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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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VOL. XI .-- NO. 30.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. From the Wilmington Loco Foco.

Modern Abolition.

Is our last number we made a promise to give our set of modern sholition. We are opposed to slave. And shat democrat dare say he is not? But it and follow that because we oppose slavery, we sails oppose abolitionism, which means some sove than opposition to slavery. In the prestured state of the community, produced by the bos mains, we cannot expect to escape the hosmicks of the contending parties. If by chance because a portion of Jefferson's Notes, the cry of it is raised against us. If on the other hand as against fanalicism, 'pro-slavery,' 'hod-care of 'dough-face' are our titles, under which can are arrayed. We must positively and uncily 'speak or die.' Before modern abolious is appeared amongst us, there was but one tom North to South on the question of slavest it was a 'moral and political evil' was illy admitted; but when our greatest and a were charged with 'theft and robbery,' a was produced. Their hatred towards aboned an abatement in their hatred for slave.

men were charged with 'theit and robbery,' a just was produced. Their harred towards abo-hin was produced. Their harred for slave-not her at length apologize for that very slave-hack they once condemned, and their sympathy we slave was transferred-to the master. Eman-tem was slowly but surely extending its domain; our States had been added to its triumphal car; as though the misguided efforts of a few fanatics, worse was styred, and although now we have and to hope that the cause of liberty is again on advance, let abolition 'lay not the flattering into its soil,' that they have any 'spart or lot with 'No! Liberty is forcing its way in spite the lars which fausticism has constructed in its . Have the abolitionists freed one State? or they brought one State nigher the point for the try tay been contending during a campaign test? Which is preferable,—that which pro-se to abolish slavery in a specified 'time, and ac-ly acomplishes it, or that which will make no promise beyond the prosent noment, and which beyond the present moment, and which immediately they shall be free, and yet fied time in vain bombast, without gainas spiritely of freedom for the slave? Which he better—to fix a time when slavery shall be hed by a gradfal process, or to contend for its fine sholtion, until the time has expired with-poces? Like the whigs and all other fanatics, intency is a conspicuous point of their charactery of the constant of the charactery of the bey must acknowledge that the receiver of (knowing them to be such) is as bad as de (knowing them to be such) is as bad as-therefore, as a body they are almost uni-lity of theft, and as good citizens, and of equal laws, they should deliver them-these laws; submit to their execution; term in prison, where we hope they may a thorough regeneration from fanatcism; beam out of their own, so they may more to pick the mote out of their brother's forth into the world a race of honest men, seeing shavery unprejudiced as it exists

eeing slavery unprejudiced as it exists and disdain the idea of encouraging foreigner from a land of slaves, to asslandering the institutions of their counould say to this foreigner, 'go, loose your res at home, then come and ask the like K. What American can read the 'Liberator what American can read the 'Liberator,' by W. L. Garrison, without feeling his blood teadle through his veins, at the foreign inso-dereit folerated and applauded,' at the abuse vecerated ames of Washington and Jefferson feeling miscreant, who under the same portion erry which he enjoyed in his own scountry, to have he enjoyed in his own scountry, to have he had been by the strength of the same for the same portion of the same position. shich he enjoyed in his own-goontry, i like offence try the strength of a rope. America to refuse him that liberty, which may seek elsewhere; he would not vilify her, and style that land which protects thich 'suffers him to stand as a monument as which 'suffers him to stand as a monument safety with which foreign interference may be of an imagelly staveholding Republic.' Yet y as as sanchaned by this same W. L. Garrhao is the speaking trumper of abolition, but companied by himforn his return to England, of six yes, there to assist in slandering his mandal. It is useless to say that Garrison is not his has acknowledged with have we not to suspect that he is a return? Should not

> be regarded with suspicion would offer) would Fight against tered country with the spleen of all

respect that he is a traitor? Should not a divisit a foreign land, and there publicate man who 'thanks God that his counno longer hold communion with our un-

etest slavery, but we love our country! and with abborrance, the American who would reign land to defame her; and for one dark her free institutions, to proclaim her to the she home of tyranny and oppression. ore could be said, but we deem this suffi-give an outline of that fanatisism yelept to give an outline of that fanatisance to be only an action, which is thought by many to be only an action, which is thought by many to be only an action, which is thought by many to be only an action of the control of the control

From the same paper. Liberty and Slavery.

