Herr W. Williams, General Agent : hom all remittances are to be made, and blressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

desideresed, relating to annum, payable in adsuper.

TEMS - \$2.50 per annum, payable in adTEMS - \$2.50 per annum, payable in adtemper and communications must be rost rain
better times for 75 cts. one square for \$1.00.

Temperature times for 75 cts. one square for \$1.00.

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Temperature times for 75 cts. one square

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Temperature times for 50 cts. RISO, IN TWO STATES AND ASSESSED AS A COM-ber he direction and supervision of a com-sing of the following gentlemen: Fran-sing of the following gentlemen: Fran-SAMER PHILBRICK, ELLIS GRAY LOR-QUISCY, WILLIAM BASSETT.

M. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

TOL. XI.--- NO. 28.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION. is Raleigh, (N. C.) Recorder and Watchman. Triennial Convention.

BEAUFORT, 1st June, 1841. Brother: I have just this moment seen, er Association, and to my surprise and there the following resolution:

fed there the following resolution, and the first way, the Savannah River Baptist man, deem the conduct of Northern Abolition, and request constant and meddlesome, and request Constain, to demand of our Northern of Convention, to demand of our Northern whether they can acknowledge those fination sockers in the great work of evangelizing the acts water fully to them the impossibility of the acoperation, unless they dismiss such from

nyself at once to disclaim all knowledge, moment, of the passing of such a resolu-isles of the Triennial Convention's catemembers as to any matter of conscience, ding from its 'bady' all who hold certain is so singular, that I want words to ex-

s, is so singular, that I want words to ex-standament at it.

et however, is not to make any remarks
esolution. I attribute it to that excitement
he good men sometimes act, and which
this instance seems to have subsided in a
for the very next morning 'the corresetter was,' we find read and adopted,' and
breathes the mildest spirit of peace, and
s warmly any disanton in the great misesokfor which alone the Convention was sorkfor which alone the Convention was el Indeed it is difficult to conceive how scatton could have addressed such an epis e Chrethes, without first rescinding the re-The printing both together makes the

ite a curiosity.

aware that at the meeting in Baltimore, I,

n with all the Southern and South-Westcontract that we were free of all incontracts, declared that we were free of all incontracts of the contract were free of all indecision says nothing to its own delegates,
separate Convention to instruct theirs—a rewhich the Convention to instruct theirs—a rewhich the Convention were given.

In marriling, however, to allow any brother at
Kerk to suppose for a moment, that in disavowsecurious, I was acquainted with any action of
body represented by me, from which such inclass could be by any possibility inferred. It
is seen from the Minutes that the Beaufort
which propresentative in the Association, and

entative in the Association, and

of the delegates.

At the Minutes been published, and the informaeng the been communicated before my going

Minute, I should still have gone and acted as I

But I would then, in candor and frankness,
morning mentioned the resolution—at the same
as pitching against its being viewed as conveytionally mentioned the morning the right of any tractions to me, and denying the right of any bind my conscience by instructions. I writing, let me say that none of the papers are at exact account of the proceedings on

spring,

reson of my putting the question to the Presside Secretaries ought to be known. It was
bring forned a very pleasant acquaintance
thather Galsaha, I ventured to suggest to
other he himself, would not propose his retent he Board. His answer was, 'that he
os but for one thing, viz: that an official
was with the President and Secretaries that
the secrificed.' This will account for the be sacrificed.' This will account for the . I was confident that our brother's hab been operated upon by a rumor most under that the answers of the officers would have eiterst hing, and confess I was at first not distance that the answers of the officers would have the result in the sales which were put to us. peace, we answered. The result to give perfect satisfaction. Brothe ic exclamation seemed to find an echo in t. But I regretted to find that when the sear. Bell regretted to find that when the
of the election was known, one or two of the
smarts mised the cry of persecution, simply
the convention did not vote as they wished.
that even they cannot seriously continue in
sum. The public, at any rate, will rebuke
they resture to make the charge any where
side of the Atlantic.

Your affectionate brother.

R. R. HILLER

R. FULLER.

On looking at the Minutes, I find that the townsitee, who reported the resolution above est effect also this, which was adopted:

seed, That the State Convention be request-ting the funds sent by this Association, until maid Convention shall publish their repudi-the whole spirit and conduct of Baptist aboli-

ta be corresponding letter, the Association, monumending moderation as to the abolitionar 'Bar let us in the mean time, not forget
sathen. Let us feel that our contribution must
to them. If northern enthusiasts have proedus, let us not follow their example and prote heathen. But in the might of christian
saminty send our contributions to them, over

ation has in fact, retained the funds or, I submit to you, and through you, to can of the Association, whom I most sine-pect and love, whether this be not an unsessent of bower. The Association is of the churches, and when they send funds, at of right to stop them. I do beg my to consider this matter. Our missionary are consurrassed deplorably for want of resources, and the churches have sent institutions, and I humbly hope they will not tid longer. heid longer. Yours, &c.

R. F.

From Bennett's N. Y. Herald.

Alarming !

erident that the British Anti-Slavery Socieunized a vast system of agitation to de-Union of this republic, because its influin England, and their East Indian cotones throughout the world. Of late a genion has broken out among the abolitionnorthern States, and we have no doubt
offish Anti-Slavery Society contribute
of the states, and we have no doubt
offish Anti-Slavery Society contribute
of the states, and we have no doubt
offish Anti-Slavery Society contribute
of the states, and we have no doubt
offish during by the large hogshead, to bring
of damable purposes in this happy land,
and the states of their
or patching up the rents in their unwashtakes taken up the trade of a gitators,
wi in the business. The recent abolition
of disorganization in Congress has been
excited by these agitators.

e time soon for the friends of the vision

these agitators.

for the friends of the union epublic to come to a distinct point still on this subject. It will be ion—treason to the constitution coundrels from Exeter Hall, to import ble doctrines into this land. Let us

t are like moths, they cat up a community becoming fat themselves



SELECTIONS

I remember with perfect distinctness the first ab-olition meeting I ever attended, in which political, rather than moral, arguments gave a leading tone to the proceedings; composing, as it were, the thor-ough-bass of the tune. I had then formed no defi-

form in the understanding; and the process has re-sulted in a firm conviction that no step could possi-bly have been taken, so likely to diminish our zeal, to undermine our faith in principles, to create dis-trust of our motives, and in every way to shear us of our strength, as the formation of a third political narty.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

JULY 9, 1841.

It may be said, 'Then we differ only on a question of expediency, and the choice of time?' No; the difficulty lies far deeper than this. No reformer can make use of political machinery, as a means to effect his ends, without moral injury to himself, and serious detriment to the cause he advocates. He cannot do it esfely, because he must leave a high standard for a low one. He cannot do it effectually, because it reverses the order of the universe, by which it is ordained that matter shall take its form from the spirit—the outward from the inward. However pure his intentions, however brave his resolution, he will find himself involved in a game, the moves of which must be governed, in some measure, by those of unprincipled opponents, and subject to the same laws as theirs. If he adopt this mode of action, he will find no choice left for him, the must come down from his high mission of faith and hope, to struggle with present necessities, complet with cunning, and calculate the contingencies of chance.—L. M. C.

ough-bass of the tune. I had then formed no definite opinions on the subject of political action, distinct from the prominent parties of the day; nor did
I seek for reasons to disprove the necessity of such
a course. Yet I came from that meeting sad and
disheartened. The moral elevation, the trust in God,
which had been usually inspired by abolition gatherings, was wanting. I could not define the reason
of my disappointment, nor did I seek to do so; but
I felt oppressed with the truth of Gurlev's remark, that the sacredness was departing from our
cause. These dim instincts of reason have since taken

Debate in Congress, on the 214 Rule.

Debate in Congress, on the 21 Rule.

Mr. Wise said he was compelled, very reluctantify, to reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams.)

The gentleman says that this 21st rule, to reject abolition petitions upon their presentation and a brief statement of their contants, was a 'measure of the last Administration, and that either that Administration was the tool of those Whigs who offered and supported it, or that those Whigs were the tools of that Administration.' Now, sir, I declare that the gentleman has not the shadow of foundation in truth for this assertion. There is no evidence, no data upon which to base any such assertion; and it is the of our strength, as the formation of a third political party.

The Delilah of political ambition, which seduces so many in this republic, has found out the secret of our power, and made it known to the Phillistines when men talk and write as if the ballot-box were the pivot of the universe; when standards are presented to voters; ceders planted, in imitation of hickories; and chances, affecting the policy of parties, anxiously watched, for their hearings on the move of this new game; I am reminded of Samson, when he said, 'I will go out, as other times before, and shake myself. And he wist not that the Lord was departed from him.' Lucky will it be for those who are deluded by the syren, if the Phillistines do not blind their eyes, and bind them with letters of brass, and compel them to grind in the prison-house. upon which to base any such assertion; and it is the mere creature of a blind, bedizened, prejudiced imagination.

The history of this 21st rule is simply this. It know it well, for the proposition from which it sprung was drawn originally by my own hand. I was taken sick, and a gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Thompson,) the only gentleman who professed to be a Whig from that State, took my proposition and offered it to the Horse, and he accepted as a substitute for it, from my triend from the Montgomery District in Maryland, (Mr. Johnson,) the measuse as it now stands in the form of the 21st rule. Thus it originated with my two friends, (Mr. Johnson and Mr. Thompson) and myself, without consultation, advice, or concert with any member of the then Administration party. I will not go back and trace this rule from the first movement, in 1830, to lay the question of reception of abolition petitions upon the table, but coatent myself with the contradiction only of the declaration that it was an Administration measure. It is true, however, as stated by the gentleman, that this rule was passed by the united vote of a majority of the Administration party and a minority of the whigs—a minority composed of all the southern or slaveholding whigs, except some four or five, perhaps, and one whig gentleman (Mr. Profift, lof the non-slaveholding States. I am far from believing that all who are interested in this political movement, are I am far from believing that all who are interested in this political movement are so from motives of personal ambition. A large proportion of those who approve it doubtless do so from an honest con-viction that it is the readiest, if not the only way to effect emancipation; for it is the misfortune of our country, and nearly all its teachings tend to give un-due importance to politics; so that men learn to trust in management, rather than in principles, and calculate contingencies instead of relying upon

trust. In management, rather than in principles, and calculate contingencies instead of relying upon truth.

But whether motives are selfish or unselfish, the effect on the popular mind will be the same. Eloquence for the slave has already lost half its power, because the suspicion occurs that the orator speaks one word for the slave, and two for himself. Many an ardent voung man, uncontaminated by personal ambition, feels himself restrained and chilled by the consciousness that such thoughts will naturally arise in the minds of his hearers.

No reflecting mind will be disnosed to deny that abolition, like everything else affecting public sentiment, will ultimately show itself in political action. It must be so, and it should be so; because an immense majority of people deem it a duty to take part in nolitics, and, in the full exercise of conscientions freedom, they could not do otherwise than evince their hatred of elsevery in this form also. But this should be a result, nor a means. It should be then natural, spontaneous flowing of the spirit into action; not forced into artificial life by outward experiments, by temptalings to the ambitious, by the pre-arranged movements of a calculated game.

That the throne and the ministry are power behalf the pre-arranged movements of a calculated game.

That the throne is the ministry are power behalf the immension of the pre-arranged movements of a calculated game.

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That the throne is the ministry are power behalf the immension of the pre-arranged movements of a calculated game.

That the throne is the ministry are powerful in movince; but may be a solution of this disturbing topic there than the present of the pre-arranged mov calculate or manage. They are familiar with the maxims of all governments the laws of every game; that as to that I am not so well or so fully advised. We shall see. But, if they do, it will badly comport destroys them when their mission is ended. Like the spirit of God, it bloweth where it listeth, and no man knows whence it comes, or whither it goes. If abolitionists will only follow the leadings of this spirit, its mission will finally close itself in healthy and efficient political action. The endeavor to induce such a result by outward appliances, and arrangements made after the wisdom of man, is like trying to force water above its level, instead of laying pipes from a high fountain.

In England, the moral sentiment of the nation was roused to an universal, glowing heat; and then the people were inwardly constrained to ask every can. calculate or manage. They are familiar with the maxims of all governments, the laws of every game; but this is the inspiration which creates laws, and

never occur and the first time, but, having been adopted, adopt it for the first time, but, having been adopted, roused to an universal, glowing heat; and then the people were inwardly constrained to ask every candidate for Parliament, while or tory, 'What wilt thou do for the slave, if 'L will give thee my voto?' And to oppress the North' Sir, I deep this assertion too, as unfounded in truth as it is sectional in feeling.

The South against the North? If any such proposido for the slave, if I will give thee my vote? And whig and tory both found it to their interest to satisfy the demands of the people. But if separate absolution candidates had been set up in each borough, when the moral indignation was but partially awakened, what would have been the tendency? Suspicion of selfish motives would have weakened all speeals to the sympathies of the nation, and popular abhorence of slavery would perhaps have required another age to clothe itself in parliamentary action.

If abolitionists remain true to their first position, trusting in God, and speaking according to the devices of men, they will be a continually disturbing power, feared by both parties, and able at all times to hold the balance between them, without having formed any plans to do so. This was illustrated, if I am rightly informed, in the politics of Vermont, while the asti slavery movement was yet in its inflancy. The whigs set up an abolition candidate for Governor, which is a surface that the rule was not a violation.

quired another age to clothe itself in parliamentary action.
If abolitionists remain true to their first position, trusting in God, and speaking according to the dictates of His spirit, not according to the devices of men, they will be a continually disturbing power, feared by both parties, and able at all times to hold the balance between them, without having formed any plans to do so. This was illustrated, if I am rightly informed, in the politics of Vermont, while the auti elavery movement was yet in its infance. The whigs set up an abolition candidate for Governor; the democrata, fearing this circumstance alone might turn the scale in favor of their opponents, likewise set up an abolition candidate for their own, neither of the great parties would have according to party bias, without violating abolition principle. Had they set up a candidate of their own, neither of the great parties would have accord a straw for their comparatively insignificant numbers. And what would have become of party bias among themselves, mean while?—We know how hard it has been for abolitionists to preserve their integrity in this respect. If anti-slavery principles have not been powerful enough to prevent voting with their political parties, even at the price of sustaining pro-slavery candidates, what reason is there to suppose an abolition party will possess sufficient magic to conjure party spirit out of them? Will the advocates of a sob-treasury all vote for a manti-monopoly man, because he is likewise anti-slavery? The history of the past gives small assurance of this.

As the third party increases, division and weakness will come in from this source; and numbers, insignificant mentors are the price of sustaining pro-slavery candidates, what reason is there to suppose an abolition party will possess sufficient magic to conjure party spirit out of them? Will be advocates of a sob-treasury all vote for a manti-monopoly man, because he is likewise and indicated and the presentation and the fact of the proposed proposed proposed

JULY 9, 1841.

