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chapter addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns the spect.

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18 Actrisements of the following gentlemen: Frances, constitute of the following gentlements for the following gentlements of the fol

FR. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

TOL. XI.---NO. 26.

IRELAND.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society. On Teleday evening, a meeting was held at the led Exchange, for the purpose of promoting the of the abolition of slavery.

JAKES HAUGHTON, Esq., in the chair.

The chairman said that some explanation was nec-The chairman said that some explanation was necessively the present meeting was held out of its rear coarse. It was in consequence of a gentleman for America, J. A. Collins, who belonged to reduce the collection of the collectio

ladders themselves, that the severy possible betts, mutilated, and oppressed in every possible sire.

M. R. Allen said, that as several speakers were gener, and his friend, John A. Collins, had arrived, it would merely inform the meeting that the petition of the aboliton of slavery in British India and Orise, brought forward this evening week, had see santinously signed, and forwarded to Daniel O'Cosnell, Eaq. for presentation.

Alter a few words from Mr. R. D. Webb, Conselber Moore came forward, and said that say people were satisfied with saying there was sarry exple were satisfied with saying there was sarry exples were satisfied with saying there was sarry exples were satisfied with saying there was been a decadful system existed as that which made chattels of nearly three millions of Ascience dizerla, none should Be silent. The system was entirely opposed to Christianity, and Christians every where should endeavor to get rid off it. What could be more opposed to Christianity than that which separated husbands from wives, parents to children—which rathlessly severed the dearest ton—which was deaf to the wildest sarrieks, uttered abe extreme of parental grief—which knew no limbs in the use of the lash, the manacle, and the chief which set at nonght the first and dearest types of human nature? Surely such a system as its caled for exertion to annihilate it from every Christian mind. He trusted I rishmen would unceassing feel that it was their duty to abolish slavery severer it existed.

Brigan goomin validen in byn. of me rene i rain dentre of the general rene bedden had been bedden had been bedden bedden

amo distribe the tree was ould ton, arth, reful z est spoor, fore the the uth-

Tor-Ben age: roc, Ben ser's ified souc, laws only chu-

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I reon with the lare of the colar con-

sight sell part was teen on the signer of textsied.

John A. Collins, Esq., agent of the American AntiShary Society, then addressed the ineeting. Herighted that he at length was about to address an autieze composed of the Irish people with whom he
does composed of the Irish people with whom he
disease, where he had witnessed a wast deal of
sweechedness and depravity, whilst in Ireland he had
at set seen nothing which could be compared with
these. He was an abolitionist, and not only an abdiannat, but the representative of three millions of
shors; these were his clients (cheers). Yet on this
examin he did not think it necessary to enlarge. cares; these were his clients (cheers). Yet on this exasion, he did not think it necessary to enlarge upon the horrors and the unutterable wickedness of carer. The simple fact that millions of Americaslares were under the absolute control of their mates, and that man cannot be safely committed matested to the authority of man, sufficed to show the strible the results which must arise from such a speem. The existence of slavery is interwoven which the sound interests of the free States as well states in which it is premitted to exist by law. with the somiid interests of the free States as well as these in which it is permitted to exist by law. The South is filled with clergymen, physicians, mechats, aid lawyors, who have migrated from the North and thus become implicated with the cruelysea. The city of New-York has got 100 millies of property mortgaged on slaves. Is it wonderful, then, that the city of New-York should be lestle to the abolition of slavery? No wonder that every word spoken against slavery should be fiercely apposed by those who have a direct influence in its continuence. The moment a preacher from the North should due to preach against slavery, his life would be in danger—he must not dare to open his North should dire to preach against slavery, his life would be in danger—he must not dare to open his arouth for the genlaved and the domb. When Wm. Lloyd Garrison first openly declared, in the city of Boston, about ten years ngo, that all slavery is sin, see us looked on as a fantic and a madman, so entrageously inconsistent had the American people become is their views and their practice on those great questions of personal and political liberty which they so loudly boast of before the world!—flext, hear! When the abolitionists had increased in number, in energy, and influence, persecution, but and heavy, was the consequence, although for a length of time the slaveholders and their partizans and regarded the agitation of the subject with conleagh of time the elaveholders and their partizans had regarded the agitation of the subject with contempt and indifference. The State of Georgia, 700 miles from Massachusetts, where Garrison resided and published his famous abolition paper, the Lilevisto, offered a reward of 5,000 dollars to any one who would bring him dead, or alive, into the State. Everett, Governor of the State of Massachusetts, actually suggested a few years ago to the legislature, whether it was not an offence indictable at common law to discuss the question of slathe at common law to discuss the question of slaver. He has since been converted by the progress which the question has made in the public mind. The free States have a majority in Congress of 43 ever the slave States,—if we could only reach this majority by putting forth sufficient abolition power to indicate them through the people whom they represent cheers. The cases were proposed to the above the sufficient and the sufficient represent (cheers). The main supporters of the ab-oltion cause in America are the poor—not the rich, the great, and the influential. The speaker then re-rested to the pecuniary difficulties which have of its obstructed the efforts of the Anti-Slavery Soci-ett. He related some striking instances of the spir-it of devision and self-sacrifice which the abolition-ists have mixed for the spiral properties. is necrotion and self-sacrifice which the abolition-isis hare eimed for the maintenance of the cause. Its spealed to the love of liberty and the spirit of sympathy with the oppressed which he trusted troobed in the hearts of Irishmen, that they would saintain a hearty interest in the anti-slavery cause, tad these be instrumental in upholding the hearts of the abolitionists of America (cheers).

From the Nenagh Guardian, June 2.

Slavery !--- Its Effects on the World ! Starery !---its Effects on the World!

Again we take up our pen to record our conviction hat the cause of Abolition—of human freedom threegloot the world—must be speedily triumphant. Such an atrocious system as that of slavery could only tast where there was much darkness; and, accordigit, now that light is spreading—now that busy take active and intelligent minds have begun to look deeply into the subject, it is found to be alike opposed to the dictates of religion and morality, and to a soul system of commercial prosperity; and that it is in van to hope a people—a world, will be regentially, so long as such a curse exists in any part of a the evils of which cannot but contaminate all within in sinduence.

Yes, we repeat it, slavery cannot exist much longer. A glaring, shiding, deeply delineated sense of its samiod evils, is piercing even the darkest corners of the earth. Our West Indies have felt it, and have for garay the incubus for ever. A precise in the stand here is and here it. of the cards. Our West Indies have felt it, and have sang away the incubus for ever. America is feeling a land the times are violent, and will be still more as. Even Brazil and Cuba—those dark places of the early of the still more as. Even Brazil and Cuba—those dark places of the early of the still more as. Even Brazil and Cuba—those dark places of the early of the still the self-confidence of her satanic power—have began to look round, and to query whether this system is not repressing their best energies—destroying even the first approach of aught that is good or prospensa amongst them—sinking, from its own peculary disadvantages, their inhabitants into a state of tradail insolvency; and threatening, if not speedily still of, to plunge them—to annihilate them in one tomoun ruin? And they are right! Nothing but a rytem of the nutrition of the still plunge them the still plunge them are still plunged that the still plunged them are still plunged to the still plunged them are still plunged them are still plunged to the still plunged them are still plunged to the still plunged them are still plunged to the still plunged to the still plunged them are still plunged to the still plung



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1841.

of the deadly and blasting effects of the slave system.

But how cheering it is to believe that the days of slavery are numbered! that it needs but as it were a giant's throe to rend its hold from the earth, and to let ALL the oppressed go free! Yes, it is now demonstrated, beyond the powers of cavit, that slavery is alike religiously, morally, and commercially wrong—that it is the most wicked and the most unprofitable way of employing human bone and sinew. On Wednesday, a crowded meeting was held at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, by the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society, at which a gentleman spoke—a Mr. Collins, agent to the American Anti-Slavery Society. Strong and spirit-string was his appeal Mr. Collins, agent to the American Anti-Slavery Society. Strong and spirit-stirring was his appeal! He spoke of the terrible drag-chain which an evil state of things had placed round the necks of those who would otherwise speak and act in the language and purity of freedom! that the church and the government of America were those drag-chains—that if they (the abolitionists,) looked to the former for assistance, they were told it was a political matter in which they could not interfere; if to the latter, that it was a moral question, and that their atmosphere-was not the one in which to agitate it; but that, notwithstanding all these repulses, they were rapidly changing public sentiment—that the good here and there were coming out—and that though the sacrifices of the faithful band of abolitionists in America were great, even to the giving up many of the comfices of the faithful band of abolitionists in America were great, even to the giving up many of the conforts and necessaries of life, in order that they might supply funds to carry on the warfare, they were consoled by the certainty of the final success of their cause—the cause of religion and humanity!

From the Freeman's Journal, June 3. The Jamaica Emigration Plot.

The Jamaica Emigration Plot.

We were the first to denounce this accursed scheme. We told our countrymen it had its origin in oppression and cruelty—that if they listened to the wily promises of the agent of Jamaica planters, they would bitterly repent it when it was too lato. Thank heaven, our efforts, nobly seconded as they were by a large portion of the Irish press, proved eminently successful. It is true the William Pirrie escaped from Stranraer with 326 on board, amongst whom were many of our countrymen and countrywomen; but the Robert Kerr was thinned of her booty, and, with few exceptions, those who went women; but the Robert Kerr was thinned of her booty, and, with few exceptions, those who went might be a happy riddance to any country. But all we have said as regards the sufferings, the miseries, the death-destroying process which awaited our poor people, should they go, falls far short of the reality. We have before us late numbers of the Colonial Reformer, and the Baptist Herald, both published at Jamaica, which toll wretched tales of suffering and woe. We have at present only space to insert Dr. Palmer's second letter to the Secretary of the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society, which we entreat the attention of our readers,

Alas! how fully do those accounts prove that slavery long leaves a taint wherever it has existed that the love of oppression clings closely to the hearts of slaveholders!

out England, Ireland, and Scotland, will copy it. It is evident, too, that this wicked emigration scheme has not been confined to our country alone. It was roing on vigorously a short time since in Aberdeen, and was only opposed by the strenuous exertions of he friends of freedom there. Honor Glynn's case, alluded to by Dr. Palmer, shows the insidious kidapping scheme which has been going on amongst our neasanty. ur peasantry.
The Jamaica papers which I have received are

The Jamaica papers which I have received are full of accounts, proving that our poor people, who sailed in the Robert Kerr and William Pirrie, have gone to the land of (to them) misery, woe, and death. I trust, however, the warnings which have been issued have effectually reached our population. For myself, I feel sincerely thankful at having been in any degree an humble instrument in assisting to save so many lives as I feel convinced the putting an end to Jamaica emigration has done. I cannot avoid expressing a hope that Doctor Palmer will be sustained in his editorial exertions. I know him well—few have sacrificed more in the cause of freevell—few have sacrificed more in the cause of free-

om man he has done.

I am, respectfully,

RICHARD ALLEN, Secretary Anti-Slavery

Society, 62 High-street.
2d of 6th month (June.) 1840.

DR. PALMER'S LETTER SPANISH TOWN, Jamaica, 19th April, 1841.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—In my last I showed that the exigencies of this country, so far as carrying on present cultivation, do not require immigration, and that if it were otherwise, European emigrants would be utterly useless to the planter, and their importation would be attended with a fearful sacrifice of life. The advocates for immigration are of two kinds, viz., those who, by their oppression and cruelty, have driven the black laborers from their estates, and those who foolishly consider it a means of obtaining cheep labor. No humane person would wish the former to succeed, and the latter are sure to be disappointed. Whatever numbers they may contrive to import, wages assuredly will not be lower than at present. Lest I forget, let me here remark that within the last 24 hours, I have learned from credible authority, though I do not youch for the accuracy of the statement, that, out of the 127 I rish emigrants landed from the William Kerr, no less than fuendy-one have already gone to their account!—fifteen in the neighborhood of Kingston, and six in the vicinity of Spanish Town. You will observe in the Reformer, the report of an inquest on poor Cunningham. The case is instructive in many respects, and will show your poor countymen the late that awaits them should they yield to the spe-SPANISH TOWN, Jamaica, 19th April, 1841.

and-grinding oppression, which, under the guise of collecting a moderate revenue, has overrun the fairest portion of God's earth with 100,000 myrnidon tax collectors, who oppressed and ground, and ground again, even to the full exteat of starvation and famine, the hapless natives, whom the horrors of war hab brought under their iron grasp. This, and this alone, is the reason why America has been able so long to monopolize cotton growing. The cry of Justice to India, furnishes to us the assurance that she will do so but a-very little, while longer!

We have said that no country could tolerate slavery in which there was not much moral darkness. And need we bring proofs of this? Need we alude to the still bitter fruits of the system which out West Indie wreem, in the constant struggle still to oppress—additionally evinced in their late act of longer set the iron foot of oppression on the calored man? Need we point to the deadly sceness which are so often enacted in the slave extress of Americato the habitual use of the bood-thirsty, sanguland to America—and wondered again and again, how it is that men [pretending, too, to so much of civilization], could be so desperately demoniace in spiritation,) could be so desperately demoniace in spiritation, ould be so desperately demoniace in spiritation, out the output of the accurated system of slavery; that their daily emblanced and the pistol? Write of the slave system.

But how cheering it is to believe that the days of slavery are numbered! that it needs but as it were at giant's three to rend its hold from the earth, and to let at the opportance of the slavery are numbered! that it needs but as it were as a spirit to the opportance of the slavery are numbered! that it needs but a which the native laborers commonly subsist—cocoas or plantains, and salt herring, or shads. This diet even the poorest European laborer loathes and detests. Presently they break out with malignant ulcers on the feet and legs; they are unable to work, or even to walk (this is the case with the majority of new comers both in high and low lands); whilst not working, they of course get no wages; then comes neglect; medical attendance, if supplied, is usually of the most indifferent description, such as was alforded to the slave population. Suppose the man, after several weeks painful confinement, recovers, he goes to town to procure some little comforts for his family; he travels by night to avoid the intense heat of the day, he imbibes this noxious miasma, and, a day or two after his return is laid prostrate with bilious remittant, or, perchance, with yellow fever; in a few hours he is carried off, leaving his wife and helpless children in a state of utter destitution in a strange land, with none to care for or sympathise with them. I am satisfied that in three cases out of every five, such will be the result of the Europeans coming hither in the capacity of laborers. Go on in the work you have so nobly begun; let it be dinned into the ears of your people that Jamaica is no place for them—that they must place no faith in the fair promises held out to them; let them be warned that in coming here they rush upon almost certain destruction; and let every man who engages in the iniquitous scheme be held up as an enemy, or the tool of an enemy. I have not yet heard anything of the people located with Dr. Spaulding, but I apprehend that an awful tale will yet have to be disclosed. In stating that one of the poor Africans, if who were placed under the tender mercies of the doctor, had committed suicide, I find I was mistake it was two not one that destroyed themselves! I devoutly hope the Irish immigrants will not follow so dreadful an example. I have neither time nor space doctor, had committed suicide, I find I was mistake: it was two not one that destroyed themselves! I devoutly hope the Irish immigrants will not follow so dreadful an example. I have neither time nor space for more. Should I resume my paper, a large share of my attention will be devoted to the exposure of the wrongs of the immigrants, and I shall enter more in detail, and in better order, into the merits of the general question. Pray excuse the slovenly and jumbled manner in which this is put together.

I am, my dear friend, very sincerely yours,

A. L. PALMER.

Richard Allen, Esq.

SCOTLAND. From the Glasgow Argus, May 24.

of the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society, which we entreat the attention of our readers.

Alas! how fully do those accounts prove that slavery long leaves a taint wherever it has existed that the love of oppression clings closely to the hearts of slaveholders!

Jamaica Emigration.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

Respected Freenan's Journal.

Respected freenancy Journal freen Glasgow Emancipaation Society. the most respected members of the Emancipation Society in this city. The publication is full of important matter, and will well repay a perusal, especially that part of it which contains the correspondence with the Secretaries, and a letter from Mr. George Thompson, the uncompromising and elequent advocate of emancipation throughout the quent advocate of emancipation throughout the world. Quotation from the correspondence is here out of the question; but we willingly give insertion to the letter from Mr. Thompson, which is as fol-

ows:-MANCHESTER, May 17th, 1841. MARCHESTER, May 17th-1841.