IRCE, reet. Sthere & June 4. as has been taken by the editor of the

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ses were made by several members. The subject was first committed to a committee of three, of which Dr. Osgood, of this town, was appointed Chairman, who declined serving. Dr. Emerson was then appointed, and after a short recess the committee reported that no action on the subject was deemed expedient in addition to the former action of the Association. This report was attacked by Rev. Mr. Sessions, Dr. Osgood and several others, and vindicated by Rev. Mr. Prime of New York and others. The report was finally recommitted, and Dr. Emerson having obtained leave of absence, Dr. Osgood was again appointed Chairman, and consented to serve. A report was subsequently made and adopted recommending the appointment of a committee to correspond with some of the Ecclesiastical bodies of the South, Messrs. Clark, Durfee and Sessions were appointed as a committee for that purpose.

A committee was appointed, to report on the subject of Sabbath Mails. Liberty and Slavery.

at paiss has been taken by the editor of the plant paiss has been taken by the editor of the plant paiss has been taken by the editor of the plant preman, to prove that we advocate trans of modern abolition. This is true, as the advocacy of universal liberty to the whole ince, coincides with abolitionism; but no the paiss of the pai



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1841.

stigmatize with the opprobrious title of pro-slaveite, all persons who refused to sanction every particle of their creed. That a portion of the democratic party (within the last four years) have deserved that title, is true; but even this falling off was caused by ultra abolition. 'One extreme begets another.' Their hat of abolition (for abolition in its modern acceptation means something more than a hate of slavery,) begot a spirit of sympathy for the slave-holder, and instead of public opinion being in a 'convalescent state under the remedial treatment of abolitionism', it is retrograding under the withering influence of fanaticism. Twenty years since, a slaveholder could not, in many places, safely attempt the recovery of his slave. Now, that very mob which then rescued the slave, would assist in his recover. 'yet because a democratic paper advocates that democracy which is coeval with the party, in opposition to a few 'dough-faced' democraty, the offspring of abolition, it is hailed as au 'encouraging indication of the convalescent state of public opinion.' No, Mr. Freeman, we advocate nothing new. This is and has been the doctrine of democracy, before the 'remedial treatment of abolitionism' was known, and in no other particular are we prosclytes to your creed. We go for universal freedem, for giving every man the protection of equal laws. You vainly attempt to force the lowest, to an equality with the highest of the five castes of mankind, which but retards the cause of emancipation, while the colored freeman is not benefitted thereby. Phremelogy has established the disparity of the different castes of the human race on too firm a foundation for abolitionism to overthraw, a union between which is naturally abhorrent and repugnant to the human heart; which abhorrence can never be removel; and while this natural repugnance exist, the superior caste will bear the palm. How often have we seen a negro taken when an infant to the house of a respectable farmer, brought up as his own child, eat at the same table,

often have we seen a negro taken when an infant into the house of a respectable farmer, brought up as his own child, eat at the same table, and in fact to be wholly ignorant of the degradation of his race; yet as soon as he leaves his guardian's roof, (as in stinctively at a crow that has been hatched and brought up by a barn hen, will, upon leaving her, seek his kindred crows,) will he seek companionship with his fellows, and be a negro still! This perhaps will be styled pro-slavery doctrine, for the uttorance of which we have been frequently assailed with all the abusive epithets of the abolition vocabulary. We advocate their freedom, their right to ourselves to equal laws, and the white man asks no more. In no clime, in no part of the world can you place the white man—in the desert of Arabia, or the wilderness of Americal, give him but his freedom, and he will convert the dreary wilderness into a blooming garden. But for the negro something more must be done. Your African schools, your African his, and your African that, created in vain, exclusively for his benefit, by the white man, prove that he has not, within himself, either the energy or the talent to ameliorate his race. It may be asked, what are we to do with them? This will be for fu ture philanthropists and legislators to decide. The five original castes of mankind are by an irrevocable law of nature separate and distinct. Arees; and any two of these castes consorting together is a violation of her laws; and only when the weak are by the strong forced from their native land is it known. The European race and the aborigines of our country, though living neighbors for centuries, have and will remain forever destinct. We know there are exceptions. Yet, not eithstanding these exceptions, and notwithstanding they prided themselves on their descent from the race of Powhattan, the example is not followed; the races are, and will remain descent from the race of Powhattan, the example is not followed; the races are, and will remain descent from the race of P

The General Association of Massachusetts met at Westfield, on the 22d of June, and was composed of nearly 50 delegates, including representatives from other States. Rev. Dr. Robbins was chosen Moderator, and Rev. Messrs. Towne and Sessions, Scribes.

