THE LIBERATOR: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL

Henry-W. Williams, General Agent : whom all remittances are to be made, and addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

TLEMS - \$250 per annum, payable in ad-FRIST.—52 or \$2.00 at the expiration of six months.

\$2.00 at the expiration of six months.

\$2.00 at the expirations must be post pain

peters and communications must be post pain

peters and communications which as quare will

appear that the six must be set of \$1.00.

Note: Mr. Isaac Karp, the late publisher,

which interest in the subscription-list

has interest in the subscription-list. Mr. Isaac Karp, the late parameter his interest in the subscription-list so, for two years from the first of Janusannary concerns of the Linkuaton sters, for two years and the Libbuaron he penniary concerns of the Libbuaron for the direction and supervision of a committee of the following gentlemen: Francising of the following gentlemen: Francis Sheep Philipping Sters, Sheep Philipping Bassett.

M. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XL---NO. 29.

FFUGE OF OPPRESSION. Ehlical Recorder and Southern Watchman Correction.

sollowing extract from the Christian Secreloring extract from the state of the with the remarks respecting it, by the the Christian Reflector, we copy from a ser of the last mentioned paper:

Calucha and Mry Meredith were both 'excludpadds and Mr. Meredith were buth 'excludifferd, for the reason that they had impropment hought, agtated the "question of shareference to the Conceation. The one was
ace of slavery, the other an abolitionist,"
though are particularly worthy of observation
through 1. Mr. Galinka never did 'ogitate at 1. Mr. Gainean avert and Signatus slavery with reference to the Connent. T. assents he did; and whom Mr. T. a sentence from the pen of Mr. Galuntered or act done by him, in support, it will be time enough for us to re-

granded Mr. Mercitih? Not abelition-searist! party! did it;—in other words, it as a cover for the other deed. Why was steel retained and Mr. M dropped, if it were Mr. Hartwell is the man who carried the ag-proposed state of the state of the state of the distribution of the state of the state of the long astained by slaveholders, in urging, in It had stong measures be adopted by the sequent the South became alarmed at his above-beard method of desing the thing, that stresson of the abelitionists inter the clearly state of the clear state of the state of the

splict of our 'exclusion' from the he subject of our 'exclusion' from the chirc's course, nothing to say here, our sech on that point having been made in a number, and comprised, we believe, in no ra dozen lines. But having seen our expresented now for the fifth or sixth time, by papers claiming to be no ultraists, we neglection, thought it proper to 'define our for the ffilelihand last time—thus furnishing and all others so disposed, with an and all others so disposed, with an recting their errors.

of correcting their errors.

In the foregoing extract from the Secwe had 'agnitated the subject of slavery
are in the Convention.' Now we have to
asside, or Mr. any body else, who may
y his hind on the case, to name the numtecember, or to furnishtheiproof from any
which it can be shown that we have
subject of slavery with reference to the
titles properly or improperly, directly her properly or improperly, directly In the meantime, for the purpose of s operations, we request him to turn to Feb. 13th, 1841, where he may learn the subject in the words following, to

a should be inferred that we concur in the a smooth be interred that we concur in go, so generally made, to have the question in introduced into the deliberations of the the behalf at Baltimore, we would avail set of the present occasion to state, that, in and, the question aforesaid cannot constitu-

and the question aforesaid cannot constitu-nal if it could, should not, by any means, steel as a topic of discussion at the above-sed needing. And if it should, we hope that-dars asm will enter the lists, '&c. &c.

All file above be found unsatisfactory, if our will up to the Recorder, 27th March, he at the following: —'We fully concur with star [fuller, im his belief, that the Conven-onal should, pass resolutions, disclaiming action with any of the fopics which now agi-

a for our having agitated the question of is not all that is taught in the above men-tract. It is there insinuated, and the imact. It is there insinuated, and the in-clearly made by the paragraph, 'Mr.-excepted, no one at the South had 'agi-question of slavery with respect to the '. How far this is a correct state of the be learned from the following: battom of the Bothel Association, Ala-cities of a blue toner, who rubblished in

ers of a like tenor, were published in ern papers, and are, we presume, gen-ected by persons acquainted with the will be borne in mirel, too, that brother It will be borne in mirst, too, that brother , a member of the southern delegation, took that in the passing of said resolutions, and more especially referred to, is thus still the solved, that, in the event of the Bap-real Comention, at their next meeting, re-express their determination to withdraw eventions, in coor we who to say with

de, should not be suffered to pass without bake—and even if the effect of inadverrevoke—and even if the effect of inadverican scarcely be excused in a person making the most ordinary pretensions to truth and eff. The editor, it will be observed, charges alwing agitated, in reference to the Conventual ending the probable meaning, but the ansatz of the probable meaning, but the most always—as though we had favored the set that the Convention ought to be made the convention on the subject of slaveholding terry one that has the least knowledge on the laws that, so far from favoring any thing stery one that has the least knowledge on the ct. howe that, so far from favoring any thing as sot, we have uniformly maintained that the set of starety was one which belonged exclusive-the South—and that, so far from admitting the of Northern men to have any thing to do with east not not belonged solely to the South; was one of great grounds of complaint on the part of South—sea. We could easily quote our words on this in numerous instances, but it is useless. None is in guarance here, but such as choose to be

her having set the seal of our flat and unqualification every shade of meaning that can be put have set of the Secretary; so far as they relate makes—we will now state one time more, for tenfic of all who may still wish to be informed a subject, what we did agitate in reference to convention—but not in reference to the Convention—but not not reference to the Convention—but not not reference to the did not still a subject, what we general institutions, one is that a right to interpret their own Constitutions and the still a right to interpret their own Constitutions, and these constituting the said institutions, and have this with the avowed purpose of producing as between the Northern and Southern portion of the denomination, had thereby clearly forther class to membership. That they were called a god required that they should be viewed that as such. All this we have maintained. having set the seal of our flat and unqualifirequired that they should be viewed a such. All this we have maintained. for, just about all this is conceded in s pacification circular, signed by Mr. with many others, as a sine qua non for the co-operation of the Southern delega-

sintained, in the next place, that the 'dig-utrality' on the question of the schisma-used by certain editors, certain Boards and mittees, and our Northern brethren in gen-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR

eral would have to be set aside—that they would have to express an opinion on the subject—or a rupture was inevitable. And in this we have been justified in the event. The neatrality has been abandoned, an opinion has been expressed, and on this graund mainly, the Southern delegation have announced themselves as fully 'satisfied.'

We maintained also, that there was a manifest inconsistency in the fact of brethren sitting together in council, and otherwise co-operating in religious services, while one party was virtually expelled and denounced as malefactors by the other. And we must be allowed to say, that we are of the same opinion yet. And we shall most probably continue of the same opinion, even at the peril of another exclusion, until some one shall attempt to reconcile, what we think must appear to every one as totally irrecogilable.

We maintained, too, that the South would never

We maintained, too, that the South would never consent to co-operate with men who were virtually shaking a bull of excommunication over their heads. It his we freely confess we were in error. Our conviction was founded on such statements as the following, echoed and re-echoed from one portion of the Southern country to another. 'These wounds cannot, must not be healed slightly. It is vain to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace. The South, at least Georgia, never will submit to this. Our position is taken. Our views and feelings have been already exhibited to the world. The ultraists must cease to revile us, and those brethren who would be thought neutral, must cease to connive at their conduct, if we ever go on together as we have done, in the great enterprises of the day.'—Christian Index.

Now, whether the opinion expressed by us was justified by such language as the above, we leave to be decided by others. It is cnough for us to acknowledge our mistake, and to show cause wherefore. Whether all our Southern delegation will get over the difficulty with equal ease, this deponent saith not.

We have now said all we have to say, on matters We have now said all we have to say, on matters and things misrepresented, at present. If any of our Northern friends, who have been instrumental in propagating these errors, shall think proper to make the requisite corrections, well—if not, well. We have intended from the outset, and we intend still, that, if men are deceived on any points of mo-ment touching the late controversy, the fault shall not be with us. We will add, that, just so soon as not be with us. We will add, that, just so soon as our Northern friends shall see proper to drop this controversy, it will certainly be dropped by us—but so long as we find them making statements calculated to deceive, we shall claim the privilege, as we have always done, of setting them right.

One word for our cousin of the Reflector. Candor compels us to admit that we are entitled to no credit for having consented to the 'sacrifice' of ourselves. The fact is, the thing was done without consulting us. Had our consent been asked, it would certainly have been granted, so far as this measure related to.

us. Had our consent been asked, it would certainly have been granted, so far as this measure related to ourselves; but we should never have given our consent to the exclusion of the abolitionists, on the principle on which the thing is said to have been done, on the occasion referred to. We are clear in the conviction that a measure how desirable so ever in itself, which cannot be carried by means entirely hope suspicion, and on principles utterly bely above suspicion, and on principles utterly be yond reproach, had better be dispensed with alto

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received letters from two of the leading brethren of the, S. C. delegation, stating that, if there was any compromise, in the case referred o, on any principles whatever, it was entirely unknown to them.

SELECTIONS

To Richard M. Johnson, Vice President, and President of the Senate of the United States.

dent of the Senate of the United States.

Sin,—Your letter of January 4 was duly received. In it you decline to present to the Senate of the U. States, over which you preside, a petition, praying for such alteration of the Constitution as will abolish all requisition upon the people and public officers of the nation and of this State, to aid, assist, or participate in holding human beings in slavery.

As you have given, and made public, your reasons for this refusal to present the petition, I propose publicly to reply to them: and I request all editors who have published your letter, to copy this response.

Congress upon it. But it it be not perfectly evident that we are in the wrong, and if there be a probability that those who sustain our views will have the best of the argument, then it is a gross infringement of our rights as citizens, (however well meaning the mistaken motives which lead to it,) to refuse us a hearing before the representatives whom we help to elect, and to compensate, and whose laws we are compelled to obey.

You call the Constitution a sacred instrument. In using this expression, I cannot suppose you mean that its framers were infallible in their political views, inasmuch as a majority of them, I believe, held opinions adverse to your own. I cannot suppose that you mean that the instrument was made so perfect that it could not be improved by change; for, I doubt not, you approve of the changes effected in the twelve amendments that have been already made, and I know that you are, or at least have been, desirous of further changes, for I have read the record of your votes in favor of such further changes. If you mean that its provisions, while in force, are sacredly to be observed, then I must think that we in framing our petition have conformed to those provisions, and that you in it eliusing to present that petition, have violated them, and consequently, have yourself infringed the sanctity which you claim for the instrument. The Constitution itself most clearly guarantees the right to alter it, in the manner that we have proposed; and it declares that no law shall be passed to prevent the people from petitioning for a redress of girvances. If the whole Congress combined cannot, even by passing solemn laws, prevent our potitioning, then whole Congress combined cannot, even by passing solemn laws, prevent our potitioning, then whole congress combined cannot, even by passing solemn laws, prevent our potitioning, the passing solemn laws, prevent our potitioning, the passed to prevent the popular proposed to slavery; you ask them to violate principle and to eliminate the proposed to slavery; y surely a single member of it cannot rightfully without any law to countenance him, prevent us from
doing so. To prevent our petitions from boing prosented and heard, is in effect to prevent our petitioning, within the meaning of the Constitution;
and such I have no doubt would have been your
own opinion, and that of every one who has infringed our claim to be heard, had the question first arisen
on a petition, to the object of which you and they
had been favorable. I draw this conclusion, because not a single individual who is in favor of the
object of the petition, doubts that the refusal to receive it is an infringement of the intent of the Constitution, while large numbers of those who are op-

BOSTON, FRIDAY, eral would have to be set aside—that they would have to express an opinion on the subject—or a rupture was inevitable. And in this we have been justified in the event. The neutrality has been abandoned, an opinion has been expressed, and on this doned, an opinion has been expressed, and on this doned, an opinion has been expressed, and on this doned, an opinion has been expressed, and on this done of the subject to the subject to the exclusive right to judge in the first case for himself whether the chief transaction is represented by the chief transaction in the subject. the exclusive right to judge in the first case for himself, whether the object proposed in his petition be a proper and Constitutional one; and it is only after hearing the petition, and the arguments which may be alleged in it, that Congress can rightfully overrule his judgment. The question of expediency and constitutionality is to be decided by Congress after the hearing of the petition, and not before. To prejudge the question either of expediency or constitutionality, and upon such pre-judgment to refuse to receive the petition, is, in each case, alike a violation of our sacred rights, and such a violation as but few monarchs have ever had the hardihood to commit.

commit.
I am willing to admit that you, and others who

species of slavery. They contemplated the extinction of that evil, and the alteration of the Constitution so that it should no longer sanction it. For external evidence of this fact I will refer you to Weld's pamphlet entitled 'Power of Congress over the District of Columbia,"—for internal, and to my mind all conclusive evidence, I will refer you to the fact, that the Convention which made the Constitution declared one feature of it only to be unalterable, except by unanimous consent, viz: that feature which gave the States an equal suffrage in the Senate; and I further refer you to the still stronger fact, that while the framers of the Constitution gave to slavery and to slaveholders' certain immunities which were not to be taken away prior to 1808; they declared that after that year those immunities should be subject to change in the same manner as other parts of the instrument.

Article fifth of the Constitution, after giving the general power to amend by the acts of two-thirds of the Congress and three fourths of the States, provides 'that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner effect the first and fourth clauses in the minth section of the first article, and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

The first clause here alluded to is that which authorises such States as may see fit, to import slaves until 1808; and the fourth clause is that which arrevents the slaveholding-States from being taxed in a greater ratio than that of reckoning five slaves equivalent to three freemen.

If the Convention had not expressly restricted the

lient to three freemen.

If the Convention had not expressly restricted the alent to three freemen.

If the Convention had not expressly restricted the alteration of any part of the Constitution, it might be argued, with some show of plausibility, that there might be alterations proposed contrary to the intent of the amendatory clause; but when that body explicitly declared what portion should be unadulterable, except by unanimous consent, it did what was equivalent to declaring that all other portions might properly be changed in the ordinary mode; and when they declared that the slaveholding immunities of the instrument should not be changed prior to 1808, they in effect said 'we will give you time to prepare for a change in this respect, but it is our intention that such change shall ultimately be effected, or at least that it shall be deemed proper to effect it, if the requisite vote can be obtained, and it shall be deemed lawful and proper to strive to obtain such requisite vote.

The Constitution was formed with a view to advance liberty, and abolish slavery. Some of our Southern brethren would note construe it so as to diminish liberty and increase and perpetuate slavery.

You express the oninion, that when the slave-

who have published your letter, to copy this regrowth and the passing of said resolutions.

Who have published your letter, to copy this regrowth and the passing of said resolutions, at their next meeting, restage terms their determination to withdraw
the coperations are every way whatever, with
see families of the North, we recommend to our
there is the South, to adopt measures for opening
cannel by which our cheerful benefactions may
curred to the heathen, &c.

Fa familier information on this subject, see resothat the heathen, &c.

Fa familier information on this subject, see resothat the heathen, &c.

Fa familier information on this subject, see resothat the heathen, &c.

Fa familier information on this publicity, see resothat the proposed alteration of the
Constitution could be effected, it would be the decome as many distinct nations as we are States. I cannot see why the trenty distinct nations. Such
a sufficient reason against making the proposed
down an reference to the Convention; but recombeding a reference to the Convention; but recomstated a type of the polition will be granted, and no
be granted in the said Convention until action of
complete the subject.

There is still another point of reference in the
still another point of reference in the
still the proposed alteration of the
Constitution is self, and the tearing
of compensation of the Constitution is self, and the tearing
a sunder of the bonds of our Union. If this were a
sufficient reason against making the proposed
diminish liberty and increase and perpetuate slawho have the tearing of
come as many distinct nations as we are States. I
cannot see why the tree the change, should afterwards
divide themselves into twenty distinct nations. Such
a regretation the total tappears utterly improbable. Nor can I see
Congress this view of the subject, as an argument
to show that the pray

order, in peace of mind, widd be far greater than any pecuniary considerations. Look at the want of energy, industry, science, literature and improvement in the Sauth compared with the North, and see if you can hesitate as to the advantages. Look at the homicides and other immoralities in public men, judges and presidents of colleges and literary institutions. Read the accounts of slaves killed by masters, and masters killed by slaves, and contrast it with the fact, that in six and a half years of freedom in two of the British West Indies, and two and a half years in the remainder, not a single white man has been killed by one of the African race, and see if you can hesitate as to the just and expedient course.

ceive it is an infringement of the intent of the Constitution, while large numbers of those who are opposed to its object, coincide with us as to our right to be, heard. Where all of those whose ulterior views are favored by a certain construction of an instrument are agreed as to that construction, and a large portion of their opponents coincide with them, I think we have the best proof that can possibly exist in any disputed case, that the construction is the true one.

