by motives very different from those which they profess, and which-have no reference whatever to the questions about 'Woman's Rights' and 'Non-Resistance' to human governments. The first portion of the pamphlet is devoted to an interesting detail of the origin and progress of the anti-slavery movement in America, originated in 1820 by Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, and the subsequent depression of the colonization plan, the pet scheme of the pro-slavery portion of the American people. For some years the anti-slavery entering the interesting of the colonization plan, the price proceeded without any thing occurring to disturb its harmony, if we except a strong feeling on the part of many, particularly among the clergy, against the action of females publicly in the cause, and frequent complaints against the leaders for indulging in what they called 'harsh language, and unconstitutional and unchristian proceedings.' In 1837, the appearance in Massachusetts of Angelina E. and Sarah M. Grimke, as public lecturers against slavery, excited an uneasy feeling among the clergy and the religious pro-slavery party, which, it is alleged, was greatly despend by these women and other friends of the cause holding 'peculiar views regarding the sabbath, the church, the ordinances, and the priesthood'; and an attempt was made to divert the public mind from the great question of immediate emancipation to the impropriety and indelicacy of women bearing an active part in matters of religious reform, &c. A pastoral letter was addressed to the churches under their care by the "General Association of Massachusetts," deprecating this female interference, and inculcating 'deference and subordination' to the pastoral office. Fro

tive and efficient laborers with Mr. Garrison, issued, without any previous remonstrance or intimation, a public document, which its authors styled 'Clerical Appeal,' but which might be more properly entitled Sequel to the 'Pastoral Letter,' in which they adopted the stereotyped objections of the opponents of the abolitionists, condemning them as rash and denunciatory; preferring serious charges against the Liberalor, and Mr. Garrison, its editor,—deprecating all interference with pastoral rights and usages—arraigning the Society, and individual members of it, for their heterodoxy—condemning the public action of women; and finally reaching the conclusion that the Society was so heretical, that peace, religion, and the poor slave, required the formation of an Association on principles more 'evangelical,'and to which none should be admitted who would not subscribe to a certain creed. This movement was immediately seconded by thirty-nine cardidates for the clerical office at Andover, who preferred some additional charges, one of which was, that abolitionists made 'statements prejudicial to the cause of Foreign Missions, and to the character of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.'

'In this clerical appeal,' says Mr. Collins, 'there was no giving up, on the part of these elergymen, of the doctrines of immediate emancipation. No war upon anti-slavery principles—but an insidious attact upon its measures—measures which impart to these principles strength, life, and energy. The document was so mild, breathed such a gentle spirit, appealing to rather than attacking prejudice, that it mightily pleased, not only open enemies, but timid friends.' The leader of this unhappy division, Mr. Fitch, more than two years afterwards, in a letter to Mr. Garrison, expressed his deep regret at the share he had in the fransaction, and, in a spirit of ingenuousness and christian candor truly admirable, confessed that, 'to gain the good will of men was the only object he had in view, in every thing he did relative t

to cripple and destroy the original Anti-Savery
For a time the proceedings of Mr. Fitch and his
associates threw the anti-slavery ranks into great
confusion; the abolitionists were much divided; but
the movement was so fully exposed by the Rev.
Amos Phelps, by Mr. Garrison, by Oliver Johnson,
and by all the anti-slavery papers, with but one or
two exceptions, that, after the feverish excitement
of several months had passed away, it was gradualthe foresten.

and by all the anti-slavery papers, with but one of two excentions, that, after the feverish excitement of several months had passed away, it was gradually forgotten.

The jamphlet then goes on to detail the measures taken te render the anti-slavery cause odious, and the saminants held by Mr. Garrison, the Grimkes, and other abolitionists, in reference to inon-resistance, were the sentiments of the Anti-Slavery Society as such, and that that Society was therefore 'practically and entirely opposed was the was the waste of the Anti-Slavery Society as matter the seeders, denominated the 'American and Forcette on the Anti-Slavery Society, minutaning that with the pairs of the prosedure of the Anti-Slavery Society, and the prosedure of the Anti-Slavery Society, and the prosedure of the Anti-Slavery Society and the prosedure of the Anti-Slavery Society and the prosedure of the Anti-Slavery society and that open and that no members the Society and the prosedure of the Anti-Slavery society was the prosedure of the Anti-Slavery society was the society and which were then also the sentiments of

open development of those causes which have since led to the sad divisions among the anti-slavery ranks. He observes that those clergymen who had identified themselves with the abolitionists, and had entered their ranks in good faith, now found themselves with the abolitionists, and had every the slave rendered them exceedingly obnoxious to their pro-slavery brethren, who professed to be much grieved that they should countenance a movemen from the American Anti-Slavery Society, all of which were defeated, and the discontented members now began to speak of the necessity of forming an enw association. A meeting took place in Boston, where a new society was formed, and a manifest is sued, assigning the reasons which had led the secence of the stand to yield up the cause of the slave altogether; and on the other they were disinclined to stand in opposition to their pious pro-slave altogether; and on the other they were disinclined to stand in opposition to their pious pro-slave altogether; had on the other they were disinclined to stand in opposition to their pious pro-slave altogether; had on the other they were disinclined to stand in opposition to their pious pro-slave please of the famous 'Pastoral Letter,' five antislavery clergymen of Boston and its vicinity, headsed by the Constitute and efficient laborers with Mr. Garrison, issued, assigning the reasons which had led the secolety than the woman's right question: 2d, That it had lost its political efficiency; and, 3d, Its adoption of the nonhuman government theory. Five months after under the present of the famous 'Pastoral Letter,' five antislavery clergymen of Boston and its vicinity, headsed by the constitute and the tempted fell.' About two months after the appearance of the famous 'Pastoral Letter,' five antislavery clergymen of Boston and its vicinity, headsed by the constitution of a public document, which its authors styled 'Clerical Appeal,' but which might be more properly entitled Sequel to the 'Pastoral Letter,' in which they are the first of the tution.' Up to this time the organization of a new political party had always been condemied by the Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as tending to produce the greatest possible injury to the anti-slavery cause, as is proved by a number of official documents; but there was now manifested a wish to form a third political party question, and it came to be agitated by the seceders with great

came to be agitated by the seceders with great zeal.

At length, in May, 1840, the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held. An attempt was made to disfranchise a portion of the members on account of their sex, but this was defeated by a large majority, women of each party voting upon the question. The minority then withdrew, and formed a rival association, under the name of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. This Society, says Mr. Collins, was headed by the very men who, in 1837, had cheered on the Misses Grimke, and who so ably answered the objections raised against the Society, of its being a non-resistance and woman's rights Society, but who now urge the very objections, the absurdity of which they had previously exposed.

The new organization has received the marked opposition of the colored population of the U. States; and Mr. Collins gives extracts from pro-slavery newspapers, expressing opinions greatly in its favor, a circumstance which he seems to regard as of evit onen. In an appendix to his paniphlet, Mr. Collins publishes a mass of documentary evidence, connected with the main question discussed in the text; and also in vindication of the personal character of the leading abolitionists adhering to the old arganization, (himself among the rest.) but for these we refer the reader to a perusal of the pamphlet itself.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Auti-

Slavery Society have, it appears, taken part with the new society, and officially intimated that the course

Slavery Society have, it appears, taken part with the new society, and officially intimated that 'the course recently pursued by the original American Anti-Slavery Society has alienated their confidence.' The Glasgow Emancipation Society have, as yet, come to no decision in the matter; and we trust they will display their usual wisdom and sagracity in weighing well a question so important before committing themselves to cliler party.

The unhappy divisions which have taken place have operated with disastrous influence upon the anti-slavery cause in America. The pro-slavery party are openly rejoicing at the breach, encouraging the spirit of 'new organization,' and hailing that movement as a symptom that the influence of Wm. L. Garrison, and the oldest and staunchest friends of the slave, is on the wane. It is possible that our great distance from the scene of operations may prevent us from judging with accuracy of the entire merits of this question; but without giving any opinion on these, we cannot help drawing most unfavorable conclusions in reference to the conduct of those who have contrived to propitiate the pro-slavery spirit, and our sympathies are involuntarily drawn forth in behalf of the men who still continue to brave the fiendish målevolence of the negroe's oppressor. Most people will be apt to think that

hese sentiments, whether true or false, were declared to receive no senction from the Society, and offered them?

Mr. Collins dwells strongly upon the above officially expressed sentiments of the Society, and which were then also the sentiments of the men the have since seceeded, in order to so the sentiments of the men the have since seceeded, in order to so the sentiments of the men the have since seceeded, in order to so the sentiments of the men the have since seceeded, in order to so the sentiments of the men the have since seceeded, in order to so the sentiments of the men the have since seceeded, in order to so the sentiments of the men they serve cause of insurrection are now removed,—those who will be a sentiment of the serve once dreaded, have been made virtuous citizates of the serve of the serve once dreaded, have been made virtuous citizates of the serve of the serve of the serve once dreaded, have been consistent with the society as in own alledged by the secondary, and the serve of the ser

AGENTS.

Maine.—Jas. Clarke, Wagne; —EdwardSouthwick, Auguste; —A. Soule, Bath.
New-Handburg.—David Smith, Plymouth; —P. Rogers, Concord; —William Wilbur, Dover; — Deconard Chase, Miljord.
Vexnort.—John Boment, Woodstock; —Rowland T. Rubinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massachuserts.—Wim. E. Kimball Topsfeld; —Mosse Emery, Best Neebburg; — C. Whipple, Neebburg; — Mosse Emery, Best Neebburg; — C. Whipple, Neebburg; — J. Church, Spring, Gretan; —B. F. Nowhall, Saugne; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg; — J. T. Levent, Princeton; —J. Church, Spring, Geld; —W. & S. B. Ives, Salem; —Henry Hammond, Dualley; —Dunnie G. Holmes, Longel; —Jossib Y. Marshall, Durckester; —we stichalty; —Richard C. French, Fall River; —Wm. Underson, Henroter; —Iss. Acstin, Neatzekt; —Elins Richards, Weymouth; —Edward and, Wonster; —Wm. C. Stone, Watertown; —A. Bearse, Cesteratle;—Issuel Perkins, Lynn; —Elijah Bird, Tunalim. Bird, Taunt m.

[IJ For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.]

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 541.

SELECTIONS.

From the Newburyport Herald. The African Slave Trade and the English Cruisers.

The African Slave Trade and the English Craisers.

Much has been said in the papers relative to the seizure and examination of American vessels upon the African coast, by British cruisers, and many columns of indignation have been poured out upon England for these acts. We think that a great deal of this indignation has been uncalled for, or rather not applied to the right source. The leading writers of the newspaper press at the present day, look upon things in altogether too hasty and superficial a manner, and hence they are apt to misapply a great deal of argument and eloquence.

It strikes as that in the recent seizures of American vessels engaged in a lawful and lucrative trade on the coast of Africa, our own government is more deserving of censure than the English. This last have been engaged for many years in attempts to break up the slave trade. For this purpose they have kept up an expensive naval armament, but all their efforts have been unavailing, in consequence of the factities afforded to this nefarious traffic, (to our shapse be it spoken,) by American vessels and the American flag. But now instanding the knowledge of this, our government has never moved a step in the matter. It was their duty to have co-operated with the British government, and to have placed an American naval force on the coast, capable of protecting the honest American trader, and bringing to justice all who used our flag to carry on the traffic in human flesh. It was announced by the leading statemen in Great Britain some months since, that they could not hope to break up the African slave trade unless the American government would co-operate with them. Our government would co-operate with them. Our government would co-operate with them. Our government barden to bring the lonest protecting government would co-operate with them. Our government would cobered to bright up the traffic, or else place officers on board all aversated American was as a give over the attempt to break up the traffic, or else place officers on board British cruisers, was to give over the attempt to break up the traffic, or else place officers on board all suspected American vessels, and send them home

for trial.

One of the first acts of the new administration should be to send three or four armed vessels to the coast of Africa, and co-operate with the British in breaking up every slave factory and every slave vessel on the coast; as well as to protect our rapidly increasing honest trade with that continent. The united efforts of the two governments might effect this in a single year, and once effectually break up this traffic, and a great trade in produce will spring up in its place. up in its place.

The resources of the African continent are in a

The resources of the African continent are in a great measure unknown, but they are very great. Its capacity for the production of sugar and coffee, and of all tropical productions, is boundless, and the surest, indeed the only way to civilize the country, is to open an honest intercourse and trade with its

ecople. With suitable encouragement and protection, we With suitable encouragement and protection, we can secure on the African continent, an immense market for our flour and cotton manufactures, as well as other productions. Already, in defiance of many discouragements, the trade has increased astonishingly. With the Western coast, our commerce has doubled annually, for several years past, and it has also considerably increased on the Eastern coast. The Liberian colony itself forms the nucleus of a great commercial revolution, which almost any other government than ours would carry to a mighty consummation.

onsummation.
We are apt to connect our ideas of Africa, with We are apt to connect our ideas of Africa, with that of an arid and sterile region, and as only habitable at a few points. But it is not so. The only serious natural disadvatage under which Africa hors, is the want of navigable rivers. With an Amazon or an Oranoco permeating through her soil for thousands of miles, and fed by tributary streams, she would have been as well known, and as important a country as Brazil.

The great desert of Sahara, although covering

would have been as well known, and as important a country as Brazil.

The great desert of Sahara, although covering probably 3,000,000 square miles, does not embrace more than one-fourth of the continent. Western Africa, embracing the countries of Guinea, Senegambia, Biafra, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, and others, covers an extent of territory probably twice as large as the United States, and possesses a fertile soil and good tropical climate. Eastern Africa is computed to contain 1,500,000 square miles, a large propprition of which is known to be fertile, and covered with magnificent forests. Southern Africa, of about equal extent, though a considerable portion of it is sandy and sterile, yet possesses a vast quantity of good pasture land, on which immense herds of cattle graze. The region which geographers denominate Central Africa, is computed to contain not far from 2,000,000 square miles, and though comparatively an unknown and unexplored region, yet from what travellers and traders have ascertained of its capacity, it is supposed to possess a good soil and climate.

Much has been said of the unhealthiness of the

certained of its capacity, it is supposed to possess a good soil and climate.

Much has been said of the unhealthiness of the African climate. It is not to be supposed that the inhabitants of the temperate zone can thrive under a tropical sun. We have not yet sufficient knowledge of the country to judge in regard to its salubrity. The first settlers in almost all countries have suffered greatly by disease and death. The first settlers in the great State of Ohio, many of our readers who have reached the meridian of life will recollect, suffered from a mortality as appalling almost, as any which has happened on the African coast.

Coast.