The subject of slavery (says the Springfield Gazette) was introduced, and excited some discussion.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

SELECTIONS.

The Commerce of Builds Patter.

The Security of Commerce of Statistics and the same one of sciences, collisions, going commerced to the pattern of the same of the same of statistics of the same of the sam

But as we came to figures in our sugar statement, we will now give a similar view respecting cotton. Se cretary Woodbury says, that the production of cot ton, in India, in 1991, was 150 millions of pounds, and in 1834, 185 millions of pounds. India furnishes cotton sufficient for her own consumption, the supply of Chine, and a large surplus goes to England, we learn from the same report to Congress

from the fertile plains of Berar (600 miles from the coast.) and supplied that district with but a single article—salt—which, owing to the almost impraction to the backs of bullocks. In that year, one of the native salt merchants tried the experiment of conveying back to Bombay, upon his returning ballocks, some of the cotton which abounds in that country; the experiment was completely successful, and next year (1831,) 10,000 loads were received from that country; the experiment was completely successful, and next year (1831,) 10,000 loads were received from that country to district by the same conveyance. In 1833, 90,000 loads were received from the same province; but, the paper remarks, the roads were so bad, that imposes an additional cost of 80 per cent. upon its original price. The government, however, have at length taken up the subject; and have directed surveys to be made for building the road, to cost £30,000. They have also resolved to make a road from British India, [ute, &c.) competes with that from British India, [ute, &c.) competes with the conset of the market, and that it is capable original price. The government, however, have at length taken up the subject; and have directed surveys to be made for building the road, to cost £30,.

Out. They have also resolved to make a road from Bombay to Agra, into the very heart of the cotton district. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the East India Company, having directed their attention particularly to this staple, express their conviction, that large supplies of cost-ton could be procured from British India at a moderate cost, if the cultivation and preparation were better attended to. Accordingly, the Company sent out to the state of the cultivation and preparation were better attended to. Accordingly, the Company sent out in the light and capable individual to the United States; and in the fall of 1840, he returned to England, accompanied by soveral Americans, of Indian flax-seed were about a fourth of the whole over the made for building the road, to cost £30, on the principally supplied from thence. We find that the loop of the price of the price of the cotton district. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the East India Company, having directed their attention particularly to this staple, express their conviction, that large supplies of cotton could be procured from British India at a moderate cost, if the cultivation and preparation were better attended to. Accordingly, the Company sent out an intelligent and capable individual to the United States; and in the fall of 1840, be returned to England, accompanied by several Americans, well acquainted with the cultivation; and bringing with them several American cotton gins, and parcels of the best kinds of seeds. The gins were set upin Liverpool, and several parcels of Indian cotton (in the seed) submitted to the working of the new machinery, and declared increased in price, from the operation, 1-4 to 3-8 of a penny on the pound. The result was, that while the American gins could clean 1400 lbs. a day, to the great improvement of the raw material; an Indian machine (a churka,) with three laborers to work it, could only turn off 40 lbs. Let it he remembered, that with all this extra labor in India, they send cotton to England at the low price of from 6 to 13 cents a bl., and after paying the costs of an expensive transportation. By a late Indian mail, we learn, that these individuals had arrived, and applied for 1000 acrea of land, in the Iranevelly district, to make a commencement.

But as we came to figures in our sugar statement, we will now give a similar view respecting cotton. Se creatary Woodbury says, that the production of cotton, as frain, in 1791, was 150 millions of pounds. India furnished to the supply of Chies, and a large surplus good to the costs of an expensive transportation of cotton, as frain, in 1791, was 150 millions of pounds. India furnished to the supply of Chies, and a large surplus good to the costs of an expensive transporta

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 551.

dance of tilled and untilled land. 4th. That labor is plentiful and cheap. 5th. That there is a very natural disposition, which has always prevailed in England, of buying at the cheapest markets; and 6th. That there is also a growing disposition in Britain to give her Indian subjects full justice as to government—and free trade as to commerce. Reflection on these facts and circumstances must bring to our minds the enquiry—Will the planters of the southern States be able to stand the coming active competition; not only as to quantity, but as to quality of material. I think it all resolves itself into one simple answer, that they who sell the cheapest of the same article, of whatever variety of merchandise, and no prohibitions in the way, will get the most custom.

cheapest of the same article, of whatever variety of merchandise, and no prohibitions in the way, will get the most custom.