You intimate that to make the alteration we propose would be contratry to the spirit of the original



COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

JULY 16, 18.41.

JULY 16, 1841.

JULY 1841.

JU

if we do not. If we proposed that your wives, your husbands, your parents and your children, should be for ever torn from each of you, whenever it should suit the interests or the caprice of a single individual to do it, you would say, 'Give us no Union at such

a cost.'

Thus you ask us to be voluntary partners in inflicting seven different species of enormous outrage upon a population almost equal to that which rebelled against England, on account of wrongs which Mr. Jefferson declared to be not equal in whole ages to one hour of the oppression which you wish us to exercise. You ask us to impose those seven cruel burthens, for fear of dissolution, when you would not yourself, with your friends, submit to a single one of them, if you knew certainly that such dissolution would be the result of a refusal. In doing so, you ask us to violate the rule, which, as Christians, and as honest men, we are bound to observe, leaving the results to Providence.

Will it be said that I have supposed the

Will it be said that I have supposed the case of infliction of these wrongs upon a people who, in consequence of being used to liberty, could not bear them with the same ease as those who have been accustomed to endure them from childhood; then I answer, if we were to propose their infliction upon all your children hereafter to be born, you would say, give us dissolution at housand times sooner than the subjection of our posterity to such outsides when the subjection of our suggestions. A few years since, in answer, in answer, in answer, in answer, in answer to our suggestions. A few years since, in answer, in answer, in answer to our suggestions. A few years since, in answer to our suggestions. A few years since, in answer, in answer, in answer to our suggestions. A few years since, in answer Will it be said that I have supposed the case of

Will it be said that the colored man is inferior in intellect, and therefore can bear these things bet ter than the white man? I an we?, without debating ter than the white man? I an wer, without debating the point of the truth of the allegation, that if the Northern States should propose that every Southern white man, whose intellect, determined by a standard to be applied by Southern slaveholders then selves, should not be superior to the average intellect of the slaves, should be enslaved, the South would say, with one accord, give us disunion in preference.

would say, with one accord, give us usually in preference.

No people on earth are more anxious than slave-holders to avoid slavery for themselves—none so often refer to it as an illustration of the greatest of misfortunes. This is a sufficient answer to all arguments in favor of the happy condition of slaves, as well as to those in favor of our voluntarily assisting to make slaves, or continue as slaves, any human beings.

to maintain a local dominion and tyranny over the majority in those States.

There are no people on earth so disposed as slave-holders to interfere with the policy of other countries. This is a natural result of the system itself, for slavery is the greatest known interference of one class of men with the rights and interests of others, and those who practice the greater will not be likely to hesitate at the less. As this was true of the slaveholders in the tyrannical republics of Sparta and of Rome, where human beings were required to kill each other for the annisement of the aristocracy, so it is true of the slaveholders of this day. The institutions, roligious and political, not should be a contraction of the slaveholders of this day. The institutions, roligious and political, not subjects of the solicitude and care of our southern subjects of the solicitude and care of our southern subjects of the solicitude and care of our southern subjects of the solicitude and care of our southern subjects of the solicitude and care of our southern subjects of the solicitude and care of our southern subjects of the solicitude and care of our southern subjects of the solicitude and care of our southern subjects of the solicitude and care of our southern subjects of the solicitude and care of our southern subjects of the solicitude and care of our southern subjects of the solicitude and care of our southern subjects of the solicitude and care of our southern breaken and furnish money in aid of South America, Texas, Greece and Poland. They will, through our Secretary of State, request the Pacha of Egypt not to oppress the Jews of Damasens. They would protest and the subject of the solicitude and care of our suggestions, we were asked to point out a mode by which our southern brethren could rid themselves of this evil. Now we can do it most conclusively. Is it desired that the colored population should remain in this country, on the supposition that they are best adapt.

and remain with far more safety as freemen, than as slaves:—is it desired to encourage their migration out of the Union? There is now no necessity to wait for a colony sufficiently extensive in Africa, and for sufficient funds to transport them there. The soil of Guiana offers a more eligible place of settlement, with space for ten times the whole slave population of this Union, and the passage of all will be paid by the people of that country, so anxious are they to receive them. In offering this suggestion I do not recognize the right to effect compulsory migration. migration.

lect of the slaves, should be enslaxed, the South would say, with one accord, give us disumion in preference.

No people on earth are more anxious than slave holders to avoid slavery for themselves—none so often refer to it as an illustration of the greatest of misfortunes. This is a sufficient naswer to all arguments in favor of the continuous as slaves, any human beings.

You urge upon us the duty of conciliation. We recognise it and are willing to extend conciliation to all men. But we cannot see the propriety of the conciliation toward one man, which annihilates all conciliation toward one man, which annihilates all conciliation toward onto ther—we cannot see why we should aid one person to indict imprisonment, stripes and plander upon an innocent individual for the mere sake of conciliating the wrong-doer. We think conciliation is as much due to him who is in the right as to him who is in the wrong. And it is because you ask us to be most unconciliating towards millions that we decline a voluntary compliance with your demand.

Some of our Southern bretbren are constantly lecturing us on the value of a Union which we have never assailed, while they as constantly threaten to dissolve it themselves. With like incongruity they are not only in the House of Representatives violated by a standing rule the constitution, while they do not hesitate to violate them on their own part. They have not only in the House of Representatives violated by a standing rule the constitutional right of period, but, on a late occasion, when we forwarded a petition which was no infringement of that ripe; they woted, in opposition to the plainest principles of language, fact and common sense, that it did come within the prohibition. They have passed laws in direct violation of that principle of the Constitution and their own laws recognises the constitutions and their own laws recognises the state all the privileges of citizens in the several States. And that freedom of speech and the pressential store and the proposition of the prin

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 550.

from the warmh and zeal which you manifested of old times, in contending for justice and equal rights, when you were wont to recommend the establishment and activity of abolition societies! You are now taking a part not congenial to your general character, and I hope not to your feelings. In inviting you to abandon it, I sak you to bear in mind that your party after its first elevation was never in the minority till it formed a most unnatural alliance with slavery.

AGENTS.

Maisz.—Jas.Clarke, Wayne; Edward outhwick, Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.
NEW-HAMSHIRE.—Davis Smith, Plymowth;—P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.
Vernort,—John Bement, Woodstock:—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massacruserrs.—Wm. E. Kimball Topsfield;—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newbur ryport:—Janac Stearns, Mansfeld;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Sangue; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg:—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lonell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and sciently;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New Bedford;—Wm. Handerson, Hanner;—Island, Astin, Nantucks:—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Worzster;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown,—A. Bearse, Centralle;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E Bird, Taumin.

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

AGENTS.

character, and I hope not to your feelings. In inviting you to abandon it, lask you to bear in mind that your party after its first elevation was rever in the minority till it formed a most unnatural alliance with slavery.

In speaking of the inexhaustible happiness that flows from our system. I suppose you do not take two millions and a half of our oppressed population into consideration. And so, when you speak of your thirty-six years of service to your country, I suppose you mean service to the remaining portion of the people, to the exclusion of the two millions and a half of oppressed. Could you not now afford to devote a few years to the service of that remaining portion? By doing so, you could terminate his with a consciousness of having acted well for your country, and not merely for a privileged order.

If you mean (as I presume you do) not to include the two and a half millions among the receivers of those inexhaustible blessings. I must differ from you. My inquiries have convinced me that American slavery is the most oppressive on earth, and that we of the North are full participators in its iniquity. Monarchical slavery, Pagan slavery, Mahomedan slavery, and Catholic slavery, where the latter still remains, are all milder than the slavery of the professed protestant republicans of our own country. That African slavery is far milder, you may be convinced by reading Lander's recent travels. Under the monarchies of France and Demmark, the slaves are instructed, instead of being prohibited from knowledge, as with us. In Mahomedan countries, the slave may acquire learning, and can, by law, seek a new master, if he is oppressed. Under the Spanish monarch, the slave is assisted by law in acquiring his liberty, while, in our country, the master is restricted from granting it. While we exert ourselves to spread republicanism, every where, would it not be well for us to be as lenient towards the most oppressed in our land, as are the monarchs of other countries? While our slaveholding Protestants send the Bib

itement of the moment.

citement of the moment.

In conclusion, I would respectfully refer to your vote, which, if I recollect right, you gave in gratitude for the act of Lafayette in supporting the liberties of a distant people by force of arms, and ask you, as a consistent man, to allow us to advecte liberty every where, by argument. I refer to your recent letter, concerning a bankrupt lawkin which you treat it as monstrous to imprison a man for debt who is guilty of no crime, and I ask you to carry out your principles, and advocate the liberties of all who are neither criminals nor debtors.

If you yield to the natural impulses of your heart, and to the guidance of the general principles which you have always held, and discard the miserable advisers who will constantly recommend the

you have always held, and discard the miserable advisers who will constantly recommend the sacrifice of principle to a false expediency, I doubt not you will soon be found among us, engaged in a cause which I believe must prosper, because founded on a rock of immutable truth, and supported by those who place justice among the first of duties, and who are neither monarchists, aristocrats, nor plotters of disunion.

I remain, with respect, your friend,

THOMAS EAD! P

February 4th, 1841.

From the Lynn Record.

The following article is from a gentleman of well-mown respectability.

'Northern Stavery.'

We frequently hear the remark made, that the poor laborers of the North are worse off than the slaves of the South. Now, nothing can be more untrue; and how any man who has lived in the midst of slavery, and knows what it is, can make such an assertion, I cannot conceive, unless it be from the fact that he really lover the abominations of slavery. The truth however is, probably, that the remark is generally made by those persons who have only read about slavery, and taken their opinions from the floating maxims of papers and periodicals favorable to domestic servitude.

the floating maxims of papers and periodicals favorable to domestic servitude.

I have travelled much in all the slave States, and resided for months with slaveholders, and I know that the condition of the slaves is not to be comparing classes. I am fully satisfied that any one might go into Georgia, or any other southern State, and take 500 slave families as they rise on the plantation, in any section of the country, and make a fair inventory of all their means of physical comfort and happiness, and then come to Massachusetts, and select 500 families of the poorest and most seriched laborers that can be found in our mannfacturing villages or agricultural towns in this Commonwealth, and make an equally fair and just inventory of their means of physical comfort and happiness, and the 500 families at the North, poor and destitute as they may be, shall be found greatly superior to those of the South. Yes, I repeat it with great confidence, for I know the fact;—a great deal better off are the poorest of our free laborers, than the average of slaves! And be it borne in mind that I speak only of physical comforts, for in regard to any thing else, it is wicked blasphemy against Heaven to institute any comparison between the freeman and the slave, except to show the dreadful degradation and misery of the latter.

any comparison of the department of the latter.

The slaves better off! why the planters themselves are not so well off as our laborers! Go to houses of 590 planters as you will find them in Alabama or Mississippi, and make a fair and impartial description of their dwellings, their forniture and the thousand nameless things that contribute to the confort of families, and then come to this good town of hard-working laborers in Lynn, and make an equally fair and impartial examination of 500 houses owned and occupied by actual laborers, and see what they have, and how they live, what are their means of comfort and happiness, and I am sure that no candid, unbinsed mind would heatists for a moment to decide that the condition of the Lynn shoemakor was far better than that of the lordly slaveholder.

I have sometimes thought that I scarcely knew

GOODS PRINTS

ON, UNG, te-street

TS.

Anti-Sparry yellow is officially always and the constitution. The fact the books, of the banks o

rice from fiv to societies BOOK. t. Designed ily devotion i Fitz and E

ngregations atmined with compiled by g that, in my splish the ob-ork Most of having long to hymns sen. They are in as the triff see in singing our labors be ilic, and a de-

IRCHILD. laptist) e nature and
it be approved
ed merit, and
acceptable to
aced in a porIl printed, the
eptable as a
stional parlor

on, Saxton 4 and by Fitz & and standards, y of the late h recommend-PEIRCE, and others

edist.)

f Tales the Washington

GICAL

PEIRCE. F. WHITE Johnson and the Society of at 25 Ceru and Providence

ATOR.
Sandwick;—I
er, Barnstell
is;—George O
Andover;—In
lement, Toria
Saml. I. Rice

ctucket; Wm Warwick. Brooklyn; S New-Haren; S. Hall, Ess York City: Fuller, Sken homas McClis udson. st Grees

ter may enclose a newspaper, a, and frank the

which most to commisserate, the master or the slave, both were so wretched, compared with the freemen of the North. We have never pitied the master half enough, and as to pitying the slave as much as his miseries deserve, that is impossible, until we stand in his stead, are placed in his condition, and feel his unutterable sorrows.

From the Philanthropist. . A Mob in Cincinnati.

One of those scenes of violence, of which slavery is so prolife a source, took place in Cincinnati last Friday morning. No correct account of its character or origin has yet appeared in our public prints. The Enquirerand Republican have rendered themselves especially liable to the charge of issuing the most unfounded and injurious statements concerning it. The report in the Enquirer, indeed, we cannot attribute to any thing, but a deliberate purpose to excite the passions of the people by scandalous misrepresentation. The Cincinnati Chronicle has said nothing; while the statement in the Gazette, at least, we deeply regret. From the Gazette, at least, we had expected justice: and we still shall expect it. Up to this date, the real aggressors have had the field to themselves—not a word has been published on the side of the aggreved.

We shall now strive to give a detailed and faithful report of the whole matter, founded in part on our personal observation, in part on the testimony of the parties concerned, in part on the evidence of

of the parties concerned, in part on the evidence of bystanders.

Thirsday evening, a colored man came to the house of J. Burnett, on Fifth street, near Vine, stating that he was from Kentucky, and that his master had given him a pass to come to Cincinnati. He remained at Mr. Burnett's till Friday morning. Friday morning, while C. Burnett, his son Joseph and daughter-in-law, Mr. Lewis, (a man who was at work there,) and two young apprentices, were at breakfast, the colored man sitting in the room, three persons entered quickly through the store, and rushed in, as if in search of some one. J. Burnett arose and demanded their business, but received no answer. C. Burnett, suspecting that they intended to seize the black man, in order ta divert their attention from him, cried out, 'go a-head!' pointing to the yard. One of them happening to see the negro sitting in the corner, called out, when another turning his head, exclaimed—'that is my boy! seize him!'

No varrant was shown by any of the individuals—no permission was asked or given to search the premises—no word spoken as to their business, till this moment.

Tonlysion immediately arose—they were ordered

ment. Confusion immediately arose—they were ordered

Confusion immediately arose—they were ordered to quit the premises, but rushed upon the negro. Mr. Burnett, his son, and Mr. Lewis, interfered at once, and attempted to put them out of the house. C. Burnett seizing one, got his head under his arm, and had him completely at his mercy, but declares that he did not strike him. He drew him towards the door, and put him out, and immediately received from him a severe blow in the face. J. Burnett grappled the person (named McCalla) claiming the negro—a scuffle followed—the wife of J. Burnett, a delicate woman, laid hold of his shoulder to pull him away, but was struck two or three times by McCalla delicate woman, laid hold of his shoulder to pull him away, but was struck two or three times by McCalla across the neck and shoulders with a knotted stick—her cape was torn by him, and he pa sied her with considerable force across-the room. Her husband fell upon him with redoubled, vigor—was thrown down—while prostrate, McCalla drew a pistol, pointied it at his breast, pulled the trigger, but it missed fire. Leveridge, a journeyman, who had been down stairs, and had run up on hearing the noise, here interfered and pulled McCalla off, and J. Burnett then flogged McCalla severely, and drove him out of the shop. op. Meantime, the negro having been dragged away

Meantime, the negro having been dragged away by a fourth man who came in, the fracas ended. The disturbance attracted a crawd to the door, who became greatly incensed when they saw the bleeding face of McCalla, and heard it reported, that the Burnetts had been harboring negroes, and had resisted the peace-officer, in his attempt to arrest a runnaway. Besides, the Burnetts are Englishmen, and this was used to aggrevate the irritation already

and this was used to aggrevate the irritation already awakened.