6. Congress cought not, to receive populations which invariably dature its order and prevent the progress of its dusiness of primary importance; which invariably dature its order and prevent the progress of its dusiness of primary importance; which invariably dature its order and prevent the progress and every thing should yield to business. But fanations has consumed to much of the public time, and here I leave the issue. See that the party on this floor, he used as the importation of the party on this floor, he used as the importation of the ground in the ground of the party on the floor, he used as the importation of the received in the party on the floor, he used the importation of the received in the party on the floor, he was about to he repeated by the gentleams from the control of forty—and w are responsible to our construct, to the control of the progress of the well of the property of the

had 'glutted their vengeance' upon somebody or something.

In relation to this charge, Mr. W. felt bound to remind the House, and to remind the country of a single fact: this House had once been organized. On Saturday evening, when we adjourned, we had rules—we had committees—we were entirely organized, and ready to proceed to the discharge of the public business. We had also, ho would add, a resolution already adopted, under which abolition petitions, together with all other petitions on subjects not referred to in the President's message, were excluded from the House during the present session. And now, how had it happened that we were disorganized again? Had northern whigs voted for such a step? Mr. W. left it fearlessly to the country to say, on an examination of the record, country to say, on an examination of the rec who was responsible for such a state of things.

From the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter Tidings from Cuba.

Havana, 10th March, 1841. Vessels of the first class are continually arriving Vessels of the first class are continually arriving here from Baltimore, and are sold to men notorious as slave-dealers. They are publicly fitted out at the celebrated wharf of the Casa Blanca, and, under the eye of the whole community, receive on board all the apparatus and implements appertaining to the slave-trade, which proves them to be slavers bound to the coast of Africa. In many instances, these vessels commence their voyage under what one should suppose ought to be considered a highly honorable flag; and return with their load of victims hearing another. In almost every case, such as are

these vessels commence their voyage under what one should suppose ought to be considered a highly honorable flag; and return with their load of victims bearing another. In almost every case, such as are destined for this port are landed on the coast a very few miles from the city, theace conducted to the public barracones, a short distance beyond the walls, where 1215 of the survivors have been disposed of within the last two months, to the planters and others, at from 300 dollars to 425 dollars each.

At one of these barracones, or Spanish marts for the vending of our fellow men, the following affecting circipmstance took place a short time since; and it was witnessed by many of a class of society in this country bearing the image of God, but without the feelings of man. I shall relate the circumstance in the words of an eye-witness. On the occasion of one of the voyages to the coast of Africa of the celebrated slave ship Maria de la Gloria, alias Socorro, an interesting young woman was kidnapped and taken on board. Her mother, having learned the fate of her darling and only daughter, and aware of the utter hopelessness of having her restored to her arms, came voluntarily forward and gave herself up to the monsters on board, supplicating by all they held dear on earth, (alas! poor woman, how little didst thou know that that all was gold,) that they should not be separated. In due course of time they arrived at their destination, the barracones—were put on sale, and sold to different masters, residing far apart. The dreadful and heart-rending cries of the unfortunate victims, were of course unheeded. The wretched mother, driven to despair by the cruelty of her fellow-man, whilst government of the sarve, that mercy which she never received: and the agonizing separation was effected by the slaveholder without one single pang of remorse.—Report says, and I believe truly, that the mother only survived her cruel fate a few days. Scenes such as these are of frequent occurrence in this purple land, whose law secures n

D. Jenkins,
H. Johnson,
J. Bennett

Committee.

To the above Mr. Adams returned the following excellent reply, which descrives to be written in letters of gold. What a contrast it sffords to the speeches of Daniel Webster, at Alexandria and Richmond!—Anti-Slavery Reporter.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1841.

Washington, April 15, 1841.

Fellow-citizens:—I have received your letter of the 30th of last month, together with the resolution of your constituent body communicated in it, and I pray you and them to be assured that I never received from any body of men a vote of thanks more grateful to my feelings than yours.

My only regret is, that any effort for the administration of justice, whether to the rich or to the poor, to the feeble or the strong, should be thought to deserve the thanks of any portion of the community. I hope and trust that the day is not farremote when justice will be universally considered as the common right of all, unconfined by any unust and oppressive distinction of color or complex-

ins. and opposite to that result will be entitled to my thanks as to yours, and though I may not live to see the day, he has them, and my prayers for his success in advance.

or his success in advance.

I am, with respect, your friend and fellow-citizen.

JOHN Q. ADAMS. Messrs. D. Jenkins, W. Johnson and J. Bennett, committee of the people of color, residents of the city of Columbus, Ohio.

Adopted by the Shaftsbury, (Vt.) Baptist Association, at a late Meeting.

Resolved, That American slavery is sinful under

Resolved, That American slavery is sinful under all possible circumstances—that its essential ingredients are those fagrant violations of God's law and the rights of man, which the Bible every where condemns, and which, separate from slavery, everywhere exclude those who are guilty of them from the pale of the christian church.

Resolved, That to exclude slaveholders from the pulpit and the communion table, is to institute no new 'test'—that the test is as old as christianity, and identical with its most commonly received practices.

Resolved, That the time has fully come for measures to be taken to open channels, for our benevolent contributions, which shall not be contaminated with the price of brood.

Resolved, That we view the proceedings of the late Triennial Convention at Baltimore, in rejecting Elon, Galusha from the Board of Vice Presidents, as a base bowing down to the 'dark spirit of slavery,' against which we enter our solemn protest as Baptists, as christians, and as human beings.

Resolved, That we love union much, but that we love purity and truth more.

Voted, That the clerk be authorized to correspond with the Executive Committee of the American Baptist Allisavery Convention, and other brethers at the North, with regard to a channel for our benefictions, saide from the Board of Foreign Missions, and give the earliest possible intelligence to the churches.

A Washington correspondent of the Rochester N. Y. Democrtat, says that Mr. Levy, the opposition delegate to Congress from Florida, who was elected in consequence of two whig candidates turning against him, is said to be ineligible from color, being the son of a mulatto woman of St. Thomas.

We presume that this will not be urged as a constitutional objection. If it should be urged on ether grounds, and efforts should be made by Congress to set the election aside, a debate will spring up in our national councils, which will shake the Union to its centre.

AGENTS.

Maine.—Jes.Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwick, Suguste;—A. Soule, Beth.

New-Hampsune.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur; Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

Vennort.—John Bement, Woodstock:—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massacturetra.—Wm. E. Kimball Topefield:—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newbury ryport:—Isnac Stearns, Massfeld;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Sangue; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg:—J. T. Everent, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Danirel G. Holmes, Lonell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and sicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall Rivar;—J. B. Sanderson, New Bedford;—Wm. Henderson, Hanner;—Isnac, A natin, Nentucks:—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Wortreille;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E Bird, Taunt m.

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

WHOLE NO. 549.

From the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter.

AGENTS.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The second annual meeting of the above Society was held in Exeter Hall, on Friday, the 14th May.
D. O'Connell, Esq., M. P., rose to move—

was beld in Exeter Hall, on Friday, the 14th May. D. O'Connell, Esq., M. P., rose to move—

'That this meeting rejoices to learn, that, amidst the various discouragements felt by the abolitionists of the United States of America, the cause to which they are devoted is steadily gaining ground, and at no distant period they trust to triumph over every obstacle: to them the meeting extend their warm sympathy and zealous co-operation, and they solemnly call on all who profess the christian name in that country to clear themselves—of—the odious crime, that they may bear their smited testimony against a system which violates the dearest rights of mankind, and is contrary to the spirit and precepts of the goopel.

'That whilst this meeting leader to the government of this country their grateful acknowledgments for the deep interest it has manifested in the suppression of the foreign slave trade, and the attention it has generally paid to questions affecting the freedom and happiness of the human race, they feel bound to record their disapproval of the recognition by the British government of the independence of Texas, (a State which, by its fundamental laws, has legalized the existence, and provided for the perpetuity of slavery and the slave trade,) as at once derogatory to the national honor, and calculated to increase the sum of human misery and degradation.

'That this meeting regard with intense interest the proceedings of the government and people of France in relation to the abolition of slavery in its various colonies, and cherish the hope, that no measure which has not for its basis the complete and unconditional emancipation of the slaves, will either be introduced into, or receive the sanction of the Legislature; that, by the just and speedy termination of so hateful a system, the honor of that great nation may be advanced, and an oble example set for the imitation of other nutions.'

He moved also the apponitment of the officers and committee.

vanced, and a noble example set for the imitation of other nations.

He moved also the apponitment of the officers and committee.

I cannot help rejoicing that, under the circumstances, so much of unity and good temper appears amongst us. When coming here, one of my good-natured friends asked what business I had to attend this meeting, (laughter), and added, that there were dissensions, differences, and a split among yourselves. I told him at once, that, upon the great principle of anti-slavery philanthropy, humanity, and christian benevolence, and ardent and sincere anxiety for the spread of liberty all over the face of the globe, there was no difference whatever. (cheers.) My worthy friend is one of those very amiable individuals whose sensibilities are exceedingly alive to their own interests, and who are astonishingly compassionate when you-touch any lucrative monopoly of their own, and who never before knew what the anti-slavery spirit was. (Laughter and cheers.) He reminded me of one of our friends, from whom I may differ in his view of the present question, but upon principle we are both agreed. If I venture on that vote to differ from a man of mighty mind—the most powerful advocate—the most learned lawyer—the judge of the strictest integrity—the christian patriot, upon whose bright carefer the sun of benevolence shines with uncelipsed glory—if I differ from Dr. Lushington on that vote, I trust I am entitled to stand on the same platform with him in the cause in which he has so powerfully labored, and in which I have zealously, but humbly followed. (Cheers.) It has been said, that, having obtained emancipation for our West India slaves, your business is done, you may shut up shop. (Laughter.) Is your work done? (Hear, hear.) Are there not six millions of the African race still in a state of slavery? (Hear, hear.) Our business, so far from being done, has not, as yet, well commenced. While there is one man held in slavery, our business is not completed. (cheers.) He was a supplied to the House of Commons He moved also the apponitment of the office

It will vote for the introduction of foreign sugar, (Loud cheers)—stop, let me finish the sentence—provided that it be the produce of free labor. (cheers.) Will our worthy hypocrites in the House of Commons assist me? (Cries of 'No, no.') Not they, forsooth. (Applause.) Will they sweeten the poor man's cup in Ireland? The consumption there is but one single ounce per head per week. In proportion to the prosperity of any country is the consumption of sugar. It is the most healthful of all condiments that belong to human food. It has abolished leprosy, it has colored the human countenance, and it gladdens the human heart. But I am told that we shall injure the West Indians. I do not call them vagabonds, but they are the most exacting gentlemen that ever lived. (Laughter.) Have you not put twenty millions in their pockets? Are not the people of England taxed one million and a half every year to pay the interest? And yet they are so greedy, that they want to tax you £3 millions and £4 millions more! (Pear, hear.) They remind me of Lord Donoughmore, who was constantly asking a certain Lord Lieutenant to increase his estates, until at length the latter became so tired of his importunities, that he told him that, if the government gave him England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, he would ask for the Isle of Man as a cabbage garden. (Laughter and cheers.) It is the same with the West Indian proprietors. I am not disposed ernment gave him England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, he would ask for the Isle of Man as a cabbage garden. (Laughter and cheers.) It is the same with the West Indian proprietors, I am not disposed to gratify them to that extent. They have got our £20,000,000, and they are entitled to no more. The hon, and learned gentleman then referred to the successful results of emancipation in the West India colonies. He had lately seen the Roman Catholic bishop of Guiana, who had authorized him (Mr. O'Connell.) to state the following fact. Three estates had been purchased by a joint stock company of negroes, for the least of which they paid \$80,000. There was in the neighborhood a gentleman who had acted with the greatest humanity as the agent of three or four estates. He (Mr. O'Connell) was happy to say, that that gentleman was an Irishman. They made a bargain with him to pay him £500 per annum to mannage the estates for them, and bound themselves to follow out any mode of cultivation he would direct. (cheers, cheers.) A school was established, 300 children attended it, and the Roman Cutholic bishop declared, that more merry, better disposed, good-natured children, he never saw than those little blacks. They had not been above five months under instruction when they were publicly examined, the Governor being present. Instead of showing inferiority in mental power, there was even a greater readiness in them to learn than in the children of the whites, because they were actuated by a greater desire for instruction. (cheers.) Would the yellow miscreants of North America again impute to the African race intellectual inferiority? The Governor examined

LIBERATOR: STI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL

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several children taken indiscriminately, and was so astonished at their attainments that he requested a copy of the school books. The honorable and learned gentleman then animadverted in strong terms upon American slavery and the internal slave trade, and well upon the hypocrisy of suppressing the African slave trade, when their only object was to increase the price of indigenous slaves. He then referred to the recognition of Texas as an independent State by the British government, and, after expressing his abhorrence of the laws enacted by the Texas for the perpetuation of slavery, and characterizing their charter as written with blood and scaled with the impression of the hoof of a demon, stated his determination to bring the treaty recently entered into by Lord Palmerston under the consideration of the British Parliament. He was a general supporter of the present government, because he he thought that if they were displaced, a worse would follow; but he would not be a supporter or a partaker of the misdeeds of any minister. Lord Palmerston had said that he had recognized the Texans, because by that means European literature and European public opinion would get among them, and they would be ashamed of keeping their negroes in bondage. (Laughter,) It was a mockery. Lord Palmerston, good, sweet man, hoped to coax the birds from the bushes, and when he had done that, he would perhaps be able to coax the Texans to give up their slaves, but he, would not be able to effect it before. (Laughter and cheers.) They had made a law that negroes should not be sold under execution. It bore the aspect of humanity, but what was its true character? A fraudulent debtor ran away from North America to Texas, taking with him his negroes. His creditor followed him, with proofs establishing his debt, but the newly arrived plauter had nothing but his negroes, and they could not be sold to discharge it. The Texans had employed the American and the British press to deceive the public mind, and to convince the British people that hat brought to England, entered at the Costom-House, refined, and then exported, there being a drawback of the duty. (Hear, hear.) He never knew a case of drawback of duty in which there was not a little swindling. It was sent to the West Indies, and consumed on the estates of the Goulburns, the Grants, the Gladstones, and the Sandons, who were delighted that they got it so cheap, and that it tasted of the blood of the negro. (Hear, hear.) The honorable and learned gentleman then alluded to the corn laws, and concluded by calling on the meeting not to cease the prosecution of their object until every slave was free. He sat down amid long-continued cheering.

ery slave was ued cheering. ued cheering.