My Dear Frierd, -You have intimated to me, that it is the wish of some of the members of the Glasgow Emancipation Society that I should state my opinions on the following points, viz.:

1. Whether the American Anti-Slavery Society, [founded in 1833,] has deviated from its Constitution and original principles? and,
2. Whether there exists any sufficient reason for the friend so of the emancipation cause in this country withholding their sympathy and co-operation from that Society?

My engagements will not permit me to express my-

withholding their sympathy and co-operation from that Society?

My engagements will not permit me to express myself at large upon these particulars; bot I feel no hestitution in conveying, in brief language, an opinion founded upon, I think, a full and accurate knowledge of the Society's operations from the commencement of its existence and an intimate and endeared acquintance with many of its most distinguished and devoted friends. My opinion is, that the Society has maintained inviolate, both in the letter and in the spirit, the admirtable Constitution which it originally adopted; and that it has been steadily true to the high principles put forth in its noble declaration—promulgated at the same time.

Such being my deliberate opinion, it is scarcely necessary for me to add, that I consider the Society still entitled to the sincere sympathy, the unabated confidence, and the carnest co-operation of the friends of the slave in this kingdom.

For my own part, I cannot saffer any differences of

For my own part, I cannot suffer any differences of sinion on other points, to sever me from those whose pinion on other points, to saver me from those whose ove for the anti-slavery cause I believe to be, at least, ully equal to my own. While I entertain my pres-ent conviction, that the American Anti-Slavery Socient conviction, that the American Anti-Slavery Society remains firm in its allegiance to the cause it has espoused, I shall feel it to be, as I have ever done, an honor to be regarded as one of its humble supporters, and to share any reproaches with which it may be assailed.

I am, my dear friend,
Yours very truly,
GEORGE THOMPSON.

Mr. William Smeal.

The foregoing brief but comprehensive and explicit letter shows that GEORGE THOMPSON has still a clear vision, a sound judgment/ and a brave heart.

SELECTIONS.

From the Haverhill Gazette.

From the Haverhill Gezette.

The following strictures, upon some of the extravagant vagaries of Mr. Garrison, being written by one of his former admirers, may perhaps be useful to some who, coinciding in his views on slavery, have been too much inclined to lavor his ultra and revolutionary doctrines on all such subjects.

Mr. Garrison having succeeded in drawing a considerable degree of attention to himself, by his writings on the abolition of slavery, seems to have supposed himself destined and commissioned to turn the world upside down, in respect to women's rights, self-defence, the ministry, the Sabbath, and all the institutions of christianity.

We are glad to see some of our young mentinging because of christianity.

We are glad to see some of our young mentinging because of christianity.

The intolerance of Mr. Garrison and his devoted followers is notorious. While he is setting himself as the champion of liberty, he seems determined that nobody shall have liberty, even of speech or thought, but himself, and we have little doubt that he would have been a tyrant had fortune placed him in a situation to have acted out his natural disposition.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison--- National Fast.

The Liberator of the 28th ult. contains a lengthy editorial upon the subject of the recent National Fast, which, in our estimation, breathes any thing Fast, which, in our estimation, breathes any thing but a charitable and christian spirit. Cherishing, as we always have done, a high respect for Mr. Garrison,—considering him the Wilberforce of America,—the great projector of the modern antislavery movement, we were not prepared for the perusal of such sentiments from his pen, in respect to the death of our lamented Chief Magistrate, and of the first, very appropriately appointed, as a season for humiliation in view of it. Sentiments so grossly at variance with our ideas of right, that we cannot refrain from an expression of our abhorrence of t refrain from an expression of our abhorrence of

It is not our intention to notice all the absurdities It is not our intention to notice all the absurdities with which the article in question teems, but merely to glance at a few of its statements, which, we can assure the reader, are but fair specimens of the whole article. After asserting that this fast was, in its 'inception and completion, a hollow, political device—a base counterfeiting of repentance and humiliation,' he indulges in the following uncharitable remarks in regard to the people who observed it:

And who were the people who pretended to fast in accordance will the recommendation of the Presi-dent? They who were busy in the bloody warfare of extermination of the red man of the wilderness— who hold in chains three millions of the human family, and who neither fear God, nor regard man! What an impious mockery! A most cunning device of the devil, full of all deceivableness of unrighteousness.

How charitable! how magnanimous! how chris-How charitable! how magnanimous! how christian like! Is it true, that none but those who are holding in 'bondage three millions of the human family,' and oppressing the 'red man,' did fast, in view of the recent great national bereavement? Is it true, that none in the land sympathise with the Indian in his forest-home! or the black man, sighing under his bondage? On the contrary, does not Mr. Garrison know, that thousands and tens of thousands, even in this guilty nation, are banded in holy league for the abolition of these national sins, and laboring and praying that they may no longer stain the mation? Where, we would enquire, were those

the mation? Where, we would enquire, were those
'Conscripts in virtue's holy war,'
on the day especially set apart for the object of humiliation for individual and national sins, if the day
was wholly unobserved? We hope they did not
ALL cherish the same contempt for the day, as did
the editor of the Liberator. Indeed, before our attention was called to the piece in the last number
of his paper, upon which we are now commenting,
we would not have believed William Lloyd Garrison capable of writing such sentences as the following:

We maintain that the appointment of a fast by we maintain, that the appointment of a result of a result of a result of a result of the genius of republicanism and the spirit of christianity. It is part of that unleady union of church and state which curses priest and tyrant-ridden Europe, and which, theoretically, Americans profess to hold in abhorrence. The fasts of christianity do not come by observation, or by any official appointment.

Certainly, we did suppose that the man who had Certainly, we did suppose that the man who had been studying and enforcing the principles of republicanism for the last twelve years; who had so often echoed the sentiment of inspiration, that 'right cousness exalteth a nation;' and who professes to have arrived at a state of sinless perfection and entire consecration, did better understand the 'genius of a republic.' We did suppose that Mr. Garrison approved the theory of the free institutions under which we live,—that he did consider them consistent with the best good of the people, and not repugnant to christianity. Else, why his efforts to introduce the slave to the possession of them?

But the last extract staggers us. For the first time have we heard that, the appointment of a fast,

time have we heard that the appointment of a fast, by a chief magistrate, is 'contrary to the genius of republicanism and the spirit of christianity.' And this, too, from the great advocate of negro emancipation. It seems to us more like the rant of a monomaniac tl an the sober sense of a same man. Under the old Testament dispensation, fasts were appointed by the chief magistrates of the land; and is convenience of their observance of them, in vari-

appointed by the chief magistrates of the land; and in consequence of their observance of them, in various instances, God turned away the fierceness of his wrath, and commuted his threatened judgments. And has he changed the theory of his government? Is man less sinful now than formerly, or has his relation to God so changed, since that time, as to render such a service unnecessary?

A word respecting the uncharitable and denunciatory tone of the article. It introduces a short paragraph from the New-York Observer, in the following courteous style: 'Now listen to the lying declarations of the New-York Observer, in relation to the national fast.' Now what would any one suppose were the sentiments thus introduced to the notice of the reader? Would he not suppose them to be the blasphemous railings of some Voltaire? But read them, and judge for yourself.

'It was a sublime—a moralty grand and imposing

'It was a sublime—a morally grand and imposing pectacle! A nation in the dust! Not at the feet of conqueror, asking for life; but at the foot-stool of the King of kings, crying Spare thy people, O Lord, nd give not thy heritage to reproach! A nation infessing its sins.

Now, respected reader, what think you of the sentiments just quoted? Are they, as the editor of the Liberator declares them to be, 'lying declarations?' is there any thing in them at all objectionable? Are they not rather natural and proper reflections apon the occasion and the subject? But I quote the appended comments of Mr. Garrison.

'Surely in view of the facts of the case, this burst.

We have, hitherto, when Mr. Garrison has been charged with indicality, by his enemies, repelled the charge, honestly believing him to be catholic in his

religious sentiments, or, at least, innocent of the charge of a disbelief in christianity. But we confess that since reading the article referred to, we hardly know what to call him. His strong denunciations against the priesthood, we have, in past times, you considered mostly deserved; and have been willing to pardon something to the spirit of liberty; and to the exasperation, at times, at least, induced by a redlentless and persecuting opposition, from those, perhaps a majority of these who minister at the alter. But we are not willing to pardon a wholessale denunciation of the whole American ministry.

A respect for it, and those institutions that have come down to us from the Puritans, or rather from the God of the Puritans—especially of those selected by Mr. Garrison, in this instance, for denunciation, were among the first lessons taught us in the pursery, and we are not willing to be thought as justifying any man in descriptions of the selections.

Has it at less been discovered that it is "abeurd,

tiously devout, for still practicably respecting those lessons.

Has it at last been discovered that it is 'absurd, irrational and heathenish,' to regard the death of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, just at the moment, as it were, to his elevation to that high office, as a 'mysterious event—a visitation of divine Providence—a warning to the nation?' So it would seem, if we were to credit the Liberator. If such sentiments do not scent of the rankest infidelity, then is language more mutable than we have been wont to consider it. When we commenced these strictures' it was our intention to have noticed some of Mr. Garrison's unmanly sturs upon the public and private character of William Henry Harrison, but they are already extended far beyond our original intention, and a second thought convinces us that they are too mean, too uncharitable, too base, to merit a notice, even from our unpractised pen.

base, to ment a nonce, even tronpen.

The memory of this patriot and christian is already beyond the reach of envy or detraction—embalmed in the hearts of the millions of his countrymen; and although a nation mouras the event (* mysterious,* to common minds,) that has taken him from
them, yet they hem, yet they

yet they

' Can tell his doom without a sigh,

For he is freedom's now, and fame's—
One of those few immortal names

That were not born to die.'

From the Nantucket Islander. Intolerable,

Said the inquirer of Wednesday last. And wha Said the Inquirer of Wednesday last. And what, perhaps you will ask, was so entirely intolerable? Why, 'the proceeding of a body of men and women, denominated the 'New-England Anti-Slavery Convention,' recently assembled at Boston, characterized as they were by the most ruthless spirit of bigotry and intolerance.' Indeed!—let us look at this matter a little. And firstly, Mr. Editor, will you believe me when I say that the authority upon which the Inquirer launches out into the most unqualified denunciation of the before-mentioned Convention, is no other than the Boston-Morang Post! Now, I should not complain if you were to give the Boston Post as authority for any thing you might affirm; nor should I complain if A. B. or C. were to do the same thing—but I do 'say that the Nantucket Innor should I complain if A. B. or C. were to do the same thing—but I do say that the Nantucket Inquirer has no right to make any statement in the Boston Post the basis of denunciation against a body of men and women, numbering hundreds, with the character of most of whom the Inquirer must be unacquainted. And why has the Inquirer me such right? Simply because it has declared the Post, over and over again, to be given to misrepresentation. Now the conductor of the Inquirer either believes or he does not believe the charges he has brought against the Post to be true, If he believes them to be true, how does he know that the Post is not in the present instance guilty of misrepresenta-

brought against the Post to be true. If he believes them to be true, how does be know that the Post is not in the present instance guilty of misrepresentation? If he does not believe them to be true—however, that is none of my business.

But it may be said, that the Inquirer has only had doubts of the fairness of the Post in matters connected with politics, where the feelings and prejudices of the Post were deeply interested. But is not the Post as bitterly committed against the abolitionists as it is against the whigs—and if prejudice and feeling render it unworthy of credence in one instance, should they not in another, where they are equally strong? Perhaps the whole may be summed up in a few words, thus: the Inquirer believes the Post when its prejudices happen to run the same way as those of the Post; when their prejudices run counter to each other, it disbelieves it.

However, to proceed on. I affirm that the report of the proceedings of the Convention in the Boston Post is not a fair and correct one; and the grounds upon which I make the declaration are these: first, a bare inspection of the report itself would convince any unprejudiced person, without further evidence, that it must be a mere caricature. Second, individuals who were present, of unimpeachable veracity, have, assured me that such was the case. William Bassett, Henry C. Wright, and C. C. Burleigh, are not fools.

So much for the statements in the Post. Permit me, in conclusion, to make a few remarks

And, firstly, I charge the conductor of the Inquirer with having so made his extracts from the Post as not to give even a fair idea of the exceedingly unjust report in that paper.

Secondly, it seems to me that the conductor of the Inquirer is exceedingly unjust in denouncing any individuals for condemning in strong,—if you please violent,—language, the conduct of those whom they believe to be committing, with full knowledge, the grossest and most high-handed wrong. Another paper might condemn such a course, but it appears to me that the Nantucket Inquirer may not consistently do so. For has not that paper, for the last ten years, been denouncing, in the strongest and most unsparing terms, the course of a great party which collected at the ballot-box, last fall, more than eleven hundred thousand voters? With what face, after such a course, can that paper condemn the use of violent language in others?

But, it may be said, the editor of the laquirer knew the party which he denounced to be most grossly corrupt. He implicitly believed so, and that to him was knowledge. Others, as wise as be, thought differently. If he then might denounce the party opposed te him, from its head downward, in terms which the ingenuity of man could not render more violent, why may not I or any other person apply epithets equally harsh to a body of men whom I believe to be guilty of iniquity a thousand fold more admining than he would lay at the door of the democratic party, if he could prove the truth of every charge which he has made against them. May a whig editor denounce the political misdeeds of his opponents, in terms which make the blood run cold, and shall H. C. Wright be rebuked for using the same vocabulary in reference to sins of a deeper, darker dye? Shall Van Buren, Benton, &c. be opponents, in terms when make the Blood run cold, timents just quoted? Are they, as the editor of the Liberator declares them to be, 'lying declarations?' is there any thing in them at all objectionable? Are they not rather natural and proper reflections upon the occasion and the subject? But I quote the appended comments of Mr. Garrison.

'Surely in view of the facts of the case, this burst of pious bombast is enough to excite the loudest laugh of hell. There is not a word of truth in it; it is load the some cant, and devout imposture.

If the reader will excuse one more extract, we will not further try, his patience or our own, with quotations from so vile a composition. Speaking of the death of President Harrison, the writer says:

'The designing among the priesthood—the super stitiously devout among the priesthood—the super stitiously devout among the priesthood—the super stitiously devout among the providence—stread will visitation of divine Providence—are an awful visitation of divine Providence—are deadful warning to the nation!—How absurd, how iterational, how heatheuish!

We have, hitherto, when Mr. Garrison has been amounts to this: sins against the truth of the Boston Liberator—those are quite another thin.

AGENTS.

MAINE.—Jas.Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwick;
Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath
Naw-Harrenter.—Davin Smith, Plymouth;—
P. Rogers, Cenord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—
Leonard Chase, Milford.
VERMON:—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Masacatunistrs.—Wm. E. Kimball Topsfield;—
Mones Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newberryport;—Isane Stearns, Manafeld;—Luther Boutell,
Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Sangus; W. S. Wilder, Filchburg;—I. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. &. S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond,
Dudley;—Duniel G. Holmen, Lonell;—Joniab V. Marshall, Lorchester and wicinity;—Richard C. French,
Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New Bedford;—Wm.
Henderson, Hanner;—Isanz A. sain, Newtuck:;—
Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Worsater;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown, —A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lyna;—E. Bird, Taunt m.

[UT] For a continuation of this list, see the last
page, last column.] J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 547.

wards the abolitionists. Does a Convention of abolitionists assemble in Boston, the editor of the Inquirer comments upon a caricatured account of its proceedings, in the Boston Post, rather than upon the authentic account signed by the Secretary, and appearing in the Liberator.

Does a Jamaica print, supported by interested planters, or a pro-slavery tourist, publish a statement that emancipation is working badly in the West Indies, that the crops are falling off, and the negroes becoming deprayed—lo, it appears in the Inquirer—but the declarations of Gurney, of the British Governors of the islands, the results of parliamentary investigation, few, if any of these, ever find their way there; why, I pretend not to say. But this I do say; no reader of the Inquirer will be apt to find there both sides of the question.

Flings at the abolitionists are often copied into though such mer file Vernamens and down, if ever, al-

Flings at the abolitionists are often copied into though such metrages of them soldom, if ever, alms, have not been ashamed to say somewhat in their favor. I do not know that this unfairness is intentional, but that it exists, I confidently affirm. But enough of this.