One fact we know, that although formerly American vessels on that coast generally lost nearly all their crews, they now go there with as much impunity as they go to Cuba, or even to James river or New-Orleans in some seasons. This is a wonderful change, of which we have never seen an explanation.

we might also relate an instance of one of our own personal friends and townsmen; a fellow-apprentice of William Lloyd Garrison; a weak and sickly youth, who for eleven years has lived in the climate of Liberia, and the properties of the providence who never forsakes those who put their whole trust in Him. We long since assigned to ourselves the duty of chronicling the efforts of this modest and noble-hearted philanthropist, whose labors, although hardly known even by his own friends and relatives, have yet been as great and devoted, and much more perilous, than those of Howard, Fenelon or Oberlin. Without any wish or expectation of making to himself a name, but in the pure love of the lost and degraded of human kind, in the carnest desire of becoming useful in his day and generation, without any parade or ostentation, he voluntarily assumed a duty from which all others shrunk in dismay, and in the infancy of the colony, when every breeze seemed freighted with death, took his post, under the burning sun of Africa, hoping to aid in the civilization and christianization of her swarthy sons.

We had no idea, half an hour ago, when we sat down to prepare this atticle, of bringing our worthy friend into it; but as we have been inseensibly led to do this, we take the opportunity to ask those of his friends who have received any letters or documents from him, to loan them to us for a short time. We might also relate an instance of one of our

The following is from the Catholic Telegraph, published at Bardstown, Ky,, where there is also a Catholic college. That denomination has recently made a strong movement against intemperance; and may we not look for a like blow from them at slavery, its near relative?

The world is waking up to the horrors, religious, social and political, of negro slavery. He that goes along with this movement will be sure to be successful, but whoever opposes it shall be overpowered. We cannot prevent the development, for can we resist the consequences of the principle which we have, ourselves proclaimed, that 'all men are born

free.2 If we had the power, and religion and humanity for dade not its exercise, it would still be inexpedent and ruinous to our worldy interest to exert it. Let the slaveholder be once convinced that he can do better without slaves than with them, and he will emancipate. The Utilitarian argument is the only one that will lead promptly to results which religion and humanity have too long been looking for invain. It is not in human nature to oppose long or earnestly whatever is clearly proved to be for our advantage; and that slavery is not so, a comparative view of the principal free and slave states will carry to the evidence of a demonstration. With a people like ours, who have eyes to see, and a national character to establish on a firm basis, and vaster projects than the human mind before conceived, to realize, the efforts of abolitonists, though they quickened the sluggish, and pointed the arrows of conscience, were not necessary. The contrast in the condition of the free and slave states, if let alone, would have done the good work with less noise and more effectually. Even with this obstacle in the way, it will do it ere long. This is what, we think, every one must conclude, who gives the following extract, which we have taken from Marshall's elequent and powerful letter, an attentive perusal.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

Address of Candler and Sturge.

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According to last week's promise, we give below the substance of John Candler's and Joseph Sturge's remarks at a meeting of Friends in Arch street meeting house, during the week of the recent Year-ly Meeting. The report was prepared by a Friends who heard them, and has been revised by themselves. We ask for it an attentive perusal, and would particularly invite attention to the statements of the latter speaker, concerning the late discussion in the French Legislature, and the tone of feeling in France toward the slave system of its colonies.

REMARKS OF JOHN CANDLER.

French Legislature, and the tone of feeling in France toward the slave system of its colonies.

REMARKS OF JOHN CANDLER.

John Candler cammenced his remarks, by informing the meeting that he and his wife went to the islands under the auspices of the 'London Meeting for Sufferings,' and had been absent from home about eighteen months. Knowing the degradation to which the laborers had been subjected under the system of slavery, and that their moral and intellectual condition was but little, if at all, improved during the existence of apprenticeship there, they were struck with surprise, when an landing in Jamaica, they beheld the rapid advancement the freed laborers had made since their total emancipation. Nor did they observe any of that cringing servility which marks the slave; but there was a nobleness of bearing—a freeness of manner unmixed with forwardness, that indicated a just appreciation of their manhood. They were now a free, contented, happy pensantry, capable of rightly estimating the blessings of liberty. When asked if they loved freedom, their demeanor assumed a devotional expression—the women sometimes falling on their knees, and the men reverently incovering their heads. One woman who was naked what she thought of freedom, replied, 'Freedom too sweet, massa; freedom, replied, 'Freedom too sweet, massa; freedom, replied, 'Freedom too sweet, massa; freedom too sweet missis. Thank the great God for giving we freedom. Thank the good Redeemer, and all the good friends in England for freedom.' The temporary and not unexpected difficulties which—had grown up between the masters and their emancipated slaves, land their origin in an attempt on the part of the planters, to compel them to labor for less than a reasonable compensation. During the apprenticeship system, an able bodied slave, (for they were slaves in every thing but name,) who wished to purchase his freedom, had his labor valued at from fifty cents to one dollar, per day, but after emanipation, the planters agreeing to give twenty-rive cents fo four; the result was, of course, runness to his hearcests. The laborer and his wife could earn three
dollars a week, have their work done against five
o'clock in the afternoon, and reserve sixth day for
the cultivation of their provision ground—seventh
day for attending markets, and first day for rest and
worship. The provision grounds were generally
rented of the planter on whose estate they worked,
and for which they paid fifty cents per week. On
this they could raise more than enough bread kind
for themselves and families; with the surplus they
would buy salt meat and fish with which to season
their vegetables, and sometimes add to them a pig
of their own raising: their chickens they always
carried to market.

Though the form of slavery was abolished, the
spirit still existed in the hearts of many of the proprictors; some of whom by their unjust treatment,
drove the emancipated slaves from their estates.
These, instead of renting provision grounds of their

drove the emancipated slaves from their estates. These, instead of renting provision grounds of their employers, were compelled to buy them of such as had land to dispose of; and thus little villages sprang up, where each inhabitant would own from one to four acres of Rad. Many complaints had been made by the 'Jamaica Despatch'—the official organ of the planters—of insubordination among the laborers, depreciation of property, scarcity of the crops, &c. &c.; le had seen such a paragraph since his arrival here; he would say, that if we believed directly the opposite of what the 'Despatch' contained in reference to the working of emancipation, we would 'generally arrive at very near the truth. ould generally arrive at very near the truth. we would generally arrive at very near the truth. It was true that owing to the short-sightedness of some of the planters, and the unfavorableness of some seasons, the amount of exports had not equalled those of other years. But even when such was the case, the planter lost nothing, for the increased value of their productions at home, owing to their monopoly of the English market, made up for the shortness of the crops, and their own mismanagement. The planters had freely acknowledged to him, that the system worked well; and this too when they were paying annually for wages in Jamaica to

ment. The planters had freely acknowledged to him, that the system worked well; and this too when they were paying annually for wages in Jamaica to their former slaves, ten millions of dollars in hard money. He had never been able to get a planter to show him his balance sheet which they would have been very ready to do had emancipation had a less favorable influence on their prosperity than had slavery.

The decrease of crime was astonishing. In one prison, where in the days of slavery there were generally one hundred convicts—he found but five, and three of them were white men. This fact he mentioned as a remarkable circumstance, and not as indicative of the average decrease of crime in the whole island, which he supposed was only about one-fourth as frequent as before emancipation. The colored people are anxious to have teachers and missionaries; and their school-houses and chapels are sprinkled over the island. They had contributed annually since emancipation, (and would probably continue to do as much so long as there was need,) three hundred thousand dollars in support of schools and missionary stations. Those who had not the necuniary means to bestow would give probably continue to do as much so long as there was need,) three hundred thousand dollars in support of schools and missionary stations. Those who had not the pecuniary means to bestow would give their labor. It was not an unusual thing for the missionary to say to his congregation, 'I intend building a chapel at such a place, on a certain day, where I shall be glad to see all who feel disposed to give a day's work on that occasion.' He mentioned that he once repaired to a place thus designated, which was signated on a mountain. He found five hundred and thirty-eight men and women, busily engaged in making a road to the site selected for it. Against night, trees were felled—rocks dag up or broken, hollows filled, and a good road finished, and the foundation of their building laid. The number who are attached to the schools and churches in the island, are as follows: to the Baptist, eighty thousand, Episcopalian, fifty thousand, Weslevan Methodists, forty-eight thousand, Moravian, fifteen thousand, Scotch Presbyterian, fifteen thousand, Independent, including the missionary station of the Oberlin Institute, ten thousand, native black Baptists, eight thousand; comprising one-half of the population; the other half receive no moral or religious instruction whatever.

The colored people were neat in their personal

the population; the other meligious instruction whatever.
The colored people were neat in their personal appearance, and were gradually increasing the num-

were invited solely to hear the interesting statements from his friend John Cardler—be could not refuse.

When he visited Jamaica, three years since, at Walnes's school, Kingston, black, brown, and white children had been admitted without any complexional distinction being made, for about twenty-three years. The whites there, even during slavery, had not that prejudice against color which existed to so great an extent in Now-York and Philadelphia. The teacher told him that, after thirty or forty years experience, he had no hositation in saying that black and brown children were quite as intelligent, and exhibited as much quickness in learning as the white; and at one examination they carried off sixty-four prizes out of seventy.

Perhaps it would be interesting to some Friends to have a little information respecting the character and measures of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, of which many Friends in this country appear to be but imperfectly informed. But he would first mention that he had yesterday received documents from England, which contained cheering news from France. He would read a short extract or two as he had them in his pocket?

The first is from a letter published in the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, from M. Isambert, Secretary of the French Society for the abolition of slavery, to J. H. Tredgold, Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, from date of Paris, March 8th, 1841, in which he says:

'I have the pleasure of informing you, in the name of all any colleances. that we had vesterday in the

date of Paris, March 8th, 1841, in which he says:

'I have the pleasure of informing you, in the name of all my colleagues; that we, had yesterday in the chamber of deputies, a spirited, but decisive debate on the question of slavery, on occasion of a scandalous acquittal which has taken place at Guadaloupe, in reference to an imprisonment of twenty-two months in a private dungeon."

'We hope that a project of law, which shall determine the period of slavery, will be perfected in the next session."

"The onlire press agrees that the last blow, morally, was struck at slavery yesterday.'

The editor says—
'We are happy to add, on good authority, that a project of law determining the main points of this great question is likely to be introduced to the Prench Legislature during the present session.'

The following is from L'Esperance, a Paris paper The following is from L'Esperance, a Paris paper:

On Saturday last, M. Lacrosse put some questions to the ministers, respecting a particular occurrence which involves the whole question of slavery. It related to a colonist, who, after having confined a negress in a private dungeon for twenty-two months, without estitler air or light, was not only acquitted on his trial, but carried in triumph by the free population of the colony!

The debate which arose on this subject proves that the question of the abolition of slavery is already decided in the public mind. Nothing remains but to determine the manner in which it shall be accomplished; and, if any thing is astonishing, it is that it shall still exist.

but carried in triumph by the free population of the colony!

The debate which arose on this subject proves that the question of the abolition of slavery is already decided in the public mind. Nothing remains but to determine the manner in which it shall be accomplished; and, if any thing is astonishing, it is that it should still exist.'

Now, though France held but about four hundred thousand slaves—few if comparison with the faillions in this land—yet occupying, as she does, a high position in the civilized world, the moral influence she would exert by the enancipation of her slaves would make her a powerful auxiliary in the cause of 'freedom. Even in Spain, the cause was progressing. At Barcelona, which was supposed to have two hundred ships employed in commerce with Cuba, they were discussing the subject in some of the public papers; and a short address drawn up by his friend, G. W. Alexander, the Treasurer of the British and Foreign A. S. Society, who lately visited that city, had been translated into Spanish, and put in circulation; and it had been resolved by some of the citizens to form an Anti-Slavery Society there. In Brazil, where not less-dan eighty or a hundred thousand slaves were annually imported from Africa, there was reason to hope, from the last advices, that the cause was progressing. They stated that a circular, from the minister of foreign affairs to the embassadors and consuls in Earson the forbid promoter the moral and unaterial improvement of the country, and the impossibility of its rapid advancement unless every effort is made to induce the immigration of free and industrious settlers, he compares the condition of Brazil with those nations whose soil is wrought by freemen, and refers to the immense resources of the country, which, if turned to account by the rapid increase of a free and industrious settlers, he compares the condition of Brazil with those nations whose soil is wrought by freemen, and refers to the immense resources of the country, which, if turned to account by the ra sources of the country, which, if turned to account by the rapid increase of a free and industrious population, will give us rank and respect among other nations, while with slave labor (the further importation of which is even henceforth impeded by solemn treaties which government, from duty and from principle, must maintain) this country will never be able to near such nations in industry and civilization in the pressure to product on the perils able to near such nations in industry and civilization; nor is it necessary to ponder on the perils
which the empire would run for the future, if perchance, as is no more possible, the introduction of Africans, licitly or illicitly, were to continue, in a century in which all civilized nations have given themselves the hand to put down the slave trade, and to
establish daily more vigorous measures to attain
this end. After alluding to the probable speedy
enactment of laws to encourage the introduction of
free immigrants, he continues: 'It being decidedly anomalous that a free government, trying to attract free laborers to the country, should employ in
its arsenals, work-shops, or many of its public works,
any workmen that are slaves, government has already prohibited and stopped the employment of
such bondsmen in most of the public establishments.'*

such bondsmen in most of the public establishments.*

In reference to the British and Foreign A. S. Society, he would briefly state, that in 1839 a circular was issued, signed by three individuals, two of whom were well known members of the Society of Friends, inviting the attendance of a select number of the friends of the cause, to consider on the propriety of forming a society for the abolition of slavery throughout the world; when a provisional committee was formed, which issued a circular entering more into details of the proposed plan of operation, and inviting all the well known active abolitionists to meet and consider the subject. At this meeting, which held for two days in London, the Society was formed. Many of the leading members of our religious Society were present, and it was unanimously resolved that the fundamental principles of the Society should be: that so long as slavery exists, there is no reasonable prospect of the annihilation of the slave trade, and of extinguishing the sale and barter of human beings,—that the extinction of slavery and the slave trade will be attained most effectually by the employment of those means which are of a moral, religious, and pacific character; and that no measures be resorted to by this Society in the prosecution of their objects, but such as are in entire

In January last, about five hundred hired slaves of various trades were discharged from the navy vard at Rio; and circulars were issued by the ministers of war and marine, directing the same to be done at the arsenals of Bahia and Pernamboco. -B. & F. A. S. Reporter.

ber of their physical comferts. Their laboring dress was coarse linen, but on first-days, they work white linen jackets, vest and pantaloons; and such as were a little better off had fine broadcloth coars. Whenever he visited the women in their cottages, they were neatly and respectably dressed. The men were very fond of horseback exercise; and at one meeting he attended in the mountains, consisting of about twelve or fourteen hundred persons, he was so struck with the number of horses on the ground that he got a young friend to count them, they minabered one hundred and nicety-three. There could be no sight more delightful to an English eye, than an audience of two or three thousand emancipated slaves engaged in the worship of Amighty God—and whom their efforts had raised from a state of bondage and degradation, to one of freedom and of moral and intellectual clevation.