Mr. C. L. Remond, on riving to second the resolution, said—In the few remarks which I propose to offer on this occasion, I shail confine myself to the merits of the resolution. I approve of it throughout, and I hope you will do the same. The friends of the colored man in America have been wont to despond; for never, while Great Britain pursues the course she does at the present time, can they hope to carry their cause to a successful termination. It the colored man in America have been wont to nespond; for never, while Great Britain pursues the
course she does at the present time, can they hope
to carry their cause to a successful termination. It
is in vain to attempt the aunihilation of American
slavery, while that system receives the encouragemen now afforded to it in this country. (Hear,
hear.) I know that the question is a difficult and a
troublesome one; but, innsmuch as the anti-slavery party of Great Britain have been the chosen is
struments of the Almighty for carrying out the
great doctrine of human rights. I hope they will cantinue to stimulate their friends in America. If ever
there was a class of the fellow-inhabitants of any
portion of the civilized world which deserved the
co-operation of philanthropic minds in this country,
it is their fellow-abolitionists, comparatively few in
number, in the United States. (Loud cheers.) I
was one of I7 members of the first Anti-Slavery Society formed in America. From that time to the
present, I have been acquainted with all their movements, and they have had to make larger sacrifices,
and to undergo deeper sufferings, than any other
class of men in the world who have associated for
so noble and good an object. (Loud cheers.) The
foreign slave trade, to say nothing of the domestic
slave trade in my own country, never flourished to
such an extent as at the present moment; and we
cannot hope to lessen it while it continues to be so
luctative, arising from the consumption of slavegrown cotton in this country. I cannot but regret
whenever attempts are made to call away the minds
of persons met for the discussion of this great question. (cheers.) When the British and Foreigh Anti-Slavery Society cannot stand on its own merits,
then let it fall. (Hear, hear.) I need not refer to
the thousands of colored people who have been
driven to a premature grave, by the impetus which
Great Britain still gives to slavery. The system
which we wish to see destroyed rolls on unheeded
by recreant Americans, and truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, I have been stignatized as a traitor to my country. Sooner than approve of the system of slavery in the United States, if I mest take the alternative of being the oppressed slave or the oppressor, give me the condition of the former. (Loud cheers.) Give me the chance, if I may so express it, of being the poor slave, rather than the oppressor, when they shall meet at the bar of God, and there shall be no question of bank or anti-bank, tariff or anti-tariff. I trust that the day is not far distant, when, in my own beloved country, as well as yours, mankind shall be considered great only as they are good. (Cheers.) At the present day, in the United States, men, women and children are enslaved for the complexion they wear. If a man there has one drop of African blood flowing in his veins, it not only dooms him to be an outlaw, but exposes him to seizure as a slave. But, if the growth of cotton in the East Indies be taken up as it ought by the British public, slavery will become the great question of the day in America, and it will soon be terminated. (cheers.) Liberty has a name in my country, but in practice it is completely dead. (cheers.) I hope the meeting will bear with me while I read one or two extracts confirmatory of the remarks I have made. I will refer to a source which has had a powerful action on a great and influential part of the District of Columbia. If a colored isan goes to Columbia of the funeral of a deceased relative, he is liable to be seized, bound, and detained, till he proves his freedom. (Hear, hear.) He must prove it while immured within the bolts and bars of a dungeon, otherwise he is sold as a slave. (Hear, hear.) Here are two young men being florged as slaves, whose father receives a pension for his services in the rovolutionary war. (Hear, hear.) He must prove it while immured within the bolts and bars of a dungeon, otherwise he is sold as a slave. (Hear, hear.) There are two young men being florged as slaves, whose father receives a have been stigmatized as a traitor to my country.

the growth of cotton in India, says—

'It may be remembered that when Capi. Baylis, of the British East India forces, came to this city, in the carrypart of last summer, for the purpose of gotting men acquainted with the process of raising cotting to accompany him to India, the Free Trader was the first journal to expose and denounce his plan, as a dangerous scheme to undermine the prosperity of the American planters, and rain the sale of their great staple. In no measured terms of rebuke, the Free Trader denounced both those wealthy and influential planters in Adams county who lent themselves to aid Capt. Baylis in his designs, and those nine young men from the States of Mississippi and Louisians who sold themselves to the ancient and in-yeterate enemy of their native land; but, at that time,

flesh by the pound—which tramples on every law, human and divine—which sets Christianity at nought—which declares that the Saviour himself sanctioned slavery—which eschews every thing that is lovely or of good report—and yet, such is America. What kind of gospel must it be that she is spreading, when it can accommodate itself to support so vile a system? That I leave you to judge. Slavery inverts this fundamental principle of common law, that every man is considered innocent until he is proved guilty; with us, every colored man is looked on as a fugitive slave; if he is seized or claimed as such, and thrown into a dark dungeon, on him rests the onus of proving, even from within the walls of his wretched abode, that he is a free-man born perhaps though he may have been thonsands of miles distant, and yet, if he cannot prove his right to freedom, he is given up a slave. Mr. Chairman, slavery does not exist in all our States—thirteen of them are free—the thirteen northern States hold no slaves; the thirteen southern States are the slaveholding ones. Now, it would be supposed that the action of those States would be in opposition—that all the feelings, all the prepossessions of the North would be in favor of freedom—to uphold the glorious Declaration which declares that 'all men are born free and equal.' But such is not the fact. The northern States are, in reality, the strong holds of slavery: in them is the real wealth of America concentrated. They have the manufactures—the commercial enterprise—while in the South, the property is principally confined to their slaves, and the land on which they toil. The South is, nevertheless, the grand centre for money-making;—to it fleck young men—inwyers, doctors, clergymen—to make their fortunes. Scarcely a family in the North is bound to the maintenance of slavery. And then, lamentable as the fact is, the churches are the great strong holds of slavery. I know of none that are clear of the sin of slaveholding, except the Society of Friends, and the Free Will Baptiats; and th

the anting editor of the journal base was in the whole the property of the pro the acting editor of that journal knew not the whole enormity of the insidicos scheme. Little, perhaps, thought those young planters and overseers, when they consented to go to India, that they were to be used as tools in the unholy hands of the abolitionists! (Hear, hear.)

'Of the startling fact that the East India cotton growing Project is but a powerful organization designed to overthrow the system of domestic slavery in the American States, we have now the most ample cridence. This evidence we hasten to present to our treaders; it is vitally important to the South, and merican states, it is vitally important to the South, and merican states.

this time three or four additional hands arrived, and a desperate attempt was made to force Reid away; and whilst some were pulling at his legs and body, one of the number beat him on the arms with his staff to make him let go his hold. The violence of the efforts used by the police, and the powerful resistance of Reid to those efforts, will be appreciated when we mention that the pillar itself at length gave way, and fell with considerable force across Reids chest, and, of course, stunned him a good deal. The police, however, now dragged him along towards the jail, but, on their passing a cart, Reid again stopped their progress by catching hold of the wheel, to which he clung with such tenacity as to hid definer to their starts. stopped their wheel, to which hid defiance to clung with such tenacity as to efforts to remove him. One of bit defance to their efforts to remove him. One of the police commenced a savage attack on him by beating him on the arms and shoulders to make him let go his 'hold—he called out to one Philip Bogle to mark which of the police was beating him—and on Bogle replying that he would, the policeman, we are told, turned round and struck him a blow. At length, Reid received a terrible blow on the back of the neck from the policeman's staff—his grasp of the wheel instantly relaxed, and he fell senseless to the earth.

wheel instantly relaxed, and he fell senseless to the earth.

By this time an immense crowd had collected on the spot, and had been testifying their indignation by loud cries of shame; but, when they saw Reid fall under the policeman's staffgand beheld him as they supposed lying dend, they became infuriated to a most alarming degree. The excitement spread like wildfire—they demanded the body of Reid, but the police refused to give up, and stood over the supposed dead man, brandishing their staves to keep the crowd at bay. At this juncture a rush was made—sticks, stones, brickbats, and other missiles were showered on the police with frightful efficacy; they were compelled to retreat, and flew for protection into the different shops and houses that hapt pened to be open.

they were compelled to retreat, and flew for protection into the different shops and houses that happened to be open.

The mob, by this time rosed to a pitch of phrency, yewed venyeance against the whole of the police and hunted them down wherever they were seen. One of them received a dreadful blow upon the cychrow, which in all probability will cause the loss of the eye—another was severely wounded by a broken bottle in the neck, and several others, we understood, were severely beaten by the entraged mob. When the attack was made, one or two of the police rushed into the house of Mr. Sauly, a respectable elderly person, who immediately attempted to close the doors to keep out the pursuers—whilst doing so, a stone or brick was flung with great force against the door, and struck the old gentleman on the arm, and broke it.

The mob were now masters of the field, and were rushing about the streets hunting after the police. To this one object of revenging themselves on that body, was their rage directed. Reid was now raised from the ground, under the belief that he was either dead or dying—he was carried to the surgery of Drs. Turner and Bowerbank, where one of the assistants attempted to bleed him. Shortly afterwards, the editor of this paper was called upon, and desired to render his professional assistance. On our arrival, we found an immense concourse of people collected in the street, a vast number of whom were armed with bludgeons—the people were evi-

denty in a state of the most alarming excitemen uttering the most violent imprecations on the police. On examining Reid, we found him lying in state of insensibility, but we were quickly satisfies that he was in no immediate danger. We communicated this fact to Mr. Derbyshire, who was present in his magisterial capacity, and at his suggestion we went outside to report the favorable intelligence to the assembled multitude, for the purpose of allaying the excitement on this head. We addressed the people, and told them that the object of their solicitude was neither dead nor dying, and, such being the case, earneafly advised them instantly to disperse to their respective homes. A respectable person named Ashley offered to give shelter for the night to Reid—he was accordingly lifted up and catried by his friends to Mr. Ashley's, the crowd at the same time separating and moving away from the place.

From this time we learn that there was not a single act of violence committed by the ecople—but a great number continued to loiter about the streets, collecting in small groups in the vicinity of the scene of the late disturbance. The greater part, however, are stated to have been respectable persons, who had been led by curiosity to come out and see what was going on. Mr. Hill and Mr. Derbyshire used every exertion to get the people to disperse, and, finding that their remoustrance had no effect, and fearing from what passed that there was some intention to renew the attack on the police, the two magistrates considered it advisable to call in the aid of the military to overawe the populace. Accordingly ten file of soldiers were marched fir m the barracks, and stationed opposite Mr. Derbyshire's store—still the people budged not—they remained perfectly passive, without manifesting the slightest excitement. After a time, the soldiers were marched away, and then the greater part of the crowd quietly retired to their homes.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 29.

Abolition in Cincinnati.

Seven persons, named Cornelius Burnet, M. Erickson, F. Leveridge, Jacob Lewis, and N. H. Joseph, and Alfred, three sons of Cornelius Burnet, were taken before Squire Doty yesterday, on a charge of having committed an assault and battery upon John McCalla, of Kentucky, and Robert Black, constable, of this city. We were not present at the examination, but have derived the following facts from the committing Margistra

P. S 10 1-2 o'clock at night.—Immediately after P. S 10 1-2 o'clock at night.—Immediately after supper time, boys and half-grown men began to collect about the house of Burnet, and at 8 o'clock several hundred persons were present. Very decided manifestations of a determination to break into the house, for the purpose of destroying whatever might be found therein, soon showed themselves. Squire Doty addressed the crowd, and besought them to disperse. Very little regard was paid to him, and about 9 an attack was made upon the door. Being upon the alert, he was at this point in an instant, and succeeded in suspending operations for a few minutes, till Mr. Avery, the Sheriff, who had been sent for, arrived upon the ground, and addressed the throng from one of the side benches of the market house. This had the effect of drawing the crowd raway-from the door, and the Sheriff's assirtances that Burnet and his associates were in jail, and would be held to a strict accountability for any violations of laws which they had been guilty of, had the effect of repressing the disorderly feelings that had risen. The crowd soon afterwards began to disperse, in obedience to his appeals to their sense of duty and propriety, and at this time there are not more than a hundred persons present, and these such as are thoughtless enough to remain to satisfy their more than a hundred persons present, and these such as are thoughtless enough to remain to satisfy their curiosity.

'I. T. Hopper to N. P. Rogers,

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

I. T. Hopper to N. P. Rogers.

This is the heading of a communication in the last National Anti-Slavery Standard, occasioned by an article in the Herald of Freedom, a week or two before. As that stricle was copied into the Freeman, it seems but fair that this should appear here also. In publishing it, however, it will not be amiss to say that brother Rogers evidently never meant his romarks to apply to that genuine Quakerism which 'requires its professors to be found engaged in every work of righteousness,' and of which the natural fruits are universal benevolence and kindness. He referred unquestionably, to that spurious, pretended Quakerism which 'requires its professors to be found engaged in every work of righteousness,' and of which the natural fruits are universal benevolence and kindness. He referred unquestionably, to that spurious, pretended to the pretended to the continuous pretended Quakerism which end to the means, and in its anxiety to preserve its form and organization, neglects to uphold those testimonies and maintainthose glorious principles for the sake of which alone the form andorganization were instituted at first, or are worth retaining. There is what calls itself Quakerism and wears its outward garly, and speaks its 'plain' language, but at the same time is so utterly destitute of the reformatory spirit and power of Fox and From and Barrough and Barclay—shows so little vidence of the 'life of Christ in the soul,' that it needs be very jealous of its single-breasted cost and its 'liker' and 'life,' the only tokens it can show of its right to the name it bears. It is that kind of Quakerism which east 'nix with the forms of money-making; care respectively and the proper of the produce of the p

the objects, doubtless, of our warm-hearted brother's severe—and, with this limitation, just—rebuke None who know him will hesitate to believe that he entertains the most sincere respect for the 'seven thousand' who 'have not bowed the knee to Banl,' and would rejoice to see their Zion 'again put on her beautiful garments,' and appear 'fair as the moon, clear as the sun,' and to oppression and intemperance and violence—to vice and wickedness in all their forms, 'terrible as an army with ban-

NEW-YORK, 6th mo. 16th, 1841.

NEW-YORK, 6th mo. 16th, 1841.

ESTERMED PRIEND, N. P. ROGERS:

Permit me to offer my objections to the following sentence in the 'Herald of Freedom' of the 4th instant, under the head of 'Tales of Oppression,' viz: 'Isaac T. Hopper is too much of a working Christian to be a technical Friend; and to much of a man to be a Quaker.' Now I consider genuine Quakerism synonymous with genuine Christianity, and its platform wide enough to allow, (indeed it requires,) its professors to be found engaged in every work of righteousness. Universal benevolence and kindness are its natural fruits. The light of Christ in the soul of man is its foundation principle; and this offered alike to all. The discipline of the Society of Friends, I believe, emanated from it, sind when administered in a right spirit, is eminently useful; but like every other blessing, it is liable to be perverted. Solish, haughty men may, indeed instances can be adduced, where they have, used it as an instrument to gratify a vindictive spirit, in the persecution of their brethren. But this is neither Quakerism nor Christianity, but rather an evidence of apostacy from both.