At some future day, next week perhaps, I propose, with your permission, to enter into a defence of the course pursued by the Anti-Slavery Convention, when I will endeavor to show that the resolutions which they approved, as a body, are not only unexceptionable, but such as, in my opinion, must meet the approbation of every philanthropist and Christian.

the approbation of every philanthropist and Christian.

P. S. I had forgotten, until the above was in type, that the Inquirer had passed into new hands. How far this transfer will account for its sudden and entire change of opinion in reference to the veracity of the Post, and the propriety of the use of hard language, it is not for me, who am not behind the curtain, to pretend to judge. One thing, however, is certain: the article upon which I have commented is an odd commentary upon the new doctrine, that severe words are not to be indulged, in speaked is an odd commentary upon the new doctrine, that severe words are not to be indulged, in speak-ing of those from whom we differ in opinion.

The New-England Convention

The New-England Convention.

This highly honored body held its anniversary at Boston in the Chardon Street Chapel. It was an entirely different affair from what it was when we first attended it, in 1834. It was then held in the Boylston Market Hall, and was as unlike what it now is, as that capacious apartment is like the little remodeled stable where it now met. It was then thronged with the most generous and disinterested of the clergy, and with many a politician, who has turned back and gone no more with it, since anti-slavery has found out that it cannot put its trust in princes. The clergy have learned that their 'brotherhood' will not tolerate anti-slavery in the pulpit, where they win their bread and exercise their profession, and they have descrited it. The sectarian has learned that he cannot serve the God of the enslaved poor, and the Mammon of religious party, and he has returned from whence he came out. The great cause is fast being thrown upon the humble and poor. Here and there to be sure a Nicodemus is to be found, who has too much conscience to desert us—but whose reputation would suffer by being much with us in the day time. And now and then a Joseph of Arimathea stands ready to offer an abolitionist burial 'in his own new tomb,' or to beg his body of the governor,—though he would not like to have had him about his lofty dwelling in his lile time.

We publish the resolutions passed at the Conventered. dwelling in his life time.

We publish the resolutions passed at the Conven-

We publish the resolutions passed at the Convention. A reporter was present for the Morning Post, to take the resolutions. We wish he had taken the speeches that were uttered in support of them—some of which were among the chief efforts of the advocates of humanity. Wright, Garrison, Foster, Burleigh, spoke there, and others whose names, though hitherto undistinguished, will be heard of in the anti-slavery annals.

hitherto undistinguished, will be heard of in the anti-struction and the control of a political party, and like other party presses aspires to the lofty attainment of a living. We understand it reported some of the eccentricities that were incident to a meeting which grants unlimited freedom of speech, and which of course encounters some of the extravagances attendant on great moral revolutions.—Herald of Freedom.

Spirit of Old Organization

Spirit of Old Organization.

Old Organization lives and is immortal. It has had no such triumphant seniversary since its formation in N. Hampshire as the one just past. The Society is purified of the Reverends, the Honorables, and the Military Chieffains. It is made up pretty much now of mere men and women, and with such the claims of humanity are paramountly strong. They wont new organize so long as their brethren and sisters are in slavery. We have never attended an anti-slavery meeting where such deep feeling and harmony of soul prevailed. We had no strangers of distinction to entertain idle crowds by their eloquent speaking. Henry C. Wright was with us, but we scarcely reckon him a stranger. Abby Kelley took part in two days of our sittings, and made powerful public addresses two evenings. Curiosity came in to hear a woman, and perhaps to scoff at her departure from her 'sphere.' What they thought less, as she depicted the national degeneracy in its estimation of liberty—or exposed the baseness and less, as she depicted the national degeneracy in estimation of liberty.—or exposed the baseness and criminality of our prejudice against the colored people, we have not learned. That some got a lesson they cannot forget, we think. Sarah Sanborn, of Massachusetts, a moral reform lecturer, was present. Massachusetts, a moral reform lecturer, was present, and spoke occasionally with great good sense and understanding. She has endeavored to lecture to the people here, but the clergy discountenanced it, and the Moral Reform Society, under clerical influence and control, we understand, have taken no pains to afford her opportunity. The clergy, by the by, have discountenanced the popular temperance meetings, started here some time since, and they are given up. It makes the clergy popular no doubt, with the rum sellers and profligates. But the poor creatures will reproach them for it bereafter.

discountenanced the popular temperate factorings started here some time since, and they are given up. It makes the clergy popular no doubt, with the rum sellers and profligates. But the poor creatures will reproach them for it hereafter.

We have not learned what new organization has denc. It is said that pro-slavery and that have coalesced, and formed the contingent Society of which we had the prospectures some time ago. They made out to get the half quintal of clergymen—the 50 Divines. Provided they could get that number, it will be remembered, they were to organize and do their solenn duty; otherwise, that solenn duty; and they continue the solenn duty; otherwise, that solenn duty is a solenn duty; otherwise, that solenn duty was to go undone. The 50 ministers would make it safe and keep it under clerical control. Of course they will do nothing. The end they are after is answered by the formation of the Society. It is to shield the congregational church and clergy from the charge of pro-slavery. It only proves them guilty. Why have they deferred joining an anti-slavery society these seven years? And why do they join one now?

Colonization has thrust up its serpent head again, and the crafty Pinney has been here playing the moral Syphax. The Rev. Daniel J. Noves had His Excellency up in his polished palpit. He let him preach Sonday, in the day time, so as to prepare the deluded congregation for his colonization virus in the evening. They heard him preach and pray, in all solemness, side by side with a settled minister, and he a governor to boot. How they must have longed to get the 'niggers' all transplanted—and how their pious souls have yearned for the cruze of missions and the like, as that emissary of the Enemy of Mankind was fomenting the diabolical prejudice which has contrived that oblivious depository to send our colored brother to—to get him out of the world. 'If we love not our brother whom we have seen, how can we love God,' &c.

We understand the Reverad Charles W. Deniston. We have mide no inquir

Maryland Colonization Standing Boldly out. The leading colonization spirits of the State of

the city of Baltimore, a State Colonization Convention, and which, for the stand they have taken, should their proceedings be carried out, is to be of notegies, and of terrible memory.

The meeting convened in the Light street Methodist Episcopal, Church, BISHOP WAUGH in the Chair, and was opened with prayer, (yes, with prayer.)

The Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Presbyterian, and Congregationalist, &c., religious bodies of the State, were represented in that body by a teading minister from each, most of whom were of northern birth, and of northern education. They are now recreant sons.

This was an extra movement on the part of the Colonizationists of that State. It was not the anniversary of their State Society, but a special Convention, called for a special purpose, and what that special purpose was, will be seen by some of their proceedings. African Colonization has always had in the summary of terrible aspect. It has always received their broad seal of reprobation, as not of heavenly birth, and to be disowned of humanity, as it is yet to be found to have been of God. It has thrown around itself the charms of benovolence, and laid claim to the countenance of the good. It has cloaked up its real features ander the term 'with their awa con-

humanity, consequence, the continuous problem of the follows, conclusively shows must be coult if carried out:
esolvel. That while it is most earnestly hoped the free colored people of Maryland may see that best and most permanent interests will be conditionally be convention would deprecate any departure from resident presents and the free colored people themes, yet if regardless of what has been dose in anation of such result, to provide them with an asythey continue to persist in remaining in Marylin the hope of enjoying here an equality of soland political rights, they ought to be solemnly ned that, in the opinion of this convention, the must arrive when circumstances that cannot then onitoiled, and which are now maturing, will detection of the freedom of choice and leave them ilternative but removal.

The sentiments and spirit of this resolution The sentiments and spirit of this resolution, coming though they do, from ministers of the gospel can but fall upon the 60,000 inoffensive free colored people of that degraded State, with fearful torebodings. The effect will be different upon different individuals. Some will doubtless cower under it in depair; others will have excited in their bosoms a golly indignation; and it must not be thought strange, if, in the bosom of many, the spirit of a determined resolution will be set in motion. The members of that Convention must passe a moment, and check the spirit of their proceedings, as well for their own sake, as for the sake of the colored people, and of God.

check the spirit of their proceedings, as well for their own sake, as for the sake of the colored people, and of God.

Our people in Maryland are now placed in a position of dread responsibility. We tremble in view of the issue they may make of this matter. Upon the course they shall take with respect to the operation of this Convention, will depend almost the destines of millions. Some, we fear, will be for flecting the land of their birth, to seek an asylum in other kingdoms. Such will be a step of fearful consequences. Themselves may find an asylum, but it will only be to place others in a gloomy sepulchre. We beg them to pause before they take that rash step. Soffer not, from this circumstance, either the Trinidad or Guiana monomania to resuscitate itself. Let the spirit of a Hancock, a Leonidas, and of a Toussaint L'Overture prevail; let a Spartan band be found, who will stick by the ship, even though the tug of war should come, and determine to die upon the soil. Let not a soul leave; stay by, and meet the hour like men, calmly, peaceably, firmly; it will work your own, and the salvation of millions. They will never attempt, only three to one, as they are, a removal by force; they cannot do it, and no-body will become accessory to so foul a deed, as to come in and give them aid. Besides, humanity and God, are against them.

We would say again to our brethren, could we

tody will accome accessory to so foul a deed, as to come in and give them aid. Besides, humanity and God are against them.

We would say again to our brethren, could we reach them, sick to the ship, and die where you were born, rather than be driven from your country by the wicked spirit of Colonization. These men, min isters and bishops though they be, have got to brave the rolling surges of the human mind, and stand the relations of humanity and of humanity's God. They will not be able to stand.

Mr. Adams.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE RICHMOND WHIG:
Gentlemen—I regretted to see in the Whig of Friday morning, some condemnatory remarks of Mr. As course on the subject of the right of petition, as involved in the 21st rule of the House. I do solemnly believe it a direct, a palpable violation of the plain letter of the Constitution, and subversive of the dearest rights of the people. The question of Abolitionism has nothing to do with it; it is simply a question of the right of unrestricted petition, by the American people, on any subject which they (not a majority of Congress) may deem a grievance; and applies equally to the whole country. In my conscience, as an American citizen, and a Southern man, I cannot condemn Mr. Adams. The North will not submit to it—the South ought not, as the precedent sight return the poisoned chalice to her lips. As a lover of the Constitution, she ought to scorn any temporary advantage gained by it to her peculair institutions, obtained as it is by a violation of that sacred instrument. God knows, Messrs. Editors, that I am as much opposed to abolition as any man, and will go as far as any one to arrest its progress, constitutionally. It would have been dead, years ago, had not the unholy alliance of Northern and Southern Loco Poccism brought forth this scheme for the promotion of base party purposes.

Could you have seen, as I have, how Loco Foccism at the North chuckled at the success of these measures, and how adroilly they managed to make the South believe they were the exclusive guardians of their rights, you would delay no proper measures to put down that abhorrent coalition. Repeal that 21st article, wipe off that foul blot upon the page of constitutional legislation, and my life for it Abolitionism will be dead, DEAD, in less than six months.

21st article, wipe off that foul blot upon the page of constitutional legislation, and my life for it Abolitionism will be dead, DEAD, in less than six monthated if you wish eternal agritation and recrimination between our hitherto beloved and united country, let that gag remain as the bond of union between the 'dough-faces' of the North and the South.

I hope it will not be inforred by these remarks that I am pleased with Mr. Adams's course on all subjects. I am not. But so far as I believe him, or any other man, right, I will sustain him, let the consequences be what they may. Mr. Adams is opposed to the measures of the abolitionists—he has expressly so declared over and over again. He is ten times more sound on that subject than some we know of in our midst—and more to be depended upon. He will never approach you with 'Hail brother,' upon his lips, and at the same time give you your death-stab. He never approach you with 'Hail brother,' upon his lips, and at the same time give you your death-stab. He regards the rights of the people of the South, under the Constitution, as sacred as any man. He will 'indignantly frown down every attempt to alienate one portion of this Union from the other.' AMERICUS.

Emancipation in the Prench West Indies.

Emancipation in the French-West Indies.

Late news from France seems to indicate, that slavery in her colonies will soon be terminated, by special governmental authority. Letter writers in Paris give strong assurance that a bill will be brought in for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, sometime during the present session, supported by all the power of the French ministry. The successful workings of British emancipation has opened the eyes of the French to their own interests. They are fast becoming convinced that the entire system of slavery is a loss and no profit—that free labor will accomplish more than forced labor. It would also seem, that some of the French Journals are almost enthusiastic on the subject. They speak out and call slavery a crime, and all that kind of thing. In relation to the United States, one of the Journals in Paris uses the following high-toned language:—'France certainly will not be slow to abolish shavery in her colonies. A commission is charged with this question. Why should not the European powers take up the cause of hunanity, and place the culpable ones without the pale of nations? When the rights of humanity are so manifestly, and so flagrantly violated, does not our simple character as man, entitle us to interpose on bohalf of the oppressed? I think it does. I should like then, that by persuasion, if possible, or if necessary, by suspended relations, Europe should conduct the entire continent of America to the abolition of slavery. It might not require more than the privation of one of our products to constrain her to it.'

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 14th.

Washington, Monday, June 14th.

The House of Representatives was engaged, exclusively, to-day, with the abolition topic.

The motion to re-consider the vote adopting the roles and orders, with the exception of the 21st rule, was taken up, and Mr. Wise resumed his speech in support of the motion.

Mr. Wise, though in feeble health, spoke precisely six hours,—i. e. from 12 to 60 clock—without failing or faltering, or a moment's relief. He went over the whole ground of abolition, from the origin of the question, viewing it in all its different espects,—as regards the domestic policy of the States, and as regards federal relations.

Slavery, as it respects the domestic institutions of the States, he first considered; and then viewed it in relation to the States as connected with the federal government, which relation was created by the Constitution. This, of course, led him to examine the Georgia' and Maine and Virginia and New-York controversies.

In the course of his re narks, he alloaded to the

the Georgie and stame and tragger of the Controversies.

In the course of his re narks, he alluded to the construction of the Committees of the House, by Mr. Speaker White, and made it appear that he had given, in the organization of these Committees, a preponderating influence to the Eastern Section of the Union, and to that quarter from which abolition

en, in the organization of these Committees, a preponderating influence to the Eastern Section of the Union, and to that quarter from which abolition spring.

He avowed his determination to oppose every petition which should be presented—to make a stand against the reception of each one. The reception of the petitions would not prevent, but increase agitation here—it would create agitation on the part of the Southern men.

He was opposed to rescinding the 21st rule, because the reception of abolition petitions would imply the assertion of a power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; because it would continue the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legislation on the important subjects for which Congress was convened; because it would be a departure from the principles already established by the House, and which had —a found so salutary in their operation.

He asked with what face gendemen could vote to rescind this rule, and, at the same time, support such a rule as was agreed to on Saturday, and which effects a similar object. You have, said Mr. Wise, stopped all the business of the session. I was unwilling to stop it, God knows, I would have spared myself, and saved my health from this task of speaking, which I have gone through with in great bodity pain, but I felt myself compelled to resist this attack on the rights of the South.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) predicts the dissolution of the Union, if you do readopt the 21st rule. That gentleman, who was always among the first to denounce Southern nullification. If there is any wish on the part of the South to agitate this question, or to make any movement of hostility to the Union, in case this rule be resoinded, it does not imply to me. I never belonged to the nullification party, either of South Carolina er of Massachusetts. I occupy middle ground between the two extremes, and there I mean to stand forever, a Union man—battling for the Constitution—for the compact that was made between our fathers. I invoke the aid of gen

begged the gentleman from Virginia to suiter min to speak.

Mr. Botts said be was not insensible to the claims of courtesy, but his regard for the interests of his constituents and for the welfare of his country would not suffer him to yield. He had rison to demand the previous question.

A call of the House was moved. After some

previous question.

A call of the House was moved. After some time, the main question was ordered to be put, 'shall the vote be reconsidered'—anc it was decided in the affirmative, yeas, 106, nays 104. The House awaited the result with intense anxiety. The annuciation produced a deep sensation. Every one started up, anxious to know what was to be done next. Mr. Botts asked the Chair, if the Committees which had been announced could now be re-organized. The Speaker would not decide the question at this time.

Mr. Adams remarked that the House was now without rules. The rules adopted on Saturday, he said, fell to the ground. The Speaker will probably decide to the contrary.