The report spread over the city—a great number of low characters, and half-grown boys, and respectable citizens; assembled about the store. Threats of violence were freely uttered. Sheriff Avery, by request, in the absence of the Mayor and Marshal on duty in Kentucky, appeared on the ground, and commanded the peace. The crowd seemed disposed to disperse, and the Sheriff, telling Mr. Burnett to protect his own rights, departed under the conviction that no further disturbance would take place.

On his departure, the crowd again closed up and besel, his door—the street and market-place began to be thronged—and violent menaces were openly, made.

to be thronged—and violent menaces were openlymade.

C. Burnett standing in the door, bade them en
their peril enter the pre-mises, threatening to shoot
the first man who should attempt it.

Some:ime before noon, a very large stene was
thrown with violence into the store, which C. Burnett immediately seized, and standing out on the
pavement, held ung appealing to it as proof of the
cowardice of the mob. This greatly irritated the
mobocrats. In accordance with the advice of friends,
the windows were then closed, and the doors shut;
but one of the shutters was soon removed by
the mob, and a few stones thrown, breaking the
glass. They next let down the awning, when Mr.
C. Burnett went to the door to prevent them, still
bearing in his hand—the large stone, which he intended to preserve, but which some say he designed
to use as a missile. The stone was immediately
wrenched from him, and he was knocked down.
His sons, Jošeph, Thomas, Alfred, and Mr. Lewis
ran to his assistance, but were at—once assailed by
the mob, and most of them knocked down. A fight
ensued, and they defended themselves as well as
they could against such numbers, until at last they
reached the house and closed the door.

The leading fact that the mob commenced the assault, can be established by the testimony of several
persons who were lookers on.

T. Burnett was very much hurt, and Alfred Bur-

sault, can be established by the testimony of several persons who were lookers on.

T. Burnett was very much hurt, and Alfred Burnett, a lad of 15, received a severe cut in his head. The rest were considerably bruised.

The wife, of J. Burnett, hearing that her husband is recent basis to the scene of

was dying, ran over in great haste to the scene of the heuse, was roughly used, and cursed by the C. Burnett, his three sons, and Leveriege, Lewis,

C. Burnett, his three sons, and Leveriege, Lewis, and Nickerson, an apprentice, were arrested in the afternoon, and carried before Squire Doty—a mos, greatly excited, following.

The parties arrested admitted nothing, but thought it best they should be committed, till the excitement was allayed. Esq. Doty accordingly, as they declined giving bail, which was demanded to the amount of \$3000, committed them to prison.

During the proceedings in the magistrate's office he mob continued in a state of high excitement Mr. Bunting, in discussing some point conne-with the case, being challenged avowed that was an anti-slavery ry man. For this, he receiv mouth, and was driven out o severe blow in the mouth, and was driven out of the office, a part of the mob following him; and at the corner of 3d and Main streets, was struck several times. Taking shelter in the Henrie House on 3d street, he was driven out, and found protection in a lawyer's office, opposite.

While the prisoners were on their way to the jail, it required a strong force to protect them. An attempt was made to lynch them, but the determined spirit of the constables prevented.

Five of them were bailed out of jail that night. It was thought best, that C. and J. Burnet should lie there till morning.

there till morning.

Friday night, the mob again assembled, with the intention of destroying Mr.

there till morning.

Friday night, the mob again assembled, with the intention of destroying Mr. Burnet's property. They were prevented by Esq. Doty and Gen. Hale, and finally dispersed by Sheriff Avery.

Saturday night, an abortive attempt was made to get up another mob, the object being not only to destroy the property of Burnet, but to pull down the press of the Philanthropist.

A few remarks, and we conclude.

The increase of the spirit of violence in our city has been decided, since the addition to the number of our coffee houses. We walked about in the mob, and we know, that alcohol had been doing its work.

The attack on Burnet was in part owing to the number of Southerners now congregated in Cincinnati; their hostility to the late decision of our Supreme Court; the bitter denunciations of this decision by the Cincinnati Enquirer, a democratic paper, and its calls upon the people virtually to anull it—and to the indignation awakened by the decision among some of our steamboat captains, hotel keepers, and merchants.

among some of our steamboat captains, hotel keepers, and merchants.

The truth is, a certain class of the people of Cincinnati, the floating part of the population, irritated and led on by such influences, seems resolved on defying the Supreme Judicature of the State, and

trampling on the Constitution. In truth, this de'ermination was at the bottom of the mob.

The captain of a steamboat, remarked on 5th street, while the mob was on foot, that he would give five dollars to any one who would drive Burnet, from Cincinnati. A port merchant standing by, said, he would give another, and there was not a merchant in Cincinnati, that would not give his 'V.' The keeper of one of our principal hotels complained that his business had fallen off sadly since the decision of the Supreme Court. And another steamboat captain was incensed, because it 'had been already \$100 out of his pocket.'

We mention these facts, to show what kind of influences are at work in Cincinnati, to prostrate all law, and make the Queen city, the slave of slaves. Now, we tell all these gentry, that they will have to settle this question, not with us, but with the fifteen hundred thousand yeomen of Ohio. Let them answer, whether for the sake of this man's pork, or that man's bar, or the other man's love of slave-transportation, they will suffer their Surneyae Court. The laborers in Cuba are slaves.

that man's bar, or the other man's love of slave-transportation, they will suffer their Supreme Court to be defied, and their Constitution made a dead letter.
Hereafter, we may find some facts to relate about this same colored man, claimed by McCalla, that will make the head of even a mobocrat, liang for shame.

Dissolution of the Union.

This threat, uttered by Southern members of Corgress, on the floor of either House, whenever the subject of slavery is incidentally mentioned, has, to the reflecting portion of the community, become ridiculous. We earnestly wish that every citizen of the five States would view it in the same light. And if he will examine the subject carefully, he will-preceive that any other view of such threat is almost impossible. To execute it is the last step of which a Southern politician would think seriously. But relying upon the attachment of the free States to the Union, and also upon their generosity and magnanimity, the Southern politician would think seriously. But relying upon the attachment of the free States to the Union, and also upon their generosity and magnanimity, the Southern politicians know that a threat of separation will cause fraternal fesers, and hence their incressant and arrogant resort to this expedient. It is a poor device, which ought to deceive no longer; and the time has come, and indeed it came long since, for New-England, at least, to meet this threat in defiance. It is time for Northern men to say in Congress, whenever this language is uttered, 'Separate if you will, and take the consequences if you dure'. This answer, bursting with unanimity and energy from the free States, would effectually check this threat, which deserves no better epithet than dastardly.

To show the absurdity of this threat, let us consider the relative positions of the parties. The free States conts in about nine millions of white population, while the latter are sparsely distributes of the relative positions of the parties. The free States conts in about nine millions of white population, while the latter are sparsely distributed as the constray, with numerous facilities of intercommunication, while the latter are sparsely distributes and to refrain from extremities. But this is far from be an interest that the country, with numerous facilities of intercommunication, while the latter are sparsely distributes of the p

to believe that in a contest between the two divided sections of the Union, the slaves and free blacks would fight for their masters against Northern invaders. If they are assured of this, why are they so sensitive upon the subject of slavery, and so approhensive of discontent and insurrection among their slaves, from the machinations of abolitionists? They say that the direct tendency of everything done by abolitionists, is to excite the slaves to cut the throats of their masters. Now if these very slaves are sufficiently attached to their masters to rise up and cut the throats of Northern invaders, offering them freedom, the throats of their masters are in no great danger from their knives. Such declarations, taken in connection, prove too much. Eitheathe slaves would not fight in defence of their masters, against Northern invaders, or they are in no danger of being excited to insurrection by the machinations of abolitionists. To cut the throats of their misters to recover their freedom, and, at the same time, to cut the throats of Northern invaders in defence of their slavery, is a degree of supererogatory destructive ness with which we are uswilling to charge any human being. We take for granted, that like all the rest of mankind, the Southern slaves are willing to accept freedom whenever it is offered, and would hait as allies of thouselves, any invaders of their masters; and therefore, that in a contest between North and South, the slaves would co-operate with the former. Then what are the relative positions of the two parties? Five millions of whites, in the free States, and the fire of three millions of Africans in the slave States, the latter under the exasperation which ever did and ever will characterise insurgent slaves. Twelve against five are formidations.

in the free States, and the fire of three millions of Africans in the slave States, the latter under the exasperation which ever did and ever will characterise insurgent slaves. Twelve against five are formidable odds! In mercantile phrase, the excess is one hundred and forty per centum. And yet Southern politicians threaten separation!? They are not serious. At least, the most intelligent among them fully comprehend their position, though the mass, in the plenitude of that ignorance and arrogance which slavery always produces in masters, imagine themselves a match for all the world. And if they are not serious, to suppose them so is not very complimentary to Northern penetration.

Such being the relative positions of the free and slave States as enemics, our next inquiry is about the probability of their assaming that relation. That heaven may forever defend them from it, must be the carnest prayer of every patriot and every philanthropist; yet, if ever the position be assumed, the guilt will devolve upon the South, and not upon the North. Let us suppose the separation accomplished, and 'Mason's and Dison's line' and the Ohio, the boundary; which is more than any separation will give the South, for Maryland and Western Virgina will mover abandon their union with the free States. The irritations, the disputes, the quarrels, the mutual incursions of outrage and violence which will prevail along the whole boundary. the free States. The irritations, the disputes, the quarrels, the mutual incursions of optrage and violence which will prevail along the whole boundary, will induce a war between the two new governments, very soon after their establishment; for when members of a family separate in discord, we must not expect them to live in friendship under the separation. The South, continually, and more than every expensive of insurrection among the slaves. apprehensive of insurrection among the would establish along the boundary line, the pean system of custom houses, and watch house and preventive police, and passports. The North with or without protective tariffs, would feel that it with or without protective triffs, would feel that its common laws were continually in danger from southern snuggling. Should the North attempt to create a manufacturing interest by restraints, the South would endcavor to counteract them by free trade and snuggling; and should the South pursue the same restrictive policy, the North would endcavor to counteract it by the same modes. Here, then, its a necessity for custom houses, and other preventive machinery along the frontier; and the collisions between the police of either side, and the subjects of the other, would infallibly and specify the manufaction war. When two parts of a nation, identical in origin and language, separate upon any point jects of the other, would infallibly and speedily terminate in war. When two parts of a nation, identical in origin and language, separate upon any point of disagreement, their enmity becomes rancorous in proportion to their former friendship. It is a family quarrel, and like all such, characterised by violence. Then as war would be inevitable, we must not suppose that then it should come, either party would forego any advantage; and therefore we must not suppose that in such war, the North would fail to put weapons into the hands of the southern slaves. Then where is the South? As we have already said, it is between two fires, and would inevitably be blasted. They will probably declaim against the already of this suggestion. We must take human nature as we find it, and therefore must tell the South that it cannot have the pleasures of separation without its pains. If they would avoid the atrocity of a servile war, they must avoid the atrocity of a separation, and its inevitable consequence, a civil war. We cannot part in enmity and remain in friendship.

separation, and its inevitable consequence, a civil war. We cannot part in enmity and remain in friendship.

Are the South ready for this contingency? May heaven avert it! May our Union last forever! But if the southern politicians will threaten or enforce its dissolution, on their own heads must be the guilt. The North desires no such dissolution. It desires the perpetuity of the Union under the federal Constitution; and though it abhors slavery, and wishes its extinction every where, it wishes to leave any measures for its extinction in the States, to their own reserved sovereignty. We have no partizan connection with abolitionists, and do not speak in their behalf; and thoroughly as we oppose slavery, we respect, and shall strive to maintain constitutional rights. But the constitutional sights of the North are as sacred as those of the South, and should not be surrendered, as they sometimes have been, to southern threats of separation, intended only J in-

READ AND REFLECT.

HAVANA is a chief town and district in the West Indian island of Coba.

Cuba belongs to the Spaniards.
The laborers in Cuba are slaves.
For Cuba, twenty-five thousand young men are taken by force from Africa every year.

War never ceases in Africa: seventeen thousand barrels of powder, and an immense amount of firearms, are supplied every year to African chiefs, that they may attack towns, lay them waste, and seithe inhabitants to sell them for slaves.

Almost all the wars of Africa are wars excited, begun, and carried on for the sole purpose of seizing men, women, and children, and carrying them off into slavery.

Villages are often pounced upon at night, and set fire to. Old men, women and children are murdered, and the young are carried off into perpetual slavery.

grasp of the tyrant breaks the liberty-loving heart. And all this fiendish cruelty is set to work that sugar and coffee may be grown by force in Cuba. And all who use Havana sugar help all this cruelty. Those who live over the journey to the cosat are sold to agents and captains.

They are forced on board the slave ship; are hurried down between decks; they are packed as if they were sacks full of merchandize, not human beings full of life.

They are crowded, and crushed, and crammed together. They can neither stand, nor sit upright, nor stretch their limbs.

They are placed sitting, stooped, crippled up, ranged in rows; alternately back to back and knee to knee. When they lie down, every atom of room is covered; a mouse could not walk between them. They are ranged like pins when you place them close together, heads and points.

Milltudes die from disease and suffocation on the passage.

the passage.
When all these sources of mortality are sum

up, it is found that, for every slave who is alive in Caba at the end of six months, two hundred human Cuba at the end of six months, two hundred human beings have been miserably murdered! When the slaves arrive at Havana, they are sold by auction, as we sell horses. Soon after they arrive and are forced to work, jumbers die

Soon after they arrive and are ready numbers die.

All are worked to death in ten years.

The slaves in Havana have no wives, no children. The supply of laborers is kept up by bringing them fresh from Africa—twenty-five thousand every year. They are seized in Africa; they are brought from Africa; they are sold in Havana; they are worked to death; they are flogged; they are tortured; they are ground into their graves in ten years. What is all this cruelty for? To make sugar—Havana sugar.

What is all this cruelty for? To make sugar—
Havana sugar.

In the sugar season, the slaves are kept at work for twenty hours out of the four-and-twenty.
Havana sugar is drenched with human blood.
Don't buy Havana sugar.
Don't take a present of Havana sugar. Don't typut Havana sugar into your tea or coffee. Don't have Havana sugar in the house.

Havana sugar in the house.

Think of Havana sugar with horror and disgust.
Hate the very name of Havana sugar—the produce of slavery—the produce of the murder-bought labor of slavery.

Tell every one that Havana sugar is the produce of the corry one that Havana sugar.

labor of slavery.

Tell every one that Havana sugar is the produce of robbery and murder. Tell every one that it is clotted with human blood—with the blood of the Africans!

Don't use Havana sugar. Don't use any thing from Cuba, until the slaves there have been made from

Don't use Invana sugar. Don't use any tanger from Cuba, until the slaves there have been made free.

Don't disgrace yourselves by supporting slavery.
As you love your own freedom—as you reverence Christanity—hate the very name of slavery.
British West India sugar is the produce of the labor of free men. Not long ago, they, too, were slaves. By cruelty they were lored to work—they worked lazily, heavily—they had no heart, no spirit; they were set free, and with freedom came work in earnest, peace, security, prosperity, happiness, piety. Freedom filled the negro heart with gratitude; freedom made labor light; freedom blotted out the memory of the heaviest wrongs; freedom found the negro a home, and parents, and wife, and children; freedom filled the negroe's heart with love to God—with hopes of heaven.

Help the spread of freedom throughout the world. There are slaves in the Prench West Indies; there are slaves in the Danish West Indies; there are slaves in Caba; there are slaves in Caba; there are slaves in Texas; there are slaves in Caba; there are slaves in the East Indies; there are slaves in Indies; there are slaves in Caba; there are slaves in liberaty-boasting America!

Help these who labor to set them all free—who

ty-boasting America! Help those who labor to set them all free—who labor to set mankind of every color, in every climate

Write about freedom-talk about freedom with all

The following, from the Richmond Enquirer, shows how far intelligent men at the Southare humbugged by the stunid trick of crying out that 'aboli-

bugged by the sunid trick of crying out that 'abolition is dying away.'