Notwithstanding the great defection of many, who make a high profession of religion, from that charity and godly sincerity, which once shone so conspicuously in the Society of Friends, I love it, and would rejoice in its prosperity; believing it is the will of our beneficent Creator, that it shall yet hold up the standard of righteousness to the nations, notwithstanding the cloud that now rests upon it, and objectives its brightness. And although things look dark and gleomy, yet I am percended there are more than 'seven thousandin Israel, all the knees which have not bewed unto Baal, and every month which have not bowd unto Baal, and every month which have not bowd unto Baal, and every month which have not bowd unto Baal, and every month which have not bowd unto Baal, and every month which have not bowd unto that it is not the every month of the country, that this teatimony is again ri

having committed an assault and battery upon John McCalla, of Kentucky, and Robort Black; constable, of this city. We were not present at the examination, but have derived the following facts from the committing Magistrate.

It appears that a mulatto man, claimed by the said McCalla as has slave, had on Sanday last taken a horse belonging to his master, and ridded it to the following fact of the said. According to the said of the committed of the said of the

colonization, Heaven save us from beholding its deformities.

We hope our brethren in Maryland will not be frightened into removal by this Herod-like edict of the church powers of the tobacco State. Let them abide by their hearth-stones and their altars, let them be-peaceable, orderly cifizens, obeying all just laws, and seeking to promote the public good. Let all the wrong be on the side of their oppressors, and they will not find themselves without friends when the crisis comes. We hope not a man of them will remove. There are graves enough in Liberia. That great charnel-house is full ehough of yet decaying forms of those who sought a paradise and found—death. Let no one go. It will be no worse to die in Maryland—a freeman, than in Liberia.—The strendbling vassal.

But we say to them stay—for the days of oppression are numbered. The gloomy altars of slavery will see a backet days and be triumph of free.

But we say to them stay—for the days of oppression are numbered. The gloomy altars of slavery will soon be broken down, and the triumph of freedom consummated. Slavery with its accompanying evils must die. It is decreed. It will soon be known by all, and we say to the colored people, stay by the staff until slavery is abolished, and you can go forth as freemen. Not till then, can any intelligent friend of his country and of humanity, give his sanction to colonization in any form.

Personal Outrage. .

NEW BEDFORD, June 23d, 1841. To the Editor of the New Bedford Daily Register :-

entreat them not to be intimidated by these partiation from their native land, but to moved and place an unwavering release of justice will be heard, and that the voice ding humanity will melt their obdornts as that God in his mercy will deliver the or hands of the spoiler.

Resolved, That we consider the unject as flicted on the person of our devoted freed. Ruggles of New-York, editor and proposed. Ruggles of New-York, editor and proposed boat Telegraph, while on his passage from the town of the town of

EDWARD B. LAWTON, Secretary

From the Plymouth Rock.

The Memorial and the Right of Pelito

The Memorial and the Right of Peters
The editor of the Memorial, it seems, su
'stickler' for 'the right of petition'. And so
'stickler' for 'the right of petition'. And so
a character, that, although we ought to consider
a character, that, although we ought to consider
sunderstand him, he thinks that said rafe si
a character, that, although we ought to consider
estly therefor, it would be altogether increase
estly therefor, it would be altogether increase
improper to exercise the right arming senestly therefor, it would be altogether increase
—so far as abolition petitions are concerned.

This 'sacred right'—too sucred to be see
'undoubted right'—the propriety of exercises
he of the Memorial expresses strong doubt as
the subject of his leading article in his less
the object of which is evidently to pull 10, in
right,' which the Memorial manifestly sen
gether worlthess, all things considered his
grand hobby for our 'venerable and dislice
pro-starcy representative.

While the Memorial 'contends as strong
the strongest for the right,' he nevertheless the
expediency of cerecising it, at least, in to
of abolition petitions'—which is, being interthe strongest for the right,' he nevertheless the
expediency of cerecising it, at least, in to
of abolition petitions'—which is, being interthe strongest for the right,' he nevertheless
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the strongest for the right,' we have he
liberation, is a sacred right—no one can doubt
it would be inexpedient, 'improper, weng to a
the right, provided those who confined his us
willing to set him at liberty—for in this cas
ask what cannot be granted—besides, you willing to set him at liberty—for in the cas
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haps, awaken excitement and ectional fediralish will cause AGITATION—whether justly examine to the the part of force your maportunity upon them, we all to force your maportunity upon them, we are course, object—this your right—if you will ten it, and thus do wrong, we can't help it—to gas come of it—it is worse than a weste of fine—it gues a want of discretion."

How does the Memorial know that the options cannot be granted? If it is an dient to exercise the right of petition, why will Memorial contends so strenuously for thank such a cass? Is his position a whit better that of Mr. Slade of Vermont? Is he sincere? I contend, Mr. Editor, that if 'the savering petition' exists—if it is worth contending for a worth using. It is either right or wrong to sea, wrong, the right of petition ceases to be a maximum conceive of a right which, to us, worth using. It is cite the right of wrong to sea, wrong, And why contend for a right which is a sically wrong? If not, why not great their wrong, why not meet the error with trult? It fear of 'arousing excitement and sectional fea is to be urged against exercising the 'sared wrong, why not meet the error with trult? It fear of 'arousing excitement and sectional fea is to be urged against exercising the 'sared for Congress to consider—discuss—act upost be—it is wrong to withhold consideration—discussion upon them.

And, further; it is either right or wrong is a

—it is wrong to withhold consideration—the
—discussion upon them.
And, further; it is either right or wrong is at
the prayers of these petitions—if right, the same
BE ORANTED—if wrong, they should be develdnot until a free, full and fur discussion last
had upon them. The verong in the case dent
consist in the exercise of the right of prihan—in
to consist in the exercise of the right of them—it consists in the hellish determination of Sats
slaveholders, and Northern SLAVES to USTA is
ear to the voice of TRUTH, JUSTICE, HUML
TY.

From the Skaneateles Columbian. The Right of Petition

The Right of Petition

Is a right above all price—a right for when forefathers fought and bled—a right expensive cured to us by the Constitution of our comment try. Do the reckless demagogues of the South their truckling allies of the North, who have its trampled this precious boon under foot on the soft Congress, expect it will be surrendered use and without a struggle? Gag laws are not followed the surrendered use and without a struggle? Gag laws are not followed to the soft Congress, expect it will be surrendered use and without a struggle? Gag laws are not followed to the soft Congress. The expediency of the longer suffer their constitutional right of petitiss any subject whatever, to be denied or quistion in the Halls of Congress. The expediency of a ing on potitions is within the discretion of Corgunate of the property of the proposed of the property of the pr peaceable, constitutional way. At no desias and with minds prepared not to lath, but to at, a will return to the charge against the infamos 5 rule. That victory will assuredly crown thereforts may be assumed with the utmost as ty, as well from the strength of their part, from the justice of their cause. The name of dough faces '—the northern men with some principles, or rather with no principles at those who would basely barter the rights of the constituents for the delusive hope of southern wand southern influence—will be repudated, alleft at home with Martin Van Buren.

Southern Rights.

Southern Rights.

One might suppose, by reading the species Southern members of Congress, you the short question, that there are no rights guarantiel by Constitution, but 'Southern rights.' Appeals to Southern members and to the South to stand by a protect their 'rights' is the burden of their species. We poor, stupid Yankees are of no acceptable to be the interests of the South.

We have been amused in reading the bandwhich has characterized the record debate in thouse of Representatives, on the part of the South and Nesbit of Georgia. It would seem that are as furious as tigers; ready, in a money, shoulder muskets in defence of 'Southern right.' These Southern holspars find a Tarar in old Q. Adams. They fear him as a dog woold is a well of the southerners, for he sometimed dulges in railing; and it is not wise to reader as ing for railing; and it is not wise to reader as ing for railing; but we admire his independent of the southerners and the southerners and the southerners are the southerners are the southerners and the southerners are the southerners and the southerners are readed a produced a produced a produced a produced and the southerners are southerners as well as Southern than its wine southerners threats of the duello have loss mental are vorthern as well as Southern than its wine southerners as well as Southern than its wine species to the South, she demands justice for her teres of the Southerners and the southerners as well as Southerners and the southerners as well as Southerners and the southerners as well as Southerners and the southerners are proceeded to the Southerners and the southerners are produced and the sum of the

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BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1841.

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We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival of Herr G, and Maria W. Chapman, in this city, on we have the control of the control of the con-stances, via New York, from Hayti. In due sea-ses, we presume, the results of their observation, dur-ses her rejourn in Hayti, will be communicated to is the resistant in Hayts, will be communicated to the public; for, while their object was, primarily, the version of Mr. Chapman's health, (which has been apply defined,) we do not doubt that they have and much attention to the actual condition of the sind, of which so little is accurately known in this abid, of which so itties accurately known in this entry. We welcome them back to their anti-gary labors, in the name of a great multitude of fabiliand effectionate abolitionists.

Mr. Collins.

Mr. Callins still deems it expedient, for the welfare of our cause, to remain awhile longer on the other are of the Atlantic. In another column, we have set of the Atlantic. In another column, we have equid from a Dublin paper, a speech recently deliv-ord by him with much applause at a public asti-sla-very seeing in that city. The speech is not accu-mely repeated, but it shows that no appeal can be nely reported, but it shows that no appeal can be not in wan to the hearts of the generous sons of Lee, in behalf of phalaved humanity. We shall look for the arrival of Mr. Collins by every steamer from Laupeal. As Wendell Phillips and wife are exin the next steamer from Liverpool, it is prob the that Mr. C. has made his arrangements to return

Independence Day.

The antiversary of our national independence we eliberted in this part of the country, at least, in march more rational and laudable manner than usual etitallers, in this city, made a glorious displaof their strength, as well as in many other places. The rane of our enviaved country nien was not wholly forgoten, although it was feebly remembered by h furnition, attituded to that there breathed not a three on the American soil! Then would our nation dichiet be indeed an occasion of delight, and make a deep impression upon the world.

But herrible scenes are witnessed among us while no making our boasts of liberty, as a people like is an advertisement which we copy from the Columbia South Carolinian. At the very time the Colombia South Carolinam. At the very time the canon were rearing, bells ringing, processions march-ing &c. &c. in honor of Independence Day, a WO-MAN was offered for sale with a COW and CALF! And observe how well the immortal chattel is spoken al 'Hall, Columbia! happy land!'

COOK AT PRIVATE SALE.

COOK AT PRIVATE SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, a mulatto woman, shared MARY, about 48 years of age, a good col, washer, and ironer, and a fair pastry cook. She a priferly notes, and very cleanly, but is not able a prifer where. She is, kind and attentive to children, and would be a valuable servant in a small family, sere she might be contented with her lot. It not sold on the first Monday of July next, who will be a substitute of the six Monday of July next, who will be a facility of the six papered endorsors, payable at the Commor cal Bask, with interest from day of sale. Apply to T. E. BAKER, or JOHN STUBBS,

COW AND CALF FOR SALE.

A prime young mileh cow and calf, for sale a

Mastate of slavery. A slave mother drowns herseliables three children for reasons which no one will fal it difficult to understand :

Marker—A negro woman belonging to William Wash, Lan, of Clay county, Mo., says the Philadel-sha fuette, recently, destroyed her three children the dest eight, years of age, by drowning them in a cai. She afterwards told a negro man what she laber, and where they might be found; and expassed the intention of drowning herself. The children were found hid out and protected by some boughs helde their faces. As nothing had been heard of the subappy, mother, it was supposed that sire put be threat into execution.

The Voice of O'Connell Again !

second annual meeting of the British and For igs A. S. Society was held in Exeter Hall, London 14th of May, Among the speakers on the ocmien were Daniel O'Connell, of Ireland, and our furrious colored friend, Charles La Remond, of New just. Their speeches will be found on the preceding and will be read with a high degree of satisfac ted by all who know how to appreciate great and ted sentiments, and stirring appeals in behalf of ing humanity. Mr. O'Connell never forgets to ish this hypocritical and oppressive country; but thus wounds, 'faithful are the wounds of Anna wounds, 'faithful are the wounds of shad, but the kisses of an enemy are deceiful.' Mr. Kenend has borne himself gallantly throughout farind, Scotland, and Ireland, as the advocate of mixers! emancipation, and woh golden opinions' for all who have listened to him. Blessings on has a hark shore in exercise cash, the case of the same and the speedily return to aid us on his same shore in exercise or the cash. sea may he spectry return to a moral con-sea mitre shores in carrying on the great moral con-fict with slavery!

Cut to the Quick.

la giving our opinion or the anti-slavery character on delivered by the 'Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,' table day of the national fast,—which we did frankhad the farness to copy we are disposed to be magnan and therefore copy his placid and gentlemanly rejoin-br in his Christian Freeman, without comment.

orm his Christian Freeman, without comment.

Alow we care just as little for Mr. Garrison's centur, as we would for his praise. He has, for some two or three years past, as far as we have been able a percer, not labored chiefly to carry forward public as the process. It is a subject to the process of the soon. So in the case of our sermon; h from his readers our arguments and warr ing this crying national sin, and presen ing characteristic of the sermon our notic for, that he g characteristic of the sermon our notice c, that his true character as an anti-slavery et does not depend upon his succumbing media operandi. This opens his mouth olates—what seems to be always rankling

ware-want seems to be always ranking heart, we are angaged in the work of the 'ministry a' in Gurrison has no idea of having slavery abolisms has been always and the ministry, the health have abolished the ministry, the health have about heart he should be should be

Our Nantocket friends are requested to appe taday, August 11th, as the time for holding ery meeting, in order to accommodate to wish to be present at the meeting of the County Society in New-Bedford; on the 9th lith of next month.

If Several communications on file for an early in

Our Cause in New London. New London, Ct. July 6th, 1841.

Having been requested by some of the abolitionists of this city to deliver an address before them at the annual meeting of their Anti-Slavery Society on the

4th inst. I came here for that purpose.