The House is in a state of disorganization.

Mr. Raynor of N. C., got the floor after the vote was announced, and moved a resolution, or a substitute for that which had been re-considered—and he said he would address the House on it to-morrow. The House then adjourned.

Mr. Raynor's proposition is—that the rules of the last House be adopted for this, during the 27th Congress, (including, of course, the 21st rule) that the House confine itself, at the present session, to the consideration of those subjects which are referred to in the President's message; and all petitions, memorials, &c., which are receivable under the rules be laid on the table, without reference or any action thereon.

This proposition, if adopted, will supersede the

thereon.

This proposition, if adopted, will supersede the

This proposition, if adopted, will supersede the rules adopted by so large a majority on Friday, whereby abolition petitions may be presented, but the question of their reception is laid on the table. It will also prevent the House from acting on the Bankrupt law at this session.

Mr. Raynor will probably speak all day to-morrow, and then various propositions in reference to the rules will be brought forward and debated. It may take another week yet to put the Honse in a condition to do any business. They are in a bad position, and in the worst possible temper, just now. It will be contended by Mr. Wise and many others, that the vote of reconsideration necessarily annuls not only the rules heretofore adopted, but all the Committees appointed under, and all the acts done in pursuance of them. Whether this construction will be maintained or not, is doubtful. If so, the House must begin de noro, in the work of organization.

Washington, Tuesday, June 15th, 1841.

Rules vs. Abolition Petitions.

Washington, Tuesday, June 15th, 1841.

Rules ys. Abolition Petitions.

As soon as the Journal of the House was read this morning, Mr. Raynor, of N. C., attempted to speak on the subject of the resolution adopting the Rules, which was yesterday reconsidered. But the Speaker decided that the subject was got debateable, inasmuch as the previous question, which was ordered on the adoption of the Rules, still applied after the reconsideration. Mr. Wise appealed from this decision, on the ground that the previous question was exhausted. The Hones reversed the decision of the Chair, and Mr. Raynor than spoke about three hours on-the general subject of the necessity of Rules for excluding abolition petitions. He denied the right of petition, in the sease in which it is claimed, and pointed out its mischievous effects. He went into the history of the 21st Rule, and paid a high compliment to the twenty-one northerin democratic members by whose aid it was passed. On this subject, he said, the House knew no party difference. Any party that made war on her institutions, she held as enemies, and with any party that upheld her rights, she would unite with as friends. He tendered the sincere thanks of his constituents to those northern gentlemen, who, at the risk of their own popularity at home, had gone with the South no this subject, and he was sorry to say that, with a solitary exception, they were politically his opponents. We of the South, said first, and in the subject, and he was sorry to say that, with a solitary exception, they were politically his opponents. We of the South, said her whole system country, that no temporising proposition like that now they not her passed to their tanuts and insults. The genleman from Virginia? It was a main first the subject, and he was sorry to say that, with a solitary exception, they were politically his opponents. We of the South, said first, and the subject, and was a painful prevailed to the receive of the subject, and the subject, and was willing to postpone the set ken our pos

authorized to propose further modifications of the rules.

Mr. Morgan, of N. X. rose not to discuss the subject. We had been here more than two weeks, an now found ourselves where we commenced. We were assembled by the President of the U.S. to what success? now found ourselves where we commenced. We were assembled by the President of the U. S. to what purpose? To consider abolition? No. To consider grave and weighty matters in relation to the currency and the finances. We came here for the relief of the county. The eyes of the nation are bent on us in earnest expectation. Under these circumstances, he did not feel at liberty to follow his inclination and reply to the remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from N. C. and the gentleman from Va. the other day. He took exception to much that they had said. He also diclaimed for himself and his constituents the declaration made the other day by the gentleman from Mass. (Mr. Admss.) He did not believe that one of his constituents would concur with that gentleman in claiming the right to take part against the South in case of a servile insurrection. They did not hold that such a condition of things would justify interference, nor would they choose as a fit occasion to interfere, a servile war—when the hands of the slaves were reeking with their master's blood. But, at the same time, his constituents were in favor of an unrestricted right of petition. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Fillmore hoped that the House would vote on every amendment that might be proposed, and-cut off nothing by the previous question.

Mr. Fillmore noped that the House would vote of nothing by the previous question.

Mr. Charles Brown opposed putting the previous question. The House was now under no rule, except the parliamentary law, and the previous question could be debated. He had never seen the previous question was developed to the previous question could be debated. He had never seen the previous question and against coercion, even when the object in view was good. The House had previous questioned itself into a state of disorganization, and he trusted a different course would now be taken. Let us have an opportunity to offer our propositions, consider them, and decide them. There is common ground on which we can all stand, but we are not allowed to vote on any thing but ultra propositions. Gentlemen must have found from the experience of the last few days, that the previous question/s not what it is cracked up to be, and he hoped they would abandon it. He read a proposition that he wished to offer himself. Mr. Cushing also offered the previous question at this time. He had desired not to be forced into any debate at this session. He came here hoping to do much, and resolved to speak little. He would rather, at such a crisis of things, do one good act, or participate in one good measure, than be able to talk like an angel. Should the previous question be now resorted to, how would we stand? My colleague, (Mr. Adams), for with all his zeal, eloquence, and courage, argued one side of the question, and the gentlemen from Va. and N. C. here, with equal zeal and ability, argued the other side. They have each said many things to which I would respond. My colleague has, I regret to say, uttered opinions of the gravest character, deeply affecting the interests of the country, and it is now declared that, if these opinions remain uncontradicted, they will be taken as the sentiment of the northern people, and as the sentiment of he northern people, and as the sentiment of he northern people, and as the sentiment of he northern people, and as the

The House then adjourned, or rather proke up, in great agitation. So the House is without rules, and likely to remain so, till a compromise can be made between the Southern and Northern whigs—of course no business can be done in this state of things; a compromise will, it is hoped, be effected

Wise gave notice that, if the resolution of Mr. Sinart prevailed, he would not concur in it, but would
still, on constitutional ground, oppose the reception
of overy abolition petition.

Mr. Davis, of Nr. Y. spoke of the league formed
between the West and the East for the control of
the House; and he called upon the republican whig
members is some out from that corrupt and tyrannical coalities; and rescue the country from the ruin
with which it is threatened.

Mr. Cushing made an animated and eloquent appeal to the House to adjust this dispute, and proceed
to the despatch of business. He called upon the
whig party to settle their differences, and proceed
to the organization or the House; and when he spoke
of the whig party, he recognized, he said, but one
party—the administration party—the John Tyler
administration party. He adjuced this party, if they
would shun disgrace and defeat, to put an end to
these discussions.

After much further debate, and a call of the
House, the main question was taken on the above
proposition of Mr. Stuart, and it was adopted—yeas
119, nays 103.

Mr. Stanley remarked that as it was customary to
move a reconsideration of every thing, he would
forestall the motion by offering it himself, and the
previous question thereon was immediately demanded. So the debate cannot be renewed.

The House then adjourned, and will meet tomorrow duly organized, and ready to proceed to
business. Petitions will be called for, and, doubttees, Mr. Adams will offer the scenteris of his abolition drawer. We shall then see what Mr. Wise will
do, in execution of his menace to resist their reception.

To the Abolitionists of the United State

ferent heads of government, for more departure, we visited a private spect.

Previous to our departure, we visited a private slave trading establishment in the city, and looked an upon a group of human beings herded together like cattle for market, within an enclosure of high brick walls surrounding the jail. The young man in attendance informed us that there were five or six other regular slave-dealers in the city, who, having no jails of their own, either placed their slaves in this establishment, or in the public crity praison. The former was generally preferred, on a count of its superior accommodations in respect to food and lodging. On my making some remarks, to the young man on the nature of his occupation, a he significantly, and, as I think, very justly replied, that he knew of no reason for condemning slave did that he knew of no reason for condemning slave in the significantly, and, as I think, very justly replied, that he knew of no reason for condemning slave in the city, who have the most severe and critical observation of the people, and, therefore, I hold myself at liberty to watch and to expose the movements of a ministry, with all that freedom I would those of any other was generally preferred, on the people, and, therefore, I hold myself at liberty to watch and to expose the movements of a ministry, with all that freedom I would those of any other was generally preferred, on the people, and, therefore, I hold myself at liberty to watch and to expose the movements of a ministry, with all that freedom I would those of any other was generally preferred, on the people, and, therefore, I hold myself at liberty to watch and to expose the movements of a ministry, with all that freedom I would those of any other was generally preferred, on the people, and, therefore, I hold myself at liberty to watch and to expose the movements of a ministry, with all that freedom I would those of any other provides of the people, and, therefore, I have people, and, therefore, I have people, and, therefore, I have pe of the Cipitol, where slaveholders control y tional legislation, and within a few minutes that mansion where a slaveholder sits in the

for the Cryptol, where sleveholders control your made time legislation, and within a few minutes walk of that mansion where a slaveholder sits in the Presidential chair, placed there by your votes; and it is cortainly no marvel, that, with such high examples in his favor, the humble slave dealer of the District should feel himself in honorable company, and really regard his occupation as one of respectability and databsome building, where we examined two ranges of small stone cells in which were a large number of colored prisoners. We noticed fivor six in a single cell, barely large enough for a solitary tenant, under a heat as intense as that of the tropies. The keeper stated that in rainy seasons the prison was uncomfortably wet. The place had to us a painful interest from the fact that here Dr. Craindla, a citizen of the free States, was confined until his health was completely broken down, and was finally released only to find a grave, for the crime of having circulated a pamphlet on emancipation, written by one of the friends who secompanied me. On inquiry of the keeper of the keeper of the private jail before mentioned, that this city prison, the property of the people of the United States, and for the building of which a large sum of your money has been appropriated, is made use of by the dealers in him and beings as a place of deposit and market; and thus you, in common with your fellow-citizens, are made indirect participators in a traffic equal in arrecity to that foreign trade, the suppression of which, to use the words of your President in his late message, 'is required by the public henor and the promptings of hamanity,'

As one who has devoted much of his humble laborate to the cause you wish to promote, i prisaps shall be excused for thus tating these facts to you, as they all passed before my personal observation, in the course of a few hours. I shall deem it right to publish them in Europe, where I am about shortly to return. Register the Guanties and in its total the prompting of hamanity,'

A

grs and their abettors to the highest of tate and nation? Some of your mo-citizens have given it as their opinion continue to extend; and that while there is an on-ward movement in favor of its extinction, not only in England and France, but even in Caba and Brazil, American legislators cling to this enormous evil without attempting to relax or mitigate its horrors. Allow me, therefore, to appeal to you by every motive which attaches you to your country, seriously to consider how far you are accountable for this state of things by the want of a faithful discharge of those duties for which every member of a republican government is so deeply responsible; and may I not express the hope that, on all future occasions, you will take care to promote the election of none as your representatives, who will not practically act upon the principle that in every clime, and of every color, 'ALL MEN ARE EQUAL.'

JOSEPH STURGE. Philadelphia, 6th mo. 7th, 1841.

SCOTLAND

see M. A. Annur Will offer the see and any of the did offer. We shill then see what Mr. Vise will to did were. We shill then see what Mr. Vise will to did offer the should be shill be

great influence he acquires, by virtue of his of-fice, renders him doubly dangerous to society. Let it be distinctly understood, that I did not visit this country to agitate the American divisions, but to secure the sympathy and aid of British abolition-ists—to enable the American Anti-Slavery Society to carry an its and the state of the s

can Society to justify the course pursued its representative? This is the question. Had Dr. King It should be distinctly kept in mind in Birney and Stanton visited Glassian in 1840. In the Argus of Oct. 224, I fin meeting was called by the Committee, it dresses from these gentlemen.

of which I have been allowed the foll tracts:—

'On the invitation of Dr. King, the Mr. Collins went into a detail of the presen prospects of the American abelitionists, sacrifices, persecutions, pecuniary difficulty the particularly those of the original American very Society—at the same time giving an of their successful struggle against the sla and showing the state of public feeling non pared with the commencement of the abeliepries, of on exceedingly gratification.

decide upon the claims of the American Anis very Society to their sympathy and support.

At this meeting there appeared to be but one fel ing on the subject, and that was—that the Consideration of the subject o

of March 10, on the 16th of March, Dr. Heagh sh mitted a motion to condemn the annual reper which had been printed some four or five mosts previous, but a substitute for this was proposed as carried by a majority, declaring, 'that the Glasga Emancipation Society had, as yet, made no declaration of its views on this or other questions which is vide American abolitionists: but that it was still a heretofore, connected with the original America Anti-Slavery Society—and that as an anti-slave body only.' The Rev. Dr. Heugh, Rev. Mr. Asleson, Rev. Mr. Brash, and other gentlemen, vota against the amendment. Dr. Heugh's motion is only 4 out of 19 votes, whereupon the Doctors signed his connection with the Committee and Society. Dr. Wardlaw had resigned soon after my arms in this city.

in this city.

March 25.—The following resolution, after mind discussion, was adopted, 16 to 4:—

'That the Committee of the Glasgow Emancipalin Society cordially welcome Mr. Collins, represent-tive of the American Anti-Slavery Society, among

Net

At this meeting, another letter was voted to be sent to the London Committee for information by no answer has, as yet, been received.

It was then voted, 9 to 2, that a committee preparal letter for J. A. Collins, addressed to the abolitions of Great Britain, and to be presented to the met meeting for adoption.

meeting for adoption.

March 29th. A sub-committee reported the letter addressed to the abolitionists of Great British which was adopted, by a vote of 10 to 5; the which, Dr. King and Mr. D. Anderson, if not other, tendered their resignation, on the ground that the Committee was hasty in its decision; and complaised merely because they could not have more time to examine the question—the Committee having detained me only for seven weeks. The majority for the purpose of preventing division among the friends of the negro in Glasgow, and with a view obtaining all necessary information on questions of great importance, agreed to detain me and another forthight, whereupon the gentlemen-recalled their resignations. The whole business was laid upon the table till the next meeting, which was sought for delay, seek for any farther information. No. Did they urgo upon the Secretaries to galver all the information they possibly could, and lay

er all the information they possibly could, and he it before the Committee? No; but, on the contray, they opposed a fair and full examination of the quetton. Instead of searching for information, Dr. Kerew up the resolutions, which were published in the Argus of the 15th curt, which appeared very lausible, and under certain into the property of the contract of the curt. drew up the resolutions which were published at the Argus of the 15th curt. which appeared very plausible, and, under certain circumstances, wold have been perfectly consistent; and with these resolutions, did not the Dr. visit certain members of the Committee, and, with all the eloquence he was matter of, arge them to attend the meeting and vote for them? Dr. Wardlaw would unite with the Committee again, provided they were passed. In Heugh was willing to run the risk by again calering the Committee to aid in getting them through. The number of auxiliaries Dr. King had in the field to aid him in packing the meeting, is not exactly known. It is, however, an indisputable fact, that the minority had suddenly increased from 5 to 14th Among them was Dr. Heugh, who had previously resigned, Rev. Messrs. Eadie, Harvic and Finley. R. Kettle, G. C. Dick and D. M'Intyre, Esgrs, be one of whom had, previous to this, been enough interested in the question to attend one out of the seven meetings, since my arrival in this city. Mr. Stuart was also among the majority, who had only attended the first meeting. So urgent and so important was the business of that evening, that members of the majority, I understand, did actually procure substitutes to preach for them, that they might attend it. Now that Dr. King was in the mijently, he had no scruples, it appears, from his resolution, of informing the public that there was a division among the abolitionists in the United States—that there were 'two Societies in America.' In answer to my nine weeks detention—in answer to the call of 58 members and friends of the Eunancipation Society, why the American representative had been detained for six weeks, without being allowed a public hearing—in answer to a resolution passed at a numerously attended meeting of the ladies, and between 300 and 400 members and friends of the Eunancipation Society, requesting the Committee to invite George Thompson to attend a public neeting, to enlighten them on the question of the American Society—the Commi

s he did after I had been detained for che, as be did after I had been detained for seek! about have had no occasion for this lies. Had I pocketed this act of injustice of unity of the Committee, and silently left the impat have been all very well. But be I vestured at a public meeting to appeal to editonists of this city as to the conduct of committee, to call in question their course, and see heir conduct, an attempt is made to justimately and the conduct of the conduct of

My language is, and some De, as severe as the King declared 'that I did right in convening cinters of Glasgow, and that they did right in care me. Then, why, did Dr. King refuse, in setton with Dr. Heugh, Wardlaw, and others, misste the ladies' meeting in the Trades' Hall? I have the statuctly understood, however, that I did as beaung, not only without the assistance of Damillee, Dr. King, and many of his-reverend regres, but actually in spite of them. I say things that the abolitionists of this country open their eyes and behold the real facts of the But what are the objections which have been

Bd whit are the objections which have been says rains the American Society by the Commerce; Not a single objection.