The laws of Jamaica made no distinction in regard to color. They had members of the legislature who were black—judges on the bench—lawyers at the bar, and medical practitioners of the same dark hue. In the corporation of Kingston, the blacks filled many of the offices, and the planters had become so jealous that they had procured the passage of an act by the assembly, limiting the election franchise—but the home government, he was convinced, would not snactfon; it.

Friends must please to excuse him for the desultory-manner in which he had addressed them; he had been the planters ha

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

The Gold become Dim.

What will our readers think of the fidelity of Friends to their noble testimonies, when we tell them that not without opposition those who desired to hear the statements of Candler and Sturge, published in this week's Freeman, were suffered to occupy for that purpose—though mone but members of their own Society were invited to be present—barely a small committee-room in Arch-street meeting-house, whereas the whole body of that spacious building ought to have been thrown open for the occasion, and thronged from corner to corner with as large a congregation as could be crowded within its walls? What will be said when we add that the organ of the Society in this eity has taken no notice of that meeting—nay, more, has refused to publish the report of the statements made, when it was ready prepared for and offered to them. This report, which we publish to-day, would have appeared in our columns last week, had it not been that at the desire of some Friends, who wished it to come forth in their own organ, it was sent to that paper for publication. But it was rejected. Calm and temperate statements of important facts, made in a meeting exclusively of Friends, by highly respectable and esteemed members of the Society, (one of them, if we err not, an approved minister,) and to whom, as strangers from a distant land, one would think some attention were due on the score of courtesy and hospitality at least, if on no other—statements, to, bearing on one of the Society's most important testimonies, are excluded from its official paper as coolly as if they were of no more account than a school boy's first effort in composition.

We had proposed to add some comment, but what need? Are not the facts enough to make every true-hearted friend grieve over the state of his belowed Society?

It is matter of rejoicing, ho wever, that many of its townbares do largent its tardiness in coming no tent to the content of the society? The Gold become Dim.

oved Society?
It is matter of rejoicing, ho wever, that many at is matter or rejoicing, no wever, that many of its members do lament its tardiness in coming up to the right standard, and that some of these are faith-fully laboring to awaken it to its duty. Success their their efforts! May they redound to the credit of the Society, to their own peace and the good of the

The National Anti-Slavery Standard.

Bro. Rogers, who has firmly borne this ensign sir its erection, has now passed it to other hands—hands that have long and efficiently labored in the anti-slavery vineyard. In thus relinquishing his post, bro R

quarters has been somewhat interrupted, and always weakened by the very infirm health under which we have labored. This enfeebled at times to prostration, and overtaxed at all times by anti-slavory and other cares and duties, must be taken into the account and thrown into the scale of allowance. There has been the 'willing mind,' with which offering is always acceptacle according to that one truth. Our connection with the readers of the Standard has been so brief and so partial, that they hardly expense or would ask any further words of farewell. The 'Standard' must be kept afloat. It cannot fail to be a sheet most interesting and valuable to the anti-stavery family, as well as the abolitionists. Let not sect or party be suffered to consume any where the notriment that ought to go to support it. Let party and sect maintain their own paltry emanations. If abolitionists pay any thing to sustain their periodicals, it is wasting their means to weaken and corrupt their own characters, exposing their families to heartfelt influences, and impairing the reform spirit, of which humanity is in such perishing need. Keep up the Standard, and let not pecuniary privation be added to the perplexities and sacrifices of its disinterested and noble bearer.

Forther Rogers has omitted to state, what will add much to the pleasure imparted by the foregoing announcement, that David Lee Child, though residing at Northampton, will assist his wife in the editorial service.

Panegraic. The New-York Evangelist speaks of the Louisville (Ky.) Baptist Banner, (from which we last week copied a vindication of the Alabama Baptist Association for holding a colored preacher as a slave!) as 'an honor to the large and respectable denomination of which it is an important organ.' The N. H. Congregational Journal declares, that 'it was a pleasure to commemorate the piety, the virtues, and the patriotism of Grundy and White'meaning those old tyrants and slaveholders, Felix Grundy and Hogh L. White, of Tennessee! Both these editors are professed abolitionists, who cannot work with Garrison, on account of his 'infidelity!'—A. S. Standard.

The penny postage system, slightly modified, is likely to be introduced into Belgium. The rules recommended are the adoption of a uniform rate of 2d. (20 centimes,) on all inland letters, except those which already cost but 1d.; optional prepayment by means of stamps; an increased allowance of weight, and proportionate reduced charges in the transportation of packets by the post. The plan will pass into France, and probably through Europe.

From the Journal of Commerce. Slavory in British India.

The power of legislation possessed by the British Government over the Hindoos, was acquired from the Mussulmans: and the right of the latter was founded on their conquest of the country, which with all nations gives a sufficient title.

At the time of the conquest by the Moslem power, the Hindoo law on the subject of slavery, was, (as it still is,) to this effect. A person becomes a slave by capture in war, voluntary submission, pecuniary consideration, maintenance during a famine, for the discharge of dera, by way of punishment, by birth, gift or safe by parents or former owner. The slave is the absolute property of the master, is spoken of in association with cattle under the designation of bipeds and quadrupeds,—no provision is made for the protection of the slave from the crucity of the master, nor is any limit fixed to the power of the mater. The slave has no right to his own acquisitions, nor is there any opening for emancipation, except in the case of a female slave bearing issue to her master, when both she and her offspring are entitled to freedom, if he have not legitimate issue; and in a few other cases.

The law of the Mussulman equally acknowledges slavery,—originating, however, in fewer sources. The property is so absolute and complete, that it is

The law of the Mussulman equally acknowledges slavery,—originating, however, in fewer sources. The property is so absolute and complete, that it is assigned as a reason for not subjecting an owner to civil punishment or penalty for the murder of his slave. He has of course entire power over his person, being unrestrained by any law adopted to protect the slave.

See a breather at the state of the second protect of the slave.

son, being unrestrained by any law adopted to protect the slave.

Some have thought that the Mahomedan law superseded the Hindoo, and that the British law has superseded both; but this is not the fact; on the contrary, these laws appear to be confirmed by the general opinion entertained and acted upon by the Government and Judicarv in India. In 1793 a rule was passed by the British Government, providing that, 'in suits regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, caste, and all religious usages and institutions, the Mahomedan laws with respect to Mahomedans, and the Hindoo laws with regard to Hindoos, are to be considered the general rules by which the judges are to form their decisions. In 1798, a question, concerning the right of inheritance according to the native law, came before the supreme court of civil judicature, when it was determined 'that the spiril of the rule for observing the Mahomedan and Hindoo laws was applicable to cases of slavery, though not included in the letter of 'it,' and this construction of the rule was subsequently confirmed by the governor-general in council, and is in full operation at the present day.

Various attempts have been made by distinguished

or-general in council, and is in full operation at the present day.

Various attempts have been made by distinguished persons in India to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, all of which have proved unsuccessful. In 1833, Mr. Grant (now Lord Glenelg) introduced to the House of Commons a bill for the renewal of the Company's charter, which was thus announced to the chairman of that bødy: 'No person, native or natural porn in India, is to be excluded from any office by reason of his religion, birth place, descent, or color; and 'slavery after a specified period is to be abolished.' But the strenuous opposition of the honorable directors, and the influence of certain noble lords, defeated these humane intentions, and slivery, unmitigated and unchecked, continues in Brittish India to this hour.

From the Voice of Freedom Rev. Hiram Wilson.

Rev. Hiram Wilson.

This well-known pailanthropist, who has been laboring so assiduously amongst those American heathen who have wandered into the sunshine of British freedom in Upper Canada, is now in this State, intending to visit some of our principal towns before the coming analyersaries in New-York. He will then make a hasty tour to the East, visiting Boston and other places, and return to his labors in Canada early in June. The principal object of his tour is to afford the Giends of humanity an opportunity to assist, by pecuniary offerings, in the great work to which he is devoted. Brother Wilson spent the last Sabbath in Burlignton, preached for Mr. Converse, and met with a good measure of sympathy and liberality. He came to Montpelier by Monday, night's stage. On Tuesday morning, arrangements were made for the meeting in the Brick Church in the evening, which was held accordingly. Considering the short notice and state of the ways, the attendance was quite respectable, and the audience listened with interest to Mr. Wilson's statements of the history and wants of the Canadian Mission, occupying nearly two hours. We have already been at some pains to spread before our readers pretty full details of the enterprise, and have some intelligence of recent date, which will be published next week. We rejoice to learn that Mr. Wilson has it in contemplation to publish a book, embracing a full history of the mission, with numerous anecdotes of the most thrilling character, from the lips of the fugitives who have followed the glummerings of the North star, encountering surprising perils of life and limb to reach their Northern homes. Such a book, prepared by such a hand, would perhaps prove the most effectual method of fully enlightening the minds and enlisting the sympathies of a Christian community in behalf of a most righteous cause. Aside from the miraculous interpositions of Divine Providence, we believe the story of the ten thousand self-colonized colored people of Canada, will be found to be scarcely surpass

America, to the African coast. Our philanthropic zoal for the suppression of the slave trade makes a good cloak to cover our jealousy of your commerce there and in the ladians afrekipelago.

'I cannot but deeply regret to see the heatile feeling growing up towards America in this country. One thing has contributed much to this, and that is, the bitter spirit of abolitionists her towards the sizes States, This feeling has been roused of late by the violent harangues of some delivates from the American inthis-Caurey party, tesh have been sholding forth in a three towards and the free States, and when they hear from these men that thousands of slaves are murdered by their masters in the South; that in their refinement of cruelty, they put them in barrels stuck full of tenthe hooks and maits, and rell them down the hills, (Regulas finances of their houses, and flog them in the open street, and then put vinegar and Cayenne pepper on the rounds; that these and a thousand like cruelties are committed publicly, continually, and every where in the South; that you cannot live there week without seeing repeated instances of such conduct, he is stabbed or shot dead instantly, and there is no redress; that in the free States to the order of the results of the states, and destroy the state of the publications of the state of things in the South; that they continually, and every where in the South; that you cannot live there week without seeing repeated instances of such conduct, he is stabbed or shot dead instantly, and there is no redress; that in the free States to the work of such conduct, he is stabbed or shot dead instantly, and there is no redress; that in the free States there is no redress; that in the free States to the state of the reflexions to reduce the state of things in the South, and its presumed weakness, arises the love of slavery make them sanction all these things till 'if the blacks are brushized, old of the redigious two did state to the state of things in the South, and its presumed weakness, arises th

of England.

Alian Rights. A bill passed the Scinate of this State, in committee of the whole, on Friday, the 23d ult., to allow resident alians to hold and convey real estate. The matter doubtless has been sent to the Assembly, but has not been acted upon in that body. This act is vastly important to our people; for by the naturalization laws of the country, colored foreigners cannot become citizens, consequently cannot hold and convey real estate, only by a special permit from the Governor. By this act, should it become a law, as it doubtless will, they will have the same rights with other foreigners.—Colored Amer.

From the Vermont Telegraph. The Fast.

The Fast.

Mr. Eorron:—Having noticed in several papers President Tyler's recommendation for a national fast, I was rather forcibly struck with the reason he offers for setting apart a day throughout the sation for that purpose. He says, 'When a christian people feet themselves to be overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence: to recognize His righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge His goodness in time past, as well as their own unworthness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.' He then gives the reason, which was the death of Mr. Harrison. It appears to me that another reason would have been more appropriate, which is this: the sicketness of the nation—in intemperance and its attendant crimes and wretchedness,—the abuse of the natives of this land, the enslaving and oppressing of Africa's deacendants, and various other crimes practised in these days. As I understand the arrangements of the divine government, in order to insure the blessing of God, we must cease our cell practices. It will avail nothing for us to mourn because we are afflicted, unless as a consequence we forsake our former wickedness.

I believe it is proper to manifest due respect for

I believe it is proper to manifest due respect for the deceased, and their afflicted friends. And the people of the United States see fit to appropriate a day for the devising of means for doing awa slavery, drunkenness, the abuse of the Indians, licentiousness, &c., I shall most heartily asprove of the states and the states of the stat

centiousness, &c., I shall most heartily asprove of it.

The question is asked in the 58th chapter of Isaiah and 6th and 7th verses.— Is this not the fast that I have chosen? to doose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to a deal the bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou is esset the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh? When this is done, the following blessing is promised: 'Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily; and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy reward.' I hope, therefore, that those will be thy reward.' I hope, therefore, that those ing and prayer, will observe it in such a way as will tend to do away our national sins, that we may with some prospect of success ask our Maker to continue to bless us.

J. HOLCOMB.

From the Lynn Record. Ultraism.

The words ultra, and ultraism, have of late been so frequently used, that no one can fail of being acquainted with their meaning, though they are not as yet to be found in an English dictionary. Ultraism, in plain English, means beyond-ism; every man who goes beyond his neighbor in his opinions is an ultra. There have been ultras in all ages of the world; men, who have been in advance of their times, but whose opinions succeeding generations have adopted. There is a class of minds, whose superior activity will always keep them in advance of the majority of mankind. Their position in society, is in the front rank of every reform. Their motto is,—'Keep in advance of the people.' They occasionally fly off into 'infinite space,' and bring forth ideas, the most ridiculous; but, amidst some error, they bring forward great truths, and what if they do happen to argue against the system of wages, the entailment of property, or even the church. They by this means set people to thinking; mind is excited to vigorous action; and, as the flint and steel produce fire by being struck together, so mind acting upon mind strikes out great principles which serve to enlighten thousands. Of late it has been customary for a numerous class to endeavor to hush up all inquiry, to smother all discussion, and to frown down every kind of investigation, but the attempt has failed; and I venture the assertion, that of all ultras that have done mischief in the world, your ultra conservative has done the most; for while he has opposed discussion, he has created more desire for it in the minds of his opponents, and by his conduct has likewise given them a new argument in favor of their investigation; but had he only afforded them every facility in his power to accomplish their wishes, and thus have shown that he courted inquiry, and challenged the most rigid scrutiny, he would have done wel; for it is a settled question that truth has nothing to see that agreat change of systems is now taking the four from any antagonist, however plausible he m

be, for when truth and error come in collision, truth seldom comes off second best.

Any careful observer of the 'times cannot fail to see, that a great change of systems is now taking place; many systems that have been useful, and done much good in the world, are fastfldisappearing. There are two sets of ultras attached to them—those who think every thing old must be right, and those who think it must be trong. 'Extremes beset extremes;' thus the ultra of to-day, is rivalled by that of to-inorrow, and opinions which a few years ago were considered ultra, are now generally received, and many opinions which are now ultra, will in their turn be adopted. A party not unfrequently is driven into ultraism by its opponents. The religious, moral and political worlds furthish innumerable instances where this has occurred.