'Who says that abolition is dead? Look at the recent movements of the abolitionists in Massachusetts and Vermont. Look at the new organization in New-York. Look at the late decisions of the Courts of Ohio, by which, a master is prohibited from even carrying his slaves through that State to Missouri at the risk of their being set free—for, several have been really discharged by the Courts of Ohio. Look at the impudent circular 'To the Abolitionists of the U. S.' addressed by Joseph Sturge, of England, dated from Philadelphia, 'sixth mo. 7th, 1841.' (7th June.) He pretends to detail the horrors of the slave prisons in the District of Columbia; and has the insolence to appeal tion is for emancipation; and to rouse up to greater excesses the infuriated abolitionists of the U. S.' Hear a member of Congress on this point:

'Wishington, June 20. I take the liberty of en-

Washington, June 20. I take the liberty of en-'Mushington, June 20. I take the liberty of ecclosing you a circular directed to each member of
Congress by the abolitionists, and the insolent Address presented by the Committee on the part of the
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to the
President of the United States. This will show to
the country the true reason why it was that such efforts were made to re-adopt the 21st rule of the
House of Representatives, and not from a factious
spirit, as charged by the Whigs, to prevent an organization of the House. This rule has been rescinded
by the votes of southern whigs, united with northern
abolitionists and federalists."

Africa.—The packet brig Randolph, Groning, frem Monrovia, dates to April 2d. The Colonial schooler Hard Times, owned at Bassa Cove, was wrecked on the 6th of March near the mouth of the Since river. The object of her visit to that place was to purchase land of the matters for the American Colonization Society. The schooler and cargo were a total loss; the latter belonged to the Liberians in part, and was worth some \$1000. The supercargo and crew were taken off and conducted home by the Nathan Bangs.

Important Movement in Cuba.

Is the Bible to Enslave the World ! We have been favored with the annexed translation of a memorial* from some of the principal inhabitants of the city of the Hayana, proprietors of agricultural estates, praying the Captan General of the island to take prompt and effectual measures for the suppression of the slave trade!

least as many more, wrested by capture from our slavers!

And setting aside the slaves in the French West Indies, now on the eve of emancipation—let us direct a serious and steadist gaze to the North. Look at Florida—the ports of Louisiana—Georgia—the Carolinas &c., which bring us almost in contact with the continent, with its three millions of slaves—a number so immense as to strike terror, not in Cuba only, but throughout the whole American confederacy. Should we not begin this day, to deliberate and to prepare ourselves, in order to avoid the consequences which may be reasonably anticipated from a situation of affairs so alarming?

This is so urgent, most excellent sir, that, though it were certain, as many erroneously believe, namely, that our agriculture would be paralyzed without the aid of negro labor, we ought rather at once to choose poverty and security, than blindly to aim at a rich harvest for a single year, and risk he loss of the succeeding one, together, with the soil, machinery, and every thing, in one general insurrection of the negroes.

But, fortunately for Cuba and its present inhabitations.

important matters here reterred to; they rest with confidence as to the result, in the judgment of the illustrious chief by whom they are now governed, and for whom is reserved the unfading honor of snatching this precious relic of the Spanish Indies from the precipice whose brink it overlooks.

"The translation, we are told, is a free one, amounting in fact to an abridgement. Yet we are assured the spirit of the original is strictly adhered to.—Ens. Jour Cox.

From the Colored American. Public Meeting at Albany.

Public Meeting at Albany.

Agreeably to notice published, there was a meeting of the colored citizens of Albany, on Monday evening, June 28th, Richard Thompson in the chair. The chairman called on the Secretary to read the proceedings of the New-York meeting, with the resolution of the Maryland Convention—which being done, T. S. Wright spoke against the resolution in his usual good sty.e.

The chairman then called on the meeting for resolutions, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, on motion of Henry R. Crumwell, seconded by Benjamin Paul:

Whereas, We have ever viewed the course taken by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries, as one tended to paralyze the happiness of the colored inhabitants of the United States, and render them aliens in their own country; and

of the colored inhabitants of the United States, and render them aliens in their own country; and whereas, we as a people have from the commencement of their unholy scheme, given our most united voices as a protest against them and their movements; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the colored people of Albany, consider the spirit expressed in the resolutions adopted by the Maryland Colonization Convention, threatening our brethren of that State with expulsion, as a spirit tending not only to raise indignation in the breast of every frue American, and to instill in their hearts the love of country, but also to exert them to make their cause God's cause, and manfully contend for their rights as freemen.

their hearts the love of country, but also to exert been to make their cause God's cause, and manfully contend for their rights as freemen.

Resolved, That as some of the leading men of this city have called upon the ministers of our churches to have collections taken up on the anniversary of American Independence, for the benefit of the American Colonization Society—we do earnestly and solemnly beseech all Christiam ministers, who believe that 'God is no respecter of persons,' to abstain from advocating the cause of the said Society on the coming 4th of July.

Addresses were made by Messrs. Storrs, Noble, Treeman, and W. P. Johnson.

From the Free American.

To the Even America.

We have been forcered with the annexed translet that the street of the Hayan, propriess of agricultural estates of the group of the Great Georgie.

The subscribers, inhabite of great propriess of the street of the Hayan of the Great Georgie.

The subscribers, inhabite of great propriess of the Street of the Hayan of the Great Georgie.

The subscribers, inhabite of great propriess of the propriess of the Hayan of the Great of Georgie.

The subscribers, inhabite of great propriess of the great of the Hayan of the Great of Georgies o

them under foot to the end of time.

Surely, we would not throw a stone in the way of
the glorious enterprise of converting the world to
Christ, when the work is to be done in the way it
was begun by Peter and Paul, and as we believe it
has been continued by not a few devoted missionaries of our age; but a most vital question has come
up, and sue on which there can be no neutrality.
We submit whether it is not quite as important that a rich harvest for a single year, and risk the loss of the succeeding one, together, with the soil, machine ry, and every thing, in one general insurrection of the negroes.

But, fortunately for Cuba and its present inhabitions, as well as the interests of the mother country, this island has not been condemned by Heaven or the stern law of nature, to the necessity of cultivating its fertile soil by the sweat of African brows.

That was the error of a former period. At present, in the central portion of the island, the glorious career of agricultural reform has already begun, under the anspices of a son of our industrious Catalonia. He, however, and all who follow his illustrious example, must expect to struggle for some with the obstacles which habit, prejudice, bad faith, and, above all, the deleterious influence of the slave trade will oppose to them. For in that traffic chiefly, may we look for the origin of all the evils by which we are assailed.

It is for this reason that the memorialists pray your Excellency to take what they have said into consideration. Not to offend your Excellency's high intelligence, nor presume to anticipate what your prudence may dictate, in the disposition of the important matters here referred to; they rest with the soil of soatching this precious relic of the Spanish Indies from the precipice whose brink it overlooks.

From the Praetical Christian.

From the Practical Christian. Glorying in his Shame.

At the Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention, recently held at Boston, Elder Davis, so called, of Georgia, or as some will have it, Rev. Mr. Davis, appeared as the unblushing advocate of the fool system of American slauery. A professed minister of Him who came to proclaim liberty to the captive, pleading for a system of heaven-daring oppression, lust, robbery, and murder! At such a scene well may angels weep and devils laugh. With great fervore and mock pathos this recreant man eulogized the slave system of the South. With cant and blasphemy on his tongue he attempted to stand on the word of God as the corner-stone of oppression! In impious strains he gloried in his shame. He spake of the happy condition of his own slaves, as being too contented to desire freedom, and in the next breath evinced wrath towards the abolitionists who were ready to help the poor [happy?] slave off to Canada. He gloried in the chivalrous spirit of his State, and as aid they would wade knee deep in blood, sooner than give up their property.

Reader, pause—Who spake thus to crush humandity and annibilate the image of God? A man who ministers at the altar, and break the At the Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention, recently held at Boston, Elder Davis, so called, of Georgia

Reader, pause—Who spake thus to crush human ity and annihilate the image of God? A man who ministers at the altar, and breaks the bread of life ministers at the altar, and breaks the bread of life at the communion table—a preacher of righteousiness! Surely it would seem this should have been enough to satisfy the Boston Baptists. But nomany were ready to strike hands with iniquity. And so the Sabbath following he was cordially invited, and did preach in the new Baptist church in Bowdon square! What folly and sin. Well may infidelity cry out—'Aha, aha, where is your God.' How much, pursuing such a course, will our Baptist brethren do towards converting the world? Such churches with their ministers have a holy horror for the infidelity of Garrison and those who sympathize with him. And well they may, for if such instances of departure from duty both to God and man, give evidence of the Christianity of the church, then in the name af bleeding humanity let us plead guilty to the charge of infidelity.

But is the so called Elder Davis with his brethren at the South alone guilty in this matter? No. We have thousands at the North who wear the clerical

But is the so called Elder Davis with nis overteen at the South alone guilty in this matter? No. We have thousands at the North who wear the clerical garb and receive titles from the nominal church, who do their best to prop up the rotten and murderous system of slavery. I grieve that duty to

God and the slave impels me to record an inche of recreancy to humanity near at hand.

A discussion on the subject of slaver concessometime since in the Baptist church it was Boylston, and descon White of said church has peared the warm defender of American size He with his-brother Davis, of Georgia, plants he upon the Bible as authority for any fasts he work to the bible as authority for any fasts he image of God and converts image into chattels. Let him go on and fasts est shame. It is the work of folly to meet him is a ment. I would as soon attempt to prove he light and sunshine as that slavery is condensed the work of God. There is not an attribute of the word of God. There is not an attribute of the word of God. There is not an attribute of the work. And who will paint the consternation the constraint of the constraint o In tones of dread condemnation the voice of Master they have professed to follow shift of Haster they have professed to follow shift of Haster they have professed to follow shift of Haster they have sometimes been charged as made they are a condemnation to the have sometimes been charged as made

We have sometimes been charged as maids and uncharitable spirit toward the cin speaking of its abominations. But offer to speak, and to speak plainly, when such its of recreancy meet the eye at the right hand at left? We believe the minister of the Bapist, at West Boylston professes to be an about May he prove faithful and lift up his voce trumpet, that the sophistry and management deacon may prove harmless, least those what his nod, be led away from the Shepher Bishop of souls.—6. w. s. Bishop of souls .- G. w. s.

Great Anti-Abolition Meeting. The elements which have been so long ar

om ma ags, an our co im my trust th

The elements which have been so long attendating in Cincinnati—we mean, the elements of a triotic servility, pro-slavery furor, &c. at last raised in a meeting last Saturday night at the last House. And such an explosion? faint as the confort sucking dove. We have no room for arge count of the meeting. Suffice it, that it was a get failure—or rather farce. They occupied half an hour in organizing the meeting—ther was manifest indisposition, to fill the honorable of of President, Vice-President, and Secretains. It the line of speakers, they were absolutely at habout a score of names were vociferously called but the gentlemen, some of whom were constitutions. About a score of names were vociferously called but the gentlemen, some of whom were pear were wanting—some of them absolutely bab About three hundred persons were present a for of whom were abolitionists, a majority of the mlookers on. When the committee reported the resolutions, few comparatively were left into bas and so they concluded to adjourn till next Sank night—sine die, we presume. It was in fact a expiriting agony of the fag-enders.—Ibid.

From the Philanthropist. Pro-Slavery Truckling.

The Louisville Journal complimented Circina for her demonstrations of fidelity to the Soa Shame! Suppose she organize a corps of them gentry to lynch the Supreme Court—the cop of honor will then be running over. Who can also praises that the lynch-law supporters of the Soa would then shower upon the Queen city?

honor will then be running over. Who can tab praises that the lynch-law supporters of the sewould then shower upon the Queen city?

The Gazette chanced to say in the course of as marks on the mob, that the law-defying red of heatt received no countenance from the leading fluential abolitionists, many of whom were and the most respectable citizens. True, 'law-defy zeal,' they never countenance—but this is yeth proved against Mr. Burnett. If such a charge he made good, abolitionists will not contens his conduct. But, we make the quotation for ser purpose. The Republican, with its usain ser purpose. The Republican, with its suain ser purpose. What! these finantics among or a respectable citizens? Dreadful! such a corese will ruin the fame of the city. So, Mr. Republicant with the fame of the city. So, Mr. Republicant will be such that the district of the city. So, Mr. Republicant is grants, that we may be 'moral' near, go men, 'many of them Christians, if you pleas, very far from admitting our claim to rank among 'most respectable citizens.' Well, sir, we will quarrel aboût names. If you will allow un moral, good, christian men, we are willing to for our title to respectability till Henry E. Sen deem it respectable to be just such moral, good christian men as we are.

But, to return. 'Good slaveholder, kind sines der, will you not trade with, and travel amongs this rascally Englishman, we have flogged and this rascally Englishman, we have flogged and this rascally Englishman, we have flogged and with you see what we have done. We have most with us? 'Will you not travel among us? But let the villanous zeal of a few fanatics, who are villages to what we have done the comity is a law and the super such as a suc

At a meeting of the Baptist Church, at Ars Leicestershire, held on the 3fst of March, 18th following resolution was unanimously adopted. That we regard slavery as the foolest blay humanity, and the grossest infraction of the isso of man; directly repuguant to the principle all spirit of the gospel, and a heinous sin in termination of the spirit of the gospel, and a heinous sin in the spirit of the gospel, and a heinous sin in the dividual professed Christians and christian claring the thing of the spirit of the spi

(Signed)

BRITISH GUIANA. The official report of producing the past year (1840) exported from this cise exhibits an increase of more than fice pet tat. 2199 hogsheads, on sugar; thirty-tree pet cas. 2865 casks on moiasses; and one hundred cast maper cent., or 1,772,000 lbs, on coffee, as compared 1839; concurrent with an apparent dimincipal quantity of rum, of fice per cent., arising from the centration of the spirit, for want of a sufficient of casks, and an actual deficiency of seening from the central control of the province. The comparative exports of timber appear in the official table. The growth, then of this valuable and rapidly increasing branch is merce cannot be assertained. The value of the plus quantity of produce shipped last year cash old all the provinces. of this valuable and rapidly increasing branchine connot be ascertained. The value of he plus quantity of produce shipped last year, at all allowance for the apparent diminutes quantity of rum, and the real deficiency in exestinated at £138,936. The nest revenue planters last year, from data furnished by the amounted to £415,748, or more than 10 per ceallowing 6 per cent, for interest of invasted explicit of the product of

Burleigh's Poems

r the record of the record of

pinio ad al boy I

Burleigh's Poems.

A friend thinks we spoke too highly of leigh's rank as a poet. We are happy Mr. Greely, of the New-Yorker, one of the spoke of the younge we lately noticed.

'The poets of this country—and, we all countries—bear about the same proportion of the total of the t dence to sustain this position, is must the volume before us. Its most strikit tic is manly vigor and directness—it sincerity. The reader feels that he is unstudied communion of an ardent, heart. Not that these poems lack grace but theirs is the grace of free, natur pression—it was not imparted by elab As a record of true, nature, lody imput thoughts, this volume will take a high timation of judicious readers.

sic page, feast on the truths divulged in any de-

those truths only when and under such circumstances

as her superiors think proper. She may prepare a piece for 'Commencement,' but the nobler sex must deliver it! She may have the powers of a Cicero or a Demosthenes, but her tongue must be chained, un-less man bid her speak. O! it would be immodest

for a woman to speak in the presence of two or three

thousand people! Immodest for the truth to fall

from her lips in the presence of more than half a doz-

en individuals! Immodest for her angelic spirit to breathe the inspiring notes, of truth save within the

domestic and social circle! What a sentiment! And

yet the people of Oberlin cherish it. But let us give

them all the credit that is due. They have only one

step more to take, and they are on the right ground—that of the perfect equality of the sexes, at least so

far as rights and privileges are concerned. That step will be taken before long. Their minds are of the

wrong cast to cling to error when it is seen, and to suppose that they will not soon see that moral beings

are, by our Creator, placed on a level, so far as rights are concerned, would not be paying a very high com-

pliment to their intelligence. A brighter day is in-

deed dawning. Mind must assume the ascendancy

Intellect will, ere long, it is hoped, sway her bright

sceptre over universal man, and the clouds of igno

rance, prejudice, and superstition that have so long darkened the intellectual and moral heavens, will only he seen in the far distance. Woman will then assume her true position. Instead of being a kind of sattelite

to accompany man in his wanterings, she will be looked upon as a primary existence, whose orbit en-

circles the throne of the Great I Am. Who does no

see that this must be so? Who does not see that the

world is making rspid strides on the subject of human

rights? Can any one suppose that woman's God-like

intellect is forever to be cramped and hemmed in

Will not the light of science, that is streaming from every nook and corner of the globe, and the rays of

truth that flash from every page of human existence

dispel the more than Egyptian darkness in which w

have so long been en shrouded? Yes, it must be so

I repeat-a brighter day is indeed dawning. The

thought is animating. * Mind and the free. Be strong then. Many a heart beat unison with thine God's own great heart beats in unison with thine, and

Case of Lucy Faggins.