Hesh condact towards a stranger is approved of the citatens of Glasgow, then I have greatly instead the Scottish character. With the above should be supported to the subject in the hands of the subject of

JOHN A. COLLINS.

April 24, 1841.

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Right of Petition. the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church

Steel, according to previous notice, presented

seek, according to previous nonce, presented flowing protest, to the indefinite postponement Neil's resolution.

the undersigned, members of the Assembly, the surfers our protest against the action of mend Assembly in postponing indefinitely the san affered by Dr. Neill in favor of the right san by our Presbyteries and Synods, because computative was offered to may recomb sides by our Pressylences and Synones, security, in opportunity was offered to any member, see his views on the subject previous to the that the Assembly was hurried into a decision, at opportunity to consider the great injuries by thus virtually denying him this sacred

is this violated, inasmuch as it refused to indicatories the right of being heard on all religious subjects, when they present is a regular and constitutional manner.

Same Steel, John Bart,
David D. Dowd, E. W. Thayer,
James F. Murray, David Lewis.

protest having been examined, was orderecentered on the minutes; and Messrs. Win
and Halliday were appointed a committee to

The following reply is a rare specimen of cool of

becammittee forthwith presented the following, the was adopted and recorded:

The protest imputes to this Assembly a principle is it neer adopted, namely: the denial of the test of petition. The true reason of the indefinite appearant of Dr. Neill's paper was, that as no deabled the right of petition, a further considerate the subject would consume time by useless was legislation. The committee regard this and legislation. The committee regard this

oper to say, that when the protest was pre a poper to say, that when the protest was pre-there were four additional names to it, which the explanation given by the Assembly, were dately withdrawn, the individuals stating that hadeatirely misapprehended the intentions of some, which if they had understood they should the which it they had understood they should

shore, which if they had understood they should be also necessary to state here an explanation remain given, but not reported at the time, that committee of Bills and Overtures, in refusing to set the two or three memorials on the subject of new, is was done by the same committee last m, had no intention of excluding those memorials as the Assembly, but merely to refuse to report season the assembly to their authority. And or goald not exclude them, as it is the privilege of a maker of the Assembly to present any subject, has one responsibility, directly to the House, the the committee of Overtures have refused to port. This committee claim no power to cona This committee claim no power to con-nights of the inferior judicatories, or even of moters of the Assembly, but are appointed to say what business they consider expedi-te pought before the Assembly to the conto say what business they consi be brought before the Assembly.

iew-England A. S. (Old Organization)

w-Earland A. S. (Old Organ...

Convention

s usual on Tuesday. Its sessions were held
hardon-street Chapel, and were conducted
a usual amount of dissension and denunciaThe members were at odds repeatedly, among
hes-spent nearly a day at one time, on a resa sifraing the American churches to be a
liveshephod of thieves. In the course of the
usus, new developements were made, showing
sith Mr. Garrison and the leaders, the war is
ag to be upenly, what it has been for some time
ently, a war on the churches and the ministry at
Aruber than a war on slavery. The meeting at while than a war on slavery. The meeting at all lat fulle attention among the citizens gener The power of the party is manifestly broken (! e-les Ecangelist.

[From the Exeter Christian Herald.]

Itom the Exeter Christian Herald.]
seeings were not so well attended as on, formont, nor could we discover that delightful
year dive which pervaded the meetings of
England Anti-Slavery Conventions in 1837—
lee glory, we fear of this organization, has defearly we fear of this organization, has defearly we fear of the organization, has defearly we fear of the organization, has defearly and strife were found in this Conthan in any other meeting in the city, of
the had any knowledge. Some who for some
past have been 'learned to declaim against
"ganzations and the ministry, came out, as aper have been learned to declaim against the spantations of the ministry, came out, as spound that finally would, against anti-slavery main; and as young Hannibal swore ventures, against their anti-slavery mother—lass Anis-Slavery Society. We do carnestly ad devoully pray that a spirit of repentance have a spirit of spentance of the spirit of spirit of spentance of the spirit of spiri

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	COLUMN TO SERVICE	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	0

tays from New-England were Clifford of the New-Hampshite delegation; the yeas South, Botts and Stewart, of Va. Randall, of Underwood, of Ky.

a Harris, who was one of the witnesses to k of Moreson, and who has been for some summer in Histories against the Mormons, was sacilat week, having been shot through the ite was no doubt murdered. Sahary S. Tompkins, of Pawtucket, as we make Providence Journal, was killed at Providence Journal, was killed at Providence Journal, was killed at Providence Tessay afternoon, in consequence of being form a wagon, his horse having taken fright. Its has left a wife and nine childTHE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1841.

Contrary to his expectations, our active coadjutor, J. A. Collins, was not able to return in the Columbia, in consequence of the position of the anti-slavery question on the other side of the Atlantic; but he is now probably on his way home, as a letter from Dublin of the 2d inst. informs us he purposed to leave in the Liverpool steamer of the 15th for Buston. At the time he wrote, expressing the belief that he should leave on the 4th instant, he had not visited any part of Ireland, nor could be foresee what might trans-pire to prolong his mission abroad—a mission that has required all the energy and activity he could exert, and to the right performance of which he has devoted himself with the most praiseworthy assiduity. We knew too well the quality of British abolitionism, in he mass, to suppose that, as the representative of the biain much pecuniary aid, or find many warm supporters. He has succeeded quite as well as we anticipated—indeed, better. The fruits of his labors are not to be demanded of the present, but of the future -and a future not very remote. He has been busy in sowing the good seed of principle; and though some of it has fillen by the way-side, and some of it on stony-places, and some of it among thoras, yet a portion has fallen into good ground that will yield thirty, sixty, and even a hundred fold. Bohold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath bing patience for it, until he receive the earty and the latter rain."

Mr. Collins had visited Dublin, and met with such

a reception from the small but large-bearted band of abolitionists in that city as none but Irishmen can give We can never think of the kindness, the moral worth, the virtuous intrepedity of Richard Allen, Richard D. Webb, James Haughton, and their goed and gallant associates, without having our eyes suf-fused with tears of gratitude, and the strongest feelings of admiration excited in our bosom. They are among those, of whom the world is not worthy — the benefactors of mankind. None love Ireland betmore. To them, in touth, the human race constitute but one brotherhood -one family. They trample un-der foot all selfish national rivalries; their humanity is not bounded by geographical lines; their christia ity breathes peace on earth, and good will to man. These have given to Mr. Collins the right hand of fellowship; and it is worth a trip across the Atlantic, even in mid winter, to enjoy their society and be re freshed by their presence.

The Dublin papers give an account of a meeting which had been held in that city at the Royal Exchange, in behalf of the mission of Mr. Collins— James Haughton in the chair. Soon after his arrival, however, Mr. Collins was unexpectedly called to re turn to Glasgow, to take part in the discussion which had grown out of his visit to that city. This had interfered with his previous arrangements. In a long and interesting epistle from Richard D. Webb, dated 30th of 5th mo. 1841, the writer says.

J. A. Collins left us two days since, on turn to Glasgow, after spending about a week here, very much to our satisfaction, though not to any great pecuniary profit. He is gone to Glasgow again, it order to take some further part in the battle royal, which his presence has called forth in the midst of Glasgow, anti-slavery. Rogers's estimate of British abolition, in the mass, is the right one; and, therefore, none need wonder that it cannot withstand the power of the clergy, or burst through the trammels of sect. I heard rumors of Collins being rash and intemperate, before I saw him. Since I have conversed with him, he appears to me to be honest and straight-forward. His mode of procedure may no be the best for the collection of golden opinions, of for the lightening of purses; but is it not better for the eventual success of your cause, and the progress of truth, that the true principles of liberty and mora independence should be accepted by a few who are willing to receive them, than that you should receive temporary assistance from rich min, who would re ject you with scorn and hatred, if they were con scious of the soul-exalting tendency of your large-hearted philanthropy? [Most certainly it is.] hearted philanthropy?"

Mr. Collins returned to Dublin on the 2d instan He had suffered from a short but severe attack of illness, but was convalescent. We trust he will be her by the termination of the present month; for, useful as he has been in England, and desirable as it is that all the professed abolitionists of the mother country should be fully enlightened as to the merits of division in the anti-slavery ranks in this country, his presence is much needed at home; and in the present exigencies of our cause, there is not time for us to de much abroad. America needs first to be converted and England will then, peradventure, walk in the light of her example.

As we expected, the spirit of sectarian persecution alias new-organization, begins to be manifested across the waters towards the few faithful abolitionists in the

than we should be-as people who go out of their sphere, who waste their sympathies on extraneous ob jects—us meddlers with edged tools—as children playing with the fire! We have as abundant, as innt materials for new organization and its phari saical spirit here, as you have there. So, if a fellowship in difficulty be any comfort to thee, as it is to most others, be comforted.'

Alluding to the success of new organization among English Quaker anti-slavery, the writer justly re

followers of George Fox, the testimony bearer against war, and in favor of male and female being all one in the limbs of labor, or winking at the conduct of those Christ, being so completely befooled by the clergy, as who transform the human laborers of the soil into Friends, both here and with you, have been in this four-footed beasts and implements of husbandry, matter. This could not be, if the tenure of their professed principles had any foundation in commo ense and hearty conviction, instead of mere parret learning and traditional assent. The fact is, we are a thoroughly priest-ridden people:—our subjection differs only in degree from the domination of popery; and I hardly see how a man can adhere to any sect without the surrender of his right of private judgmen to much and moral independence. 'The body 'is only another name for 'the pope '-and, whatever the profess-ed difference may be, there is no attempt to disguise the fact in practice. Convictions of this sort have been thickening upon me, and upon others of thy friends here, since the London Convention, where the spirit of dictation and bigotry was strong enough open many eyes as well as ours -helped as we have been by such able exponents of the true principles of liberty as thyself and Rogers—men who don't look at the truth through other people's spectacles.'

Corrupt and priest-ridden as are the various sects

in this country, there cannot be a doubt that religious

To show how coming events 'are casting their shadows before,' and that spiritual despotism is beginning to work, in view of the fidelity of those who will not how down the knee to the Baal of Sect, the writers

'I was called on lately, and with tured by a 'public friend' on account of the danger we incurred by being connected in the nuti-slavery caosa with Elizabeth Pease, (!!) non-resistants, and copie who advocate women's rights (!) Thou wast of named; but William Bassett's discovament was derred to as an awful warning (!) of the probable reterred to as an awful warning (') of the probable consequences from meddling with such matters. This was all communicated in a spirit and tone of great kindness; but I am not aware that it produced any impression upon any of the sudience. A. D. W. M. The discomment of William Bassett is certainly an awful warning,' not to those who are determined 'an awful warning,' not to those who are determined to be the Lord's freemen, (for to them it is a matter of rejoicing), but to the body which can commit so unrighteous an act. The character of William Bassett is above reproach; and in his walk and conversation, be exhibits the power and the beauty of Christianity. His principles are based upon 'the glorious gospel of the blessed God,' and it is his delight to carry out in practice what he holds in theory. He has been deali with most unjustly by the Society with which he was connected; and disowned, as a matter of feet, not for having departed one hair's breadth from primitive Quakerism, but for faithfully living up to exposing the rottenness of those who are mere flesh and blood Quakers, and who, while they profess to revere the memories of Fox, Penn and Barelay,-as the crucifiers of Jesus did the memories of the pro-phets,—are ready to heap odium and insult on those who are animated by the spirit of those glorious re formers.

Another Gag Law !

The right of petition has been again cloven dow in Congress, and the new administration has imitated the despotic power of the old. After a long and fiery discussion in the House of Representatives, (alm wholly conducted by southern slave-masters,) in relation to anti-slavery petitions, and after the present ation and rejection of various propositions on the sub-ject, the following rule, as reported by the Commit-tee on Saturday, 12th ultimo, was adopted, by : small majority :

*Upon the presentation of petitions and other pa-pers on subjects not specially referred to the consid-eration of the House in the message of the President at the opening of the present extra session, objection to the reception shall be considered as made, and the question of reception shall be laid upon the table. This rule to be considered only in force during the present session. Petitions and other papers for or against a bankrupt law to be excepted from the op-eration of this rule.

against a bankrupt law to be excepted from the operation of this rule.

The action of all committees on all subjects not specially referred to the consideration of the House in the message of the President shall be suspended during the present session; this suspension not to apply to business before the Committee of Elections, of Ways and Means, on Accounts, and on Mileage, nor, if the House shall so determine, to the subject of a general benkrupt law."

By this rule, it will be seen, not only are anti-slavery petitions denied a hearing, but petitions on all other subjects, (excepting a national bankrupt law,) to which no reference happens to be found in the President's Message, are also placed under the same despotic ban. This is a longer stride of the slave holding power than has yet been witnessed in relatio to this matter; and how the people will submit to it remains to be seen. The act is as unconstitutional a in the sequel it will be impotent.

On Wednesday of last week, the House was organ ized by the adoption of the following proposition of Mr. Stuart, of Virginia,—Ayes 119, Noes 103.

Resolved, That all the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives, not superseded by any rule or resolution adopted at the present session and now in force, be and the sume are hereby adopted for the regulation of this House at the present session. And that a Select Committee be appointed to receive and enter the rules hereby adopted, and that they have leave to report at all times.

AGRICULTURE. We have read with pleasure the Address delivered before the American Institute, in New-York, April 14, 1841, by Henry Colman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of Massachu-setts. It has been published by request of the Insti-tute, and will serve to aid that most important branch of national industry, the Agriculture of the United States. It contains many good suggestions and valu able facts, expressed in an elegant yet familiar style. Mr. Colman writes as if his heart were in his work and exhibits that sincere and chastened enthusiasm in all his agricultural addresses, without which no impression can be made upon the public mind. We observe that this Address is inscribed to Daniel Web-ster, as 'a firm friend of national industry.' This compliment is certainly unmerited. Daniel Webster is a mere tool of southern slave-mongers, who subsist entirely by plunder, and whose hatred of free labor is proverbial. He goes with the south, and, of course, against the north. No man can be an accessary t signification of the many cause tolerate the exist-ence of slavery in our land, without being, instead of 'a firmer friend,' the worst enemy 'of national industry.' Daniel Webster has betrayed the interests the waters towards the few faithful abolitionists in the of the country, sold his birthright at a lower rate and on more humiliating conditions than did Esau of old, and interposed for the safety of that system of agriculness, and entails misery and ruin upon the people b We marvel, therefore, that he should be complimented by Mr. Colman as one having a 'deep sense of the importance of the agricultural interest, and of an improved agriculture.' If Daniel of that kind which is mere foolishness with God, and with all those who clearly understand the true interests of man,)-if he loved his country or his race-i he did not regard the paltry gratification of his ow selfish ambition to the sacrifice of all moral principle and benevolent action-he would not be found stri · It is beyond measure ridiculous to think of the king hands with thieves, or consenting with adulter

> FOURTH OF JULY. Every effort should be made, or the part of the moral and religious portion of the com-munity, to rescue the anniversary of our national independence from the dissipation and immorality which have too generally desecrated it. The foolish and dangerous custom of firing salutes would be more honored in the breach than in the observance.' It is 'full of sound and fury, signifying nothing' but a childish love of excitement. Every year, moreover, it is attended with disastrous cons sences to the limbs and lives of multitudes. Le the day be observed in a rational manner; and whilst we are exulting in the spirit of freemen, let us not for get to sympathize with the millions who are held in slavery or our soil.