I have a far greater respect for those who are now

liberty from their future progress under the enlightened and purifying influences of science and religion.

From the Boston Courier.

The following is an extract of a letter from an English gentleman to one of his friends in this vicinity. The writer visited the United States a few years ago, and spent some months in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. We make no comment on his statement and opinions—giving them to our readors merely as those of an intelligent foreigner:

'February 7, 1841.

'Your rulers must look sharp to the trade from America, to the African coast. Our philanthropic zeal for the suppression of the slave trade makes a good cloak to cover our jealousy of your commerce there and in the Indian Archipelago.

'Leanoth the Indian Archipelago.

I leanoth the Indian Archipelago.

I leanoth the Indian Archipelago.

I leanoth the Indian Archipelago.

I have a far greater respect for those who are now called ultrus, and think them far more useful to their age, than those who are ultra upon the other extreme; but it is much easier to bask in the sunshine of the world's favor, than to wither under the storms of its contemely and neglect. Those two forces fight under far different banners. 'What is truth?' Your rulers must look sharp to the trade from America, to the African coast. Our philanthropic read from America at the Indian Archipelago.

'Your rulers must look sharp to the trade from America to the African coast. Our philanthropic the suppression of the slave trade makes a good cloak to cover our jealousy of your commerce there and in the Indian Archipelago.

'I cannot not the content of the world's favor, than those who are unter the other extreme; but it is much easier to bask in the sunshine of the world's favor, than those who are unter of the world's favor, than those who are unter of the world's favor, than those who are unter of the world's favor, than those who are unter of the world's favor, than those who are unter of the world's favor, than those who are unter the storms of the world's

A Starer Wreeked. The brig Troubadour, under Spanish colors, reported as belonging to Rosaline Ritan, of Bissu. (Africa.) with 299 slaves on board, from the coast, bound to Berbiec, was wreeked about the 6th of Feb., on Cayeas Islands. All on hoard were saved, and arrived at Nassau—the versel was to tally lost. The captain and crew took passage in a Spanish brig bound to Havana, then lying in port. The negroes were taken possession of by the authorities of the island. Nassau being in a British colony, they are of course oo longer slaves.

Distilleries in the United States. There are 9057 distilleries in the United States, manufacturing 36,343,236 gallons. North Carolina has 2798 distilleries, Vicginia 1,450, Tennessee 1,331, Pennsylvania 707, Kentucky 890, and New-York but 38.

Our glorious Nation!

The institutions under which we live, my count secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of the sights.—President Tyler a Inaugure, 1841 the six a glorious land—the asylum for the pressed of all nations—the palladium of libery, the home of the free—the last hope of a word in nins—a beacon—light, gleaming prighter as the glow of the tempest deepens, guiding the storm-toss mariner of other lands to a peaceful port! A suburning brightly mid a night of clouds—A suburning brightly mid a night of clouds—A suburning brightly mid a night of clouds—A suburning brightly mid a night of clouds—Suburning brightly mid a night of clouds—Suburning brightly mid a night of clouds—Suburning brightly mid a night of clouds—A suburning brightly mid a night of the skies—Thom at a rounded by a halo of immortal glory—carth's zecast son can stand erect on thy broad platform with all his rights as amply secured as the handless lard that treads thy soil. Dungeons and chance all given to oblivion, and banners inscribed with the suburning the suburning

From the Philanthropist. Interesting Correspondence.

To the Hon. John Quincy Adams :

To the Hon. John Quincy Adams:

Sta:—We, the people of color, residents of a city of Columbus, Ohio, deeply touched with the sale of the chiral of the Amistad captives, and seaso of the efficiency of your philanthropic efforts in the behalf, desire to express to you the gratitude with we think, every humane heart in this native lat must feel. We, therefore, assembled to coages, late cach other on the Joyful event referred to, and Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting a rendered to the Hon. John Q. Adams for the case, ple he has set this nation, in the deep intense has manifested for the due administration of piece to the work and defenceless, and that the Secretary of this meeting be directed to forward to the lin John Q. Adams, this resolution.

B. JENKINS,
H. JOHNSON,
Committee.

Messis. D. Jenkins, W. Johnson, and J. Benner. committee of the people of color, resident city of Columbus, Ohio. Washington, April 15th, 1811

city of Columbus, Ohio.

Washington, April 15th, 18th
FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I have received your letter of the 30th of is month, together with the resolution of your coase, ent body communicated in it, and I pray you at them to be assured that I never received from the body of men a vote of thanks more grateful to a feelings, than yours.

My only regret is, that any effort for the admission of justice, whether to the rich or, to to poor, to the feeble or to the strong, should be though to deserve the thanks of any portion of the coasenity. I hope and trust that the day is not first mote when justice will be universally considerable the common right of all, unconfined by any use and oppressive distinction of color or complexes. Whoever shall contribute to that result will entitled to my thanks as to yours, and, though I mot live to see the day, he has them, and my mye for his success in advance. I am, will represent the common friend and fellow-citizen.

JOHN Q. ADAMS

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

New York, April 4th, ISL

Mr. D. Jenkins, Columbus, Ohio:

Sin,—I have received, to-day, a communicate signed by yourself and others on behalf of the ple of color, residents of Columbus, Ohio, contains a resolution of thanks for my services in the columbus, Ohio, contains of the Amistad. I rejoice in the result of that as troversy as sincerely as it is possible for any act do, and am extremely gratified that you cook my services worthy of approbation.

I cannot conceal from myself, however, that a greatly overrate the value of my efforts.

The case was so plain, and justice would as been so enormously outraged by any decision of than such as has, been made, that an inflavorable sult could not seriously be apprehended.

But my services, such as they have been, he been heartily rendered; and I think I may stip promise that they will always be at the serious any cause so well galculated to interest every mane feeling.

I beg you, sir, to communicate this reply the body whom you represent, and believe me that is with great respect, Your ob't servant,

with great respect, Your ob't servant,
THEODORE SEDGEWICE

Bethel Fair.

It gives us pleasure to learn that the Fair of a colored friends, for the benefit of the Bethel east was eminently successful. Not less than 140% lars, clear profit, were realized from the salexa are to be appropriated to the erection of the shouse of worship. We found time to drop in all minutes, one afternoon, while the sale was uppress, and were highly gratified with the neites good taste, and elegance displayed in the waker rangement, as well as the indications of skill industry exhibited in the various and multitudes articles which composed the collection. Some beariful specimens of shell-work especially attrage our attention, and particularly a miniature house which the entire surface was one crust of polas shells, of many different kinds, so arrangely a produce a pleasing effect on the eye, and to real for the surface was one crust of polas and small credit on the ingenuous archifect.

The interior presented the appearance of set chambers, &c. with mirrors and pictures decorate the walls, and altogether wearing the appearance of weath, confort and taste. This of the set of the confort and taste. This of the confort and taste.

the walls, and altogether wearing the appearant a residence of wealth, comfort and taste. This

The whole getting up and arrangement of a Fair was certainly very creditable to the women the Bethel congregation, and their success is more than the just reward of their laudable to tions.—Penn. Freeman.

A Rare Take-in-

Some weeks since, a couple of gentlemen king ers in this county learned that there were had blacks, at a farmer's in Avon, and judging from the king knew of him, that these must be the very ske that had escaped from jail at Elyria, determined have the counting of the '\$100 reward' for the selves. So they employed for their assistance in men of the proper grit, at \$10 a-piece for the signed to Avon, 10 miles, stopped at the tarent at braced up their courage with gunpowder and shought their ropes, and had them all ready, in forthwith repaired to the house of Mr.——is a search. And search they did, 'up stairs ad lost stairs,' but no blacks were found. They the pecaded to a neighbor's, and performed the sime ploit there; but still no blacks. They the read and at last, by presenting a loaded pisted by a gainst him for harboring, &c. they wring out is a consent to inform them where the blacks could found. A lanthorn was lighted, and all present to the barn. Not a word was spoken, pisted to the barn. Not a word was spoken, pisted to the barn. Not a word was spoken, pisted to the barn. Not a word was spoken, pisted to the barn. Not a word was spoken, pisted to the barn. Not a word was spoken, pisted to the barn. Not a word was spoken, pisted to the barn. Not a word was spoken, pisted to the barn. Not a word was spoken, pisted to the barn. Not a word was spoken, pisted to the barn. So a word was spoken pisted to the barn. So a word was spoken, pisted to the barn. So a word was spoken pisted to the barn. So a word was spoken pisted to the barn. So a word was spoken, pisted we can and of the the week and the pisted by the second of the law, a few days after, and roport says of the law, a few days after, and roport says of the law.

Important from New Grenada. By way of limit was leavested as the 3th of January. Gen. Here

Important from New Grenada. By way of little we lears that on the 9th of January, Gen. Hende commanding the government troops of New Gresh forces, represented to have been 2000 strong in Generals Gonzalez and Patria, at a place falled to loca. Many were killed, and about 1000 takes oners, among whom were several chiefs and of the rebellion. Other advantages were subsequently jobtained by the government troops at the points, and it was supposed that the insufgent mere would soon be reduced to subjection. In several of them were already reorganized under the results appointed by the general government.

THE

Terre ILLIAM L

the Glasge we. this Argu be perceive ects of nestery influence well as in

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Anti-Sla

April 4th, 1841. a communication chalf of the peo-Ohio, containing ices in the cause esult of that ca-ile for any one to nat you consider

owever, that you forts.

Itice would have ny decision other n unfavorable remed.

have been, have link I may safely at the service of

terest every hu

By way of Havan-ary, Gen. Hertan-s of New Greazia body of insurga-2000 strong under a place called Ari-ti 1000 takes prin-chiefs and officer were subsequen-troops at different

BOSTON

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1841. er Organization publicly Rebuked in Great-Britain. Trib, crushed to earth, will rise again; The eternal years of God are hers; The Error, a wanded, writins in pain, And dies amid her worshippers.

givel of the steamer Britannia has brought us ming assurance, that, however much old anter my fare someted by the gross tatschools to be the property of the property afel found among the faithless."

or first page with a country a public of in Garagew, at Which bro. Collins had an any of tindicating the American Anti-Slavery the aspersions east upon it by the origina from the aspersions cast upon it by the original adherents of new organization; also a notice samplet he had just published, vindicating phiet he nam 1987 published, Understing and himself from the same slanderou. The Glasgow Argus, from which we notice of the pamphlet, is a paper conducted its editorials are elevated, - mani ble in sentiment. We give the article full object of showing the very clear and ner in which that paper tells the sotry obtionists to see that their cause is nov which has poissned the minds of, (we asy be slow, but the more thorough and per libe the cure. The felly and duplicity of states will be the sectorian bigotry the light, candid and importial inquirer

of that Society, that they considered then es in not having given bro. Collins a defend himself and the Society he rep log a public meeting for that purpose REMONSTRANCE.

milte of the Glasgone Emancipation Society, cars,—We, Members and Friends of the Emancipation Society, being anxious to see any of this institution maintained, and its object praumted, most respectfully request informans, and the Society at large, with at yas possible, the reason why J. A. COLLINA. is, and the reason why J. A. Colling of the original Anti-Slavery Socas not been afforded an opportuni nicate the information we at prese and the transfer of the same o as for this unpear.

It surely cannot be a departure from
al in behalf of the slave, or the fear of
inds enlightened on a subject of such
ce to the oppressed, that is thus stulivements. Whatever be the cause, we

the Childs, and are gentlemen,
Yours in the cause of the slave,
a, Tarashgrove; James Rein,
ase,
David Shirin,
Ronger Sinrson,
are,
are

the Argus, in a spirit of conciliatory candor, urge s by giving bro. Collins an opportunity to be est dates, the officers of the Society had an the remonstrance, either in a formal manner at bro. Collins addressed appears to have informal one of members of the Society and s, who had become tired of waiting the tardy als of their officers, and who were anxious to

ttee had withheld from him .- r.

of the late Convention to discuss the Sabbath kea him by A. A. Phelps, in the New-England stan Advocate. It ought to put to the blush www.sercise that pitiable and contemptible secance that would reduce the anti-slavery am to the dimennsions of their own narroy

This Argus-eyed and independent editor, it will alreived, clearly sees and boldly declares the s of new organization to be to destroy the antiry influence of Mr. Garrison in that country is in this .- y .

awence of Mr. Garrison in that country a well as in this.—y.

We had occasion a few days since to notice 'Right and Wrog among the Abolitionists of America, in the grounds of division, as a subside a feel of the grounds of division, as a subside a feel of the property. From demonstrates which are daily being unde by the 'new organism party, it appears too evident that its design, as dearey the anti-slavery influence not only in large, but in this country also, of the hold and unappearing apostle of American abolition, Wm. L. Jairs, a leader among the seceders, has grouped for the tetracts from the speches of a few individuals, a leader among the seceders, has grouped for the tetracts from the speches of a few individuals, desired at a Convention recently held at Book, to dress the Sabbath question, which must be spreaded by every friend of christiannity; and then, have mage turn, leaves the reader to infer that the ware the views of Mr. Garrison. This article as probabled in the New-England Christian Advona, and has been sent to the leading abolitionists of local fixing and it has, we have been informed, individuals and it has, we have been informed, individuals of the causes with which Mr. Garrison at justice to the cause with which Mr. Garrison is intuntely connected, to give place to his resistent of the columns. For a full development. a justice to the cause with which Mr. Garrison intimately connected, to give place to his relet to column. For a full development of christon news of Mr. Garrison, we would refer useful to the property of the column to come to value to a kight and Wrong. We cannot for our was, after all, what Mr. Garrison's religious views to do with the nati-slavery cause, as we have I soked upon that centerprise as purely philanger, appealing to the sympathies of our common mainty, and common to all persons whose hearts after the common to all persons whose hearts are freedom.

di-Slarery Convention of Christians. tall has been issued by Elon Galusha, Berial and other ministers for a Con ntion of Christians in the State York, to be held at Anburn, the 23d day of

herr, for the purpose of expressing and interters and churches, in respect to the subThe Wegro Pew.

The Negro Pew.

The Vashington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: 'With us, of the Protestant church, the poor bondmon and the free man of color are restricted to some hedged-in corner of the chapel; and as if his ejaculations were not as acceptable at the throne of grace as our own, he is denied the privilege of christianity. The writer then proceeds in nervous and powerful language to condemn this inequality as opposed to the democratic principles of the New Testament. We agree with him. The existence of that vile police-court-looking box, called the 'Nzono Psw,' is a standing libel on christianity. Though in our public, political and social organization, there is a necessary and inevitable distinction between white and black, there surely should be none in that sacred place devoted to the worship of Him, with whom there is no 'respect of persons.' The soul of that humble black woman in the negro pew may be, in the right of the Almighty, the richest jewel of all that vast assembly.—Eristod Dem.