While waiting for the steamboat for Norwich this afternoon, I will give you a short account of my visit, believing that it will not be wholly uninteresting to the readers of the Liberator.
On my arrival on Saturday evening, I found that

the abolitionists had been unable to obtain any church, or, indeed, any public building in which to hold their shall be our object, by all lawful and honorable means, to do away.

spirit of slavery; and though religion seems to be very popular in this place, if one may judge from the number of churches posting out like whited sepulchres, (and answering about the same purpose.) at the opening of almost every principal street; yet there is not humanity enough in one of them to admit the entrance of an advocate of those who have fallen among thieves. They, therefore, determined to hold their meeting in the open air, at the corner of Main and State streets, one of the most public places in the city: Accordingly, on Sunday morning, at Do'clock, we topaired to the spot. The weather was very fine, and some two or three hundred persons, mostly mon, assembled around the spot. The meeting was opened by Simon B. Bailey, who read the 58th chapter of

by Simon. B. Bailey, who read the ostin chapter of leasinh. Prayer was then offered by J. B. Dennison; after which, I spoke about an hour, aiming principally to show the guilt of the North in connection with slavery, and the certain destruction which awaited this nation, unless it speedily suffered its millions of slaves to go free. My remarks were listened to with great attention by a large portion of those present There were some, however, whose countenances exhibited no small share of anger and malice. There were quite a number of 'roudies' present, who, moved by the true anti-abelition spirit, endeavored to arouse the tiger spirit of the mob; but they did not succeed very well. One poor wretch, who was said to have been hired for the purpose, came up with the inten-tion of dragging me from the steps where I was stand-ing. Just as he was reaching out his hands to take hold of me, he was seized by a man near, who thrust him down into the street with no very gentle force.

On picking himself up, he was hustled through the

On picking limited up, he was hustled through the crowd somewhat roughly, and did not afterwards seem inclined to repeat the exploit.

After I had concluded, a man by the name of Brooks mounted the steps, and commenced an harangue. He declared the meeting to be 'ill-timed,' 'partial,' &c. His remarks were heartily responded to by a poor inebriate who stood before him, and who declared himself to be a democrat of the genuine stamp.' The orator seemed much scandalized at the appearance of this auxiliary, and finally broke out upon him with the no very gentle command of, 'Go home, you drunken man, to the alms house, where you belong.' This caused a great shout from the crowd, in the midst of which we left the ground. 'The mar soon concluded his speech, and the people gradually dispersed; some of them venting 'curses dire' to-wards the abolitionists, while grave church members wished there was not one upon the face of the earth.

Whether, in case there had been any serious dis-

turbance, the city authorities would have interfered, I do not know. I think they would, however, as the Mayor, George C. Wilson, who was present, and who President of the New-London A. S. Society, declare in public, as I was informed, that the abolitionists should be protected. Perhaps it was this knowledge which prevented the mob. from proceeding to oper violenče

I think much good will result from this hold step of the abolitionists of this place. It will cause discussion, and it will show the pro-slavery people that the friends of freedom are not to be gagged by the closing of meeting-houses and court-houses against them; but that when driven from them all, they will go out into the 'highways and hedges,' and plead for the down-trodden slave in the great and glorious temple

of the Almighty.

In the alternoon, we held another meeting in Fort Griswold, on Groton Heights, which was the scene of a most coul-blooded massacre by the British under the traitor Arnold, during the revolutionary war. There is a monument near the spot in commemoration of the transaction, and of those who were mudered. Yet, on this spot, which is claimed to have been consecrated to liberty, the mob spirit seemed much more violent than in the morning. My remarks had reference mainly to the 'nation's birthday,' and aimed to show its wide departure from the principles on which it based its right to exist. I was constantly interrupted by questions, shouts and curses. Four dollars a dozen for rotten eggs were offered by a man who was said to be very wealthy; and I was told that if I did not leave the ground, I should be pelted. But the eggs were not forthcoming, and I finally finished my remarks, after frequent interrup-

tions, and much noise.

Under other circumstances, I might have been sur prised at such an exhibition of degeneracy and base subserviency to the slaveholding power, at such a time and in such a place; but our whole history as a nation is such a tissue of falsehood, fraud, hypocrisy, and oppression, that I have nearly ceased to be surany outrage upon human rights which the people of this country might commit.

There are a few fast friends of original anti-slavery

in this city, who may be depended upon in any emergency. Their spirit may be seen in the resolutions which were passed by them, and which will be sent to you for publication. They do, and they are the men to do it. In the meantime the cause of human freedom is steadily making progress in our world, and Slavery will eventually driven from earth back to his native hell. Whether this nation has vitality enough to outlive the destrution of this system is somewhat doubtful. Let us pre serve the Union, if it can be done without the sacrifice of truth and humanity; but let us have liberty at all events. Yours for the Right,
N. H. WHITING.

New London A. S. Society. Now-London, (Ct.) July 5thth, 1841.

FRIEND GARRISON

At a meeting of the New-London Anti-Slavery Society, held this day, the following resolutions were passed, and ordered to be forwarded to you, with a request that you would give them an insertion in your paper.

The Society also met yesterday in the morning, a

the corner of Main and State streets, in consequence of not being able to obtain any church or public building in the city, in which to hold our meetings, when an address was delivered by N. H. Whiting, of Marshfield, Mass. There were quite a respectable number in attendance, the most of whom gave good attention, though there was some disturbance from a few of th subjects of King Alcohol.

freedom which is their birth-right, we will not assist in supporting the system of slavery by bearing ar to quell such an insurrection.

Resolved, That we are convinced that the where at the South could not alone sustain such owners at the South could not alone sustain such a system of wholesale robbery, concubinage and mur der, as they do, were it not for the fact that the people of the North support them in it, as much as on army and navy support the laws of the land.

Resolved, That this support is given, in con-Resolved, That this support is given, in consequence of a wicked prejudice and corrupt state of feeling among Northern people; which prejudice and corrupt public opinion it has been, is now, and ever shall be our object, by all lawful and honorable means.

consider those bodies calling themselves Christian churches, that give their sanction to the system of slavery, by admitting slaveholders to their commution, or apologize for that practice, as specious organizations. izations of a great brotherhood of thieres and robbers whose object in the course is to cover the enormity of their crimes by the sanctity of their profession.

Resolved, That those professed abolitionists, who continue to support a pro-slavery church and clergy, or sustain pro-slavery candidates for office, show to the world that they love their party and their section than they do God or their neighbor, and are unworthy the profession they bear.

Resolved, That any attempt to narrow down the platform of anti-slavery, by excluding a single human being from the privilege of acting in his or her own way for the cause of two and a half million of ou countrymen in bonds, meets with our decided disap

tieut State A. S. Society, in excluding females from a participation with them in the same for which they profess to be engaged, is a departure from the original anti-slavery principles, and westrongly protest against Resolved, That we view the recent subserviency

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Co

And giving up of principle to the bullyings of Henry
A. Wise, and other slave minions, by members of
Congress from this State, as proof conclusive of their
want of moral honesty, and of the low estimation which they hold the right of petition.

Quarterly meeting of the Weymouth and Brain-tree Female Anti-Slavery Society.

The Society met at Deacon Eliphaz Thayer's Thursday afternoon, June 24th. The President read the scriptures and offered prayer

The letter of the Female Anti-Slavery Society Cadiz, Ohio, to Hon. Benjamin Tappan was read, af ter which the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the recent action of Congress in relation to the gag law, affords additional ground of ncouragement for increased effort in obtaining signa tures to anti-slavery petitions.

A Committee of fifteen were appointed to circulate petitions in Braintree and Weymouth.

The following resolution was offered, and, after some conversation, adopted.

Resolved, That the same convictions of duty which

induced us to enter the field of anti-slavery labor, render obligatory our continuance in it, and that we here pledge ourselves to the slave and to each other to continue our endeavours, till the hour of complet mancipation shall come.

Voted, That the proceedings of the meeting be

Published in the Liberator.

HANNAH PIERCE, Pres.

MARY WESTON, Rec. Sec.

David Ruggles.

anner in which our free colored citizens are abused and plundered, whenever they attempt to travel as white people do, may be seen by the statement of Mr. Ruggles, respecting his treatment on board of the steamboat plying between New-Bedford and Nratuck-et. We have just heard, that another and more brutal outrage was committed upon the person of Mr. Ruggles at the rail road depot in New-Bedford, a few days since-the particulars of which hereafter. Shame the people who tolerate such atrocities!

From the Salem Register. Violent Tempest.

From the Salem Register.

Violent Tempest.

The weather on Tuesday last, and also on Wednesday forenoon, was intensely hot The thermometer in the shade was at 98 or 100. Such weather may well be called a tempest breeder, as it usually terminates in a heavy squall of wind attended with much rain, thunder and hightning. At this time; Wednesday afternoon last, the wind amounted to a violent tempest. About 2 o'clock, the clouds at the north seemed to indicate the approach of a thunder shower; but the tempest, which came so suddenly upon a about three o'clock, proceeded, from a lower stratum of clouds which travelled with an unusual degree of swiftness—scarcely were they seen, when the air was instantly filled with volumes of dust, leaves, &c. so as to render near objects entirely hidden from view. To attempt to walk against it was entirely useless. Many persons, who were at the time in the pastures and fields, were obliged to cast themselves prostrate an the ground. After the first blast, torrents of rain with much thunder instantly followed.

The damage done in this city was not very serious. Several trees were broken or rather twisted off—others were torn up by the roots, and many deprived of a part of their branches and foliage. The roof of a building occupied by Messrs. E. & E. R. Secomb, for the storage of coal, corn, &c. was blown off. The brig Emerald, while beating up the harbor, had her top masts and jib-boom carried away. The pleasure boats, we believe, sustained no injury, and all on board were providentially saved. A large whale boat, being on Derby wharf, was blown against the eaves of the long store, and was breken to pieces in its fall to the ground—a long boat, on the same wharf, was blown into the dock.

In Wenham and Upper Beverly, the ravages of the tempest were more severely felt than in this city. It extended to Andover and Haverhill The following particulars we copy from the Salem Gazette and the Boston papers.

Boston papers.

We hear from North Danvers, that the storm was probably as violent as here. Many fruit trees were destroyed, and some barns and other light buildings were blown over. A new house in Danvers was moved upon the 'underpinning soveral inches, and two of its chimneys were blown down.

The greatest violence seemed to be about Wenham, where much damage was done to vegetation. The wind was extremely violent, and many barns were blown down. Large trees were broken and uprooted, and much other injury was suffered. There was also a very heavy fall of bail there, by which agreat a deal of glass was broken. Some of the hail stones were an inch and a half in diameter. A sample of a the hail stones, in quantity about a third of a barrel, was showt, us. They were taken from the roadside in Wenham, after having lain there about eighteen a hours, and some of them were then as large as grape shot. Raw, Mr. Mansheld's meeting-house was injured considerably, the windows in three sides of it having been entirely demolished. We are informed to that in Wenham and in Upper Beverly and Danvers, teently-inteburs were destroyed. On Burley's farm, in Upper Beverly, a barn, one of the strongest boilt in the State, at a cost of about one thousand dollars, was completely destroyed. Another barn belonging to a Mr. Brown, which had been completed but a day or two, was destroyed, and a horse, worth §150, was killed. The damage done to the crops in that region is very great.

subjects of King Alcohol.

In the afternoon, another address was given by Mr. Whiting in Fort Griswold, on Groton heights There was more disturbance here than in the moraing, though not enough to break up the meeting, which was quite a favorable symptom, considering that it was the old 'rum-soaked and powder-anoked' anniversary, which is always considered sacred to liberty in this 'free' republic.

Yours for Freedom,

SAVILION HALEY, Secretary.

Whereas, The system of American slavery is a wanton and palpable violation of those great principles upon which this nation based its right of independence from the British Crown, and of every principle of justice and humanity; therefore,

Resolved, That, in case of an insurrection of the slaves at the South, for the purpose of securing that

and many fields of corn and potatoes were seriously injured by the hail in the several places over which the stom passed. On the road from Topfield to Danvers Plains, trees were presented in great numbers. A sonat onk, a loot in diameter, was literally twisted off a short distance from the ground, and the bark peeled almost entirely from the trunk.

In Boston, the storm was not so violent as a few mills at the northward—the rain fell in torrents, accompanied with thunder and vivid lightning. About 6 P. M. a fremendous hail shower took place, covering the ground with hail stones double the size of ounce bullets. They afforded a most welcome supply of ice. Much glass was broken, where it was exposed as in skylights, to the action of the lail.

During the evening there was a continued display of the most vivid lightning, at the northward, for the space of two or three hours, accompanied during a part of the time with the roar of distant thunder.

Since the above was prepared, we learn that in Amhierst, N. H. the storm raged with equal severity. Not a window exposed remained unbroken; the editor of the Cabinet alone suffered the loss of 350 panes of glass, and not a house in the town but was damaged more or less. Some of the hail stones were five and six inches in eigenmenter; and whole fields of corn and English grain were destroyed.

During a tremendous thunder gust at Worcester, yeaterday, the Baptist church was struck by lightning, waile the vestry of the church was filled with children, making arrangements for the approaching celebration of the 4th. About twenty of the children were struck down, most of them were burned, some seriously, but as by a miracle, no one was killed. One little girl had a comb melted by the fluid, yet she escaped with trifling injury. The lightning struck in two places, but no damage was done. A person who was present represents it as the most terrific scene he ever witnessed.—Courier and Enquirer.

A gentleman from Woonsocket informs us that that place was visited last evening by a severe hail storm. The hail stones were very large, some having been picked up measuring six inches in circumference. The ground was white with the quantity which fell. Great damage was done to windows; one factory losing 200 panes of glass, and another 190. All probably suffered considerably. It was an ill wind to every body but the glaziers.—Providence Journal.

In Beverly, the barns of the late widow Brown, John Brown, Asa Brown, Israel Brown, Frederick Howes, Capt. Lord, Edward Trask, Dudley Dodge, widow Trow, Josiah Trask, Mr. Nesmith, Israel Trask, (house partially injured.) Timothy Berry, Mr. Burnham, Nathaniel Potter, widow of Levi Dodge, and Mr. Ham, were blown down.

On Danvers Plains, 16 chimnies were blown down

The hall at the side of the road, in one place in Wenham, at 10 o'clock, the next day after the storm, laid in a pile of many bushels unmelted hail stones as big as pigeon's eggs. Some bushels of the hail-stones were congealed together nearly as big as a man's head.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. Celebration in Boston.

The Auniversary of the Declaration of Independence was duly celebrated in this city yesterday. The several temperance societies turned out in large numbers. The 'Cold Water Army' made, with their numerous devices, a fine appearance. It was truly 'an army of banners.' Addresses were made on the Common by members of the Washington Total Abstinence Society, and the members of the State Temperance Society, and try to the State Temperance Society of the State Temperance Society, and the members of the Carlett Itali.

The floral procession, composed of the children of the Warren street Chapel, made a beautiful appearance. The bouquets and moss work were arranged with great taste, and met eager purchasers at fair prices.

ces.