IRISH SYMPATHY. We acknowledge, with much pleasure, the receipt of £1 from James Haughton, of Dublin, in aid of the suffering widow of the lamented

matters are in a much worse condition in England; and, therefore, they who shall venture to follow truth and abide by principle there, must expect to pass through an ordeal more trying than any we have been called to encounter. May they be strengthened from this, and enabled to overcome that fear of man which bringeth a spare, and in the end destruction. Our friend adds—

'It is enough to make one's heart sick to think of the abject, priest-ridden state of mind, that makes the abject, priest-ridden state of the schooner Marmoin.—

Samt through the schooner Marmoin, which left this port yesterday for Baltimore, when he got near the Baltiz, for Baltimore, when he got near the Baltiz,

Letter from James C. Jackson. PETERBORO', June 15th, 1841.

The chivalrous Mr. Davis, of Georgis, has found his way from Boston, the city of the Pilgrims, to Hamilton village in this (Madison) County, the seat of Boptist theology. I learned, through Mr. Smith, that he was invited to preach last Sabbath in the Chapelof the institution, and that last evening he held forth upon the sublime merits of slavery, and how dearly beloved of the Almighty, the 'domestic institution had been in all ages. Had I been well, I should have attended his lectures, to hear his defence and justification of a system which outroges all man's instincts, and fills his soul with horror us he thinks of the possibility of tasting its fruits in his own person. It is and fills his soul with horror as he thinks of the possibility of testing its fruits in his own person. It is no matter of wonder to me that a man of talent and shrewdness should make a triamphant justification for the slaveholder to a northern audience, especially to one composed of the members and residents of a theological Seminary. What else has an audience of morthern secturian professors of religion to do, but to believe Mr. Davis, or be condemned for their indifference and coldness to their crushed brother in bonds? They must side with the slave or his tyrant. They know this: they choose the latter, because on his side there is power. O if what else should they do to be popular, and in good repute, but to laugh at the estferings of abused humanity! How fallen are we as republicans and christians! Upon what a height as republicans and christians! Upon what a height might we have stood at sixty years of age, had we always been true to the teachings of Christianity and ways been true to the teachings of Christianity and democracy! The world's history might have been searched in vain for so splendid an example of the 'right and the true.' With right principles before us, each as Athens and Rome knew not, we exceed them both in the brutal treatment we show to our fellow-creatures. Looked upon in the light of our admitted creatures. Looked upon in the light of our admitted principles, it would seem (as you fately said) that the English language contains no words but what are tame, when used to express the conduct of a professed christian man-stealer or his avowed apologist. The heart of the American people is rotten to the very core, and every day's developement convinces me that we must deal with the heart, or we do work for

It certainly botokens no great advance in a thorough embracement of our principles, that, in the tenth year of our agitation, Madison County can furnish audiences who will listen with great eclat to a defence (drawn from the Bible) of southern slavery. Much of our opposition to slavery has nothing to do with hatred of slavery; and thus we see such constant and frequent changes in the conduct of professed abolitionists:—now zealous and effective, bearing down gallantly against slavery and all her allies—and anon, apathetic, or fainting by the way.

I am glad for two reasons that Mr. Davis has ven tured among us. 1st. It will turn the attention of all of us to the RE-

LIGIOUS REARINGS of the question. Mr. D. plants his arguments upon the bible. To the bible must abolitionists resort to meet him; and when you draw ar-guments from the bible for or against any cause, you lay aside appeals to the passions and interests of DOLLARS AND CENTS drop into the shade, and the great principles of eternal truth come into action, to ear down before them all that is an abomination or maketh a lie. Conscience rouses herself in such a struggle, and while you batter down the outside of the castle, she does her duty faithfully within. When the victory is gained, it is gained forever : the surrendry is without conditions- Rescue, or no rescue Now, this Georgian goes to God for his arguments; and as God is true he fails-for God is not and never was upon the side of the tyrant, the barterer in the blood of his own brethren. The comparative importance of the two influences in use among abolitionists is finely developed by this man's visit. How plainly he exhibits the fact, that slavery's strong hold is in the *heart* of the slaveholder, and that he looks

upon its politico-economical bearings as altogether secondary in their character. He does not deign to show that slavery is politically beneficial. His object is to demonstrate that it is MORALLY RIGHT. Sutisfy a northern audience of this fact, and you never move-them to political action, except from the basest of motives-the prospect of office; and such action is worthless, because insecure. If you meet such a man, you must go to somebody beside Adam Smith or Say. Arguments drawn from the social compact, the necessities and wants of men, the law of selfpreservation, &c. all fail to overthrow him. He has laid his foundation elsewhere; he makes his drafts upon higher authority, he goes to that low to which all other laws must be in conformity, or they are valueless as evidence in the case; and from it, he ad-

duces proof that slavery is the 'summum bonum' to southern society. 2d. I am glad, because Mr. D. is a friend of the Colonization Society, as I am informed; and every thing that shows the sympathy that there has always been between this Society and slavery is beneficial Colonization still remains the bitter for of the colored man, and is by no means inactive or powerless. I confess I was glad when I saw the movement in Boston, because I have always been very desirous that such men as Leonard Woods & Co. should define will find Colonization rampant in Massachusetts, in a year.

Gerrit Smith has been quite sick for some ten days. His health is quite feeble. Had he been well, and able to have spoken, it would have been pleasant to and elect as officers, slaveholders and those who train me, and many others, to have heard him reply to the fic in slaves and souls of men. Georgian ; but he was unable to go from home, having a very severe affection of the lungs-probably the most severe he has ever had; and so the Georgian

various other considerations, with which they have and themselves, and constituted a body-guard sim-to an Egyptian mammy with his thousand and one bound themselves, and constituted a body-guard similar to an Egyptian mummy with his thousand and one bandages. They now think themselves impregnable but, as 'birds always flutter when they are hit,' I am inclined to think your darks sometimes touch them under the fifth rib. I hope you will continue to fire low, for I find a great disposition on the part of your committees to dodge—or, as a member of the New-Hampshire Legislature expressed it, 'Squat's little.' This practice is so common among them, that one discharge will do good execution.

I saw a burleaque account of the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in the N. Y. Herald; and as that paper represented it as a meagre affair, I at once concluded that it must have been a large gathering—and as the report they gave of your

large gathering—and as the report they gave of your speech was anything but favorable. I at once concluded that it must have been one of your happiest ef-

forts.

There is one thing which has always appeare strange to me, and that is, that you should be allose to advocate the cause of human rights! And it is amazing hard that those opposed cannot help them selves. I suppose they have come to the conclusion that what cannot be cured, must be endured.

In this city, I find there is one copy of the Libers In this city, I find there is one copy of the Libera-tor taken, (by a colored man of course.) He informs me that himself, father, mother, and four brothers and sisters, were originally slaves. Two of them gave leg-bail for security, and the other five were purchased by Gen. Harrison, and immediately received their freedom. This colored man says he has taken

their freedom. This colored man says he has taken your paper many years, and holds it dearer than any other.

About a hundred U. S. soldiers have a rendezvous near our boarding-place, and it is really amusing to see one of their number armed cap a-ple, marching in front of the door from morning till night. I told him, the other day, that I thought it must be, that those within were great cowards, if it required a guard to lean them from running sways. keep them from running away.

I never pretended to be much of a non-resistant

but, I must confess, I could not be very much tickled with a feather, or charmed with the sight of blood and carnage. I think, since people have had time to take the sober second thought, there is not quite so much fight-ism in this vicinity. It is generally be lieved that McLeod will be released, and the respon sibility thrown on the British Government. The doctrine of the age seems to be, that peace principles do not apply to individuals, but nations; and if we can get McLeod released, and thus throw off individual responsibility, we may hope for an amicable adjustment of our difficulties.

Q IN A CORNER.

4 ABINGTON, June 19, 1841.

FRIEND GARRISON: At a recent meeting of the Abington Anti-Slavery Society, the following preamble and resolutions were idopted :

Whereas, many of the professed friends of the slave, in this vicinity, the past year, have been in-strumental in promoting to the chief magistracy of these United States, one who gives practical evidence that he neither fears God nor regards the rights of nan; therefore,

Resolved, That we can place but little confidence in their professions, until they show their willingness to sacrifice party politics and self-interest, to hasten the deliverance of the slave.

Resolved, That every true-hearted abolitionist will arry out the principles of anti-slavery, although they have to forsake their party politics and s lews—yen, father or mother, brother or sister, houses or lands-and count their own lives but dross, for th purpose of moving on in one unbroken phalanx for ne common object.

Resolved, That the great body of the professed church and ministry of the northern States, by their open hostility to, or silence upon, anti-slavery, prove themselves to be lovers of popular applause, more than lovers of humanity—of self, more than of God! Resolved, That we believe the late attempts of hose clergymen, who have been instrumental in re-

stablishing the Colonization Society, is to perpetuate he system of slavery, and silence anti-slavery efforts in their churches.

Voted, That the above preamble and resolution

forwarded to the Liberator for publication.
SAMUEL DYER, Sec'ry.

WEST WRENTHAM, June 10th 1841. A quarterly meeting of the West Wrentham Anti-Slavery Society was holden June 7th, when the folowing resolutions, after being fully discussed, were

nanimously adopted:

Resolved, that slaveholding includes man-stealing nd is as much worse than horse-stealing, as a man' soul and body are of more consequence than a horse Resolved, That, as abolitionists, we rejoice in the acquittal of the Africans taken in the Amistad; which furnishes another evidence of the good effects of anti-slavery exertions, which, under God, hav

of anti-slavery exertions, which, under God, have been the moving cause of this glorious result. Resolved, That it now becomes abolitionists to contribute for those African sufferers, either to assist them to get an education, or furnish the means of

onveying them safely to their homes.

Resolved, That it is not our duty to aid and assis those professedly pious and benevolent societies which receive into their treasuries the price of blood

ELIZA C. WARE, Sec'y.

ELIZA C: WARE, Sc. 9.

Murder and Piracy.

Murder and Piracy.

Murder and Piracy.

The city of New-Orleans, on the 5th instant, was possed to speak in Utica, and challenges discussion if ro, I trust the will ment with Beriah Green. It think he would find an opponent such as Rederick Dhu found in Fitz James. No man, as a speaker, can scoreh, and scathe, and blister, like Beriah Green. If the would only meet Mr. Davis, and do him, the same justice that he did the agent of the Colonization Society—Mr. Danforth—some seven years ago, I would be satisfied. Such a perfect rout you never asw. Danfarth has never passed this way since. He dislikes Green worse than he does the 'niggers.'

So you had a good Convention at Boston. I was plessed with your account of it. C. C. Burleigh did you good service: he is capable of it. 'Old Essex' meets soon. I shall be with her in spirit. Note men and woman! Truth has sifled the chaff our. May she keep on sifting, till she leaves none among us who can compromise with alavery for gifts from a corrept priesthood or depraved politicians.

Ever and faithfully yours,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 20, 1841.

FRIEND GARRISON:—

RO

ican, or naturalized citizen; Robert Vesseron, from Paria; Madams widow Petit, and two young ladies her daughters; P. Guinberteau, a Frenchman, stock maker; St. Hibery, a Frenchman; Madams Covilla dressmaker, with her two young children, girls, and Meric, her brother, a sail-maker.

Columbia, Capt. Judkins, arrived as Boston about 9 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in the unprecedentedly short passage of twelve days and five hours from Liverpool. She brings papers from that city to the 4th inst., and London to the evening of the 3rd. The most important news by this arrival, is the capture of the Bogue Forts and the city of Canton by the British forces. The cause of the recommendement of hostilities has been the Emperor's remaining that the training the capture of the straining forces. The cause of the recommendement of hostilities has been the Emperor's remaining this thirty untered siphelium capture. mencement of hostilities has been the Emperor's re-fusal to ratify the treaty entered into between Capt. El-liet and the Chinese Commissioner, Keshan. The Can-ton Press says, that 'everything wears the appearance of a protracted war.'

This news from Canton advanced tess 2da3d per

Ib.

The general appearance of the crops in Europe in-dicated favorable harvests.

The cotton market at Liverpool remained in a very dull state.

dull state.

One of the Engineers of the Acadia Drowned—On Sunday evening, coroner Shute was called over to East Boston to hold an inquest on the body of Robert Simpson, one of the engineers of the Acadia. On Saturday night, about half-past twelve, he left the Maverick House alone, to go down to the steamer; but as he did not go on board, and was not seen during Sunday, it was supposed that he had come over to this city. On Sunday evening, however, a capwas seen in the dock, and then, for the first time, it was feared that Simpson had fallen overboard. The grappling hooks were then dragged round the dock, and the body of Simpson was brought up by a single flager. From the state of his dress, he had probably stepped on the edge of the wharf for a purpose of nature. Verdict—accidentally drowned. He was quite a young man, and much respected by his companions. He was buried yesterday afternoon.—Besten Pest.

By the cancus of 1810. ascertained at the Depart-

By the census of 1810, ascertained at the Department of State, the number of insane and idiotic reported in the United States, is 18,181; the population is 17,013,370, which gives one insane person to 990

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AND FAIR.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AND FAIR.

The Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting at Millbury on Monday, the 5th of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M. The friends of immediate curancipation in all parts of the county and elsewhere, are invited to attend this meating.

The Millbury Female Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles of various kinds on the same day, the proceeds of which will be given to the Massachusetts and American Anti-Slavery Societies.

Per order of the Society,
MARGARETTA L. KELLEY, Rec. Sec.
June 25, 1841.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Plymouth Co Anti-Slavery Society will be hold at Plymouth, on Wednesday, July 14th, 1841, in the — meeting-house. Rev. Mr. Parkman, of Dover, N. H. will deliver the annual address. The meeting of the Society will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the Executive Committee are requested to meet one hour previous at the same place. The interests of the cause now more than at any former period, demand that there should be a full delegation from every town in the caunty, of faithful abolitionists.

WM. T. BRIGGS, Secretary.

BOSTON VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Communications for the Secretary may be left at 25 Cornhill, or 32 Washington-Street.

Donations received by the Treasurer, J. South-wick, 14 Blackstone-Street, or the Secretary, Chestnut-Street, near Braman's Baths.

Braman's Buths. CHARLES T. TORREY, Sec'ry. June 18.

In this city, on the 16th inst. by Rev. G. H. Black, Mr. Adrastus L. Pewsey to Miss Henrietta Pattrice. 17th inst. by Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. Simpson H. Lewis to Miss Susan M. Jackson. DIED-In Lynn, May 17th, Ruth Ann Estes, aged

26 years.

As a bird to its sheltering nest,
When storms on the hills are abroad,
So her spirit has flown from this world of unrest,
To repose in the bosom of God;
Where the sorrows of earth never more
May fling o'er its brightness a stain;
Where, in rapture and love, it shall ever adore,
With a gladness unmingled with pain;
And its thirst shall be slaked by the waters which spring.

spring, Like a river of light, from the throne of the King.'

In the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, the affectionate daughter, the kind sister, the friend of the bondmen, has passed the dark pertals of the tomb. Hers were earth's radiant hopes—earth's golden ties were hers. One little moon—lo! all broken, blighted, sear. 'Dust unto dust, the spirit unto God that

so it.

So late we waited for thy steps,
To catch thy notes so bland,
To look upon thy cheerful brow,
To clasp thy healthful hand;
That even now upon our ear,
Semeth to come thy call,
And with a strange expectancy,
Thy footsteps seem to fall.
But, 0! we trust in Christ's great name,
Thou art amid the throng,
Where angels and archangels chant
The sweat esraphic song:
How long, O Lord, holy and true,
Shall sighs rise to thy throne?
How long, O Thou, Ancient of Days,
Shall earth's poor captives moan?
MART

In this city, on the 4th inst. of consumption, Mrs. Rhoda Aikins, of Newburyport, Mass.; aged 65.

NOTICE

A YOUNG man who has 'bid seleu' to that land south of Mason and Dixon's line, is in immediate want of a situation. Is qualified as a coachman, but would be willing to engage in any other useful em-poyment. Any one desirous of securing his services, and aiding the infortunate, will please address WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill. June 25,

Two Volumes now published—Price only \$2 per Volume.

TWO HUNDRED PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND, together with many of the remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments; representing Sacred Historical events, copied from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters. The Landscape Secret made from original sketches taken on the spot, with interesting latterpress descriptions, chiefly axplanatory of the engravings, and of numerous postages connected with the History, Geography, Natural History, and Antiquities of the Sacred Scriptures; compiled principally from the notes of the Loxtos Pictorial Bisless, Second series. This day published by SAXTON & PEIRCF, 133 1-2 Washington-street.