Though the 'Democrat' would unjustly make a distinction between white and black' in the special operation of several parts.

organization of society, he justly censures the carry-ing of that distinction into the religious assembly. The article brings to our mind the burning rebuke we once heard administered by the Rev. Baron Stow, of this city, to his congregation, for indulging this execrable prejudice. He was preaching on the new birth, and in his application he said, in his peculiarly earnest and impassioned manner- The subject app all-to you in the broad aisle, as well as to that poor neglected portion of humanity whom your vile prejudice has placed in yonder, [pointing to that part of the house,] obscure corner of God's sanctuary.'—x.

The Farm School.

The feelings of the commity have been painfully aroused during the past week, by the report of uniteral of cruelties practised by the Superintendent of the Farm School on Thompson's Island, whose name is Locke, on the boys committed to his charge. According to report, some have been flogged with rols with extreme severity, and made to walk on the beach barefooted, among sharp stones, shells and ice, and their feet have been badly frozeu. They have also been punished by depriving them of their meals, sometimes for six or eight meals in succession. One small boy had 20 or 30 buckets of water poured on his head, the effects of which reduced him almost to a sixte of fidory.

Threats and other means were used to prevent me boys from exposing their sufferings to the visitors, and the discovers was accidentally made.

The directors of the establishment have promply removed Mr. Locke, and we hope the Institution, which is founded on the most benevolent principles, and has heretyfore been well managed, will not suffer by his outrageous conduct. This event shows the necessity, and probably will produce, a more vigilant watchfulness on the part of the directors.—Bostom Magazine.

Locke was arrested, and gave bail, but has

Well may our citizens be excited at such barbarity It is doubly painful, for being practised upon helpless children; and the monster who inflicted it is the more destible for exercising his tyranny over them in their absence from parents and guardians, when he should have been unto them a father. Under these circumstances, it would be strange indeed if our community were not excited. But it is strange, yea, it is shock ingly afflictive, that thousands, who are loud in their execrations, (as well they may be,) of such outrageou cruelty inflicted upon those of their own complexion should not only hear unmoved the recital of the enor mities practised upon those of their fellow-country men, whose complexion is of a darker hue than thei own, but license the enormity and brand as trator it is the more strange, the more afflictive, that of this number are thousands of men and women professing godliness; when even a 'sceptical philosopher' and sage of our country, reared in the very bosom of sla very, has acknowledged that, in view of the subject. he trembled for his country when he reflected God was just, and that his justice would not sleep

Compliment to American Legislation The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, which passed our House of Representatives at its last ses-

passed our House of Representatives at its last sistem, is thus alluded to by the Glasgow Argus;

'It is one of the briefest examples of legislation it we have ever met with, and reminds us strongly the ancient Sectitish Acts, which, for a brief, yet coprehensive form of expression, for excel the deed modern legislators. The Bill-runs as follows:—
person shall hereafter be imprisoned on mesne proce or execution for any debt founded on any contract.

For brevity and terseness this bill nearly equals the Spartan oath of allegiance to their king : 'If you defend us, we will defend you, if not-not.'-r.

Beriah Green's Sermon.

Recently published in the Liberator, is attracting, as it should, much attention. The following notice of it we copy from the Vermont Telegraph:

of it we copy from the Vermont Telegraph:

'INIQUITY AND A MERTING. The present number of our paper closes this Address. Those who have attentively perused it, must have received profit and lasting good. It is full of thought and significancy. That religion which manifests itself only in spiritual acts of devotion, in prayer and exhortation in the conference from, is not the religion which is to raise a lost world from the depths of sin to the heights of holiness. The religion to Christ has too long been considered a thing of ab traction, consisting of forms and ceremonics, and outward worship. To raise the degraded; to instruct the ignorant; to comfort the afflicted; to rebuke the wicked; to aid the destining to visit the widow and the fatherless; are not these as purely acts of religion as public or private worship? The principles of religion should be carried out in the affairs of every day life, by all classes of omen. Christianity, which is only adapted to the cloister or the sauctuary, is not the christianity for this world. The chariot wheels of God's mercy linger, not because no more prayers are offered, but begree, not because no more prayers are offered, but be-

Let such discourses as the one above a fluded to, be multiplied, and christianity will become a thing of life and power, converting the drunkard into a sober man, the tyrant into a 'friend of humanity, the miser, into a benevolent person, the later of God's image into a lover of his fellows, and sinners of every class into a sints, such as angels admire.'

The Lynn Record, with its characteristic frankness, thus makes the amende honorable in regard to our brother Burden of Salisbury, whose communication we published week before last :

we published week before last:

We were never personally acquainted with Mr. Burden, but took it for granted, that he was opposed to the moral enterprises, because those in favor of them left his society. We are glad to find that we were mistaken, and that he was instrumental in purifying the church, and breaking down sectarian prejudices. We have no doubt of his sincerity. Every sentence in his article bears unequivocal evidence of it. We would gladly do as much in commending Mr. B. to public thror, as we have unintentionally in turning public sentiment against him. If all the clergy, or even one half, manifested the humility, the sincerity, the philanthropy, in a word, the practical christianity of Mr. B., there would be less reason to complain of them.

The notice of the lectures of Charles L. Remond delivered at North-Shields in February last, which will be found on our first page, was received by the Britannia. We should have published it before, had we ever seen it. From this article, we judge that the lectures possess the usual energy and beauty of every thing thrown off by him, and will be read with

The Duke of Newcastle has receptly purchased the estate of Worksup, for \$1,824,000; in consequence of which he has now a demense of nearly twenty miles in length. The old castle of Worksop is to be removed, and to facilitate this, his Lordship proposes to construct a railroad, about a half a mile in length, to the canal which crosses the estate. The old castle is a fine building; a finished specimen of the pure Coriotian order. The roof, which was renewed twelve years since, cost \$144,000; and the lead put upon it weighed about 255 tons. The stone for the building cost \$144,000, and the oak timber \$75,000. The chimney pieces are estimated to have cost \$72,000. There are 200 plate glass windows, and about the

Organization as a means of Refo

Organization as a means of Reform.

The world is lying in wickedness. Giant crimes possess the land. Man is despised and made a beast of burden, or a piece of householdstuff by his equal brother. The many are regarded as but food for powder, or as well-contrived machines to work the will of the few. Drunkenness, the fruitful parent of crime, is fostered by the countenance of the State, and the example of its chiefs. And then when it has a medical in natural fault, saids and eithbots are de-

produced its natural fruits, juils and gibbets are de manded to remedy their mischiefs. A ceaseless cir manages to remedy their mischiefs. A ceaseless cir-cle of varying crime performs its perpetual round. And the very devices which men have contrived for its extirpation multiply its forms and stimulate its ac-tivity. The brotherhood of the race is unrecognized. Man distrusts and despises his fellow man. He makes distrust and contempt of man the foundation of his so-cial converse, and he was the soundation of his social compast, and base fear it's cement: and when i stroyed, instead of going forth from the nedding ruin and entering into everlasting habitations which Goo hath builded, he strives to make more intense th of society, and to make more cowardly the fear by And the church blesses all his efforts, and consecrate all his crimes. The superstition which predominates in the land, under the name of Christianity, with all its sectarian subdivisions and its slavish subordina tions, with all its machinery of revivalism and propa tions, with all its machinery of revivalism and propa-gandism, is the patron saint of all popular and profita-ble wickedness. Liquor-selling and licenticosness, and statutory or national murder and slavery, and all other vices and crimes of the many receive either the pen vindication of the pulpit and the religious press or the virtual encouragement of silence. I speak, o course, of the mass, and not of the exceptions. Now when the film has in some sort passed away from the eyes of man, and the sight of the Sun of Righteousness has visited them, and in some degree revealed to his wandering sight the desolations with which the glorious earth is filled; and when he sees

nen decorating their abominations, and calling then by holy names, and bowing down and worshipping them; his instinctive impulse is to go up to the help of the benighted world, and to reillume its darkened orbs with the torch of faith. His first business is with himself. He must first purge his own visual nerve as it were with 'euphrasy and rue,' before he may as say the restoration of others. To drop the metaphor as soon as one has attained, as he thinks, the percep tion of truth which is not recognized as such by the general mind, his first duty is to verify it by his own experience. When he has thus become assured that the new idea is indeed a divine one, and that for the lack of it great misery is suffered and great vil work-ed in the world, his next duty is to proclaim it to man-kind by all rightful means. When other minds have received and recognized the same truth, the very contitution of man's nature draws them together and unites them by the close bonds of a common purpose and a great and unserfish end. This fellowship takes the form which the spirit of the country and the time in which the reformers live impart to it. Thus rosin which the reformers live impact to it. Thus rose the schools of the old philosophers—and thus did the Nazarine Reformer walk through the scene of his mission, girt with a company of kindred hearts.— After His death, they who had recognized the truth He taught, formed themselves into companies or so cieties for mutual comfort, and for the better dissemnation of the truths they had received. This wa done, probably, almost unconsciously, and from the in process of time, were perverted into the graspin and tyrannical hierarchies and churches which have cursed mankind, though with incidental benefits, for ages. In almost all succeeding reformations, the of churches, laying claim to the same supernatural powers, with the fuerarchies against which they reacted. This is shown by the formpt of the Protestant Reformation, and the yet nobler and higher movement of George Fox. This is my opinion as to the origin of the ecclesiastical organizations which still exert so great an influence on mankind—that they were originally created in their inartificial state, by the wants of man, and that subsequently by the grad-ual substitution of false ideas for the true ones which at first drew and kept them together, they degenerate

into tools of temporal and spiritual power.

These mischievous consequences, however, I apprehend to have arisen, not from the mero circum. ance of organization, but from the false principles on which the existing ecclesiastical and civil organiza ions are based. The nature of man leads him to so ciety The form which his social action takes is neither good nor bad in itself—it becomes so only acneither good nor bad in itself—it becomes so only ac-cording to the principles on which it acts. The shape of the body is nothing. The good or evil nature of the informing principle is every thing. I conceive it to be unphilosophical to infer from the evil effects of to be unphilosophical to infer from the evil effects of certain organizations, that therefore all organizations are vicious. If the heart of the people of the United States could be so changed that they would renounce the life-taking principle on which their civil institutions rest, the forms of government might remain still, until more simple ones were substituted for them. It is not the names—but the things they signify—that is of import. To sustain voluntarily, or participate in an organization, is to recognize the principle on which it rests. If that principle be false, then such suppor or participation is criminal. If the foundation principle be righteous, then to form a part of it is innocen and it may be rightfully used.

evailing spirit of the present age, a spirit which a true philosopher will never overlook or neglect, leads those who seek to abolish vicious custon or institutions to unite themselves in voluntary asset ciations. Hence spring Anti-Slavery and Non-Resist Their foundation principles are the sinfulness of holding man as property, and of destroying human life. They who hold these principles is common are urged instinctively to seek each other and to devise ways and means of spreading their views. For the sake of uniformity of action, of a division of labor, of economy of money and time, they form themselves into an association of the simplest construction. They differ from all the organizations of Church and State, inasmuch as they do not compe any one to join them, either by pains and penalties or by assertion that they are of Divine origin and the gate of heaven. They profess to be, what they are means of promoting an end-and an importan means, of course, in the opinion of those who consti tute them. But they never affirm the absolute duty of any one to join them, but only of doing what he can for the accomplishment of the great end. If a person shows his love for the hated truth in his own rny, the Society has no fault to find with him, though it may hold, and express, the opinion, that he mighave done more by uniting his strength with others have done more by unting in strength with others— that he might have done all that he now does, besides what he would have done in company with others— If, on the other hand, a man professes to hold the same truths with the organization, but shows no other truths with the organization, but shows no other proof of his love for them but railing accusations against its existence and its measures, while he employs none of his own, then the Society has a right, judging him by his fruits, to donounce him as an hyporite. New truth is ever odious. All that espouse its cause must consent to pass through the baptism of general odium. To be identified with extain societies is at present the noted thing—the enter-ing the Jordan through the hands of the rough and impracticable Baptist. But if a man identifies himself with equal distinctness, and such men there are, with the odious truther no member of a society may com-laipn of him. The strongest proof to my mind of the necessity and utility of the Anti-Slavery and Non-

Resistance Societies, is us be found in the fact that they are hard-sad-pit upon by all wickedness, whether espiritual or worldly. As soon as they cease to be feared and hated, their mission will have been accomplished. It seems to me demonstrable, that what the instinct of self-preservation lends the supporters of any specific wickedness to oppose the most violently, and to seek the most carnestly to destroy, is the very means appointed for its destruction. Such means, I think the history of the last ten years proves Anti-Slavery and Non-Resistance Societies to be. I cannot share in the fears sometimes expressed, of the danger of the individual being lost in the mass. If any one of the individual being lost in the mass. If any one is conscious of such a damer, he should avoid its occasion. But I appraisant the danger to be as great in a crowd rushing to a burning building or a sink ing ship, where some order is observed, and one holds the engine pipe or guides the helm. In church and state the individual is the instrument of the mass sacrificed to promote the imaginary interests of the body, in the other, the body but affords increased fa cilities for the action of the individual. It seems to me that a healthy mind can be in no greater dange of losing its individuality from associated action, that from friendly and domestic intercourse with others I regard a voluntary association os an instrument which I may lawfully use—which, with my views, it is my duty to use. I feel my individuality strengthened and increased, not diminished or endangered by uniting with others in a common cause. Nor am I frightened from my propriety by the sight of President, Vice-Presi-dent, and Committee, if I see that these ministers of mine do the work they have undertaken to do. Nor mine do the work they have undertaken to do. Nor do I fear the sectarian tendencies of associations.— They cannot be sectarian as long as they are confined to the end of their constitution; and if they deviate from it, at that moment they are virtually dissolved, and I have no further connection with them, but go on in my own way as if they had never existed. Nor am I responsible for any mistaken measures or unseemly conduct of the association to which I do not assent. I may be held responsible by others, but I can never be really made so. No power on earth

or in heaven, (with reverence be it spoken,) can make me responsible for any words or deeds except my own, or those which I make my own. Men acting in bodies may do wrong or foolish things, as well as men acting as individuals; but the persons doing the wrong or folly are the responsible ones, not they who depart from or protest against it. If a society change its principle, it dies—for its principle is its and I am discharged from it. If it shows by its course that, though it profess to retain its life-giving principle, its vitality is indeed extinct, and that it is laboring to accomplish something distinct from it avowed object. I cease acting with it. I rejoice, how ever, to see no such symptoms in any organization t which I belong.