The Sunday Schools connected with the several Baplist churches—a large pocession, comprising between two and three thousand children—ware formed and marched to the Common, and constituted a pleasing feature in the incidents of the day.

The members of the City Government, with several State officers and others, formed in procession at City Hall, whence they were exceed by the Government.

ral State officers and others, formed in procession at City Hall, whence they were excerted by the Greys, under the command of Col. Macomber, to the Odeon, where an oration was delivered by George T. Curtis, Feq., which is spoken of as being a fine literary production, every way worthy of the author. It was free from all party politics, and was truly national in its character. haracter. At nine o'clock, or a little before, the display of

from all party polities, and was truly national in its character.

At nine o'clock, or a little before, the display of fire-works from the Common commenced, which gave little satisfaction, owing to the threatened store that was rising in the South-east. It commenced raining soon after nine, accompanied with vivid lightning and rattling thunder. It is estimated that something like \$8,000 people had assembled on the Common and vicinity to witness the display of fire-works when the rain set in. Just after the commencement, an alarm of fire was sounded from Orange lane. The rain and the nalarm of fire soon set the immense mass ir motion, and there was a general rush to the outlets of the malls, and the principal streets were soon filled with the moving mass. They proceeded with the fireworks, in a hurried manner, eccasionally there were two or three pieces in operation at the same time, as long as they could be ignited, which continued till a quarter to ten when they ceased. During a part of this time, the seene was grand and terrifie; the heavens were at short intervals, red with lightning, a large fire was rapidly consuming several wooden buildings in the south part of the city, which was seen at a great distance, and the fire-works which were thrown off from the Common, lighted up the distantspires of the churches, which, with the cries of women and children, the trailing of carriages, the hoise of the firemen, and the shouting of boys, rendered the seene on of intense excitement and alarm. As yet we have heard of no accident of a serious nature, which may be considered a little extraordinary when it is readilected that a very large number of the people in the saturate the thirsty earth. Late in the night, another heavy shower passed over the city. To-day all is bright, and the weather hot and close, the themometer indicating 84 degrees. Vegetation is now in the height of perfection, and the growth of every species reput almost beyond a precedent.

Artial effects of Intemperance.—A most horrible activation, whic

Arrival of the Britannia.

The Royal Mail steamship, Britannia, Capt. Cleland, arrived at Boston on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, in thirteen days and a half from Liverpool, having left that port at noon on the 19th of June.

having left that port at noon on the 19th of June.

The English Ministry has been defeated by a majority of one. Respecting the division, the United Service Journal of June 5th says—Art half past three o'clock this morning, the House of Commons declared, by a majority of one, that the present ministers of the Crown do not possess the confidence of the Parliament, and that their continuance in office is at variance with the Constitution. For Sir Robert Peel's motion 312, against 311; majority for the censure and expulsion of the ministers. When the cheers which followed the announcement of the division had subsided, Lord John Russell said that he would take until Monday to determine what course he would pursue for the vindication of the ministers. On Monday, Lord John Russell intimated his intention to advise a dissolution, whereupon Sir Robert agreed not to oppose the supplies.

The Ministry have since been beaten by a majority of 13, on the Criminal Law question.

The Queen will not dissolve Parliament in person, but by commission.

The Queen will not dissolve rationment in person, but by commission.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 22d or 23d of June.

There had been a decided improvement in the cotton market at Liverpool. The sales on the 18th amounted to full 5000 bags.

The Tea Market was dull, and the prices barely supported.

The Tea Market was dull, and the prices barely supported.

There have been some serious riots at Nottingham, and the military had been called out. A correspondent of the Globe says: My last account took the election up to Monday night, when Sir John Hobburse and Mr. Larpent were stated to be in Notting-lam and addressing the electors. The high state of feeling which exists was evinced on Monday night when the yellow flags were torn down by the Bues, and Mr. Larpent himself struck as he was proceeding to his hotel. On Taesday the bands and flags of loth parties were out, and some conflicts of a most serious nature ensued. Many were severely injured and several stabbed in the contest. Towards everal stabbed in the contest of the cont

ling it was evialed that are been. Reinforcements for India will commence leaving Chatham during the present month. The total number of troops to be embarked for the three presidencies will average about 800. Detachments to about the same extent have also been placed under orders to proceed direct from this country to China, in addition to those Which are now on their voyage thither from India.—Vaited Service Gazette.

Mess Abby Kulley, the celebrated abolition lectur-er, gave three lectures in the Christian Chapel has week, on the subject of slavery. Her arguments were weighty, and could not fail to carry conviction to the minds of such as are disposed to support or apolo-gize for the accursed system of Slavery.—Ezeter Her-ald.

The St. Louis Murders. It appears from the St. Louis Republican, that Madison, the slave who was the principal actor in the shocking murder and arson on the night of April 17, was tried and found guilty on the 24th of May. The jury after an absence of a few minutes, delayed only by the retiring of one of the jurors, returned into court a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. It is perfectly easy for a St. Louis jury, to find a slave guilty of murder in the first degree on circumstantial evidence, but when a Darnes commits the same crime, in the most brutal manner, in the public atreet at noon-day, it is with much difficulty, and after a long and laborious trial, that a territet can be obtained of manslaughter in the fifth degree.

New-York and Virginia.—The Legislature of New Hampshire, by a vote of 160 to 51, have passed it following resolution, which is intended to bear up the controversies between Maine and Georgia, at New-York and Virginia: or rather between Govern Seward and Virginia.

New-1 ork and Virginia: or rather between Governor Seward and Virginia.

Resolved, That the refusal of one State to surrender a person charged with the commission of a crime withia another State, and who shall flee from justice, is in open disregard of the plain letter of the Constitution, subversive of the peace and harmony of the Union, destructive of the ends for which the Federal Constitution was established.

Constitution was established.

Murder and Suicide. Yesterday afternoon, a man by the name of Sampson, who resides in Hastingstreet, in the upper part of this city, murdered his wife with an axe. A little daughter who witnessed the horrid act, sed ran to give the slarm, was followed a short distance by the monster, but observing the approach of a man to whom the alarm had been given, he retired into the house, deliberately cut his own throat with a razor, threw himself by the side of his murdered wife, and in a few moments expired. They have left three small children, one only three months old.—Detroit Daily Adv.

Attempted Escape of a Stave.—The Norfolk Herald states that a slave belonging in Petersburg, eloped on Sunday last from his owner, who, suspecting that he had been secreted on board of the schooner Three Sisters, Johnson, for Boston, which had sailed the day before, immediately took the steamer Patrick Henry in hope of overtaking the vessel. He succeeded in overhauling her, and search being made, the slave was found secreted and taken back.

was found secreted and taken back.

Advices from Liberia to the 16th of April communicato nothing important. The Colonial schr. Hard Times, of 24 tons, belonging to Louis Shoridan, a colonist, had been lost on the coast, together with a cargo worth about \$1000. Africa's Luminary of the 16th says.—A very large and beautiful snake as much like the Anaconda of South America as anything elso we ever saw, was killed on Tuesday by a native, (a recaptive,) named Samuel Bell. Its length was thirteen feet, and the circumference of the thickest part of the body fifteen inches.

Two boys, seven years old, twin children of Mr. Bowars, were drowned at Peterborough, N. H. on Tuesday last, while bathing. They were in compa-

Two boys, seven years old, twin children of Mr. Bowers, were drowned at Peterborough, N. H. on Tuesday last, while bathing. They were in company with two larger boys, who, seeing them go beyond their lepth, ran away, and said nothing of what had happened until two or three hours afterwards. Search was made and the bodies taken from the water late in the evening. When found, the poor little fellows were clasped in each other's arms.

Something Strange.—A currespondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Iberville, La. under date of June 7th, says—Some accident must have happened upon the river above, for since Saturday last, sizer sight dead bodies have been seen floating in this vicinity, some of which were picked up, and buried. They were dressed like steamboat hands.

buried. They were dressed tike attained.

Southern Refinement. The Washington correspondent of the New-York Herald, in his report of the debate in the House of Representatives last Tuesday, says that while Mr. Adams was speaking, the members clustered around him, standing, and prominently among them, stood a Southern member with

Ateful effects of Intemperance.—A most horrible ac-cident occurred last week in the county of Two Mountains, Lower Canada; a man, while in a state of intoxication, having fallen into a kettle of boiling pot-ash and been completely dissolved. Search was mad-ior his body, but not the least particle of it could be found.—Boston Post.

not the smallest cloud visible in any direction more than 71-2 degrees above the horizon, and no sensible breath of air in motion, Fahrenheit's thermometer at 53 degrees, a gentle shower of rain fell for more than ten minutes:

A Slave Secreted. A slave was found secreted. A slave was found secreted on board the schooner Marmion as she was leaving New-Orleans on the 7th inst. for Philadelphia, and on his person were found pistols, a bowie knife, and \$3000 in gold. The captain returned and delivered the slave and money to his master. A Mr. Juhn Lewis has been arrested as the person who secreted him.

John Smith, engineer on the Georgia railroad, was killed on the 21st inst. together with a negro boy, by being crushed by the engine, which was thrown from the track by a projecting bar of rout.

Persecution. A few Mormons, of Lafayotte, La ecently, while engaged in worship, were attacked and driven from their building, and their furniture and books made a bonfire of in the street. A Dr. Buffington, of Philadelphia, has been put un der five hundred dollar bends für burning upon child's forehend, with lunar caustic, the mark of cross, as a punishment.

A Water Spout. The Spanish brig Frederick of St. Johns, on her way from New-Orleans to Porto Rico was upset by a waterspout. Her crew, nine in number, had just time to take to the boats. They were saved by the Sylph, fluund to Havre. They were nearly staryed, having neither provisions nor water and almost naked at the time they were taken up.

Prof. Hall, one of the State geologists for N. York while loitering about the suburbs of Maysville, Ky in eaterch of specimene, parrowly escaped lynching being mistaken by the people for an abolitionist. Quick.—Goods have been opened and for sale in store in Boston, in thirty days after the order for then left here for England.

NOTICES

Concert and Soirce in honor of David Ruggies. At the last quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts nion Harnionic Society, held May 30th, 1841, the silowing preamble and resolution were unanimously dopted:

Whereas, our devoted friend, Davin Rueeles, editor and proprietor of the Mirror of Liberty, has for the last ten years consecrated his time, talents and money to the cause of bleeding humanity; and whose instrumentality has effected the liberation of many of our brethrun from the galling yoke of Southern bondage, and elevated them to the broad platform of universal freedom; therefore,

Resolved, That we propose to give a Concert of Sacred Music, in connection with a Soires, on the evening of August 2d, 1841, the avails of which to be appropriated to aid our brother in the publication of the Mirror.

At a subsequent meeting it was

At a subsequent meeting, it was

Resolved. That the Concert be given in the Bel-knap street church, and the Soiree in the Association Room, and that a letter be sent inviting Mr. Ruggles to be present on the consistent.

be present on the occasion.

BENJ P. BASSETT, President.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Secretary.

Buston, June 20th, 1841.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the 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 county, of faithful abolitionists.

WM. T. BRIGGS, Secretary.

NORFOLK COUNTY!

NORFOLK COUNTY!

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Quarterly meeting, at Weymouth, in Rev. Mr. Perkins' meeting, house, on Thursday the 21st of July. Mr. Garrison and other friends are expected to be present. The friends of the slave are exnessly invited then and there to assemble in large numbers, from all parts of the country, and elsowhere, to help to advance his cause.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec. Dorchester, June 20.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The next quarterly meeting of this Society will be held on Tuesday, the 27th of July, in Chapel Hall, Acton, at precisely 10 o'clock, A. M. An earnest invitation to be present is extended to all who love the cause of bleeding humanity, and are determined to make no compromise with slavory. All who will come shall receive, at least, a cup of cold water, and as good fare as our clients enjoy in their prison-house of despair. Mr. Garrison and other advocates of the slave are expected to give their attendance on house of despair. Mr. Garrison and other advi of the slave are expected to give their attendan

* Acton, July 5, 1841.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in New-Bedford, Mon-day, argust 9, commencing at 10 o'clock. Distin-guished individuals from abroad are expected to be with us on this occasion; and we trust there will be a general rally of the tried and faithful from all parts of Old Bristol.

On Bristol.

Ample accommodations will be provided by the New-Bedford friends, for all who may attend, and we hope the delegates will come prepared for a tree days' meeting. NATH'L A. BORDEN, Secretary. New Bedford, July 7.

STATE MEETING.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Millbury, (Worcester County, South Division,) on Tuesday, August 17, which, it is hoped, will be fully attended, sepecially by the friends of liberty and equality in the western part of the Commonwealth.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Sec.
Boston, July 7, 1841.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AND FAIR.

The Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting at Millbary on Tucsday, the 17th of August, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M. The friends of immediate emancipation in all parts of the county and elsewhere, are invited to attend this meeting. 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.

cieties. Per order of the Society, MARGARETTA L. KELLEY, Rec. Sec.

FAIR AT MILLBURY.

FAIR AT MILLBURY.

The Anti-Slavery Fair, notified to be held at Millbury on the 5th and 6th of July, is postponed, by order of the Society, to the 17th of Avgust.

We would again solicit the friends the slave in other places to come up to our help. Patronage, as well as contributions, is desired; and as the semi-annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society is to be held at the same time, we carneally desire that the friends may come up in great numbers, and supply themselves with such articles of clothing and of taste as they are variety of gentlemen's linen, of children's garments and toys, of ladies' capes, caps, collars, reticules, aprons, needle-books, shoes, and other articles too numerous to specify, will be offered at low prices.

IT Will the friends of crushed humanity omit to make their purchases, till they shall have visited this SLAVE'S STORE?

MARGARETTA L. KELLEY, Rec. Sec.

MARGARETTA L. KELLEY, Rec. Sec. Millbury, July 1st, 1841.

ANNIVERSARY OF BRITISH WEST INDIA

EMANCIPATION. The anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British West India Colonies will be colebrated by the British West India Colonies will be colebrated by the colored citizens of Salem, on FRIDAY, the 6th of August next, in which all the friends of universal freedom, in Salem and vicinity, (without distinction of color,) are respectfully invited to participate. An address will be delivered on the occasion by Ws. Ltove Garmison, of Boston. Services to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.; at the conclusion of which, a dinner, will be provided at Masonic Hall. Tickets, 50 cts. each—to be had of William Dunkins, No. 1, Washington st., near the Depot, Salem; John B. Cutler, Henry Johnson, and William Ford, Lynn; Thomas Cole, William Rich, Benjamin P. Bassett, and John T. Hilton, Boston.

In behalf of this Committee of Arrangements,

WILLIAM DUNKINS.