From the Boston Recorder, of June 11.

From the Boston Recorder, of June 11. Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and Views in the Holy Land. Second series.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and Views in the Holy Land. Second series.

When the first series of these 'illustrations' appeared, we felt constrained, from a cursory glance at them, to recommend them to attention. Nor are we yet convinced that the recommendation was premature. Some of our brother editors have spoken of them disparagingly, and not without reason. But with equal justice might we speak lightly of every volume ever prepared by human skill. No work of man is perfect. So far as we know, there is no evidence of ill design in the compiler of these flustrations—nor has he dealt unfairly with other authors, or with his purchasers or readers. And if the has been less judicious in his selection of subjects and pictures than he might have been, in the opinion of his critics, yet he stands in no very singular predicament. Who is he that never fails in judgment? Our opinion of the utility of this mode of diffusing knowledge of the Bible is unchanged. A multitude of readers will be attracted by the 'pictorial illustrations' to volumes that contain a vast amount of biblical information, hitherto accessible only to a very limited class in the community; and they will gain much knowledge of scripture that had otherwise been hidden from them forever. We have looked over this second series 'ith great interest, and a strong conviction that it will contribute materially to the increase of scriptural knowledge, to the editication of believers, and the confusion of infiells. We could wish that the 'second series' at least, were placed in every family library of the land.

June 25.

POETRY

HUE AND CRY AFTER A LOST DAMSEL HALLOO! a lovely trush maid is missing from h

loss proclaim, And publish to remotest lands, the trusht dan

was arrayed; When last she bless'd our longing eyes, that and blooming maid,

obe was of the radiant bow to which the clouds give birth, atle showers have fertilized the freshly ver

dant earthsun-beams wreathed around her brow a diaden so bright, That Nature were a dewy veil to spare the gaze

sight. Where'er she passed, beneath her feet a tho

flowers sprang, And at her voice, responsively, the birds thei

pering waters played, The balmy air breathed cheerily—the

were stayed. HALLOO! for Nature's favor'd child, how will ab bear the shock?

missing of this lovely maid—the youngest of the

The motion's smiles are quenched in tear and when she grieves, eming blossoms deck her brow, half hid in shel tering leaves—
Her beauteous hands no boons dispense of perfum-

breathing flowers —
A pallid snow-drop, here and there, in sickly beauty

HALLoo! the maid, perchance, has slept-she cannot

We pine without the blessed gifts she scatters from he No promised plenty clothes the earth-the husband

His scattering seeds are blasted by the chilled dew and rains."

Where er we cast our anxious eyes, the earth is brow and bare:
Nor have we felt, through tedious weeks, the balmy vernal air.

Halloo !- yet stay, we shall not miss that

maiden long-Bright Summer comes to fill her placewith mirth and song;
Yet never can our hearts consent—Oh! no,

not bring-Our constant hearts to yield for aye that blessed cree ture, Spring.

> From an English Paper. THE PRESIDENT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF ' ECCLESIA.' Speak! for thou hast a voice, perpetual Sea! Lift up thy surges with some signal word, Show where the pilgrims of the waters be-For whom a nation's thrilling heart is stirred.

Down to thy waves they went in joyous pride, They trod with steadfast feet thy billowy way; The eyes of wondering men beheld them glide Swift in the arrowy distance-where are they?

Didst thou arise upon that mighty frame, Mad that the strength of man with thee should strive And proud thy rival element to tame, Didst swallow them in conscious depths alive? Or, shorn and powerless, bast thou bade them lie

Their stately ship, a carcass of the foam?

Where still they watch the ocean and the sky, And fondly dream that they have yet a home? Doth hope still soothe their souls, or gladness thrill

Is peace amid the wanderers of the foam? Say, is the old affection yearning still With all the blessed memories of home? Or is it over? Life, and breath, and thought,

The living feature and the breathing form ; Is the strong man become a thing of nought, And the rich blood of rank no longer warm? Thou answerest not, thou stern and haughty Sea,

There is no sound in earth, or wave, or air. Roll on, ye tears! Oh, what can comfort be To hearts that pant for hope, but breathe despair?

Nay, mourner, there is sunlight on the deep, A gentle rainbow on the darkling cloud;

A voice, more mighty than the floods, will sweep The shore of tempests when the storm is loud!

What, tho' they woke the whirlwinds of the We or roused the tempest from his Eastern lair, Or clave the cloud with thunder in its breast,— Lord of the awful waters, thou wert there!

All-merciful! the fate-the day-were thine ; Thou didst receive them from the seething sea : Thy love too deep, Thy mercy too divine, To quench them in an hour unworthy Thee.

If storms were mighty, Thou wert in the gale! If their feet failed them, in Thy paths they trod: Man cannot urge the bark, or guide the sail, Or force the quivering helm, away from God

> REFORMED DRUNKARD'S HYMN. Oft our steps have been astray, Reeling on the drunkard's way. Spreading round us wee and death, Muttering curses with each breath, Robbing wives of daily bread, Making children hate and dread.

Wives no more shall spend the night Weeping, trembling till the light, Starving children vainly plead Never more for bread they need, Ne'er again shall tempting wine Rob of Reason's light divine.

By the truth that shines around, By the chains that each have bound, By the wine-cup's maddening flow, By the wails of beart-wrung woe, Never will we drink again.

God of mercy ! Be thou near While these vows are spoken here; Shield the victot! guard and guide, Where the lurking tempters hide; Man can strive, but Thou alone, Must the final conquest own.

THE HISTORY OF A LIFE. Day dawned. Within a curtained room, Filled, to faintness, with perfume, A lady lay, at point of do

Day closed. A child had seen the light; But for the lady, fair and bright, She rested in undreaming night

Spring came. The lady's grave was green; And, near it, oftentimes was seen A gentle boy, with thoughtful mien. Years fled. He wore a manly face,

And struggled in the world's rough race, And won, at last, a lofty place. And then-he died !- Behold before ye, Hamanity's poor sum and story; Life,-Death,-and (all that is of) Glory.

COMMUNICATIONS.

and Church Convention, and it is simply an act of

to be stated in his own language.—ED. Lis. DENNIS, March 25, 1841.

DEAR FRIEND:

My sister has transmitted to me a copy of the kind letter, which, in the name of the Committee of the Fair at Nantucket, you addressed to me. You and my other anti-slavery friends rightly judged that an expression of sympathy and approbation on your part would be thankfully received by me. I value it, though my conscience reminds me that it ought to have been better deserved. I have indeed endeavored to be faithful. I have meant to be emancipated from the fear of man. But he has learnt little of himself, or of the world, or of the ministerial office, who can believe it to be a very feasible thing for a minister to be at once faithful and unshackled.

It is a fact that the world does not now receive unwelcome trath with any better grace than it ever did. It does not pay its teachers to speak to them such truth. It pays them to stand up, and while they condenn some sins, to justify, in the name of Ged and of Christ, such sins as it is not prepared to part with. It pays them to manufacture an atmoshere of darkness, amidst which those sins shall not be seen to be sins. It pays them, in fine, to

'Compound for sins it is inclined to,
By damning those it has no mind to.'

Of course, neither minister nor people are distinct-

By damning those it has no mind to. Of course, neither minister nor people are distinctly aware of such a compact. They would each spurn the idea. Yet it is an unquestionable fact that the minister finds himself limited by precisely such an understanding on the part of the people. He finds that though, in terms, he is placed to speak as an embassador for Christ, and is charged to declare the whole counsel of God, there is yet an understanding, both on the part of his brethren in the ministry, and of the people whom it is his business to address, that certain portions of his instructions as an ambassador, he is to suppress or pervert; that his chief and paramount aim must be to keep the people to whom he is sent, pleased, united, strong

The shackles imposed by this state of things are some ministers very galling; by others they are arcely felt. Where the minister himself, as is scarcely felt. Where the minister himself, as is often the case, is as corrupt as the public sentiment around him, there will be nothing to remind him of shackles or constraint, and nothing to disturb the soft self-complacency in which he and his people may lull themselves to sleep over all the great questions of reform, or, which is the same thing, of practical Christianity. But to the honest, conscientious, truth-loving, and truth-speaking minister, a very different lot is appointed. Very few are the religious societies in this land, in which the minister may speak out the honest convictions of his soul on gious societies in this land, in which the minister may speak out the honest convictious of his soul on all subjects as God shall give him light; very few, especially, in which he may lay open with frankness, simplicity, and carnestness, the great cankersorce, the foul moral gangrenes now festering upon the body of this self-satisfied and vain-glorious nation; and in those societies there are not to be found. I will venture to say, many rich men, nor learned men, nor men of business, nor politicians; and very insignificant withal, in the world's eye, must such societies be.

The truth is, the christian ministry, as at present The truth is, the christian ministry, as at present existing, with some honorable exceptions, is but a poor and worthless instrumentality in regenerating the world. The ministry itself needs regenerating; and I know not but that this will be found to be equivalent to saying that it needs abolishing. Certainly it is equivalent to saying that many things, closely, if not vitally connected with it, need to be abolished. All craft, guile and hypocrisy must be purged out of it. The base subserviency to a corrupt public sentiment must be taken away from it. The subtle spirit of sectariarism and of domineering must be exorcised. The love of lucre, the thirst for popularity, the dread of some great man's disfavor, the aversion to be turned out of a snug support,—all these must be avercome in the bosom of the ministry. Can the ministry, as it is, bear it?

disfavor, the aversion to be turned out of a snug support,—all these must be overcome in the bosom of
the ministry. Can the ministry, as it is, bear it?

How can the ministers of Christ expect to fare
better than he did, until the world becomes reclaimed to God? A world in which wickedness and
phariseeism abound, as they still do in this, would
not receive Jesus, nor endure his teaching, any better than the Jews did. If then, his ministers are in
high favor with a still unchristianized world, can it
be for any reason but that they have struck a base
compromise with the world, and present not the
truth with any thing of the spirit and fidelity of their
Master?

Whether the ministry, as a distinct order of men,

Whether the ministry, as a distinct order of men, Whether the ministry, as a distinct order of men, can survive the purging process which they need, and to which they must soon come, I know not, and feel not anxious to decide. The world needs the truth, and must, and will have it. Its half-awskened conscience, beginning to be restless and uneasy, will not much longer be hushed with a lullaby, not effectually stilled with opiates. The cause is God's, and with him I cheerfully leave it, knowing that whatever institutions shall be felled as fruitless and worthless by the axe which is laid at their roots, others better and more beautiful shall spring and grow in their stead.

grow in their stead.

Again, allow me and my wife to thank you and our other friends for the token of your regard accompanying the note, and for the kind, affectionate manner in which you, my dear friend, have convey-

Very sincerely, Yours for humanity and reform

ROBERT F. WALLCUTT.

DENNIS, May 5th, 1841.

DEAN FAIEND BRADBURN:
I thank you heartily for your kind letter. I assure you that I have had you often in my thoughts, and with great pleasure have perused such demonstrations of yourself, as, from time to time, you have given to the public. It would have been, at any time, as it is now, a great treat to receive a letter given to the parties of the state of the control of time, as it is now, a great treat to receive a letter from you; but I had no claim to one—and my self-esteem was never large enough to suggest the least idea of my being slighted. I have never doubted that I had quite as large a place in your regards as I despread.

* Except his letter in the Liberator, in support of the nomination of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, which Mr. W. did not enderse. — Ep. I Referring to two notorious new organizationists.

world, while they faithfully carry out Christianity, will be felt to be valuable and needed institutions, and entitled to respect and support. When they shall fait to promote spiritual good in the world, especially when they shall become engines for trampling upon the rights of men; when, however good in their inception, and however demanded at first by men's spiritual wants, they shall have at length become so altered, so corrupt, so vile as to stand up, opposers of reform, supporters of spiritual tyranuy, and refuges of cant, hypocrisy and spiritual pride, the truly religious and christian part of the community will, no doubt, very unceremoniously go about to demolish or essentially change them.

Unquestionably we see, I think, that the axe is beginning to be laid to the roots of the trees, in such fashion as the world has never seen it done before. Every tree, every institution, that bringeth not forth good fruit, shall be hewn down, and who will not cry, Amen? Why cannot Christians have a little more confidence that the truth will never fall, nor be hurt by a full and free search into the foundations on which in meh's minds it rests? Christians and republicans that do not want to disgrace the names they bear, should be ashamed to distrust the free discussion of any and every subject under heaven. No friend of free discussion wants to see felled any institution which is bearing good fruit. Can the Christian or the republican be so absurdly, so satanically conservative as to wish to see under heaven. No friend of free discussion wants to see felled any institution which is bearing good fruit. Can the Christian or the republican be so ab-surdly, so satanically conservative as to wish to see institutions which bear bad fruit, stand and be sus-

I know not, and feel not anxious to decide, whether the regular day for worship, as at present observed, or the christian ministry, as at present subsisting, or the christian church organizations, as we now have them, will be permanent institutions in christian lands, or not. There will always, I doubt not, be social worship, while men retain social and spiritual natures; the when, the where, and the hos, will take care of themselves. So there will always be, because there will always be needed, teaching, full minds pouring themselves into empty ones, living consciences imparting life to dead ones, experience counselling inexperience with paternal solicitude. The circumstantial arrangements, as in the other case, will regulate themselves. There will also always be fellowship of kindred minds and hearts, co-operation for intual improvement, and for completing the work of reform. Thus there will always be a church, a ministry, and times for worship. I care not how soon alterations for the better in them, as they exist at present, take place; and if the church and the ministry place themselves, as a they seem inclined to do, as the props and bulwarks of slavery, war, or any other iniquity, what can be looked for, what can be wished, but that they should fall from their high estate, as Jesus beheld Satan fall, like lightning from heaven?

I could easily fill up my letter with detailing to you my notions on this subject. But I forbear, and pass to other topics. I admire, as you do, the Irish character, as lately developed under Mr. O'Connell and Father Mathew, especially under the latter. A thousand times have I said, God bless the generous hearts of the Irish! I could almost throw up my hat and give three cheers at the enthusiasm with

hearts of the Irish! I could almost throw up my hat and give three cheers at the enthusiasm with which they take hold of the Temperance cause. God will bless such a people as that, if they only persevere. What a mighty awakening, redeeming power will go forth under the influence of O'Connell and Father Mathew, from regenerated, disenthralled Ireland to all other nations! From the very bowels of Ponery too! Verily, we see strange things in Ireland to all other nations! From the very bowels of Popery too! Verily, we see strange things in

our day. You ask me what I think of the idea of the Fra-You ask me what I think of the idea of the Fra-ternal Communion. Knowing, as I do, the men who have projected it, and the simplicity and guileless-ness, as I believe, of their hearts, I may well say that I put all the confidence in them and in their plan, which I can repose in any enterprise, that has not been actually carried into operation. The ob-ject is to reach palpable evils, inhering in the very structure of society. That the reform is needed cannot be denied. The only question is, 'Is the proposed measure feasible, and adapted to its end?' The principles, as stated, are thoroughly christian, cannot be denice.

In proposed measure feasible, and adapted to its end?

The principles, as stated, are thoroughly christian, in my estimation; (I demur a little indeed at a creed or covenant,) but how it will work in practice, I must wait for time to show, On one account, I certainly look towards it with hope and joy; for where else on earth, if it prove not a failure, could a harassed spirit find a calmer, happier refuge?

Truly, yours,

ROBERT F. WALLCUT.

George Bradburn.

From the Bangor Whig. A Child Lost in the Woods.

A daughter of Mr. David W. Boobar of Linnens, in Aroostook county, on the morning of the 4th inst. was sent by her mother to a neighbor's house, half a mile distant, to borrow a little flour for breakfast. The girl is only nine years of age, and in going The girl is only nine years of age, and in going through the woods, lost her way. The next morning about 40 of the neighbors collected and went in pursuit, but returned without any tidings of the child. The next day the company was increased to sixty persons, and searched the woods all day, with no better success. On the following day, between two and three hundred of the settlers assembled early in the morning, their hearts swelling with sympathy, and all eager to restore the little wanderer to the arms of its despairing parents.

eager to restore the little wanderer to the arms of its despairing parents.