It is nothing surprising that men should be jeale

of the undue influence of voluntary associations, and should confound their character with the involuntary associations which have so long tyranized over men But, I trust that further thought will convince then that there is a distinction that is a difference between them. I acknowledge with gratitude the benefit which I perceive that they have occasioned, and look forward with confidence to still greater ones yet.—

From the Philanthropist. A Horrible Ontrage.

From the Philanthropist.

A Horrible Ontrage.

On the last evening of March, a cruel outrage was committed at Ripley on the person of a colored man. A poor old widow woman a short time since, procured several of her white friends to become her ascurity for five hundred dollars, which she borrowed to purchase her daughter's husband out of slavery. The purchase was made, and the man with his wife and children ceme to Ripley, where the mother resided, in order to help her make the five hundred dollars she had borrowed. The man hired himself to a respectable citizen of Ripley. Two fellows, of the baser sort, of which Ripley, notwithstanding its good character, has a few, were moved with envy at seeing a colored man doing well, and laid a plot to desively him. They agreed between themselves that in passing to the passing which the other against him, were overheard making the plot. They carried it into execution, and one of them threw a brickbat, and knocked the colored man down, and then took one in his hand and beat him on the head with it in a most shocking manner. His skull is broken, and his head is cruelly mangled. In this condition he was borne home, to his hopeless wife and children, and widowed mother-in-law, who had pledged-more than her all to liberate him from bondage. The colored man sustains as good a character as any other man. There is reason to believe that he is struly a Christian. He has in a high degree the sympathy of the citizens in general, and due efforts have been made to redress the injury done him, so far as it can be done by legal process, but the wretch who perpetrated the crime has no property, and, of course, can bid defiance to law, unless the man should die of his wounds. These hateful and grayelling wretches but carried into practice the spirit of hatred to colored people so prevalent among many of the better class of society; and they are but a looking glass in which many respectable people may see a picture of their own hearts. ocetable people may see a picture of the A citizen of Ripley.

McLeon in Nzw-Yonk. McLeod arrived here on Sunday night, from Lockport, in the custody of the Sheriff of Ningara county. He has been brough here on a writ of habeas corpus, issued by the Supreme Court, which commenced its term in this city Monday morning. We understand that nothing further will be done in the case until Thursday next when an application will be made to the Court to discharge. McLeod from custody. Mr. Joshun A Spencer, Altorney for the United States, Norther District, and Mr. Gardiner, of Buffale, are engaged as counsel for McLeod; and Mr. Hall the Attorney General of this State, and Mr. Wood, District Attorney at Locknort. will act as counsel on the part of at Lockport, will act as counsel on the part of people.—Jour. of Com.

ney at Lockport, will act as counsel on the part of the people.—Jour. of Com.

The Commercial Advertiser says,—If we are rightly informed it has been agreed between Mr. Fox and the Government of the United States that no farther opposition shall be made by the former to the trial of McLeod. That trial is to go on, under the jurisdiction of New-York, without interference either by the British Minister or the national Government If acquitted, as is most probable, McLeod will be discharged, of course, and the matter thus be disposed of. If convicted, the national Government will then take the necessary steps to afford him that measure of justice and protection which all the circumstances of the case may require.

As to the boundary, we learn that a convention has been signed on the part of Great Britain and the United States, which provides for the appointment of six commissioners, three for each party to the dispute. These six, if they can agree, are to give a final decision on the question. If they cannot agree, they are to appoint three others, and a decision by the majority of the nine is to be conclusive. Such we understand to be the arrangement agreed upon. Some of the details may be incrrectly stated, but we have every reason to believe that the general fact, of a convention being sigued, will prove authentic.

A clerical gentleman remarkable for preaching many Sundays from one text, had nearly run through the year from these words, 'Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever.' The church bell tolled one morning earlier than usual. The minister despatched a servant to enquire who was dead. The sexton pre-tended real ignorance, but returned for answer' That he believed it was Peter's wife's mother, as she had been sick for a long time!

Rule of Diplomacy. The game of politics between nation and nation is, I am afraid, but a gambling transaction at the best. Diplomatists may hide the real nature of the design under whatever form of words they choose to select; but they are poor masters of their eraft if they fail to keep the obvious truth in view, that their first duty in all their transactions with foreign States is to secure some solid advantages to their own.—Gleig a Memoirs of Farren Hastings.

Kidaspping. About three months since, a colored thild, 2 1-3 years old, daughter of Abraham Tanner, then of this city, was carried to New-Orleans, and there sold as a rises. By the excitons of some benevolent individuals, the child has been recovered the arrived in this city a few days since, in the ship Crienns, and is about to be-restored to her parents.—

Jour. Com.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Assivat or the Britansia. We have Englishes to April 20th, by the ateamship Britannia, while prived at this port on the night of the 5th inst. The ideamship President had not carrived in Englandhough nearly forty days out from New-York. There was but very little remaining hope, among men of experience in England, of her safety.

The only news of importance is the following from China.

Whampoa.

2. An indemnity to the British Government of 6,000,000 dollars, 1,000,000 dellars payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending

in 1846.
3. Direct official intercurse between the countries

Direct official interourse between the countries
upon an equal footing.
 The trade of the port of Canton to be opened
within ten days after the Chinese new year, and to be
carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are
practicable at the new settlement. Details remain
matter of negotiation.

The arrangement has, of course greatly reduced the price of teas, and other Chinese merchandise.

the price of leas, and other Chinese merchandise.

Indian Troubles. The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette of the 24th ult. says: 'We learn that a large body of the Winnebagoes have, in violation of the treaty, crossed the Mississippi into Wisconsin, at the mouth of Black river, and commenced planting corn, and that Licut. Ruggles, of Fort Crawford, has been sent with a detachment of troups from that fort to drive them back. It was uncertain whether the Indians would make battle. If they have, Ruggles has no doubt made them sick of it.

The Milwaukic Sentinel, of the 27th ult. slates that Capt. Trenor, with a company of the 1st regiment of dragoons, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 14th inst. from the Kanzas country. Nearly all the Pawnee women and children had been massacred by the Kanzas, while the warriors were out on a hunt. Sixty were butchered, and ten taken captivo. The prisoners were returned however through the inter-

by the Annexs, while the warrors were out on a function. Sixty were butchered, and ten taken captive. The prisoners were returned however through the interference of Capt. Trenor.

Temperance. The cause of temperance is progressing bravely. We learn from the Kennebec Journal, that in Augusta, a Washington Temperance Society has been formed, composed entirely of men who have hitherto refused all co-operation in Temperance Society has been formed, composed entirely of men who have hitherto refused all co-operation in Temperance Society, and meet every night (Sandays excepted.) to talk the matter over, and receive new accessions. Men, whose bloaded countenances, says the Journal, and blood-shot eyes, and fasild breath ten days ago betrayed the workings of the poison through their veins, and who were daily seen Joafing about grogshops with averted eyes, as if they felt their degradation, may now be met about their business, looking as if conscions of restored respectability, and fresh and bright as a dollar. No doubt there is quite a new order of things at their fresides, which it would do one good to see.

The Suringfield (Mass.) Gazette cays, that four

der of things at their mesides, which it would do one good to see.

The Springfield (Mass.) Gazette says, that four hundred of the Irish laborers on the railroad in the towns of Chester and Middlefield, and vicinity, have pledged themselves against the use of intoxicating ideor. The most happy results are already seen. Let the Irish become sober, and they will become one of the happiest classes in the community.

New York City Temperance Society. This Society Mes. York City Temperance Society. This Society held their annual meeting at the Tabernacle last evening. The house was as well filled as, from the state of the weather, could be expected. Some extracts from the Annual Report were read, which stated that the number of licenses to retail spirits during the past year was 2500. This was 257 less than the previous year, and less than the number in the year 1825, although the population of the city was very much increased. The number of names affixed to the abstinance pledge during the past year was over 19,000, and, if to this was added the 10,000 Irish who had adonted the pledge, the number would be over 26,000. and, it to this was added the 10,000 Irish who had adopted the pledge, the number would be over 25,000. The number of names obtained during the past three years was about 61,800. The prospects of the Sociat any profiled to be at this time more flattering than Escaps of a Tiger, and attack on a Fessel's Creas.—The Adam Lodge, Capt. James, arrived at Liverpool from Calcutta, having on board a remakably fine Burgal tiger. On the voyage, from some strange inadvertence, the animal broke his confines and got upor deck, to the imminent danger of the sailors, some o

vertence, the animal broke his confines and got upon deck, to the imminent danger of the sailors, some of whom made a precipitate retreat, and the remainder got up the rigging; the latter part of them, however, were not so secure from attack as they conceived, for the brute managed to ascend a considerable distance after them, and the hindórmist narrowly escaped; fortunately, they were provided with handspikes, which they had procured in the moment of their terror, and having beat the tiger down, safely reached the mainyard. The animal then went towards the cabin, and aprang upon Capt. James, why destrously avoided it. A loaded piece being immediately at hand, it was easied by Cant. James, and the infuriated brute was

shot through the heart, and dropped dead immediately.

The Mornions. The corner-stone of the great Mornon Temple (that is to be) at Nauvoo, Illinois, was laid on the 6th inst. in presence of soven or eight thousand persons, and the Nauvoo Military Legion, consisting of six handred and fitly men. The Warsaw (Ill.) World, says: 'Mr. Rigdon officiated at the laying of the chief corner-stone, and addressed the assembly in a very energetic manner, in a speech of about an hour's length. On the whole, the exercises passed off with the utmost order, without accident or the slightest disturbance. Gen. Bennett commanded the Legion, under the direction of the Prophet, and acquitted himself in a Iruly officer-like manner.

Sugar in Louisiana. By an official statement

20 cents per gallon.

Terrible. We learn from a credible source, that a terrible tragedy of blood occurred tast Wednesday, in Sommer, Oxford Co. where Mr. Moses Butterfield, hitherto a highly respectable citizen of that town, murdered his wife and two youngest children, while two others of the family only saved themselves by flight. Mr. Butterfield had previously, we are told, had fits of insanity, and this last faila attack took the form, it is said, of religious phrenay, and his alleged reason for rurdering list family was to save them from eternal ruin, at the approaching end of the world. He has been committed to juil.

A venue man named Joseph B. Parle, 23 venue of

A young man, named Joseph B. Engle, 23 years A young man, named socked by the constitution of Fridas, by taking arsenic. It appears that he had recently described from the marine barracks at the Navy Fard, where he had enlisted. On Thursday, a party who had been in pursuit of him some time, attempted to arrest him, when he escaped out of a window. A dread of the punishment inflicted upon describers by

At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, a stream of water I 1-4 inches in diameter, was thrown by the joint action of three engines, to the distance of two hundred and forty-two feet! The Humane and United States were used as forcing, and the Fairmount as the playing engine, the stream being sent from the pipe on the gallery.

on the gallery.

The Perpetual Rose. A Parisian florist has succeeded in producing a new hybrid rose from the Bourbon rose and Gloire de Rosemene, the flowers of which he fertilized with the pollen of some damask hybrid roses. The plant is said to be extremely beautiful—the color bright crimion, shaded with maroon purple, and is further enriched with a powerful and delicious fragrance.

Cotton Factories In Fayetteville, North Carolina, and its vicinity are now in operation are cotton factories. The number of spindles in them is 11,195; number of looms, 160; number of persons employed, 417; quantity of cotton required per annum, 4222 bales. The capital invested is \$220,000. An abandant supply of unfailing water in the place is still unemployed.

Monstrous Wolf. A wolf was taken a few weeks since, on the Kennebec, of a grizzly grey color, which measured from his nose to the tip of his tall, 6 feet 4 haches. The Maine Cultivntor says: Such an animal must have been a frightful acquaintance to meet in the woods alone.

Many n man may justly thank his talent for his compliment, by thanking his rank for his talent. *

Those who value themselves merely on their sneed,
try, have been compared to postatoes—all that is good of them is under ground.—Lacon.

Fancy Nancs, A. Mr. Wall, wishing to compliment his neighbor, Mr. Stone, named his first-born after him. A. Mr. Petase christened his son Green, out of respect for his physician, who have that name. A. Mr. Ball named his son Cannon, after his uncle. The result of all this display of finery produces a Stone Wall, Green Pease and Cannon Ball.

A Hit One of our exchanges has a fair hit at the too common custom now-a-days of making no interval between childbood and mature age, by saying that there are no female children now as there used to be it is either baby or young woman, right smack off.—N O. Crescent City

Cost of War. There were slain by sex and land, during the last war between England and France 2,100,000 men. The cost is England was £1,050,000,000—the greater part of which is still unpaid in the national debt!

There are 630,000 habitual drunkards in Englandf whom 157 die daily. Three fourths of the crim committed there, are perpetrated under the exciteent of liquor. What stronger picture could be the committed the second of the country o

The New York Herald states that the Postmaster General has made his contracts for transporting the mail twenty per cent. Jess, on an average, than they have been made at any time within the last twelve

Some wine was last week sold in New York, at \$11 50 per bottle—at the rate of about seventy five cents the wine glass. What hard times!

Massachusetts owns 526,000 tone of shipping-New York 463,000 - Maine 252,000 - Maryland 116, 000 - Pennsylvania 112,000 - Louisiana 109,000.

Governor Ca.I, the importer of blood-hounds int Florida, has been re-appointed Governor of that ter

NOTICES.

CONNECTICUT ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society will be held in this city, commencing on Wednesday, the 16th of May next, for the choice of officers for the year then ensuing, the presentation of the Annual Report, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be deemed expedient.

pedient.

It is carnestly desired that early and efficient measures may be taken to secure a full attendance from every part of the State, that the counsels, the sympathies, the efforts and the prayers of all who sincerely desire the prevalence of universal freedom to our colored brethren, may be united in the furtherance of this benevolent enterprise. A cordial invitation is extended to every friend of immediate emancipation throughout the State to be present.

Measures will be taken to render it an occasion of transendent interest in the history of the cause in Connecticut.

transendent interest.

ET A delegation from the Mendi tribe in Africa, will be present, Deo volente, and interesting statements concerning them may be expected. It will probably be the last opportunity that many of our friends will ever have of seeing them.

S. S. COWLES, Secretary.

Anti-Slavery Rooms, Hartford, April 21, 1841.

FAIR.

At a monthly meeting of the Lynn Women's Anti Slavery Seciety, it was

Voted, That the time of holding the Fair in this town, be altered from the first week in May to the first week in June, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Mussachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

Societies and individuals are carnestly invited to assist us by their contributions.

Donations may be directed to Miriam B. Johnson, Union street.

ABBY A. BENNETT, Rec. Sec.

ABBY A. BENNETT, Rec. Sec.

FAIR AT MILLBURY.

An anti-slavery Fair will be held in Millbury, on the fifth and wixth of July, the proceeds to be given to the Massuchusetts and American Societies. The friends of the slave in other places are earnestly so

cited to assist us.