Salem, July 9, 1841.

Salem, July 9, 1841.

A CARD. A CARD.

The managers of the Lynn Anti-Slavery Fair return thanks to their friends in Hingham, Duxbury, Bradford, Hyannis, Danvers, Salem, Nantusket, Weymouth and Boston, for their liberal assistance. They likewise gratefully acknowledge the prompt and efficient aid of their Lynn friends.

Lynn, July 3d, 1841.

BOSTON VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. Communications for the Secretary may be left at 25 Cornhill, or 32 Washington-Street.
Donations received by the Treasurer, I. South. wick, 14 Blackstone-Street, or the Secretary, Chestnut-Street, near Braman's Baths.

CHARLES T. TORREY, Secry.

June 18. 1y. DIED-At sea, on 25th ult. on board bark Venice, Mr. John Green, (colored) native of Philadelphia, lately of this city.

TORTOISE SHELL SIDE COMBS. Just manufactured, a large assortment of Shell Side Combs, some as low as 12 1-2 cents per pair, at JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 2d door from Washington street.

July 9.

LADIES' and GENT'S TRAVELLING ARTI-LICLES. An extensive and well selected assort-ment of articles auccusary for comfort and canven-ence in travelling, at low prices—at JORDAN'S, No. 2 Milk st.

A YOUNG colored woman is dearous of obtaining A scituation as an apprentice in a book bindery.—
Also one is a printing office.
Two or three boys want places in the country. Apply to WILLIAM C. NELL, 25 Cornbill.

The following beautiful effusion, taken from the outhern Literary Messenger for April, is distinguished for purity and gentleness of thought, and a rectness of expression almost inimitable. Its quiet elody—its dream-like and spiritual beauty—and its mes of bewitching tenderness, come over the heart

POETRY.

Like softest music heard in sleep,

MUSINGS. BY AMELIA, OF LOGISVILLE, KY.

I wandered out one summer night—
'Twas when my years were few;
The breeze was singing in the light, And I was singing too.

The moonbeams lay upon the hill;

The shadows in the vale, And here and there a leaping rill Was laughing at the gale. One fleecy cloud upon the air Was all that met my eyes: It floated like an angel there Between me and the skies. I clapped my hands and warbled wild.
As here and there I flow;
For I was but a careless child, And did as children do.

The waves came dancing o'er the sea The waves came, denoting o er the sea
In bright and glittering bands:
Like little children wild with glee,
They linked their dimpled hands.
They linked their hands—but ere I caught Their mingled drops of dew, They kissed my feet, and quick as thought Away the ripples flew.

The twilight hours like birds flew by, As lightly and as free; Ten thousand stars were in the sky, Ten thousand in the sea; For every wave with dimpled cheek-That leaped upon the air, Had caught a star in its embrace, And held it trembling there.

The young moon, too, with upturned sides. Her mirror'd beauty gave; And as a bark at anchor rides, She rode upon the wave.

The sea was like the heaven above, As perfect and as whole, Save that it seemed to thrill with love, As thrills the immortal soul.

The leaves, by spirit-voices stirr'd, Made murmurs on the air.— Low murmurs, that my spirit heard, And answer'd with a prayer; For 'twas upon the dewy sod, Beside the monning seas, I learned at first to worship God, And sing such strains as these. The flowers, all folded to their dreams,

Were bound in slumber free, By breezy hills and murmuring streams, Where e'er they chanced to be. No guilty tears had they to weep, No sins to be forgiven; They closed their eyes, and went to sleep, Right in the face of heaven. No costly raiment around them shone,

No jewels from the seas, Yet Solomon upon his throne, Was ne'er arrayed like these; And just as free from guilt and art, Were lovely human flowers, Ero sorrow set her bleeding heart On this fair world of ours. I have heard the laughing wind behind,

When playing with my hair— The breezy fingers of the wind, How cool and moist they were! I heard the night-bird warbling o'er] Its soft enchanting strain-I never heard such sounds before, And never shall again.

Then wherefore weave such strains as these, And sing them day by day, When every bird upon the breeze Can sing a sweeter lay?

I'd give the world for their sweet art. The simple, the divine; I'd give the world to melt one heart,
As they have melted mine.

NEW-ENGLAND ENSLAVED. Written on Bunker Hill Day, June 17th, 1841, when
the news of Wise's gag reached Boston.]
In with the gag! Ay, let it choke,

'Till we have learned that we are slaves What boots it that our Father's broke, And hurled this day the British yoke? Our Fathers? they are in their graves! In with it, Wise! then lift thy hands, Recking with murdered Cilley's blood! Swear by the throne where thou must stand

For gag-dominion o'er the land Where the free Pilgrims left the flood! 'Tis but a land of Yankees! They Are cornered in by rocks and rivers; So, tell them if they won't obey, And take the gag again to-day, You'll burst the Union all to shivers

On such a day, my lord, their sires Were seen this hour on Bunker's Hill! There they first lighted Freedom's fires. By yonder monument and spires,

And we would keep them burning still!

But what of that? In with the gag! Twist it the Yankee throat about Bostonians! furl your starry flag!
Off from the Heights your cannon drag,
And stamp Old Faneuil's embers out!

What! know ye not that ye are plaves, To'do the gallant South's commands Your standard but in mockery waves-Your guns insult your Fathers' grav Look at the fetters on your hands!

Yes! ye may write-what Southrons please, And beg-the favors they may give ! As suppliants ye may-clasp their knees, And then-await their sovereign ease To bid ye die, or let ye live !

SONG OF LIBERTY. Merrily every bosom boundeth,
Merrily oh, merrily oh !-Where the song of Freedom soundeth, Merrily oh, merrily oh ! There the gathering smiles of Peace are beaming, Where her stainless flag is gaily streaming— Every joy the land surrou Merrily oh, merrily !

Wearily every bosom sigheth,
Wearily oh, wearily oh!
When the gentle dove of Peace it flyeth,
Wearily oh, wearily oh! There no souge of Freedom greeting, Childhood's smile is fastly fleeting, Ev'ry flower of life then dieth, Wearily oh, wearily oh! Cheerly then from the hill and valley,

Cheerily oh, cheerily oh! Like your native fountains sally-Cheerily oh, cheerily oh ! While the children shout their hosanna Where they wave the nation's starry hanner. Round the flag of freedom rally— Cheerily oh, cheerily oh! MISCELLANY. From the Advocate of Peace. Eulogy on William Ladd.

The friends of peace meet to-day under circumstances peculiarly afflictive. Death has smitten down the charm of these anneal solemnities. His manly form, his countenance ever beaming with benignity, his tongue always ready with its captivating eloquence to plead for every cause of God and man, are now mouldering in the grave. Our father and leader, the founder of our Society, and the champion of our cause, the apostle and martyr of peace, has gone to his final reward, and left us to mourn his sudden, irreparable loss, and grather from his memory fresh motives to zeal in behalf of an object to which his talents, his property and his life were all devoted.

A beneavement so great and so recent, will hardly allow us to indulge in the exercises common on this occasion. Every eye is turned to the seat that death has left vacant; the mind, in spite of all efforts, is busy with the recollection of what we have lost; nor can our hearts resist the temptation to linger on the sad yet pleasing theme. Death is a mirror which reflects the hues of heaven to carth; and fain would we gaze till we see once more the full and perfect image of our departed frieud. His mame, next to the influences he set at work for the good of mankind, is the richest legacy he has bequeathed us; and we feel that the claims of our cause, and the general expectations of the community, as well as the strong impulses of our own hearts, require us to dwell awhile on the history, character and services of our much lannented President.

WILLIAM LADD was born May 10, 1778, at Exeter, N. H., where he spent his boyhood, and developed the germ of those traits which selewards rendered him the ornament and delight of society. Intended by his parents for one of the learned professions, he pursued his studies preparatory to college at the scademy in his native village, and entered Harvard University at the age of fifteen. Lighthearted, fond of society, and a favorite in every circle, he was distinguished in college less by his studious habits han by the buoyancy of his spirits, and the kindness of his feelings; yet he attained, even on the green, side of twenty, such a reputation for scholarship as entitled him, at the close of his collegiate course, to an honorable appointment in a class which produced some of our most distinguished men, and thus proved how much more wit than truth there must have been in the remark occasionally made by himself, 'that he gained little knowledge or montal discipline in college; and what he did get, the salt water pretty much washed out.'

Too young to require an immediate commencement of professional studies, and strongly bent on seeing the world, he bettook himself, on leaving college, to the ocean. The business of his father, now removed to Portsmouth, and extensively engaged in navigation, afforded him a favorable opportunity; and he west on board one of his vessels as a passenger, with ne aim more definite than that of a general traveller. But his peculiar activity did not relish the idle, though honorable confinement of a cabin; and from choice he submitted to perform the labors of a common sailor. In his next voyage, he went as mate; and in his britches to perform the labors of a common sailor. In his next voyage, he went as mate; and in his third, he took the command of a ship, and soon became one of the abrewdent most of the formal province, on an enterprise of philanthropy and gain. He had conceived the idea of undermining slavery by the introduction of frew white laborers; the Spanish governor encouraged the

gested the subject in a conversation near the close of his life. The impression still was slight, and would probably have soon passed away, but for an incident, apparently trifling, that fixed it in his mind, and made it the grand idea and aim of his subsequent life. Some Christians in Maine, having projected a weekly religious paper, and anxious to secure his co-operation, had engaged him, as a well-known, scientific farmer, to write for the agricultural department; but just then some tracts from the pen of the late Dr. Worcester fell in his way, and interested him so deeply, that he resolved, before taking up the subject of agriculture, to send a few articles on peace. That effort rivetted him to the cause for life. He had planned no series of essays, nor thought of any thing more than a few brief articles; but these grew so fast under his hands, that he paused not till he had written enough for a volume; a form which those essays afterwards assumed, and now constitute one of our best works on peace. It was not long before he wrote a second series; and, should you look through a complere file of that paper, the Christian Mirror, you would perhaps find the articles on this subject from his pen alone equalling nearly half the whole number issued in some ten or fifteen years.

The providence of God now marked Mr. Ladd as the Coryphaeus of our cause. When the venerable Worcester, its pioneer and patriarch, resolved, under the infirmities of seventy, to retire from public life, Elisha stood ready to catch the falling mantle of Elijah. The Friend of Peace, a periodical projected by Dr. Worcester, and sustained for a series of years almost solely by his zeal and abilities, was, of course, to be relinquished, as none but David could wield his sling; and Mr. Ladd pledged himself, so long as his pen and his purse should last, at least to support a periodical on peace. That pledge he nobly redeemed; and, through his influence, a periodical devoted to our cause, has now been continued, under different titles, for thirtee

ed to set only as its General Agent; but it was during that period hardly a figure of speech to call him, as he sometimes was called, greatly to his mortification, the American Peace Society itself. He was the editor of its periodical; his purse, and no other, was pledged for its bills; and long did he issue its appeals, and deliver its lectures, and circulate its publications, and perform its agencies, and carry on all its operations, with little more aid-from the community than their consent that he might manage the cause very much as he pleased, and their occasional commendation of his incomparable perseverance and zeal.

I need not review the labors of our departed friend during the few last years of his life. They are fresh in the memory of you all. Not only his first two volumes of essays, but his three large, popular tracts, two stereotyped by our Society, and the other republished by the London Peace. Society; his two essays on a Congress of Nations, the first on the subject for nearly a century, both published by our Society, and the last re-issued by the London Society in an edition of twenty thousand copies; his small juvenile volumes, about half a dozen in all, written for the most part with admirable tact; his articles for the religious press, numerous as the weeks of each passing year; his sermons Sabbath after Sabbath, his lectures and addresses from city to city, his incessant correspondence with the friends of peace through the world, and his personal appeals in almost every circle he met, whether in the parlor, the stage, or the steamboat;—all these are too well known to need renewed mention here, and forciby illustrate his single-hearted devotion to the cause. It was the magnet of his soul, the pole star of his life. He planned for it; he prayed for it; he toiled for it day and night from one end of the year to the other; and finally on this altar of his favorite, fould, chercials decreased it.

of his life. He planned for it; he prayed for it; he toiled for it day and night from one end of the year to the other; and finally on this altar of his favorite, fondly-cherished cause, did he secrifice himself a whole burnt-offering. It was his ruling passion; and, as he approached his heavenly home, and caught from the nearing summit of Pisgah a wider, clearer view of the promised land he had sought so long, the reign of universal peace, it seemed to fill his whole vision, like the flood of glory which burst upon the raptured eye of the dying Payson.

I canuch refrain from mentioning another subordinate era in the life of Mr. Ladd. Finding it difficult to collect an indience during the week, and too delicate, except a fere very well known, to ask as a laymun the pulgits on the Sabbath, he received from an association of Congregational ministers in Maine, a commission, about three years before his death, as a preacher of the gospel, for the purpose of facilitating his labors in the cause of peace. The result proved his wisdom; and, with new opportunities open, before him, he went forth to his work with redoubled zeal. Acceptable both as a lecturer and a preacher, he had more calls for his services than he could meet; and his ardor, sustained by a constitution seemingly of iron, pashed him at length into efforts too great even for his strength. Besides the ceaseless effusions of his pen, he used commonly to preach three times on the Sabbath, to lecture often through the week, and then converse every where on his chosen theme from morning till midnight. All this even a frame-work of adamant could not endure long. His friends admonished and expostulated; but he said his time was short, and he must work while he could. He had long contemplated a tour through the Western States, but was frustrated in his plans till last autumn, when he started upon what he regarded himself as his final excursion of any extent. Never did he seem more in his element; and it was delightful to observe how his spirit was refreshed by t his wonted strain of sprightly conversation, retired to res: in his usual health, and in less than half an hour expired without a struggle or a groan. 'Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace.'

The Philapelphia North American gives the fol-owing interesting narrative of the events connected with the late disastrous shipwreck of the William

Loss of the Ship William Brown.

Capt. Harris, of this ill-fated ship, called upon us on Saturday. His details of the loss of the Wm. Brown, and consequent sufferings, were thrillingly interesting. He is a stout-built, warm-hearted sailor, and during the recital of his hair-breadth escapes, the tears coursed down his hardy cheeks. The first suspicion he says he had of his contiguity to the ice, was the terrible collision. It was about 11 o'clock, and the night dark and foggy. He found, as soon as the examination could be made, that his bows were stove in. His ship was going at the rate of nine knots, and soon began to fill. The passengers rushed from their berths in consternation. The boats were got out as soon as possible, and he freely told all on board what must be their fate. He

of nine knots, and soon began to fill. The passengers rushed from their berths in consternation. The boats were got out as soon as possible, and he freely told all on board what must be their fate. He assured them that a portion would be saved, if they would not overload the boats.