The following facts in relation to the case of haber

corpus, heard before Judge Wilde on Saturday last

may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Libera tor, especially as the pre-slavery press is industrious

who may not have an opportunity to learn both side

of the question.

Henry Ludlam, of Richmond, Va., having urgent

business that called him to the North, secured the services of the said Lucy, as a servant, making a con-

tract with her owner, it is said, for the term of on

vear. On their arrival at New-Bedford, some of the

vigilant friends of liberty soon ascertained that Luc

was held as a slave, contrary to the statute provision

of the old Bay State; and further learned from he

own lips, that she desired to be free. It would be well

it has been asserted that she was subject to no re-straint while in New-Bedford. The attempt, howev-

er, to deny her the opportunity to see and converse with friends, proved unsuccessful, for they, doubtles

any influences exerted to restrain a fellow-being in

boudage, and, that too, when the unhappy victim he

self was panting for the invigorating atmosphere of liberty. Many strange stories are told of her being dragged from under Mr. Dunbar's bed, and of there

being a great noise about the house, but they are pro

slavery facts. There was no noise. It was not gen

erally known, even amongst abolitionists, the course that was to be taken to secure her right to freedom

and consequently but few were gathered near th

house. Those without were quietly listening to the

writ of habeas corpus, and she was conveyed to Bos-

nounced her FREE.

She retired from the court-house accompanied by

a large concernse of friends, who proceeded with her to the Rev. Mr. Cannon's chapel in West-Centre street,

where she received their congratulations. Prayers

were offered in gratitude to God, followed by remarks from several individuals. A collection was taken

for her benefit, and the exercises concluded with a

hymn of Praise for her escape from the 'delectable

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of th

Mesachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held at their room

No. 25 Cornhill, Boston, July 2d, 1841, Parker Pills

bury was appointed an agent of the Society, during

Our subscribers, who have neglected to settle for

the present volume, are reminded that the year is al-ready more than half expired; and if they wish to

have the benefit of the advance price of the paper

payments must be made immediately.

Agents are particularly desired to forward their as

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, General Agent

C. C. B. is informed that J. S. P. has receive

his books. He preferred 40 muslin, 5 half calf, and

Harriet Martineau, in a letter to a friend of the

editor of the Standard, makes the following remark

concerning 'The Hour and the Man.'

FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres't.

his sojourn of three months in this State.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Sec.

ithout delay.

5 gilt-edged feather.

W. C. N.

where on Saturday

land of slavery.'

within. Tae Sheriff, however, served the

truth, and are therefore calculated to deceive n

culating stories which have no proximity to

Thine in the cause of equal rights, P. D. HATHAWAY.

its pulsations will shake the universe.

MR. EDITOR:

t of study, but she must give utterance to

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

mmences
at Wes
at Wes
at Wes
als very
slavery
s himsel
s himsel
s himsel
is nortal is
nortal is
nortal is
emised i
emised i
emised i
emised i
ot for i
ot for
other
ot

the Court the cooise of any a was a per pied about the office taries.

y at the called for any a was a per pied about the company and the called for a called for

Cincinnation the South of the motor cup of he can tell the function of the South

se of its re scal of Ba leading in

vere amor

is yet to

n for ano

sual wate discomfor such an a

g our m

ow us to lling to va r E. Speno ral, good, as

nd slave-tr

amongst u

god un abe ress, we n —withal, w

rou net trains? Do not in mee, is table people interference is. Negro to bot many shawnong us—is out the Cofy too. The co-Constitution

Constitution a law anten ent—and wagain, the us, O git

i, at Arabireli, 1841, il dopted:
lest blot opf f the liberaciples and il n the sight belief that at tion church sewhere, them, grieves f, after expension of the sight of the sewhere in the sewhere for the sewhere sewhere the sewh

ess, Pastor

t of product the color of the c

of W. H. B. py to Sad if the first in following ter

re pressure, operation to privess of lays of Elije er of our he reduce it to dly the instruction. The clabundanily a character no other wor admitted to hounest, appropriate to the contract polishing character polishing character and contract polishing character and contract polishing character polishing character polishing character polishing character and crank in the

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1841.

If Educial absence from the city, during the past ff Legislations and other purposes, must be set, for anti-alerery, and other purposes, must be of spilots for the lack of editorial matter—in the which, we have substituted some very interommunications.

Loxnon, Feb 17th, 1841.

AFRICAD RICHARD ALLEN: Law received the Dublin Weekly Herald of the 6th received an article ropied from Wm. L. Garri-taining an article ropied from Wm. L. Garri-er, the 'Liberator,' headed, 'Ocr Own Ar-The accusatory 'extracts' from N. Colver' tere enclosed to me by a member of the British our Anti-Slavery Society. On their receipt, I of Foreign Anni-Stavety Courty. On their receipt, I ad only time to glance over them; but, on reading less bool a fortnight afterwards, I was struck with post a local gale upon the 'ministry'—and I go doubt that, in this specially, lies much of the her which is directed against W. L. G. He has which for himself on a point which affects levated or man-elected ministers, and this alone Select to provoke the convenient cry of 'infidel' many who sit at the receipt of tythes, and offerand salaries. On transmitting the extracts or exceed friend, Lintimated to sy susperior of the law (I hope inconsiderately) given set the calumny, will now be swift in giving on to the defence. I think, in common fair Mt Colver should have sent us the requisition the Infidel Convention ' was summoned eder that we might see whether it really was that we might be the distribution what he enumerates William Lloyd Garrison's refutation as a and triumphant challenge to his aspersers—be hists mind invincible in honesty of principle steprity of purpose. I am pleased with the Herductory remarks; for, though I do not conis all W. L. G's views, neither any difference o n questions open to consideration, nor such an and ansustained charges as those contained the Rosfon extracts, can ever abate my confi ze in his character.

Ever faithfully yours EDWARD BALDWIN.

The Cause of Reform.

We Ltone Garrison :

Lik Sin-When you were last in Philadelphia, or an interview with you, but was disappointed erefore embrace this mode of communicating wha to say. A word gof encouragement from the elestindividual will sometimes refresh the spirits Not that I think you are in this state, but at I believe it possible for the strongest man to be so. I would hold out to you the language of rement to persevere in the holy cause of aboholiest enterprise, with one exception ner called forth the energies of man. I sympa re with you from the depths of my soul, in ersecutions and trials; with him who dared to the with the poor slave, when no one else ument in behalf of the slave, and nobly are escerating your life to his, emancipation. You

the courage to do so. You have been raised up are officeed on freedom's alter all that men hold not deat-friends, wealth, worldly honors, periled self in the cause, of the oppressed. Keep hum and about you—put down the first risings of trample pride and ambition under foot—and, sing of Providence, you will be, indeed, ousted of no repute, be ridiculed, calumniated good, hated, of men, yet future generations shall spand call you blessed—and honor you above cek, above all Roman fame '

but it is a consolation to know that anti-slavery God for its nuttior, truth for its guide, liberty and ation for its and.

has smek my mind with astonishment, that, in he sincleenth century, with the full blaze of liber-hesin, and the light of the gospel, shining round at us, men should be gravely arguing with one an m, whether slavery is a part of christianity; try ig to prove that it is not, as George Me Duffie would e it, the chief 'corner-stone in the edifice of tican liberty.' Surely, we have light, but so

tionists need more heart than mental prepa on to carry forward their holy enterprise. mi-slavery is a heart-work-there it originates state is conderfect, and soon dies away. True the seconderfect, and soon dies away. True the second is not a matter of political speculation. It is soot before it ats, to calculate the value of the maximum of arithmetical enumeration, nessures all things by the standard of dollars and is It is emphatically, a morel enterprise, looking s sal beyond all earthly consequences to found-praciples. This is its cloud by day, and pillar by night; its North star, on which abolitionight they are guiding the bondman of the is peace and safety, out of thraldom, into the used land of liberty and happiness. This princi-testinants are endeavoring to lay bare to all analised, and to bring to bear on all their conduct. forges, it has been hid as an abstraction, but they ted to reduce it to practice, and exhibit it, in all have beauty and loveliness, to the gaze, admiration

d doption of the world. When I recollect that slavery has existed alm e centaries in our land; that during this period, it is ben gradually strengthening its bulwarks, and dargog is empire, despite all our parade about libquality, and religion, I dispair, at times, of the se triamph of abolition. Yet, when I remem er that the promises of Jehovah stand sure - that his remanet sleep forever-I indulge the auspicious that, by a prompt, vigorous and united effort of a nord power of this nation, the peaceable enfransemest of the slave may yet be effected. Verily. e trajhe guiltiest people under the sun. | Favore on privileges transcending all that the nations po have gone before us, we are criminal procely in the inverse ratio of these.

I am with loathing from the christianity and demo her of my country; it is profession without practice, without substance, snew without to be the peansylvania Hall, its inside is consumed to be he bot by are and faggot, but by the lust of avarice s last of power. I absent myself almost wholetings of worship, so called. I have no tawish to be a spectator of empty forms and es teremonies. For my mind, there is nothing has be gopel, nothing satisfactory in what the Peas say, or the people do, at these gatherings. Les piece, it is true, and pray, and sing pasalms, take as a people do. ble in their hands, and, at the same moment, state principle of slavery into their hearts, and adethenselves they are offering to a God of es, to the father of mercies, acceptable worship. whee I look at their practice, to me it seems the thypocrisy and nonsense in the world. louched the garment of Jesus, he felt that hid gone from him. And when attending er than gained—that my time could have bee employed at home.

living entertains a more humble of the religion of the mass of the ministers ery than I. In all ages and in all countries are stood in the way of radical reform bair high professions, next to the slareholder,

no class of men in Christendom needs a more the-rough overhauling. Experience has shown, that, not until the standard of the gospel be lifted in their indignation of the world, and point it at him who shall no class of men in Caristendom needs a more tho-rough overhauling. Experience has shown, that, not until the standard of the gospel be lifted in their hearts far above where it is, will they ever declare the whole counsel of God to the geople, on any sub-ject that is unpopular. Spare them not, then, my brother. Let them be unto thee as publicans and singer. Show there are the standard the support of the standard that the standard the support of the standard that the standar sinners. Show them up with the slaveholder, and when the 'patriarchal institution 'falls, let the hie-rarchies go with it. Associates in life, let them be

united in death. I look upon a time serving priest hood, a popularity-hunting clergy, as the most perm s of all earthly abominations, slavery only except
Whilst its corruptions are glossed over—artfully veiled from the public eye—its doctrines and opinion come recommended, and sanctioned, and are enforced by the forms and externals of religion, so that it is next to impossible for the people to distinguish im-posture from truth, the religion of Christ from the religion of Belial. Slavery baving found protection be hind the altar, the clergy deserve no more quarter from abolitionists than the slaveholders themselves The time has come when all men shall be judged by an infallible standard. 'By their fruits shall ye knov them.' If these do not correspond with profession they will be called to a strict account—held up to the scorn and indignation of the world. The ermine shall not protect the judge, nor the mitre the priest nor any other insignia of office or power any man, or set of men, from examination and punishment, i

found guilty. Against sectarianism, in all its forms, I entertain the most cordial aversion. It has, likewise, been in all time past an obstruction to reform. Sects in politics, and sects in religion, have in all ages persecuted and butchered one another. As professors of Chris-tianity, they have yet to learn to look upon the whole human family as equals—as brethren. But seets are constantly finding out differences—perpetually struggling for superiority. Above all things, I crave for myself, and all mankind, an enlightened and enlarged philanthropy, that we may crush this monster; o that be impossible, that we may at any rate so cripple as to render him powerless and harmless.

Why is it, my brother, that the march of anti-slave-

ry is so tardy in our land-that the enormities o American slavery, and the horrors of the slave trade, the direct effect of the other, have not, one hundred years ago, shocked the sensibilities, broken the moral slumber of this nation, caused a tornado of indigna tion, and swept the abomination from the land? I will tell you. The pulpit and the press have not been faithful to their high trust. They have not, neither have they permitted others, to spread before the other planets in darkness, so have the clergy and the press prevented the light of liberty and the gospel ing on the minds of the people in reference to this subject. Those who officiate in the pulpit, and control the press, having voluntarily assumed their position, must share the responsibility. Why not meet this question of slavery manfully? Of all men on earth, the clergy are bound, by their solemn consecration of themselves to the service of God, t forego popularity, to stake their living, to-peril life it equired, to accomplish this great reform. They should compose the vanguard-the people would fallow

We are a church-going people. Temple after tem ple has been reared to the worship of the Most High, and yet how few among us care for the poor slave Were we imbued with the true principles of Jesus with genuine humanity, our relgion would shine fort in our works, be far more expansive than it is, em-brace within the space of its benevolence not only a moiety, but the whole rational creation. Alas! of Christianity is as cold as an iceberg, and torpid as the reptile in winter.

I grieve for the poor slave. I mourn his unutters bly hard lot. Had I the power, not another sun should go down, before I would strike off his fetters, and proclaim to the bondment throughout the land universal jubilees

Ten righteous persons postponed the doom of Nine vah. And a number still less would have averted the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah. How many righteous can you to be Boston? In this great city, I grieve to say, we shall be, in this respect, out-done by yours. We are steeped to the armpits in the slough of pro-slavery. The very atmosphere seems tainted with it. Nay, the mind of this whole nation, I have sometimes thought, bids fair to become a moral As phaltites, in which all liberty among us is doomed t perish, and all humanity expire!

When we consider the amount of moral evil in the world, it would seem to authorize the inference, that the moral power of the mind is unable to cope successfully with it. This, however, is not the fact For men have lived, whose strength of principle no force of temptation could overcome. Constituted, as we are, essentially alike, what one man has done, all men may accomplish. The great amount of moral evil in the land is not owing to any inherent feeble-ness in the moral principle, but to our not adequately fostering, and giving to it in early life a right direc tion. My brother, if we would overcome slavery, w must carefully husband and concentrate this precious power, give it a right direction, bring it to bear agains he common foe-not waste our energies in combat ting one another.

My brother, I have written, because my mind w overflowing on this momentous subject. I have written freely, because I deem it criminal to keep a thought back. I have written without premeditation having set down my thoughts as they came upper most in my mind. ers, that we should speak more from impulse on this great question than from mental preparation. I may write again as I find bealth and leisure; at presen they are desiderata with me. I have no great desire to be known, and shall therefore subscribe to this ar ticle the fictitious signature _____PUBLICOLA.

Human Rights' Convention for the World. East BETHEL, Vt. June 18th, 1841.

Mr Bearnes . Much interest is felt among some of the readers the Liberator to know more of the proposed World's Convention—notice of which recently appeared in it. You would gratify them if you could find room for the following remarks, explanatory of the feelings and views of some of those who have moved in this mat

It is proposed to call the Convention on the princ ple of Human Brotherhoop. It is assumed that all human beings belong to the same family, and have common wants. In our estimate of man's relations rights, duties, and responsibilities, geographical lin nd national boundaries must be set aside. Hamar love is not bounded by latitude and longitude. Na tional distinctions must be regarded in human sympathy and human brotherhood 'Our country is the family affairs—to consider the present condition of our common humanity, and devise ways and means for its deliverance from oppression and for securing in the enjoyment of its rights and immunities. would meet, not as States and nations, to talk about national rights, but as the human race, to consider hu-man rights. We would meet on the platform of man's humanity, and welcome to our fraternal embrace all who appear in human form.

It is proposed to call it with a view to its coxris-UED EXISTENCE, by adjournments and a standing con nittee, so long as man shall continue to oppress his brother. We would organize a Convention for the human race, through which the complaints of en-slaved and outraged humanity may be heard, and the oppressor rebuked. Man seeds such a place, where Its advantages are great, while the objections urge human beings, as such, can meet and look after their are only such as originate in the minds of individual human beings, as such, can meet and look after their are only such as originate in the minds of individuals common nature, to guard it from violence and wrong. who have but little confidence in the integrity of

dare to desecrate it.

Man is now but lightly estimated. Human hunted, bought and sold, and butchered; and that by the public sentiment of mankind. This public sentiment must be corrected. It can be. Humanity will not always be despised, enslaved, slaughtered; but disentiralled, regenerated, loved, admired and

crowned with glory.