The company set out for a thorough and a last search. The child had been in the woods three days and three nights, and many hearts were sunk in despondency at the utter hopelessness of finding it alive. But to learn its fate or restore it, was the indomitable purpose of each. Half the day had been expended in entering the forest. It was time to think of returning, but who could think of doing so while an innocent child might be wandering but a few rods in advance? On the company pushed, still deeper into the dense wilds. The sun had reached the meridian, and was dipping down towards the West. It seemed vain to look farther, and slowly and heavily those stout-hearted men brushed a teer from their cheek, gave all up as lost, and as their hearts seemed to dictate within them, commenced their return. The line was stretched to include a survey of the greatest possible ground: not a bush or tree, where ed to dictate within them, commenced their return. The line was stretched to include a survey of the greatest possible ground: not a bush or tree, where of it was possible for a child to be concealed, within the limits of the line, was passed without diligent search. Those at the extremities of the line tasked themselves to the utmost—in examining the woods beyond the lines. They had travelled for some time, out the flank thought he saw a bush bend. He ran with swelling heart. He hesitated. Was it his imagination? He gazed a moment. The bush bent again; and the head of the little wanderer was seen. He rashed forward, and found the little gril seated upon a log, and breaking the twigs she had plucked from the bush which so providentially led to her discovery. She did not appear to be frightened; said she had lain in the woods three nights, and had not seen or be should get to Mr. Howard's for the flour before night! At first she did not appear hungry or weak, but after the cating a piece of bread, her cries for more were very piteous. She was found about three miles from where she entered the woods. Her clothing was very thin, and the large shawl she had on when she left home, she had carefully folded and placed in the night, as she innocently said, 'to keep from dirtying it, or her mother would whip her.' Our informant states that she is now as well and happy as the other children.

The Philadelphia American has recently published a abstract of the agricultural statistics of the U.S., of thich the Cincinnali Philanthropist gives the following summery or general view. The columns are so

lushels. 22,892,712 2,794,754 177,039,487 9,174,088 682,381 1-2 Sugar, Value. 4,461,778 6,547,150 2.8 29,036,500 5,131,932 lie Dairy, Products o 1,537,088 5,738,658 9,109,046 Barrels. Pitch, tor-24,328 10,989 Gallons. 67,195 Gallons. 219,431

Wine, 219,431 67,195

By estimating the value of the products here enumerated, it will be seen that the balance in favor of the free States is not less than one handred million dollers; and yet this table does not exhibit more than one-half the product and wealth of these States. Our manufacturing, mechanical, and commercial interests equal if they do not greatly exceed in value our agricultural products. In Massachusetts alone, the factories and mechanic shops turn out merchandize to the value of about \$100,000,000 per year. But when you have estimated the value of the agricultural products of the South, you have obtained nearly the sum total of her wealth. Her manufactures and commerce are comparatively nothing. Cotton, sugar, and tobacco are her great staple commodities. From this it will be seen that the annual value of free labor in this country is not less than four times as much as that of slave labor; although the territory of the slave States is nearly one-third larger than that of the free; while the population of the latter is about ten million, and that of the former about six and a half million.—Free American.

ITEMS.

Extract of a letter published in the Boston Atlas HAVANA, May 29th, 1841.

Melancholy Accident. It is our painful duty to record a most amentable accident which occurred on Monday evening last, by a discharge of a pistoi in the hands of Mr. Gilbert Sloane of Bayou Boeuf, nearly depriving him of his respected lady. The circumstances, as near as we have been able to learn, are as follows: Mr. S. was in the act of putting a new cup on a pistol for the purpose of pursuing a runaway negro, when it accidentally exploded, lodging the concents in the face of his wife. The ball entered the upper lip, carrying away four of her teeth, and lodged, it is supposed, in the spine of her neck. Medical nid was immediately called in, and strong hopes are entertained of her recovery, but the ball has not been extracted.

U, S. Bank.—The disposition that has been made of more than a MILLION of the funds of the Bank remains unexplained; it is a matter that ought not to sleep in silence. If this money has been honestly disposed os there is no occasion for secrecy; if dishonestly, let us know who the offenders are and where the responsibility belongs. If great names are implicated, out with them; if obseure ones, then lift them into notoriety. Any thing but that state of utter uncertainty in which the innocent, perhaps, in the suspicions of an outraged community, suffer with the guilty. They who have been betrayed have a right to this explanation, and public virtue demands it.—Pail North American.

Hold Fast that which is Good. The perseveran of John Quincy Adams has conquered the gag resolution of Congress, and driven it from the halls of American freedom. Mr. Adams resisted this resolu American freedom. Mr. Adams resisted this resolu-tion at first, and persevered in his opposition unti-better principles gained the ascendency, and the of-fensive interdict on the liberty of a sovereign people fell to the ground. Let this example be remembered by American youth, especially when called to as sume the obligations of official stations.

There is more sickness among the troops in Florida this season than there has been for three years. The 1st regiment of infantry which was stationed at Saratola, not being able to do duty, has been ordered to Cedar Keys. Fort Pleasant, which has hitherto been a healthy post, is now quite sickly. At Fort King, where are stationed four companies of 2d-infantry, there are over one hundred and six reported sick. Forts McComb and Faning are also reported very sickly.—Sucannah Republican.

Russia-has begun in earnest for the next cam Russia—has begun in earnest for the next cam paign in Circassia. 45,000 men and 60 pieces of cannon are ex route for that devoted country. This army is accompanied by an immense wagon train, and is destined to operate principally against the noble Schamli and the Tschetchenks, beginning with the siego of Cheskei, a place deemed by the natives impregnable. General Grabbe is to command the right wing of the Russian army, directing operations on the line of the Kouban, and Generals Aurep and Raiefsky are to act in Greater Abasia.

Suspicious. A letter received here to-day, dated Mobile, June 7th, states the ship Charles Gorham, of Bath, Me. from New-Orleans for Bordeaux, was fallen in with off the Balize, abandoned. There was blood on her cabin floor—two of her boats were gone. One of them was picked up about 10 miles from the ship, with marks of blood in her It is said that she had specie on board when she left. She cleared on the sliet. Wright, well known I Letters from New-Orleans, received this sesses ordinary discrimination in literary matters will have it. —Boston Daily Mail.

SAXTON & PEIRCE,

Deliahers, 1331-2 Washington-street.

Ducl. Letters from New-Orleans, received this morning, state that Mr. Samuel Wright, well known in this city as a merchant, formerly of the house of Magie and Wright, residing at Savannah, and subsequently of the house of Wright, Taylor & Co. of Liverpool, has been killed in a duel with rifles by a Mr. Okie. It is said that the duel was caused by certain articles published in a Vicksburg paper, attacking the credit and standing of some mercantile house of good reputation, and that these articles were furnished by Mr. Wright.—Times and Star.

Extraordinary Escape. A man in Lynnfield on Monday last, while blasting rocks, had a narrow escape for his life. He was sitting in the usual manner on the rock, with his legs extended, and hammering between them. While ramming down the charge it exploded, sending the fragments of the rock in all directions, but doing him no other damage than throwing him a dozen or two feet backward, tearing off his little finger, and jarring him considerably.—Salem Gaz.

Fatal Case of Poisoning. We learn by the Baton Rouge Gazette of the 22d inst. that about thirty negroes were poisoned a day or two previous, by drinking waiter from a well in which a copper pipe, communicating with an engine, had been inserted. It is farther stated that three of the negroes had since died from the fatal effects.—N. O. Bee.

Western Railroad. The directors have ordered the adoption of the needful measures, to cause it to be opened for freight and for travel, all the way from Boston to Albany, by the first of December, 1841. A very large amount of freight is expected this very winter.—Boston Transcript.

Curious Plant. Among several very showy and curious plants in Mr. Thorburn's window in John st. is a very beautiful specimen of the Tropoleum Pelegrina, or canary bird flower, one of the most curious plants in nature, as it actually represents a flying bird of a clear canary yellow—a native of Chili. There are also several new geraniums.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-WEDNESDAY, May 5

USE OF COMMONS—Wengenar, May 5
Lushington presented a putition, signed by the
era, merchants, members of the council and asly, clergy, and other inhabitants of the island of
twa, stating that they had effected slave omencins at the earliest moment, giving up the apprenticefor six years, in the hope that it would help by
the great cause of civilization—(Hear,hear—)that
understood petitions had been, presented to that
understood petitions had been, presented to that
the during the last session of Parliament respecthe introduction of foreign slave-grown sugar,
the effect of such introduction, if it were allowrould be the utter destruction of the interests of
lanters in the island—(Hear, hear)—and that the
sect of prosperity entertained by that island would
arkened by any proceeding of this kind, and praytherefore, that the House would not allow slaven-sugar to be intuduced within the limits of the
sh dominions (Hear, hear.)

**Secretar the great Chartist petition was presented

Vesterday the great Chartist petition was present to the House of Commons, praying for the release Frost, Williams, and Jones, the transported trait and also for a general pardon to all imprisoned pol-ical offenders, in England and Wales. The petiti was of immense bulk, and required two persons

It is proposed for her Majesty of England, to pre-sent the late George the Fourth's vast collection of ancient armor to the British museum. It is value at near a million sterling!

The loss of men in war between the 1813, in St. Domingo, Calabria, Russia, Polanc France, Spain, Portugal and Germany, including th maratime war, contagious diseases, Imine, & amount to the dreadful sum of five million, eight had

The Prussian State Gazette estimates the politic

exiles dispersed throughout the four governments Siberia, at nearly one hundred thousand; all victi of despotism ! By Steam! The distance between Salem Portsmouth [40 miles] is frequently performed b Portsmouth [40 miles] is frequently performed by Eastern railroad cars in one hour and a quarter.

the papers say. Peas were sold in Wilmington market on Wednes-lay last, at 12 cents a peck, and butter at 10 and 12 cents a pound.

Mission to England. We learn, says the Nationa Gazette, that the mission to England has been ten dered to the Hon. John Sergeant. The number of banks in the United States is al

ith 130 branches, and an aggregate capital £360,000,000.

Temperance Celebration. The use of Fancuil Hall has been granted by the municipal authorities of Bos-ton, to John C. Warren and others, on the fifth of July next, for the purpose of celebrating the anni-versary of our National Independence, on temperance

Incredible. The Louisville Advertiser states that three cents a bushel!

Messrs. Gales & Scaton have been elected printers to the House of Representatives, having received 134 votes—the work to be done at a reduction of 20 per cent from former prices.

HATS-Spring Style.

W. M. SHUTE, Agent, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS THE French style Moleskin, Beaver, superior Nu-tria, Silk and other kinds of HATS, at all prices from 2 to \$6; all of which are wyrranted; and those who call will find the prices as low as at any estab-ishment in Boston.

Anti-Slavery Land for Sale.

A VERY eligible COTTAGE LOT, containin, about 3-4 of an acre, on Burroughs-street, Jamai ca Plain, between the meeting-house and the Pondelightful situation; it being the generous gif of Joh C. Gore to the Massachusets Anti-Slavery Society.

FRANCIS JACKSON, or ELLIS GRAY LORING, 27 State-street

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE

BUBLA. Two Volumes now published-Price only \$2 per

Wild Flowers,

CULLED from early youth. By a Lady. For sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE. tf April 30. FRENCH'S PENMANSHIP.

A NEW System of Practical Penmanship, founded on scientific movements, together with the art of Pen-making explained. By James French, Teacher of Penmanship, 109 Washington-street.

Just published by SAXTON & PEIRCE, 133 1-2 Washington-street.

May 14.

May 14. HOUR AND THE MAN. BY Harriet Martineau, in 2 vols. For sale 1331-2 Washington-street, by Saxton & Peir March 19

PHRENOLOGY, GUIDE TO SELF KNOWLEDGE. THE fundaments powers of the human mind practically applied, as manifested through the brain, in seven degrees of development, with introductory observations and remarks illustrative of the science of Phrenology, by T. H. Pons.
Just published and for sale by SAXTON & PEIRCE, No. 133 1-2 Washington-street,
March 26.

Boarding House.

curious plants in Mr. Thorburn's window in John st. is a very beautiful specimen of the Tropaleum Pelegrian, or canary bird flower, one of the most curious plants in nature, as it actually represents a flying bird of a clear canary yellow—a native of Chili. There are also several new geraniums.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Mclanchely. We learn from Hill's Patriot, that Ransom Cole, aged 24 years, and his brother, John Cole, aged 20 years, of Meriden, N. H. were drawned in a mill-pend into which they went for the purpose of bathing, on the evening of the 6th inst.

BOYS' SUMMER HATS mer Hats, Cape, and Belts in per at all prices. Please call before WM. M. SHUTE, agent,

Fashions for 1841. THE latest English and French Fable
with plates of figures, shewing a va
of Combs, and of styles of dressing the la
at JORDAN'S Comb and Fancy Gont

A. S. JORDAN,

No. 2 Milk-street, First Store from Washin Cheap Wholesale and Retail COMB, POCKET-BOOK, PANCY GOO AND PERFUMERY STORE

April 16.

AND PERFUMERY STORE.

Shell, Hurn, Metallic and Ivery Comba, tranriety of Ladies' and Gentlen en's Toilet Aria
Genuine Farina Cologne, Balm of Columbia, do. Asica, Hair Restoratives, Shaving Soaps, Peria
and Coamerics, Razors, warranted to smit, Broad
all kinds, Toys and Games, Gold and Silter
and Coame, 200 different patterns of Pocket Books, Wi
Note and Bank Books, Fancy Stationery, PraPocket Knives, Scissors, Silk Purses, Fancy Tos
Shell Work, Work Boxes and Dressing Case, &
ature Cases and Lockets, Silver and Steel ReSpectacles. Combs made and repaired. COUNTRY Traders will find a large as

Shell and Horn Combs, at the manufacts. JORDAN'S, No. 2 Milk-street, at very to THERE are now so many excellent Anisa probably the most effectual and least expensive of spreading the whole subject before the nation plan is simply this:—Let the friends of line each school district, start a subscription, what they can, purchase a library, appoint so act as fibrarian, and then draw out the read them themselves, and put them intends without the sid of a single lecture. This done in many instances. Those who can to READ, will most assuredly be converted, orouty converted. Reader! will you see that an Anti-Slav is established and put into circulation is trict, without delay?

Libraries will be made up varying in prite twenty-five dollars.

THE VESTRY SINGING BOOK

BEING a selection of the most pupular and spen of Tunes and Hymns now extant. Despote for social and religious meetings, family devia Singing Schools, &c. Compiled by Asa Fitz mil B. Dearborn. RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Rev. Mr. Fairchild, Pastor of Congres Church, South Boston.

From Rev. Mr. Fairckild, Pastor of Congregates
Church, South Boston.

Messrs. Fitz & Dearbors—I have examined a
some care The Vestry Singing Book, complet
you; and I have no hesitation in saying that, an
judgment, it is well calculated to accomplish the
jeet you had in view in preparing the work had
the tunes are familiar to the Churches, having to
been sung in our Vestry Meetings. The hums
elected by you meel my entire approbation. The
strictly evangelical in sentiment, and such as he
pious of every name will delight to use in sigpraises to the God of Israel. May your lake
duly appreciated by the Christian public, and
vine blessing stend them.

Yours, with much esteem,
J. H. FAIRCHILL
Boston, May 14, 1841.

From the Christian Watchman, (Baptis)

From the Christian Watchman, (Baptist) The title page expresses very fully the nature design of the book, which we think must be appear by all. The tunes are of long and tried near the hymns such as have proved highly acceptable all classes of pious persons. Being prepared in table and very-convenient form, and well prined took can hardly fail to be highly acceptable very story singing Book, and as a devotional promonation.

From the Zion's Herald, (Methodist.) From the Zion's Herald, (Methodis:)
The Verrey Sixolizon Book: Boston, Sime Pietre & King. This book is compiled by fat Dearborn. The tunes are nearly all old saids in their most popular form, without any of the mutilations, which itself should be a high recommendation. It is in a portable form, and therefore an ient for social meetings. There are three set hymns to each tune. The paper and press-med first rate.

This day published by SAXTON & PEIRCE 133 1-2 Washington-street Copies forwarded to clergymen and other examination.

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