When the long-boat was let down, the frantic people jumped into it promiscuously. He expressed surprise that it did not immediately fill. The jolly-boat was let down with more caution astern by the sailors, and pushed from the ship. While they were calling to Capt. Harris to save himself, the terrified women and children clung around him, and pleaded that he would not desert them. Their screams were heart-rending. He did not leave the ship until her decks were nearly under water. When he leaped on board the jolly-boat, he found it operloaded, but both boats kept near the wreck, attached to it by lines, until it sunk, which took place in a few minutes after he left. Capt. Harris tood the mate not to cut loose from the wreck until he should give the signal. Each stood ready with a hatchet. About 11 o'clock the ship had settled to her scuppers. Suddenly her bows went down, and she was engulphed forever, He had just time to sever-his own rope, and gave the word to the mate, when the yawning deep swallowed up ship and passengers, accompanied by a terrible shriek. Not a fragment remained to tell where she was after the sea closed over her, except a large water cask. Boats remained near the spot until near unorning, when the horrors of their situation were fully disclosed.

Capt. Harris's boat was 12 feet long, and contained nine persons, while the long-boat had crowded

ed near the spot until near morning, when the horrors of their situation were fully disclosed.

Capt. Harris's boat was 12 feet long, and contained nine persons, while the long-boat had crowded into it forty persons! He says they were so thick they could not move. They literally stood and lay upon each other. Most of the females were in their night-clothes, and many of them were chilled to insensibility the next morning, from the severity of the weather. The oars could not be reached, the water remained unbailed, and the boat utterly help-less upon the surface of the water. After taking a list of those on board, and advising them to be of good cheer, Capt. Harris determined to try to reach Newfoundland. He nad in his boat forty pounds of bread, and a canister with five gallons of water. He immediately put all on a sport allowance of half a gill of water three times a day, and at morning and evening one-third of a sea biscuit. The case for his sail needles, which be exhibited to us, was the little vessel out of which they drank this precious allowance of water.

During the six days and nights they were in the boat, it rained and hailed, and the sailors suffered bitterly with cold in their feet. They could not change their position, and of course had no exer-

cise, and the bottom of the boat was continually covered with water. The feet of all the men were forzen badly, but the woman did not suffer much, as the sailors each contributed of their clothing to preserve her from the cold. During this period of time, Capt. Harris says he is not conscious of having slept a moment. He was at the helm constantly, it required the utmost care, to prevent his little boat from shipping sens, which would at once have swamped her. He had a blanket hoisted as a sail. On the end of the boat-hook a red handkerchief, as a signal of distress, was displayed. The oars were kept in motion during the day, but as the nights were foggy and dark, they remained motionless.

Two days before they were rescued, Capt. Harris says a schooner was seen approaching them. Their joy was intense, but when within half a mile, she changed her course. A fog came up, and they lost sight of each other. Almost frantic, he made every possible ery of distress, and a horn was heard in the fog. Two days elapsed after this before they were taken up by the French craft which rescued them. He said his resolution and courage were strong to the last, although the famished condition of his fellow-sofferers told him they could not hold out much longer. Yet when he reached the deck of the ship, and felt that he was safe, his strength failed, and he fell senseless. At this time, he supposed the next day would have enabled him to reach land. It was his intention to get a supply of provisions, and prosecute his perilous voyage. He found he was 200 miles from shore, among ise, and in a suffering state, and he abandoned the thought, and received every possible kindness from those who had rescued him and his companions from those who had rescued him and his companions from those who had rescued him and his companions from those who had rescued him and his companions from those who had rescued him and his companions from those want of the long-boat, but what inexorable necessity demanded. The mate said before they parted, that so

The Boston Post contains the statement of John Messer, one of the seamen of the William Brown, who was saved in the long-boat. His description of the horrible scene enacted in the boat does not tend to relieve the mate from any of the edium which public opinion has placed upon him for his barbarous treatment of the unfortunate passengers. After describing the loss of the ship &c. and the embarkation of a portion of the crew and a portion of the passengers, he goes on as follows:

Before leaving us, the captain addre

'Before leaving us, the captain addressed the boat's crew encouragingly, desiring us to keep our liests up, not to quarrel or fight among ourselves, but to be advised by the mate, and to do what he should desire us. He then bid us good bye, and in fifteen minutes or so he was out of sight.

During the whole of the day the weather was extremely cold, and the sea very rough. We rigged a drag with our oars, in order to keep the boat's head to the sea, and to break the force of the waves. Towards night-fighthe mate consulted in a low voice, with several of the crew, about lightening the boat. I was aft at the time with my back against the stern. At last he said to me and another man, who was near me, 'Well, I suppose you have no objectious to lending us a hand to lighten the boat?' I inquired how he intended to do so? and while I was speaking I an uprear—the work of death had commenced. The other man and myself both remonstrated against such cold-blodded proceedings, and said—'If we are to die let us die fair—let us cast lota.' 'Very well,' said the mate, 'they will throw you overboard next.' I then drew my sheath knife, and swore that whoever should lay a hand on me should share my fate. The mate then called a tall negro, one of the crew, at, to toss me overboard, but when he saw my knife, he went forward again and lent the others a hand. My companion stuck close to me during the whole of the heartrending scene, determined to defend himself to the last. -the work of death had commenced.

One old man, a native of Ireland, when about to be seized, fell upon his knees and entreated them to spare his life, and he would give them all he had. He then drew from his purse a number of sovereigns and offered them to the crew, but they were thrown aside and himself passed overboard. A lad about 18 years of age, requested time to say his prayers, which was granted, and when he concluded he said, 'I am now prepared—I do not wish you to throw me overboard—I will go myself,' and he stepped off the gunwale of the boat into the sea. Of, all who were thrown overboard, not one, to my knowledge, succeeded in getting on board again. There were no hands cut off nor any blood spilt; neither did any one, excepting the young man already mentioned,

nands cut off nor any blood split; neither did any one, excepting the young man already mentioned jump overboard voluntarily.

The unfortunate passengers offered no resistance prayers and entresties were all they used. Of spare me! spare me! several of them cried, ever while they were half overboard. I will not attempt a description of this awful scene—it would melt a heart of stone.

I believe there were sixteen throw overboard.

heart of stone. I believe there were sixteen thrown overboard.

The boat was bailed out after she had been lightened; she then rode very well, and made but little water. The following morning I discovered a sail, and communicated the fact to the mate.—Boston Journal.

ITEMS.

THEMS.

The Vicksburg Sentinel states that Mr. Porterfield of that city detected a couple of negroes on board a steamboat a few days ago, making their escape to Obio in a singular manner. They were dressed in Indian costume, with the mane of a horse as a wig on their heads, to hide their woolly locks, with their faces painted. In this disguise they had travelled from Tennessee, 50 miles east of Jackson, where their master lives. They came from Jackson on the cars, and made for the landing, and took passage for Cincinnati, jabbering broken English and pretened Cherokee. Mr. Porterfield looked at and suspected them, and walked up to the largest, who was a man, (the other was a woman dressed like a man) and began to examine his hair. The Indian objected, but Porterfield porisised, and pulled off the false scalp, beaving the African head exposed. Both were taken into custody and lodged in jail. They had two pistols well loaded, and knives, and plenty of ammunition.

Fatal Accidents. A letter received in this city from

Fatal Accidents. A letter received in this city from Fiermont, N. H. dated Jan. 233, states that a melanchuly accident occurred in Orford a few days ago. As a number of men were raising the side of a frame for a barn, a Mr. Elsworth was holding the foot of one of the posts, (the foot of the other was not held, there not being help enough;) when the frame was raised breast high, the post slipped, and the whole fell. A beam struck Mr. Elsworth on the top of his head, and dashed it to atoms, killing him immediately. His brains flew twenty feet from the building. Another man had his thigh broken in two places, and several others were very badly hurt. Mr. Elsworth was 30 years of age, and has left a wife and one child.

years of age, and has left a wile and one child.

Deserters Drowned. Desertions are said to be very frequent from the 34th regiment stationed at the Falls on the Canada side. One night last week, 9 soldiers attempted to swim across the river a little below the ferry. Two of them succeeded in breasting the mighty torrent—the remaining seven were drowned, and four ut their naked hodies are now floating about in the whirlpool. Our informant says they present a horrible sight, tossed about by the mad waters. They are lying prone upon the surface, with limbs extended as if in the set of swimming, and it is difficult to believe they are not alive.—Buffale Com. Ada.

The aqueduct of the enlarged canal over the Mohawk, about seven miles from this city, is rapidly advancing towards completion. Its length is 1150 feet, and as a specimen of civil engineering it would do honor to any country in Europe. The cost of this aqueduct will be about \$500,000.—Troy Whig.

The morning papers announce the death of Maj Gen. McComb. He died of apoplexy, at half-past to o'clock. He had experienced several attacks of the disease.

disease.
It is said that Gen. Scott will be appointed to suc-ced to the post of Maj. Gen. Gen. Gaines will, how-ever, put in his claims, as he did formerly, upon the death of Gen. Brown.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the relief of the widow of the late President Harrison, passed both Houses of Congress on Friday last.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Saturday, June 26.

The reinoval of General Harrison's remains from the Congressional burial ground in this city, took place to-day, in the presence of the Joint Committee of the two Houses, and the Committee from the State of Ohio. The Committee of Congress accompanied the remains as far as the District boundary line.

Texas. There is a rumor via St. Louis, of the death of President Lamar. It is an extract from a letter dated Houston, May 31: 'A report reached us a few davs ago of the death of President Lamar and Gen. William G. Cook. They left Austin for San Antonio to buy horses for the Santa Fee campaign, and were killed by the Indians. About one hundred Santa Fee men and cilizens of Austin have gone out in pursuit of them.

Destructive Fire at Elmira, Chemung Co. Wi-learn, from several residents of this flourishing village that a destructive fire, which consumed 24 dwelling houses and stores, took place at half-past 12, on the morning of Thursday last. So rapid was the progress of the flumes, that in the space of one hour and a half-in a perfectly still morning, the whole of the above premises were reduced to sales. The fire commen-ed on the street next the river, running east and west, a few doors east of the post-office, which is among the buildings consumed.

Society's exhibition the present year! If this is no being tmore nice than wise, we know not what would constitute such an act of artistical refinement —N. Y. Com. Adv.

The ladies of Boston are at it in right good earnest. They visit the families of the poor drunkard, supply their wants, clothe the naked, and feed the hungry. When the victim of the cup reforms, they enter his dwelling, and make it pleasant to look upon and live in. Heaven bless and pratecthem, and all other good women who go about doing the acts of aware benevolence.

The Protestant clergy in Baltimore have recommended preaching in the streets and market places of that city, after the manner of primitive days. The attempt was made last sabbath in different portions of the city, with singular good success. The audience were numerous and attentive.—Phil. North American

Mitchell the Forger. C. F. Mitchell has had two bills found against him, at the sessions of New-York city, for forgery; one was found by a former Grand Jury. There are now three indictments against him for forgery—and another complaint pending besides, which will probably be laid before the next Grand Jury. Horrible. The St. Louis Gazotte of the 12th inst Horride. The St. Dous tazents of the 12th inst. says: 'We are told that a large quantity of ARSE-NIC was found in the reservoir at the city water works, this morning.' It is frightful to think that we have among us any beings in human form capable of such an act.'

People who succeed in proving slavery or oppres-sion of any sort to be right from the Bible, are in a fair way of proving the Bible to be good for nothing

BOARD,

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

DOLLAR per day.

Carriages in rgadiness at all times to convey passen
gors to railroads, &c.

May 14.

If.

Boarding House.

DOATHING HOUSE.

CEORGE TOLLIVER would respectfully inform his friends, and strangers who may be visiting the city, that he has opened a commodious house, situated No. 36, Southack-street, where he will be hippy to accommodate with BOARD and LODGING, all who may favor him with a call; pledging himself to provide in as good a style, and on as reasonable terms, as can be desired. Separate rooms, if necessary. He hopes to receive that share of patronage which it will be his aim to deserve.

Boston, June 18, 1841

NOTICE!

A YOUNG man who has 'bid adieu' 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 empoyment. Any one desirous of securing his services, and aiding the unfortunate, will please address WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

June 25.

HATS-Spring Style. W. M. SHUTE, Agent, wholesale and retail dealer in

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS

THE French style Moleskin, Beaver, superior Nutria, Silk and other kinds of HATS, at all prices from 2 to \$6; all of which are wyrrauted; and those who call will find the prices as low as at any establishment in Boston. March 12

March 12

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 Scenes made from original sketches taken on the spot, with interesting letter-press descriptions, chiefly explanatory 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 London Pictorial Bisigs. Second series. This day published by SAXTON & PEHRCF, 1331-2 Washington-street.

From the Boston Recorder, of June 11.

From the Roston Recorder of June 11 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 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 illustrations—
nor has he dealt unfairly with other authors, or with
his purchasers or readers. And if he 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 volume that
contain a vast amount of bibical 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' with
great interest, and a strong conviction that it will contribute materially to the increase of scriptural knowledge, to the edification of believers, and the confusion of infields. We could wish that the 'second series' at least, were placed in every family library of
the land.

Wild Flowers.

Wild Flowers, CULLED from early youth. By a Lady. For sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE. Wild Flowers, April 30.

FRENCH'S PENMANSHIP. A NEW System of Practical Penmanship, founded on accontific movements, together with the art of Fen-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 & Pein PHRENOLOGY, GUIDE TO SELF KNOWLEDGE.

THE fundamental 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:

Anti-Slavery Land for Sale.

A VERY eligible COTTAGE LUT, coming a doout 3-4 of an acre, on Burroughs-street, has ca Plain, between the meeting house and the Padelightful situation; it being the generous pil disk C. Gore to the Mussachusets Anti-Slavery Scient, Apply to

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BEING a selection of the most popular and spot of tunes and Hymns now extant. Despet for social and religious meetings, family decess Singing Schools, &c. Compiled by Asa Fitz and B. Dearborn.

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Yours, with much esteem,
J. H. FAIRCHILD.

Boston, May 14, 1841.

From the Christian Watchman; (Baptist)

selves of connion, to ally, and admitted attored in Southern should the md will the brother [1] may, and connexion

From the Christian Watchman, (Baptist)
The title page expresses very fully the nature a design of the book, which we think must be appeared by all. The tunes are of long and tried merit, the hymnes such as have proved highly acceptable all classes of pious persons. Being prepared is ay table and very convenient form, and well printed, book can hardly fail to be highly acceptable as 'Vestry Singing Book,' and as a devotional parcompanion.

From the Zion's Herald, (Methodist.)

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Copies forwarded to clergymen and other examination.

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April 30.

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[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

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