We would begin to move in this matter; and do something to call the attention of our race to the cun-dition and wants of our common nature. We would o something to break down the barriers that keep human hearts from flowing together in brotherly sym pathy. We are sure our common Father has placed no barrier to universal brotherhood among his childron. Oceans roll, rivers run, deserts gleam, and continents stretch between man and man; but these are surmounted—man, for all these, might shake hands with his brotner around the world. Yet he does not.
Why? Obstacles, purely of human device, interoose, and prevent the free outgushings of his brother-y sympathy. These obstacles can and must be removed. We would invite the human family to unite to discover what they are, and take them out of the way, that human hearts, without let or hindrance,

nay rush together in human love. Every human being should know what rights belong o him as a human being; their incidents and the present condition of our race in regard to them. We would collect facts respecting the outrages done to humanity, by individuals and nations, in all parts of the earth. We would search out the instrumentalities by which tyrants and oppressors have trampled on the ights and crushed out the hearts of their equal brothren; and consult upon the best means to rescue humunity from their grasp, and secure it against future outrage.

outrage.

The rights of property, liberty and life; of personal ownership and self-governments over their own subjects; of conquest, of nations over nations and of individuals over individuals; the equality and inalienability of human rights; and the adaptation of military power to protect them. These and the like topics would come within the scope of such a Convention; and it would, in time, form and save a declaration of rights for mankind

The field is as broad as that of human rights. The facts collected by the Convention, and the record of its acts would become the most valued portion of human history. It must, of necessity, proceed slowly in its great work. At first, it will be but little known the world the wrongs of the slaves. As the earth sometimes intercepts the light of the sun, and shrouds few of those who, for wealth or honor, are counted great among men, will come to a gathering where every human being is a human being, and no one is more or less; where HUMANITY is the only certificate of ad mission, the only wealth, the only badge of honor the only patent of nobility. They will come from the poor, the outcast, the down-trodden, who, by suf-fering, have learned to feel for insulted and fettered humanity. These would feel the want of such a Con and to them it would be a star of promise And, in due time, it would command the attention and interest of every human being. It would be the rallying point of human brotherhood; where human hearts could meet and mingle in human sympathy; and, as it goes on its way looking after the interests ld meet and mingle in human sympathy of our common nature, it will arrest the attention o States and empires, till it shall indeed become a conrocation of mankind to extend the hand of fellowship to HUMANITY, to soothe its sorrow and relieve its

listresses.
Individuals will die; but the Convention, once or anized, will live; a record of the past, the hope of the future; and speak comfort to the oppressed and dismay to the appressor. In the name of humanity, let us unfurl, in the sight of all nations, the banner of HUMAN RIGHTS; and demand the instant resto ration of every man to himself and to his God. Le us demand an instant, a perfect, practical recognition of human rights and human equality. Seek grea things; accomplish great things. We are identified with the human race. Our movement is for the human race. In the name of HUMANITY we say to the blood-cemented kingdoms of this world- break every yoke and let the oppressed go free.' Will they hear? They will. They shall.

To those whose sympathics are bounded by sec ountry, color or caste, this movement will seem ab country, color or caste, this movement will seem ab-surd, arrogant, impracticable; and they will affect to despise and ridicule it; but it will receive the heart-felt approbation of all that is humane, generous and truly philanthropic. All that is divine will be with NIL DESPERANDEM. Why should we despair We go forth to rescue MAN from human enthralment. To us, of all beings in the wide universe, man is second only to God. DIVINITY, first; HUMAN ITY, next; and the sympathies and power of both will be with us. In their name, we demand LIBER-TY for every human being. Our demand is right

and must be obeyed. Thine, for human brotherhood,

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ORERTIS. 7th mo. 2 1841.

William Lloyd Garrison:

My Dean Brother—I have no apology to offer fo roubling thee with this sheet, unless to say, that the best feelings of my heart prompt me in so doing may be considered an apology. acquainted with thee, thou hast my warmest sympa-thies. I cannot but sympathize with those whose energies of their being to advance the interests of the whole human race. Among such, theu art justly lassed; and, as one of that number, thou wilt eve receive the sympathies and prayers of all who ar uspired by the same motives -reaching forward to the goal of perfection. What a glorious idea! gaged in rolling on the car of universal freedom! Not merely physical freedom, but spiritual freedom-freedom of the winn-freedom in its broadest sensefreedom that knows no restraint, save that impose by a regard for eternal truth. To be engaged in sucl work isindeed glorious! 'The mind!' Donne says- it asks but freedom. It requires bu Then, indeed, will its powers be unfolded, light.' until the universe can be taken in at one view. Bu I did not take my pen to indulge in rhapsody.

Thou hast heard much of Oberlin, and, possibly ome unfavorable prejudices may be cherished to vards the institution, on account of false reports. Some things of an unplesant character have taked place here, but the coloring that has been given to uch transactions, and the inferences that some havdrawn from them, are exceedingly unjust. I am not about to say that Oberlin is perfect, or to offer an ex-cuse for the aberations of its inhabitants; but I am ound to say, if I say any thing, that the society is world—our countrymen, all mankind. Our call must this place is the best I was ever in. In a moral poli be to the human family to come together to talk over of view, it is fifty per cent, above par. The moral a of view, it is fifty per cent. above par. The moral at mosphere is pure, compared with that of other places It does one's soul good to inhale it. To the spiritua lungs, it is as the gentle breezes that play New-England's 'cloud-capt mountains,' and sweet through her deep green valleys laden with rich odor ere to the physical lungs. Oberlin will live whi truth lives, let its enemics say and do what they may I look upon it as one of the brightest spots in the al world; and, if God regards the upright in heart most assuredly his everlasting arms will be thrown shout its interests. There are now nearly 600 stu dents in attendance, between one and to f whom are females. Some have raised serious of jections to the school on account of its being mixed out this, in my opinion, is one of its best fer

cither sex. Such suppose that policy dictates that they should be kept as far apart as possible, while mind is being developed. The objection indicates not only a want of confidence, but, also, a lack of intelligence, for a correct view of the relation that the sexes sustain to each other, and the influence consequent upon it, would lead to a very different conclusion. The propriety of mixed schools might be argued from the very laws of our being. But I have not time or space to say any more on this point. Those who wish to see woman assume a more elevated position in society; who believe she ought to stand on the same platform with man; who believe she has a mind as capable of improvement as his, and that it is equally as important that it should be developed, cannot but turn their eyes towards Oberlin with pleasurable emotions. I believe it is the only institution in the United States where fenudes can receive a collegiate education. But even here there are some restrictions. She may thread the mazes of metaphysics, explore the labyrinth of physical science, revel amidst the glowing thoughts traced on the classic page, feast on the truths divulged in any description of stude. But the she must give autterance to

in regard to this case, we merely echo the universal voice.

To show how it is expected to convict Mr. Pierpont, we cannot resist the temptation to publish the substance of one witness's testimony. A man, on being questioned, testified that he had left the Hollis-street church in disgrat, Mr. Pierpont having used 'indelicate' words in a sermon, and that many ladies had expressed similar feelings of dissatisfaction. On his cross-examination, he was requested to mention one who had been so exceedingly disgusted, and named his own wife. Had he not attended the church since the objectionable discourse? Yes; but not when Mr. Pierpont preached; his custom was to go with his wife and family there, and wait himself outside, or go home. Why did not his wife and family polome? 'They chose to stay!' A singularly modest gentleman, no doubt; and his testimony will serve to show how flimsy are all the proofs by which it is expected to convict honest and dauntless John Pierpont of conduct unbecoming a christian clergyman.—Times of 7th inst.

From the Madisonian.

Population of the United States. The following table is the first official account of the census of 1840, yet published. It was furnished to the Senate by the Secretary of State, in obedience to a resolution of that body, and ordered to be printed

STATEMENT
Showing the aggregate in the population of the several States and Territories, and in the District of Columbia under the last census, distinguishing the number of whites, free persons of color, and all

other perso	ns, as non	rly as car	be asce	rtained at
States and	White	Free col-	All oth-	
Territories.		ored per-	er per-	Total.
T0 75225	tion.	sons.	sons.	
Maine	550,438		0	571,763
N. Hampsbire		537	i	284,574
Massachusetts		8,668	i	737,699
Rhode Island	105,587	3,238	. 5	108,830
Connecticut	301,856	8,105	16	300,948
Vermont	291,218	730	0	291,918
New York	2,378,890	50,027	4	2,428,921
New-Jersey	351,588	21,044	674	373,308
Pennsylvania	1,676,115	48,754	64	1,724,033
Delaware	58,561	16,919	2,605	78,085
Maryland	317,717	62,020	89,495	469,232
Virginia	740,968	49,482	448,987	1,239,797
North Carolin		22,732	245,817	753,419
South Carolin		8,279	327,038	594,398
Georgia	407,695	2,753	280,844	691,332
Alabama	335,185	2,039	253,532	590,756
Mississippi	179,074	1,366	195,211	375,651
Louisiana	153,983	24,368	165,219	344,570
Tennessee	640,627	4,554	183,059	829,510
Kentucky	587,542	7,309	182,072	776,923
Ohio	1,502,122	17,342	3	1,519,467
Indiana	678,698	7,165	3	685,866
Illinois	472,354	3,698	331	476,183
Missouri	323,888	1,574	58,240	383,702
Arkansas	77,174	465	19,935	97,524
Michigan	211,560	707	0	212,297
Florida Ter.	27,728	820	25,559	54,107
Wisconsin do	. 30,566	178	8	30,752
lowa do		153	18	43,035
D. of Columb		4,361	4,694	43,712

14,181,575 386,069 2,483,536 17,051,186 Lafayette Parish, Louisians, not included in the above in the above
Estimated population of Carter County,
Kentucky not included, 7,832

3,000 17.062.012 Seamen in the service of the U. S. June 1st, 1840, 6.100

Total population of the United States 17,068,112

Lynching in Canada.

The Cobourg Star of June 30th, describes a horri-ble outrage committed in that town on the night of the 14th—which, it is actually an injustice to 'lynch-ing,' as practised in our western wilds, to call even by that name of terror.

A colored man named Carter, who kept a grocery

A colored man named Carter, who kept a grocery store in Cobourg, had married a young white woman, whereupon a party of young men assembled at the house of Carter, brokeupen the door, destroyed all-the poor man's goods, and drove him and his wife naked from their bed into the yard outside, where, having first shamefully abused, beaten and robbed him, horrible to relate, they seized the unfortunate woman, threw her to the ground, and it is sworn to, that, regardless of her pitcous cries for mercy, four of the infuriate demons, we cannot call them men, gagged, and held ner fast, while at least four others of the party brutally assaulted and violated her person, and all this in the presence of the miserable hasband.

Humanity shud lors to think of such atrocity, and here that as soon as it was found that she had been conversing with colored persons, efforts were immediately made by the family to put an end to what they deemed a 'foreign' interference, though remembering that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty, were not to be deterred from their mission by

Humanity shud lers to think of such atrocity, and we are lost in shame and wonder at its enactment in

we are lost in shame and wonder at its enactment in a civilized community.

Warrants were issued against the monsters, but all had absconded save one, who, after examination, was held to bail for trial. The authorities of the town are censured by the Star for not taking earlier and more effective measures to secure the guilty.

A liberal subscription has been made up in Cobourg to repair the loss of Carter, so far as it can be repaired by money.

The Crops and the Weather. The copious showers which have fallen recently in this vicinity, have been of incalculable benefit. The drought had previously been so excessive, that great fears were entertained of a total destruction of all growing crops that were not too far advanced to be beyond a liability to injury. As it is, the crop of grass must of necessity be small, excepting on low grounds. Rye, which is the principal winter grain raised in this section, looks remarkably well, and will soon be ready for cutting. Corn is extremely backward, although it has grown very rapidly for the last three or four days, and the prospects of a good crop are improving. Spring grain promises an average crop.—Troy Whig.

an average crop.—Troy Waig.

Prospects in Ohio. A commission house in Cleveland, who have means for a general knowledge of the state of the spring wheat crop along the line of the Ohio canal, writes to a correspondent in this city, under the data of June 23d.—'The growing crop since the late rain looks more promising and we think that the prospect of an average crop may be called good.'
This corroborates what we learn from a gentleman from the Mississippi county. He says he saw no want of rain until he reached Mount Vernea, Ohio—from which place to this the drought has been severe.—Rockester Democrat.

Borrato, June 26.

Rain. We have had a copious shower this morning. The water fell mederately, and continued rain a sufficient length of time to moisten well the thirsty earth. We rejoice to see by our latest exchange papers, that all Western New-York has been highly favored with reviving showers within the last few days. The weather could not be more favorable to the interests of the husbandman.—Buffalo Com. Ade.

to the interests of the husbandman.—Buffalo Com. Ade.

Shocking case of Self-destruction. A horrible affair occurred in Philadelphia on Thursday morning. A person fishing in the Schuy ikill at Arch-street wharf, caught the book in the dress of a female, and with a sistance succeeded in drawing it to the shore, when it was ascertained that she was securely tied by the wrist to the arm of a man by a silk handkerchief. They were both young, the girl apparently not over 19, and the young man about 25. The dreadful act, it is supposed, was committed last evening, and was produced by a cross in love. They are as yet maknown, but their dress and appearance indicate that they have moved in respectable society. What renders it more conclusive that it is a case of self destruction, is, that each of them had in their pockets a pistol loaded and capped.

The enthusiasm about the character of the man is unbounded. I am continually receiving testimonies from those who knew him personally that he was indeed all that my authorities led me to believe and represent him. There is no exaggeration; much as your Southern States will scoff. They know nothing whatever of the capacities of the negro. Miss Edgeworth has written me a long letter full of the most affectionate enthusiasm about this book. MARRIED-In this city, July 8th, by Rev. J. C eman, Mr. Henry Smith to Miss Priscille A. John Death by Fire. A young and lovely girl of eight-een perished in the flames which destroyed a house in Tunbridge, Vt. on Friday last.—N. H. Patriot.

DIED-At see, on 26th ult. on board bark Venice, Mr. John Green, (colored) native of Philadelphia, jately of this city.

NOTICES.

Concert and Solree in honor of David Ruggles. At the last quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Union Harmonic Society, held May 30th, 1841, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

whereas, our devoted friend, DAVID REGOLES, 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 homanity; and whose instrumentality has effected the liberation of many of our brethren 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 Soirce, on the evening of Augnst 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 Soires in the Association Room, and that a letter be sent inviting Mr. Ruggles to be present on the occasion.

BENJ P. BASETT, President. George Washingtons, Secretary.
Boston, June 29th, 1841.

NORFOLK COUNTY!

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Quarterly meeting, at Weymouth, in Rav. 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 earnestly invited then and there to assemble in large numbers, from all parts of the county, and elsewhere, to help to advance his cause. JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

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 slavery. All who will come shall receive, at least, a cup of cold water, and 'as good fare as our clients enjoy' in their prisonhouse of despair. Mr. Garrison and other advocates of the slave are expected to give their attendance on the occasion.

HARRIS COWDREY, Sec'ry.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Bristol County AntiSlavery Society will be held in New-Bedford, Monday, August 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, and adjourn to the 9th to accommodate our friends in Boston who wish to attend it. Distinguished individuals
from abroad will be present at that time, when it is
inoped there will be a general rally of the tried and
faithful from all parts of Old Bristol.

The New-Bedford friends are prepared to accommodate all who may wish to attend, and we hope the
delegates will come prepared for a two days' meeting.
WM. C COFFIN, Sec'ry, pro tem.
New Bedford, July 9.

New Bedford, July 9.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS AT NANTUCK A series of public anti-slavery meetings will be

holden a. Nantucket, commencing on Tuesday eve-ning, the 10th of August, at 7 o'clock. William Lloyd Garrison, and other divinguished abouttonists, are expected to participate in the proceedings.
The friends of freedom tender their hospitality to

all who may be interested to attend these meetings.

ANNA GARDNER, Secretary.

Nantucket, July 11, 1841.

- STATE MEETING.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Massachu-setts Anti-Slavery Society will be heldrin Millbury, (Worcester County, South Division,) on Tuesday, August 17, which, it is hoped, will be fully attended, especially 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.

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 achief the friends I the slave in other places to come up to our help. Patronage, as well as contributions, is desired; and asithe semi-annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society is to be held at the same time, we carnestly desire that the friends may come up in great numbers, and supply themselves with such articles of clothing and of taste as they may desire.

A great variety of gentlemen's linen, of children's garments and toys, of ladies' capes, caps, collars, reticules, aprons, peedle-books, shoes, and other articles too numerous to specify, will be offered at low prices.