Per order of the Society,

MARGARETTA L. KELLEY, Rec. Sec

Millbary, March 15, 1841.

MARRIED-Og Booard to Miss Dorcas V. Lew.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVER CONSTRUCTION.

THE Clergy and others visiting the city at the approximation anniversaries, who are in want of HATS, are informed that a full and complete assortment of Summer and Winter Hats of every style and quality may be found at the subscriber's store. Also, a good supply of Gloves, Stocks and Umbrellas, which are now in store—all of which will be sold on the most favorable terms. The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to call before they purchase.

WM. M. SHUTE, Agent,

173 Washington-street.

May 14.

May 14. BOYS' SUMMER HATS.

BOYS Summer Hats, Caps, and Belts in great abundance at all prices. Please call before you purchase. WM. M. SHUTE, agent, 173 Washington-street, a fittle north of the Marlboro' Hotel.

BOARD,

AT J. E. FULLER'S, NO. 24 FRANKLIN
PLACE—Gentlemen desirous of Board, at one
of the most pleusant and central situations in the city,
are respectfully invited to call as above. Families
will find very choice rooms on the second floor.
TRANSIENT BOARDERS will be received at ONE
DOLLAR per day.

DOLLAR per day. Carriages in roadiness at all times to convey passen gers to railroads, &c. May 14. , if.

A COLORED young man possessing the requisite qualifications, may obtain a situation to procure subscribers to a periodical, by applying to Wm. C. Nell, 25 Cornhill.

May 14.

Sixth Edition, (2000 to an Edition) now out.

Sixth Edition, (2000 to an Edition) now out.
Seventh Edition in Press.

Price only Two Dollars. Upwards of \$1,000 Copies already Sold! 200 Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and Views in the Holy Land.

'A VALUABLE BOOK. Messrs. Sexton & Picree have for sale a volume containing four hundred pages, 8va., and two hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Scriptures—consisting of views in the Holy Land, together with many of the most remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, representing sacred historical events, copied from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters; the landscape scenes, made from original seketches taken on the spot, with full and interesting letter-press descriptions, devoted to an explanation of the objects mentioned in the sacred text. The present work differs from all others ever published in this country. The immense treasures of art which the great painters have bequeathed to us on sacred subjects are here opened to xLt, as far as they are capable of being diffused through the medium of wood engravings. Among the numerous embellishments will be found the celebrated Cartoons of Raffaelle, and the series of the Prophets, so magnificently portrayed by Michael Angele in the Sistina Chepel. The views in Edom (Petra), Egypt, &c. and all the landscape scenes, are represented with that fidelity which we are now able to realize through the labors of recent travellers. The other objects, whether of natural bistory, of costume, or of antiquities, are also delineated with equal accuracy. Many of the illustrations require little or no comment: they speak for themselves. The work cannot fail of proving acceptable to all decominations of Christians. The plan of the work is neither doctrinal nor devotional. The design of it is simply to explain and illustrate the meaning of the Bible tirely, leaving to other occasions site application of that meaning as it regards both the understanding and the heart.—Boston Morning Post.

Address the Publishers, 1331-3 Washington-strest.

May 14.

TRENCH'S PENMANSHIP.

A NEW System of Practical Panumanship, founded and accentific movements, together with the art of Pen-making explained. By James French, Teacher of Penumanship, 100 Washington-street, Just published by SAXTON & PERCE, 133 1-2 Washington-street, May 14.

May 14. THE TEMPTATION.

THE Temptation; or Henry Thornton.

Luanot into temptation. This day public Saston & Peirce, 133 1-2 Washington-street.

April 2.

"TIS TIME: OR, THE LITTLE PACTORY GIRL. 'Twas on a winter's morning, '
The weather was wet and wild,
Three hours before the dawning, The father roused his child; Her daily morsel bringing, The darksome room he paced And cried, 'The bell is ringing, My hapless darling, haste!

POETRY.

Father, I'm up, but weary, I scarce can reach the door, And long the way and dreary-Oh, carry me once more! To help us we've no mother, And you have no employ; They killed my little brother, Like him I'll work and die!

Her wasted form seemed nothing, The load was at his heart; The sufferer he kept soothing, 'Till at the mill they part. The overlooker met her, As to her frame she crept. And with his thong he beat her, And cursed her as she wept.

Alas! what hours of horror Made up her latest day, In toil, and pain, and sorrow They slowly passed away; It seemed, as she grew weaker, The threads they oftener broke, The rapid wheels ran quicker, And heavier fell the stroke. The sun had long descended,

But night brought no repose, HER day begun and ended As cruel tyrants chose. At length a little neighbor Her half-penny she paid, To take her last hour's labor, While by her frame she laid. At last, the engine ceasing,

The captives homeward rushed; She thought her strength increasing— "Twas hope her spirits flushed; She left, but oft she tarried; She fell, and rose no more Till by her comrades carried, She reached her father's door

At night, with tortured feeling, He watched his speechless child, While, close beside her kneeling, She knew him not, nor smiled Again, the factory's ringing, Her last perception tried; When, from her straw bed springing, "TIS TIME! ! she said-and died.

> HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. BY MARY HOWITT.

What are they ?- gold and silver, Or what such ore can buy? The pride of silken luxury-Rich robes of Tyrian dye? Guests that come thronging in With lordly pomp and state? Or thankless liveried serving-men To stand about the gate? Or are they daintiest meats

Sent up on silver fine? Or golden chased cups o'erbrimmed With rich Palernian wine? Or parchments setting forth Broad lands our fathers held? Parks for our deer, ponds for our fish, And woods that may be felled?

God help the poor these! or else Then, sitting 'mid his little ones, He would be poor indeed! They are not these! our household wealth Belongs not to degree; It is the love within our souls-The children at our knee!

My heart is filled with gladness When I behold how fair, How bright are rich men's children, With their thick golden hair! But I know, 'mid countless treasure, Gleaned from the east and west; These living, loving human things Are still the rich man's best!

But my heart o'erfloweth to mine eyes, And a prayer is on my tongue, When I see the poor man's children— The toiling, though the young— Gathering with sun-burnt hands The dusty way-tide flowers! Alas that pastime symboleth

My heart o'erfloweth to mine eyes, When I see the poor man stand, After his daily work is done, With children by the hand; And this he kisseth tenderly, And that sweet names doth call-For I know he has no treasure Like those dear children small.

Life's after, darker hours.

h, children young, I bless y Ye keep such love alive! And the home can ne'er be desolate When love has room to thrive! Oh, precious household trensures! Life's sweetest, holiest claim-The Saviour blessed ye while on earth, I bless ye in his name !

From the Louisville Journal. HYMN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER. ALTERED FROM A BRITISH HYMN.

For the pride of our fields, for our garden-decked is For our valleys and rivers, the works of thy hand, We praise thee, we bless thee, our Father, our God We praise thee, we bless thee, our Pather, our God. For the fragrance of morn, for the lark's early song, That hids us from slumber awake and be strong; For the dews, for the clouds, for the day's varied sight,

We praise thee, we bless thee, the Fountain of Light. For the sweets of our toil, for the oak's covert shade, 'Neath whose breathings at noontide our banquet i

For the strength of our limbs, for our cheeks' joyous

glow, We praise thee, who crownest the sweat of our brow For the evening's calm hour, when our labor is done For the fond little crowds, from each cottage that run For their greetings of love, when around us they come, We praise thee, we bless thee, who giv'st usour home.

For our sabbaths and churches, thy Spirit's abode, Where the old and the young swell the chorus to God For each holy transport that kindles us there, We praise thee, we bless thee, the Quickener of

For the promise of spring, for the summer's prou For the glories of harvest, for autumn's rich weight; For the wood-fires of winter, so gladdening and clear We praise thee, we bless thee, who rulest the year.

For the kind cheerful hearts, ever joying to give, For the friends of the poor, amid whom we live; We praise thee, we bless thee, our Father, our God, We praise thee, we bless thee, our Father, our God!

NON-RESISTANCE.

From the Non-Resistant. Non-Resistance and Infidelity.

There is nothing in the character of the non-resistance movement to entitle it to gentler usage, or more candid consideration from the religionists of t day, than has been accorded to other reforms. On the contrary, there is much in it which rebukes the self-love and spiritual pride of those who assume to be the eminently righteous of this generation. It contradicts their favorite prejudices, censures their profitable sine, proclaims their righteousness to be no better than that of the scribes and pharisees, and calls upon them to repent and forsake their wickedness It is nothing surprising, then, that this class of person should endeavor to fix upon non-resistants the characterist ter of infidels-jacobins-agrarians, and whatever else is most opprobrious in the character of theological hatred. And this course is not without a sort of miserable consistency—for, surely, if the prevailing su-perstition, as preached and practised by the vast maall sects, be Christianity-then we are infidels, and we will rejoice in the name. A name is but so much breath. It is the thing for which it stands that is important. If the word Christianity signifies, at the present day, a cover for slavery and war, and in general for every violation of the natural rights of the few which the many choose to commit for their own safety or profit; and if infidelity has so changed g as to stand for a sacred regard of all the rights of others, and a willingness to submit to the loss of our own rights rather than to infringe upon those of another, and this from a sacred reverence of the divine laws; then we are willing to accept the title as the most honorable one which can be bestowed

There is a little inconsistency in the charges brough

against non-resistants. Now they are infidels—and again, they are a religious sect, and not only the most bigoted, but, (what is regarded as the bitterest sarcosm.) the smallest sect in Christendom. Whether we are infidels or not, is not much to the purpose—or even whether we are consistent with our p Though we were the most unbelieving and abandon-ed generation ever known, still our principle may be true, and our wickedness the result of a departure from it, and not of obedience to it. The question which we propose to the consideration of men is, not Christians and good men, but, whether men have, as individuals and communities We hold this to be a question of the deepest impor-tance to every human being, of every religion and of every country. We accordingly welcome to our dis-cussions and to our Society, men of all religions and of every sect, and men of no sect and of no religion, if such there be. Practically, however, as far as the opinions of those who have identified themselves with non-resistance principles are known, they are, with a single exception, of those who, according to the catholic liturgy of the Church of England, 'profess and call themselves Christians.' Their infidelity, like treason under some of the old tyrannical kings of England, must be constructive and inferential. As to their secturism, they are a sect, if to hold in common a general principle, constitute a sect—if Auti-Slavery and Temperance Societies be sects. The number of professing non-resistants is not large-but is large enough to embrace almost every shade of belief from highest Calvinism to the simplest rationalism The great majority, however, hold the sentiment The great majority, nowever, not us saturated of the stricter 'evangelical' denominations. These circumstances are mentioned as facts proper to be known, in view the false statements which have been made in this regard, not as of any intrinsic importance.

whatever may be the speculative opinions of non-resistants, one thing is certain, that they are of all men most miserable, if they are not sustained by deep religious faith and trust. Having withdrawn themselves from the protection in which the many confide having renounced the power and authority which are eth idols of the world, from a belief that obedience to the divine laws of their nature requires the sacrificeit is scarcely possible to conceive that they should have taken this position except under the influence of minds penetrated and pervaded with a religion upon which all systems of armed mutual protection rest, and discerns that the misrule and violence that fills the and discerts that the matter and observe means which are relied upon to subdue them, it must needs fall back for safety and repose on an Almighty arm. Having gone out from the great Babylon which mer have builded for their safety and their lasts, the nonresistant feels himself brought into a nearer convers with the Deity than he had ever before attained. The obstacles which men had heaped together between his mental sight and his Father being removed, he beholds him with the vision which is promised to the pure in heart. Nothing interposes between his soul and the soul of the universe. The Divise presence becomes as it were the atmosphere of his soul, from which he breathes in immortalstrongth, health and life. It is an ever-present reality to him—as real as the consciousness of his own existence. It brings with it peace and joy. The study of the laws, (to use human language,) by which the Divine Being governs-His moral universe, is his delight—obedience to them is his reward. If a deeply religious spiritual character be not the cause of non-resistance principles, it can hardly fail to be its effect.—x. q. obstacles which men had heaped together between

From the same.

William Ladd. News has lately arrived of the death of this veteinto rest, having given all the evidence of a sincered devotion to the cause to which he had devoted him self which the consecration of his talents, his tim and his fortune could afford. For many years he has occupied himself in the dissemination of the doctrin

and his fortune could aftord. For many years he has coccupied himself in the dissemination of the doctrine of the sinfulness of war, (latterly of all war,) by his tongue and pen. His sacrifices of comfort, time and money have been great, but he has had his reward in the cheefful and earnest spirit which inspired him. His amiable and excellent qualities endeared him to as numerous a circle of friends as perhaps any man in the country possessed. His labors have largely assisted in the great change which has taken place in public opinion on the subject of war. His industry in collecting facts, and his perseverance and liberality in disseminating his views were most praiseworthy. Many a one has received into his heart the words of truth from the lips of William Ladd, which in due time have ripened into the peaceable fruits of monresistance.

The mistake of Mr. Ladd as a reformer consisted in relying too much on the influence of a class of men who from their very constitution must ever be conservative—that is, the dignitaries of Church and State.—His efforts were impeded and crippled by this mistaken reliance. That he made the progress that he did in spite of the encumbrance of such help, is a proof of his laborious zeal. Though he did not receive entirely the deductions which non-resistants regard as inevitable from his own principles, still he always attended our meetings when he was in the nighborhood, and spoke words of sympathy and encouragement. If there was ever any discrepancy between his words spoken to us, and spoken of us, leit now be forgotten. In a self-seeking age, devoted to gain, to party principles, still he always attended our meetings when he was in the nighborhood, and spoke words of sympathy and encouragement. If there was ever any discrepancy between his words spoken to us, and spoken of us, leit now be forgotten. In a self-seeking age, devoted to gain, to party principles, still he always attended our meetings when he was in the nighborhood, and spoke words of sympathy and encouragement. If th

MISCELLANY.

From the St. Petersburg Gazette.

account of the great earthquake, drawn up by r Voskoboinikof, of the Imperial Russian En

Official account of the great carthquake, drawn up by Major Voskoboinikof, of the Imperial Russian Engineers.

This earthquake, which changed in a few moments the entire aspect of the country in the neighborhood of Mount Ararat, commenced on the 20th of June, [Russian, or old style,] 1840, at about 45 minutes after 6 in the evening. Repeated, but intermittent shocks, which seemed to come from the mountain, gave to the earth a movement resembling waves, which continued for about two minutes. The first four and formidable shocks, which were accompanied by a subterraneous sound, proceeding in the direction of E. N. E., have left on the summits of hills and bottoms of valleys within the range of the agitation, traces which will not soon disappear, and which the eye of the scientific observer will recognize after many ages shall have passed away.