The 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.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG colored woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as an apprentice in a book bindery.—
Also one in a printing office. Two or three boys want situations in stores in the city. Also places in the country. he country.

Apply to WILLIAM C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

July 16.

THE VESTRY SINGING BOOK.

BEING a selection of the most popular and approved tunes and Hymns now extant. Designed for social and religious meetings, family devotion, Singing Schools, &c. Compiled by Asa Fitz and E. B. Dearborn. RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Rev. John Doveling, Pastor of the Pine-street Church, Providence, R. I.

Church, Protidence, R. I.

Messes. Saxyon & Peirce, —I have examined with much pleasure the Vestry Singing Book, recently published by you. You will allow me to express my thanks for the service you have rendered the christian community, in supplying what has long been needed to promote the interest of our social and religious meetings. The hymns you have selected for this work are such as will be acceptable to all evangelical denominations of Christians, and none of them, in my humble opinion, will be objectionable (as too many of our conference hymns are,) to persons of refined poetical taste. They have been selected from the sweetest compositions of our sacred poets, and most of them have long been familiar to the plous and devotional of this land. I say not sufficiently acquainted with the science of music to express an opinion of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the case, but highly approve of the rule you have adopted, of selecting old and well known airs, as I am decidedly of the opinion, that, however many new tunes may be introduced into the public worship of God, in the sanctuary, no tune should be brought into the conference room, till it is an oun tune.

1. DOWLING J. DOWLING

From the Boston Recorder of June 11th.

Messrs. Fitz & Dearbon have rendered an invaluable service, in our humble estimation, to the cause of Sacred Music, by the compilation of this nest and attractive volume. 'Designed chiefly for social and religious meetings, and family devotion,' fevinces the able service, in our humble estimation, to the cause of Sacr-d Music, by the compilation of this neat and attractive volume. 'Designed chiefly for social and religious meetings, and family devotion,' it evinces the exercise of good taste, and sound judgment, and comprises only such tunes and hymns as are widely and justly approved. The tunes are 117 in mumber, and the hymns 321—aflording a rich and large variety, 'selected from the finest church melodies,' and the sweetest poets in Zion. Cottee Mather would denominate this a 'good device,' and we doubt not that thousands will so esteem it. Family singing, at the seasons of morning and evening devotion, it is apprehended, is far from being as common and edifying as it ought to be; and, beyond a doubt, a principal reason of the fact lies in the difficulty of recollecting tunes in sufficient variety, and with sufficient distinctness, to inspire confidence and interest in those who bear a part in the exercise. But let each member of the family possess a copy of his book, and a very brief practice will reades the exercise uniformly pleasant and profitable.'

The publishers would state that they have already introduced the above work into the vestries of nearly twenty societies, in the short space of three weeks; and that they have recommendations from nearly one hundred clergymen and religious papers.

Saxrox & Paunca, publishers, 133 1-2 Washington Street.

Copies furnished gratis to clergymen and others for examination.

July 16.

GERMAN ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS, FOR 1841, for sale at No. 25 Cornhill.

ELEGY On the Death of Willis Gaylord Clark. BY CHARLES WEST THOMSON.

The unfulfilled destiny of genius is a mystery those solution is not of earth. We are here but a second of season—for a task and a trial, and of the not man knoweth—Miss Landon. He passed away amid the flush of June

In the bright glory of fresh summer time—
The sweet-voiced birds were all in blithest tune, And honey-hunting bees sent forth their chime. Bloom o'er the earth was scattered like a shower,

And roses peeped the lattice bars between,
While fragrance rose, like incense, from each flowe
Amid the forest's undulating green.

Zephyr's were busy thro' the sunny leaves, Breathing their gentle whispers of repose— While from the earth whose joyous breast receives The golden grain, a promised harvest rose.

The brooks were leaping in their frolic glee Thro' the long grass that by their margins grew, And light clouds, doing the wind's errantry, Upon the plain beneath, their shadows threw.

The chill of early spring had passed away, The air was full of odors, soft and bland And every breath that swept, the breezy day Declared the reign of summer in the land. Well in the season of sweet winds and flowers

Might from the earth a loving spirit fly— In the mild advent of unruffled hours, "Twas a meet moment for the bard to die.

For he was nature's worshipper-delighting In all she owned of beautiful or fair, Earth, air, and ocean, all their claims uniting, Were to his heart a treasure, rich and race

He was her faithful, ardent lover, kneeling

With a most knightly spirit at her feet.

Prompt to discern with true affection's feeling,
The grand and noble, or the pure and sweet. For him there was a glory in the mountain,

A majesty about the rolling main,
A voice of music in the chiming fountain, A smile of beauty on the verdant plain. The forests had for him a lesson, teaching

Full many an aphorism grave and wise;
For him the storm-cloud spoke a meaning, reaching From earth's ephemera to the unfailing skies.

Thus in his prime, with such high aspirations After the great and pure, he passed away To mingle more intensely with creation, And drink into his soul, a clearer day.

Twas his, while yet almost in youth, to barter The imperfect present for the glory shed Round the unknown-to fide from earth, a martyr To that deep love ' which cannot quit the dead. Yes! let them sleep together, side by side,

The young—the gay—the gifted and the fair, Their's is a bond, death shall no more divide, Their's is a rest that time shall not impair. But why, amid the throng of crowded haunts,

Should they repose, where none may dare to weep No-where sweet nature her green standard plants, There should the bard amid her glories sleep. Take him -oh! take him where the wild-birds sing.

Where the bright river rolls in beauty by, Where loving hearts their tears and flowers may bring There let him and his carly lost one lie. Part them no more-but let them rest together

Amid the varied charms of hill and wave, Where quiet shall let fall a downy feather Upon the verdure of loves' hallowed grave. There may the friends who loved the poet living,

To the last refuge of his dust repair,

And all his frailties with free souls forgiving, Honor the noble heart that slumbers there.

Of song he knew the great, the high revealing, Of fame he felt the glory and the price, He lived the child of fancy and of feeling, And, (better praise than all,) a Christian died.

Peace to his manes! the lyre he loved and cherished Is now forever on the willow hung,

For from the earth its master's form has perished,
And its sweet symphonics no more are sung.

From the New-York American. *The years draw nigh when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure.'—Eccles. xii. 1.

Years are coming hither, When this heart so gay, Much I fear will wither! Youth's away-away, Men are brothers-brothers! Oh! I tremble then Lest I grow as others Of my fellow-men.

II. Those of whims and wrinkles, Once were blithe as I; Heads that frost besprinkles, Once looked bonnily; And where winter lingers Upon the old man's curls, Have played the taper fingers

Oh, must the years come on me When these are no delight! Must frostwork fall upon me, And deadliness and blight; This heart that loves the su Be chilly as the cold, And I be dim; and dumbe Than the mummies of the Old !

III.

IV. And am I surely growing In soul and senses sealed, Like him who, all unknowing, Is frozen and congested! I know it-ah, I know it; Of all the world 'tis true, And the fibres of the poet Must break -or toughen too

Thank God with all my spirit For my only, only cheer, Since I learnt that I inherit A destiny so drear.
But now I care not for it, And welcome is the grave; Oh why should I abhor it, Since only it can save !

VI. I've seen a worm that weaveth His shroud as with delight; Then sleeps, as who believeth, He only bids good night. Then up again he springeth,
A wing'd and elfin form;
Away, away he wingeth, An angel from a worm

VII. Wise worm ! and I his brother Will learn from him to live!
A lesson that no other So beautiful can give. Oh weave in life thy swathing And then in Christ repose! Who maketh life a plaything Is born to many v

MISCELLANY.

From the Advocate of Peace. Edlogy on William Ladd. BY GEORGE C. BECKWITH

[CONTINUED.]

The character of our lamented friend was reflected from every page of his chequered and eventful history. Defective it confessedly was; but its few faults were well nigh lost in the shade of its great and manifold excellencies. Its basis was pure gold; and the severest scratiny would discover little else than new traits of beauty and worth. Indebted to him for my own interest in the cause of peace, lured by his influence into its service, and intimately associated with him for the last six years of his life. I have had some peculiar opportunities and inly associated with him for the last six years of his life, I have had some peculiar opportunities and in-ducements to study his character; and a calm re-view of it as a whole constrains me to feel more deeply than ever how much reason the friends of peace have to say of him, as Hamlet did of his fa-

peace have to say of him, as Hamlet did of his father,

He was a man, take him for all in all,

We ne'er shall look upon his like again.

The limits of this service will not allow me to attempt a full delineation of Mr. Ladd's character, or to dwell long on that rare combination of qualities which fitted him so well for the work of reform. It he difficulties of such a work nothing but experience can fully teach. There is not on earth another task so difficult as this; none from which even good men are so prone to excuse themselves; none which requires a character so complete, so well ballanced, and so invulnerable at every point. It demands a benevolence wide as the limits of erring or suffering humanity, devoted, disinterested, self-denying; a keen, far-seeing eye; a kind, yet fearless, unflinching spirit; a hand able now to touch the gentlest chords, and anon to hold the helm steady and safe in the fiercest gale of passion; a sensibility to feel the slightest breeze of popular favor, coupled with a courage that would brave a world in arms; a disposition to 'become all things to all meen' on subordinate, unessential points, countertempt a full delineation of Mr. Ladd's character, or to dwell long on that rare combination of qualities which fitted him so well for the work of reform. The difficulties of such a work nothing but experience can fully teach. There is not on earth another task so difficult as this; noue from which even good men are so prone to excuse themselves; none which requires a character so complete, so well balanced, and so invulnerable at every point. It domands a benevolence wide as the limits of erring or suffering humanity, devoted, disinterested, self-denying; a keen, far-seeing eye; a kind, yet fearless, unflinching spirit; a hand able now to touch the gentlest chords, and anon to hold the helm steady and safe in the ferecet gale of passion; a sensibility to feel the slightest breeze of popular favor, coupled with a courage that would brave a world in arms; a disposition to 'become all things to all men' on subordinate, unessential points, counterposed by an unalterable purpose never to deviate a hair's breadth from the line of truth and duty; a vigilance that never sleeps, an energy that never tires, and a perseverance that holds on its way through every obstacle, and turns even occasional defeat into means of ultimate victory. Reform is the very genius, the whole mission of Christianity upon earth; and in every age have reformers been her true apostles, her only pioneers in reclaiming an apostate race to God, the vanguard in all her aggressive movements upon the empire of error and sin.

For this arduous work, so much above the character and even the aims, of most Christians and the care the character and even the aims, of most Christians and the care the character and even the aims, of most Christians and the care the character and even the aims, of most Christians and the care that a care providence as far more unquestionable and self-denying than that which resisted the world. These forms to the through the world. These forms to be effective that work; while the peace reformer, though the world of the sould be

her true apostles, her only pioneers in reclaiming an apostate race to God, the vanguard in all her aggressive movements upon the empire of error and sin.

For this arduous work, so much above the character and even the aims of most Christians, our late President was eminently qualified. Cast in one of nature's largest moulds, he inherited a constitution able without fatigue to perform, month after month, an amount of labor that would have crushed a man of ordinary strength. His intellect, though not of the highest order, was much above the common range of minds, and fully made up by its versatility, promptitude and energy, what it lacked in depth and philosophical discrimination. His mind, like his entire character, was hung upon a pivot, and turned at once to meet the most sudden emergencies. Like an expert huntsman, he could shoot his game quite as well on footor wing as at rest. Few ever caught him by surprise; he was extremely quick to see and grasp the main points of an argument; and his skill in debate, the fairness and pertinency of his replies, and his general tact in managing all sorts of minds, made him a favorite advocate of our principles alike in halls of science, and dwellings of the poor. There was about him a charm quite inimitable; and, wherever he went, his social qualities gave even the reformer a ready passport to every heart. There was no resisting such a spirit as his; and, like the vernal sun gently unlocking the bosom of all nature to his genial beams, it opened the avenues to persuasion in the most prejudiced minds. His bosom was full of the milk of human kindiges; and it was constantly gushing out upon all around him. His wit, and humor, and kind feelings, and guileless simplicity, and amusing anecdotes, and casseless flow of spirits, all conspired to render him the charm of every circle, and to conciliate favor or a fair hearinp for his cause even from its enemies. He used, wherever he was, to converse on his favorite theme; and, when his bold, unpopular acowals had obviously displea

| nevolence to man. It does the most good with the least prospect of present reward. It is the purest, strongest, most self-denying. All other kinds may expect more or less reward here; this alone kindles resentment, and braves reproach and ignominy. True, the reformer will have his reward; but he most look for it mainly, if not solely, from God. Even from men he may hope for eventual praise; but it will probably come, if at all, too late is greet his ear, or even to write his epitaph, before his bones shall have mingled with their kindred dust. He may do for the world far more than the idols of its fondest admiration ever did; and still may they curse him for his unbidden, unwelcome kindness. Give to slaveholders another cotton-gin, and they will laud you to the skies; but urge upon them a panacea for slavery worth to them more than all the inventions of all the Whitneys, and Pultons, and Arkwrights in the world, and the chivalry of the South is up in wralh to hoot and hunt you from the land. Let some man of the sword fight another battle of Tippecannee or New-Orleans, and a nation's gratitude shall one day offer him the highest honors in their gift; but let the man of peace accomplish far more for his country, for the world, than all the Marathons and Yorktowns chronicled in history, ever did, or ever can, and that reformer will go down to his grave unhonored save by the few who have caught some portion of his spirit.

Such a reformer was our late friend; and I honor his benevoleence as far more unquestionable and self-denying than that which relieves the poor, or

The following rare literary curiosity, in the chap of an apology for the non-acceptance of a 'chalange (probably to discus some grave question in theology upon the decision of which may depend the salvation of the world \ will amuse our readers.

The full scales are well, so much above the character and even the size of most children or and even the size of most of the street of the str To the Inhabitants of Jones' Valley :

sive language to cope with him: and I am not disposed to controvert with any man except he be a christian or at least a gentleman for he that lies down with the dogs must expect to get up with faces (fleas) yes I am reminded of an old dog I once knew which was very much given to barking but he never could bear to hear another bark and when any person came to the house he would take the trak (track) and the farther he got off the lowder (louder) he would bark and one unacquainted with him would suppose he was in the very act of ceasing (seizing) his prey—But I am asked, are you not afraid of touching the old man's mild feelings? what draw blood from a turnip? I would as soon expect to I draw a hen's tooth or make chease (cheese) out of Goose milk: I am apprised that the old man is aware that at this time he stands low enough with his own people and he thinks by assailing me he will provoke me to say something abusive against the Baptist and then he will stand up in their defence or run and bark; and if he could have the fight without my knowing any thing of it till it was over he would boast of victory and if he got whipd (whipped) ever so bad it would be seen that it was in their delence and by that means he would raise himself in their estimation. And he knew their (there) was as little danger of loosing (losing) any thing with other denominations as their (there) was of an Oppossom shaking the hair off of his tail Now Mr A Baptist propsing (proposing, I suppose,) a pich (pitched) battle to me reminds me of a racer that has lost nearly all his living and then sends word to some rich man that he will run with and stake all he has against all the other is worth. Now who would accept a race on such terms. Perhaps the old man has heard that I have determined never to hear him prach nor suffer any under my controll to hear him; since I have heard of his making use of certain language in the pulpit and how any female can hear him on that subject a second time I ma at a loss to know I cannot believe that God will dam

CHARLES McLEOD

From the Lynn Record. Masonic Celebration.

Masonic Celebration.

Masonic Celebration.

Masonic Celebration.

The Freemasons celebrated the festival of St. John, as they call it, on Thursday last, 24th inst. at Portsmouth, N. H. We could hardly have believed, that a sufficient humber of rational beings would have been found in this enlightened age, to go on pilgrimage to perform this worse than senseless idolatry—this worship of the vile Juggernaut, the old exploded and disgraced mummery of Freemasonry We read the notice of such a meeting without marvel, it is rrue, because there will be a few, here and there one, incapable of gaining notice otherwise, who arrive to high honors in the Masonic ranks, and cannot forego the pleasures, the honors, which these occasions bring, and which they can no where else enjoy—the honor of being Great, Grand, Royal, Most Excellent, Most Worshipful, &c. But we did not suppose that any considerable number of decent men would at this day risk their reputation for common sense by being seen with the little aprons on, marching through the dust in procession.

"The Potential Journal in giving an account of this celebration, says:—'It was well attended by the Frategrity from our own and from the neighboring States. Between two and three hundred brethren were in attendance. The procession moved at about 11 o'clock, to the music of the Newburyport Brass Band, from Masonic Hall through the principal streets, to the North Church, where, after approphate introductory services, [pray what were they?—being blinded, haltered and stripped?] an able and truly eloquent address was delivered by Rev. E. M. P. Wells, of Boston, which was principally confined to the morale of Masonry. He exhibited the Institution as one of the soundest moral tendency, and as inculcating the soundest moral tendency, and as i

cy, and as inculcating the soundest and most libera! principles of government?

So the Rev. E. M. P. Wells, of Boston, after having gone through the initiatory mummery of Freemasonry—the indecent ceremonies, and having taken the horrid and blasphemous oaths, and having known as one of the legitimate effects of these horrid oaths, the death of William Morgan, is not ashamed to tramp off to Portsmouth, and stripping off his priestly robe, invest himself in the ridiculous costume of the craft, march 'through the principal streets to the North Church'—yes, to the Church;—a fine occasion for entering the sanctuary, truly! where no anti-slavery lecturer could gain admittance.

where no anti-slavery lecturer could gain admit-tance.

The Journal tells us that this very 'able and truly eloquent address 'of the Rev. Brother E. M. P. Wells, 'was principally confined to the morale of Masonry.' The moral of being hood-winked, di-vested of clothing, and dragged about the lodge room, a laughing-stock, to be jeered and insulted by the gaping, vulgat throng; the moral of swearing to 'extricate a brother from difficulty, whether he be right or wrong, in all cases whatever, murder and treason not excepted! The moral of swearing that 'you will not violate the chastity of a Master Ma-son's wife, sister, or daughter, knowing her to be suck!'

O, Rev. Brother E. M. P. Wells, think of these things,—'Evil communications corrupt good morals,'—'Ye cannot serve God and Mammon.' And when you shall have thrown off the gaudy trappings of Freemasonry, and assumed the sacerdotal robe, and have entered the church and the sacerd desk, to expound, not the morale of Freemasonry, but the word of God, reflect, we beseech thee, that 'for all these things, God will call thee into judgment.' He will call thee to 'render an account of thy stewardship.'

The New-York Colored American, an anti-slavery paper, edited by an able and worthy colored man,
recently requested an exchange with a certain
'down East' paper—to which request the editor of
the said paper replied: 'No, you nigger. Niggers
have no business to print papers!' Pretty language
that, for an editor who talks so much about the
rights of man, and the liberty of speech and the press
—and all because the additional properties.

From the Boston Recorder, of June 11.

Pidorial 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 curvory glance at
them, to recommend them to attention. Nor are we
yet convinced that the recommendation was prematime. Some of our brother editors have that, for an editor who talks so much about the rights of man, and the liberty of speech and the press—and all because the editor of the American is Guilty of a skin not colored like his own."

O! thou bane of society, prejudice. Well may we say—'Consistency, thou art a jewel.'—Woon-socket Patriot.

TTRMS.

One Mr. Vansant, an old gentleman, a dealer in liquor in Ballimore, joined the Washington Temperance Society, and being too poor to lose his hogshead of whiskey, from which he had been getting his living, the members of the Society concluded to buy it of him; but not to take the money out of the treasury, each man was to throw in something to pay for the barrel of whiskey, and then to burn it. It was hauted with two empty tar barrels to Federal Hill. Mr. Mitchell placed a board across the head of the creature, and mounted it, and then called on all the members of the Society to form a ring around the barrel. I think, says a gentleman present, there could not have been much short of two or three thousand people present. Mr. Mitchell addressed the assembly in a powerful speech: the whiskey was then set fire to with three cheers.

The advocates of temperance were literally awake yesterday afternoon in all direction—meetings were hold at the Sulphur Pump on the Harford road, at the corner of Pittstreet and Strawberry alley; and at the Bel-Air market-house, by the indefatigable Marions, and all attended with the most encouraging success. A fremendous meeting was also held by the Neptunes at the Eastern Fountain, and the enchanting grove rendezed vocal by the loud praises of the chrystal streams which flow from that delightful place. Various other societies were in motion, and a deputation from one of them proceeded several miles into the country to stir up the hearts and minds of their brethrea in opposition to the fell spirit of intemperance The good work is radidly progressing, and nothing can stay its progress.—Ballimore Pa

Respect for the Sabbath —The penalties imposed on some cab drivers in Philadelphia, for driving on the Sabbath, were remitted on Saturday by the Mayor and Recorder, on the ground that the provisions of the law might not have been fully understood by the drivers. Hereafter, they state, any infraction of them will be severely punished.

Fire and ten cent Pieces.—It is a fact not generally known in our city that of the five and ten cent pleces, of the new coinage, that are in circulation, about one-eighth are counterfeits. They are made of a good quality of German allver, which costs very little in comparison with the genuine article, and can easily be detected by observing that the thirteen stars that should be on all American coins, are omitted. When new they are precisely the color of the genuine peices but have more the appearance of bad after being worn a short time.—N. Y. San.

We learn that, notwithstanding the backwarndess of the spring, the crops in this county are on the whole unusually promising. Bye was so far advanced as to receive some injury from the spring drought, but winter and spring wheat, oats, corn and potatoes promise an abundant yield. The crop of hay will also be good.—Newberg Telegraph.

A Mr. Wens, overseer of a plantation near Grand Gulf, (Miss.) disappeared mysteriously a few day since and has not since been heard of. It is suppose that he was murdered by some of his negroes. Three of them have been arrested on suspicion.

TORTOISE SHELL SIDE COMBS. Just manu L factured, 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.

LADIES' and GENT'S TRAVELLING ARTI-CLES. An extensive and well selected assort ment of articles necessary for comfort and conveni-ence in travelling, at low prices—at JORDAN'S, No July 9. SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG colored woman is desirous of obtaining a situation 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 Cornhill.

DOW and JACKSON,

DOW and JACKSUN,

(SUCCESSONS TO ISAAC KNAPP.)

BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRINTERS,

IT 14 Devonshire Street, II

Would respectfully inform their friends and the
kinds of work in their line in the best manner, and
can do it on the most reasonable terms. They have
just added to their establishment one of the LATEST
IMPROVED IRON POWER PRESSES, which are
well known to turn off work in a better manner, and
with greater rapidity, than any press now in use.
Circulars, Reports, Addresses, &c. executed at short
notice. Anti-slavery friends are particularly invited
to call

Slavery-Its Unconstitutionality.

A N argument on the unconstitutionality of Slavery

A N argument on the unconstitutionality of Slavery
embracing an abstract of the proceedings of th
National and State Conventions on this subject. By
G. W. F. Mellen. This day published, and for sal
by
SAXTON & PEIRCE,
133 1-2 Washington-st.

BOARD,

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

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

Boarding House.

DOARGING 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 happy 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 nim to deserve.

Boston, June 18, 1841.

HATS-Spring Style. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS.
NOW IN STORE,
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

shment in 1 March 12 Two Volumes now published-Price only \$2 pe

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

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 letterpress 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 Lowdow Picronial BisLes. Second series. This day published by SAXTON & PEIRCE, 133 1-2 Washington-street.

From the Boston Recorder, of June 11.

them, to recommend them to attention. Nor are we yet convinced that the recommendation was premature. Some of our brother editors have spoken of them disparagingly, and not without reason. But with equal justice might we speak lightly of every volume ever prepared by human skill. No work of man is perfect. So far as we know, there is no evidence of ill design in the compiler of these 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 volumes that contain a vast amount of biblical information, hitherto accessible only to a very limited class in the community; and they will gain much knowledge of scripture that had otherwise been hidden from them for ever. 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 infidels. We could wish that the 'second series' at least, were placed in every family library of the land. June 25.

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

FRENCH'S PENMANSHIP.

A NEW System of Practical Penmanship, found ed on scientific movements, together with the art of Pen-making explained. By James French Teacher of Penmanship, 109 Washington-street Just published by SAXTON & PERCE, 133 1-2 Washington-street. May 14.

HOUR AND THE MAN. BY Harriet Martineau, in 2 vols. For sale a

PHRENOLOGY,

A. S. JORDAN,

Milk-street, First Store from Washington & No. 2 Milk-street, First Store from Washington & Cheap Wholesale and Retail COMB, POCKET-BOOK, FANCY GOOR, AND PERFUMERY STORE.

Shell, Horn, Metallic and Ivory Comba, every a riety of Ladies' and Gentlenen's Toilet Anisa Genuine Farina Cologne, Balm of Columbia, do. Anica, Hair Restoratives, Shaving Soaps, Perfusor and Cosupelics, Razors, warranted to suit, Brasha a nll kinds, Toys and Games, Gold and Silven and Costephics, Razors, warranted to suit, Brasha a nll kinds, Toys and Games, Gold and Silven and Loselics, Park Toron Coses, 200 different patterns of Pocket Books, Wilson Williams, Williams, Park Toron Pocket Knives, Scissors, Silk Purses, Fancy Toron Pocket Knives, Scissors, Silk Purses, Fancy Toron Shell Work, Work Boxes and Dressing Cases, Massature Cases and Lockets, Silver and Steel Boxes Speciacles. Combs made and repaired.

PUB Henry W

To who the paper.
TERMI

WM. LLO

YOL.

EFUG

hen through tourse wa ason to hope a deance, oction to its serein. No fee he hars we they bre hich they but hich they be claims in set the specify one particuld be bett olished by mediate ab tracess? consistency r. They pr the support of support

COUNTRY Traders will find a large assortants.
Shell and Horn Combs, at the manufactor of a S. JORDAN'S, No. 2 Milk-street, at very low from

Anti-Slavery Land for Sale.

A VERY eligible COTTAGE LOT, contains A about 3.4 of an acre, on Burrough-street, Ins. ca Plain, between the meeting house and the Post-delightful situation; it being the generous gifd a C. Gore to the Massachusets Anti-Slavery Society. - FRANCIS JACKSON, or ELLIS GRAY LORING,

(tf) 27 State-street

BOYS' SUMMER HATS.

BOYS' Summer Hats, Caps, and Belts in pur abundance at all prices. Please call before purchase.

WM. M. SHUTT, agent, 173 Washington-street, a little north of the Marlbor' Hag

Fashions for 1841,

THE latest English and French Fashions of Con-with plates of figures, shewing a variety of Sa of Combs, and of styles of dressing the hair. For at JORDAN'S Comb and Fancy Goods Store, M. Milk-street.
April 16.

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

THE MONK.

BY Mrs. Sherwood, author of . The Nun. It sale at 133'1-2 Washington street, by SAXIO April 2 COMB'S PHRENOLOGICA

TOUR,
NOTES on the United States of North America
during a Phrenological Visit in 1838-9-49. Ja
published and for sale at the Phrénological bys
133 1-2 Washington Street by
April 9.
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, & PRIM

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, & PRINT THERE are now so many exertient Ani-Slaig publications, that the circulating library system probably the most effectual and least expensive significant of systems of spreading the whole subject before the nation. The plan is simply this:—Let the friends of the main each school district start a subscriptien, as what they can, purchase a library, appoint some at o act as librarian, and then draw out the bair read them themselves, and put them into the interest of their friends and neighbors who are not abeliasists (who will read them.) exchanging them is two weeks, until every person in the district has an opportunity to read them. Those who bely for the library will be entitled, not only to the subthe books for themselves, but also to circulate in among their friends. In this way, three or for a littonists may abolitionize almost nay town or all without the aid of a single lecture. This has be done in many instances. Those who can be into a READ, will most assuredly be converted, and to occur on converted.

Reader! will you see that an Anti-Slaver Line Reader! will you see that an Anti-Slaver Line.

to READ, will most assuredly be converted, as an occular converted.

Reader! will you see that an Anti-Slavery Like its established and put into circulation in your tiret, without delay?

Libraries will be made up varying in price fisat to twenty-five dollars.

The A liberal discount will be made to soit and individuals, who purchase to sell again, or fat ribution.

THE VESTRY SINGING BOOK BEING a selection of the most popular and agest bed Tunes and Hymns now extant. Best for social and religious meetings, family deuts Singing Schools, &c. Compiled by Ass Fitzall B. Dearborn.

ev. Mr. Fairchild, Pastor of Congregate Church, South Boston. From Rev. Mr. Fairchild, Pastor of Congregates
Church, South Boston.

Messrs. Fitz & Dearnors.—I have examised as
some care 'The Vestry Singing Book, compide,
you; and I have no hesitation in saying that, it y
judgment, it is well calculated to accomplish the
ject you had in view in preparing the work we
the tunes are familiar to the Churches, having to
been sung in our Vestry Meetings. The hands
tected by you meet my entire approbation. They
strictly evangelical in sentiment, and such as the w
joins of every name will delight to use in ast
praises to the God of Israel. May your lakes
duly appreciated by the Christian public, asd to
vine blessesing attend them.

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

Boston, May 14, 1841. From the Christian Watchman, (Baptist)

From the Christian Watchman, (Bapta).

The title page expresses very fully the natural design of the book, which we think must be appared by all. The tones are of long and tried merit, the hymns such as have proved highly acceptable all classes of pious persons. Being prepared at table and very convenient form, and well pints, book can hardly fail to be highly acceptable a Vestry Singing Book, and as a devotional procumpanion.

From the Zion's Herald. (Methodist.) From the Zion's Herald, (Methodist.)

The Vestrey Singing Book: Boston, Satist Pierce & King. This book is compiled by full Dearborn. The tunes are nearly all old statem Dearborn. The tunes are nearly all old statem in their most popular form, without any of the mutilations, which itself-should be a high recommendation. It is in a portable form, and therefore comment for social meetings. There are three field hymns to each tune. The paper and press-wed start rates. first rate. This day published by SAXTON & PEIRCL 133 1-2 Washington-street

Copies forwarded to clergymen and ether.

LIFE'S LESSONS. A NARRATIVE. By the author of 'Tile's might be true.' For sale at 133 1-2 Washing street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE.

April 30. tf

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR. MASSACHUSETTS - William Loring, Senderic Freeman, Breuester; - Ezekiel Thatcher, Ber and Yarmouth; -R. F. Wolleut, Dennis-Joies Harmon, Haverhill; - Joseph Brown, Anders asph L. Noyes, Georgetoven; - John Clement, end.; - Alvan Ward, Ashburnham; - Saml. I. Northborough.

orthorough.
RHODE-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, PaschetelRHODE-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, PaschetelDin, Providence;—George S. Gould, Herwite
CONSECTICUT.—George W. Benson, Breelija
COWIES, Hertford;—Peter Osborn, New-Himhomas Kenney, Jr. Norseich;—John S. Hall,

Thomas Kenney, Jr. Noricia, —John Hampton. Nrw-York.—S. W. Benedict, New-York Charles S. Morton, Albany, — James C. Fulle attles; —John H. Barker, Peru; — Thomas tock, Waterloo; — Charles Marriott, Hudsen. tock, Watertoo; — Charles Marrioti, Hudon.

PENSTIVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alteghavy.
Vashon, Pitteburg.—M. Preston, West Greet,
seph Fulton, Jr. Saean; — Thomas Peart, Eater,
Thomas Hambleton, Russelleille; —B. Kent,
Bridge; —John Cox, Homorton; —Rev. C. A.
Erie, Erie Co; — James M. M'Kim, Philadepia
Ostio.—James Boyle, Cincianati; — Charles (
Medina; —Dr. J. Harvey, Harvesystar; —Al
Kirk, Barryeille; —William Hills, Oberia, —
A. Dagdale, Cortseille.

[SEE FIRST FAGE.]

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

PROS THE POST MASTER GENERAL. Remillances by Mail.—'A Postmaster may remoney in a letter to the publisher of a new page
pay the subscription of a third person, and first
etter if written by himself."

PHRENOLOGY,
GUIDE TO SELF KNOWLEDGE.

THE fundamental powers of the human mind practically applied, as manifested through the brain, in saven 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. Derastus Clapp, Constable, was fined \$50 and costs of court, for suffering Williamson to escape, on his delivering up the goods stolen from the store of Davis, Palmer & Co., after he had been arrested.—Bostos Transcript of Friday. Agents who remit money should slws!

Constitution of a stitution of the stitu

e land. If
iriot. This
ison to sue
who would
unite with
men will n
dly republi
who (if a

His canke
The under

the veneral a foreign a foreign a foreign whould for a 1 s ! were A vain he mad abuse he n, and white safety erated — ar tonly was lon, who is