It was at the same time observed that numerous rents or fissures took place on the banks of the Araxes and the Karassu, from the source of the latter to its confluence with the Arpatchai, on all the spots where the banks of those rivers are somewhat elevated. These fissures, which were parallel to the course of the streams, ploughed the earth to the distance-of a verst from the beds of the rivers, and, in accordance with the movement given to the soil by the shocks, they were seen every moment to open and shut. There also occurred a great number of violent explosions from the bottoms of holes like little craters, which, opening and shutting in the same way as fissures, spouted out torrents of water, and cast up immense quantities of pebbles and gravel. The waters of the Araxes were so violently agitated, that they rose over both banks, now causing inundation, then sinking again into the centre of the bed, which thus appeared concave. According to the accounts of the river became dry, while at other parts the body of the stream rose to a great height, making a noise like the sound of boiling water. The local authorities took care to verify these facts, which were related by

by from others.

During these awful moments, terror and desolation reigned everywhere to a great distance around Mount Ararat. The Persian town of Maku, and Baiazeth, the chief town of-a Turkish Pashalic, also suffered from the earthquake. Its successive shocks convulsed in a few minutes the earth as far as Shusa and Tabris on the one side, and to Tafis, on the other. But its ravages extended chiefly over the Russian territory. The ancient and venerable monument of St. James, and the village of Acorhi, with its 200 houses and 1,000 inhabitants, situated on the skirts of Mount Masis, at the foot of the Great Ararat, were entirely destroyed by the immense masses of rock which, were detached from the summit of the mountain, and by the colossal glaciers accumulated during an incalculable series of ages in that region of eternal snow, which those rocks brought with them in their descent.

In the cantons of Erivan, Sharur, Nakhichevan, and Ordubat, nearly all the houses have been destroyed. In Nakhichevan two Armenian churches, 5 mosques, 779 houses, and 25 shops were quite ruined. In the district of the same name, including the canton of Ordubal, the number of edifices destroyed has been found to amount to 2,436 houses, one church, two mosques, and 17 mills, leaving out of the account 1,015 houses, 9 churches, 5 mosques.

ding the canton of Ordubal, the number of edifices destroyed has been found to amount to 2,436 houses, one church, two mosques, and 17 mills, leaving out of the account 1,015 houses, 9 churches, 5 mosques, and 15 mills, which were more or less seriously damaged. In the canton of Sharir the earthquake threw down 3,135 houses, and 75 mills. In the same canton, on the left of the river Araxes, where its banks are somewhat elevated, landslips took place, which carried away several villages and the adjoining corn-fields. Most fortunately, the catastrophe occurred before sun-set, which is doubtless the cause that the number of victims, the inhabitants of Acorhi excepted, was less considerable than might have been expected. With that exception, the number is limited to merely 49 individuals in the two districts of Erivan and Nakhichevan, exclusive of 17 seriously wounded.

The influence of the earthquake on all the weights within the two districts mentioned was very remarkable. In the canton of Nakhichevan upwards of 30 springs were dried up for some time; some continued, even several days after the catastrophe, to yield only thick and whitish-colored water; others, because more abundant hey yield only thick and whittsh-colored water; outley on the contrary, became more abundant and they of the latter, new springs made their appearance. Thus the volume of water from the springs of Karassu and Chapan, near the village of Sardark, is more than double what it was; and a new current of water, which first issued forth at the time of the earthquake, still flows from a cieft in Mount Gindii.

At Karagasaniu, a poor vininge, situated, at the confluence of the rivers Arpalchai and Araxes, the earthquake was observed in all its terrific grandeur. Terrified by the first shock, and stunned by a noise like the relling of thunder, the inhabitants had no sooner raised their eyes to the aummit of the Ararat, and beheld the direction of the detached masses of

versts.

At first, not the slightest traces of the monastery or the village were perceptible; but gradually the snow and ice began to melt, and the mass of debris, losing its adhesion, separated and crumbled ways to receive directions. in various directions. A portion was carried away to shope of the valley as far as the banks of the Carassu with such rapidity, that huge masses of ice, preserved entire, and immense fragments of rock, were in the space of a few minutes, hurled to a distance of 20 versts from the point where they had fal-

len.

This happened at 9 in the morning of the 24th o

ent find a labyrinth of hillocks of a conical omposed of fragments of rock, and covering form, composed of fragments of rock, and content fragments of glaciers, which, in consequence of be-ing thus protected against the influence of the air-mosphere, are not yet melted. These hillocks are furrowed by numerous fesures, and have cavities full of water containing vitriol; they will probably disappear when the ice which they cover shall be dissolved.

dissolved.

The stratum of clay where it has buried the village is comparatively inconsiderable. In the hope of finding articles of value, the Curds soon began to explore the ruins. The excavations they have made, to the depth of a sogene, expose to view the rafters of the cafages still resting on the ruins of these habitation. Here and there some fragments of the interior part of the walls remain upright. The interior is every where filled with lumps of ice and blocks of rock—a proof that the village was not destroyed by a torrent of debris, rolling and sliding down the side of the mountain like an avalanche, but was crushed by a mass of matter, which having been harded through space, descended perpendicularly on the spot.

After the great concussion, the effects of which were so dreadful, distinctly-felt shocks occurred at intervals until the 28th of July; they afterwards diminished in force, but they did not entirely cease in the district of Sharur until the 1st of September, and though very feebly towards the close of that period, they were still accompanied by a slight subterraneous noise.

The shocks which occurred in the canton of Nakhichevan, between the 21st and the 28th of June, overthrew the buildings which the first earthquake had shaken. The heaviest shocks which were afterwards observed, occurred on the 14th of July, at 3, A. M., in the quarantine of Igdir, and on the 25th of July, at 3 and 10, A. M., and at 5, P. M., in the canton of Surmalinsk.

Names of States.

The New-Haven Palladium gives the following account of the origin of the names of the several United States:

Maine was so called, as early as 1633, from Maine

MAINE was so called, as early as 1633, from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, was at that time proprietor.

New-Hampshire was the name given to the territory convoyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patent No. 7, 1629, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England.

Vernown was so called by the inhabitants in their Declaration of Independence, Jan, 16, 1777, from the French verde monte, green mountains.

Massachuserts was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and from the Massachusetts tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton. 'I had learnt,' said Roger Williams, 'that Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills.' RHODE-ISLAND was so called in 1644, in reference to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterrane

Connecticut was so called from the Indian nam

CONNECTICUT WAS SO CAILED FROM THE HUMAN HADE OF THE OF THE OF THE HUMAN HADE OF THE OF THE OF THE HUMAN HADE OF THE OF THE OF THE HUMAN HADE OF THE OF

land of Jersey, on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir George Cartaret, to whom this territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, after Wil-

PENNSYLVANIA WAS SO called in 1681, after William Penn.

Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord De Lia War, who died in this Bay.

MANYLAND was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles 1st, in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30th, 1632.

VINGINIA WAS SO called in 1584, after Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England.

VIRGINIA was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England.

CAROLINA was so called in 1732, in honor of King Charles IX. of France.

GEORGIA was so called in 1732, in honor of King George II.

ALABAMA was so called in 1817, from its princi-

MISSISSIPI was so called in 1800, from its west-ern boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the whole river, that is, the river formed by the union of many.

Louisiana was so called in honor of Louis XIV,

TENNESSEE was so called in 1799, from its principal river. The word Ten-assee is said to signify a curved spoon.

Kentucky was so called in 1792, from its principal river.

ILLINOIS was so called in 1809, from its principa river. The word is said to signify the river of

men. Оню was so called in 1802, from its southern Oundary.

Missouri was so called in 1821, from its principal

MICHIGAN was so called in 1805, from the lake on

its border.

ARKANSAS WAS SO called in 1819, from its principal river.

FLORIDA WAS SO called by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1570, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday, in Spanish, Pascua Florida.

COLUMBIA WAS SO called in reference to Columbia.

bus.
Wisconsin was so called from its principal riv.

Iowa was so called from its principal river.
Onegon is also called from its principal river.

Another Steemboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

CHARLES P. BOSSON, Seedsman, No. 45 North Marke Street, Boston. February 12, 1841.

February 12, 1841.

February 12, 1841.

TRIAL OF DARNES.

TRIAL OF DARNES.

TRIAL OF DARNES.

FULL and accurate report of the Trial of W. P. Darnes, on an indictment found by the Grand July of St. Louis County, at the September Term, 1840, of the Criminal Count of said County, on a her fast, at the time of the accident. The former had his leg broken, and the latter was killed instantly.

—some heavy substance striking him in the head. He has left a wife and one child at Palermo. Capt.

Tree. of the Eckford, was knocked overboard, and Tyce, of the Eckford, was knocked overboard, and had his leg broken, and his face much injured by splitters. Two or three others were slightly injured. The Henry Eckford was an old boat, built we believe, in 1824, and of no great value.

There was a dreadful accident here this morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, occasioned by the falling of the south wall of the African Methodist church, (Rev. Richard Allon's.) which the workmen were engaged at surroofing. It is in Sixth street near Lombard. The two adjoining buildings were crushed to the ground, and their contents of furniture destroyed. A colored girl about 7 years of age is the only person supposed to be killed—she is under the ruins at the present writing. An old black woman is much injured. Four of the workmen were so much injured as to require their being taken to the hospital—among them the master carpenter. The names of the workmen are John W. Riter, Robert Thompson, John Hull, John Morrison, and James M'Neeley. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1841.
There was a dreadful accident here this morning

Hull, John Morrison, and James M'Neeley.

Death's Doings. On Wednesday last we announced the marriage of Doct. D. Henry Ely, which took place on the evening previous, and the reception of a loaf of cake. To-day we are called upon to announce his death! Married on Toesday night, and died on the following Sunday noon (yesterday!) He had recently opened an apothecary store, which is one of the neatest and best arranged in the State. Dr. Ely was an intelligent and agreeable young gentleman, and although he had not been long a resident among us, he had succeeded in winning the favorable regards of very many of our citizens. We seem in these days to be warned with unusual frequency of the uncertainty of life. May the admonition have the effect intended, that it is not all of life to live.—New-Haven Palladium.

An Irish Hoist. At the summit works of the Western Railroad, in the township of Washington, Berkshire county, an Irishman the other day, being balf seas over, sumpbled on the bank of the 'deep cut,' and fell about 35 feet upon a projecting rock, and thence to the bottom of the cut about 25 feet, making in all a fall of 60 feet upon a bottom of solid rock. Strange to say, but one limb was broken, and he assued his comrades that he had a good many pounds of beef yet to eat.

The Society of Christian Morals, in France, under the Presidency of the Marquis de la Rochefoucaul Liancourt, has lately established a committee for the promotion of peace, which has entered with zeal upon its important duties, and has just issued proposals for a prize of 1000 frances for the best cassy on the means of promoting universal and permanent peace.

ANTHON'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY. A CLASSICAL Dictionary: containing an account of the principal proper names mentioned nancient authors, and intended to elucidate all the mportant points connected with the Geography, History, Biography, Mythology and the Fine Arts of the Greeks and Romans. Together with an account of Coins, Weights and Measures, with tabular values of the same. By Charles Anthon, LL. D., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages in Columbia College, New-York, and Rector of the Grammar School. I vol. royal 8vo. pp. 1423. Just published. For safe wholesale and retail at 133 1 2 Washington Street, by

Wild Flowers, CULLED from early youth. By a Lady. For sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE.

A NARRATIVE: By the author of 'Tales that might be true.' For sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE.

April 30.

THE MONK.

BY Mrs. Sherwood, author of 'The Nun.' For sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE. 'U' April 30. BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, & PRINTS.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, & PRINTS.

THERE are now so many excellent Anti-Slavery publications, that the circulating library system is probably the most effectual and least expensive mode of spreading the whole-subject before the nation. The plan is simply this:—Let the friends of the cause in each school district start a subscription, raise what they can, purchase a library, appoint some one to act as librarian, and then draw out the books, read them themselves, and put them into the hands of their friends and neighbors who are not abolitionists (who will read them.) crobanging them every two weeks, until every person in the district has had an opportunity to read them. Those who kielp pay for the library will be entitled, not only to the use of the books for themselves, but also to circulate them among their friends. In this way, three or four abolitionists may abolitionize almost any town or village, without the aid of a single lecture. This has been done in many instances. Those who can be induced to READ, will most assuredly be converted, and THOROUGHLY converted.

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Libraties will be made up varying in price from five to twenty-five dollars.

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TERMS.

Board—(Due in advance,) for one year, \$150. For

BOARD—(Due in advance,) for one year, \$150. For one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or spring

TUITION, (per quarter) English or Classical branch TUITION, (per quarter) English or Classical branch cs, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of instrument \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, (teacher Miss Young, who boards in the family,) \$5; Drawing, \$8; painting in water colors, \$15; teacher, Mr Vautin, from England. Teacher of Italian and French Mr. Lanza, from Italy. Miss Cushing, Assistan Principal. Miss Sanger, Assistant Pupil.

Cambridge, March 10, 1840. 11eptf.

Garden and Farm Seeds. WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1840. FOR SALE AT THE SEED STORE NO. 45 NORTH MAJ KET STREET, BOSTON.

THE subscriber has just completed his assortmen of Seeds for the coming season, and is rendy to supply orders to any amount for Farm, Garden, and Flower Seeds, both to TRADERS and to FARMERS.

The Seeds offered are selected with great care, rais ab by expreienced seed growers in the vicinity of Boston, New-Hampshire, and in Maine, and swory precaution has been used to outsin pure and perfect seeds It is confident that satisfaction will be given to purchasers.

GARDEN SEEDS. The assortment of Garden Seeds comprises ever ariety of seeds that is worthy of cultivation. Seeds by the quantity, assorted to suit the differen

Boxes of seeds for retailing, neatly prepared, at f.

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conts per paper, with printed directions for their
culture, variously assorted, from \$10 per-box and upwards: a liberal discount will be made to dealers. FARM SEEDS.

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An excellent and very select assortment of i mproved field seeds, comprising the best assortment of Wheat,
Rye,
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&c. &c. &c.
Farmers who intend to change their seed, are invited to call and examine.
FLOWER SEEDS, ROOTS, SHRUBS, VINES and
TREES of all kinds furnished to order.
Catalogues of the whole may be obtained on application. Orders by wholesale and retail are respectfully so

CHARLES P. BOSSON, Seedsman, No. 45 North Market Street, Boston. February 12, 1841. 6 times.

By Thomas S. Nelson, a member of the St. Louis Bar, seesand, edition. In The Trade supplied. This day published and for sale by SAXTON & PEIRCE, Booksellers and Publishers, 133 1-2 Wash-ington street.

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 sale at JORDAN'S Comb and Fancy Goods Store, No. 2 Milk-street. April 16 ir ir

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

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March 12

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GENUINE Magassar Oil, Vernal Oil of Hunden,
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Sea Otter do, N. S. Pretnias' Bear's,
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