I believe it can be safely asserted, that it is very certain, that with the present costly system of slavelabor at the South, they will be unable to stand so many chances against them. If we have been able to produce the same articles better and cheaper with a rich soil and ingenious machinery, it does not stand to reason, that other countries with the same soil and cheaper labor, (because free,) may not take advantage of our improvements, and backed by a wealthy company, and encouraged by a powerful government, be able to defy our competition. It is not possible—it is against the very nature of our present system.

I hope the planters of our southern States may not be afraid to be heard above their voices, in asking themselves—What are we to do? Can we meet this scarcely to be supposed change? Is it right, politic, or profitable to continue the wasteful system of slave-labor any longer? The answer of every candid man who enquires into the subject is, you cannot go on exhausting whole tracts of fertile land by this plan—moving further west every few years, and the original plantations falling back into an unclaimed wilderness, (which is the operation at the South,) without ruining yourselves, and the country also.

Slavery is a system so unchristian, so impolitic, so dangerous to the external and the internal peace of the United States, that if we persist in it, the

country also.

Slavery is a system so unchristian, so impolitic, so dangerous to the external and the internal peace of the United States, that if we persist in it, the prosperity and the republican institutions of our beloved country, must become shattered, divided, and finally rained. There is no danger in emancipation—there is every danger in the continuance of the present system. We know that slavery is wrong in principle—profitable only momentarily, and under very favorable circumstances of soil and climate—that it is degrading to the bondsmen, and demoralizing to the masters—and that it 'contains in itself the very germs of violence and confusion.'

But perhaps it will be asked by the planters—Suppose we do emancipate the negroes? Shall we be able with their free labor, and our time-saving machinery, to compete with labor in the East at 13 cents a day? I think this is satisfactorily answered by the fact, that we have at present the supplying of the largest quantity of the tree main articles in which the southern States are directly concerned—cotton and tobacco; and that with our ingenuty and skill, free black labor at 25 cents a day, and a shorter distance, no. American can doubt that we should be able fully to compete with India in cheapness of production. Give America full swing and an open market, and Edgland dreads her more than any other competitor. The very reverse of this is the case at present; continuing in our present system, we shall gaze on the conflict, and tremble for the result.

A few words, and this paper will be brought to a close. It may be supposed that if India entirely

the case at present; continuing in our present system, we shall gaze on the conflict, and tremble for the result.

A few words, and this paper will be brought to a close. It may be supposed that if India entirely supplies Britain with the articles that we now do, she (Britain) will impoverish herself by losing so valuable a market for her manufactures as the United States now is. That there would be a loss is very certain, but it does not follow that losses are always impoverishment. No, no. A glance at the truths of the case will show, us the fallacy of such an idea. If England loses 17 millions of customers in America, she gains 100 millions in India. It is a fact that is not generally known, (particularly in America) that the present consumption of British manufactures in the East Indies is not more than what would amount to 13 cents a year for each individual, in the whole population! Jamaica consumes 20 dollars a head, Trinidad 30 dollars, Cape Colony 30 dollars, Australia 40 dollars—and India only a New-York shilling! Give justice to India in law and commerce, and how will it stand? At the moderate computation of five dollars a head, she would take to the amount of 500 millions of British manufactures annually! What an amount to our present consumption of 50 millions of follars!

The writer of this little pamphlet has no desire to show his country in the worst of lights, or to exult over her mistakes and errors. Far from it. It has been his aim, in collecting these few, but important facts, to endeavor to show, without excitement, and by a detail of that which cannot be contradicted, the dangerous and impolitic course the southern people are now pursuing; and which must certainly

by a detail of that which cannot be contradicted, the dangerous and impolitic course the southern people are now pursuing; and which must certainly involve the whole country in confusion and loss at no distant day. It is his prayer and desire, that she will ponder on these things, and remember that it is only by the favor of the Great Jehovani, that nations exist; and that if we do not take timely warning from the example of others, we shall be as the things that have been, and are not. Our Saviour mourned over Jerusalem and Capernaum, because they rethat have been, and are not. Our Saviour mourned over Jerusalem and Capernaum, because they repented not of their misdeeds, nor received the prophets which were sent unto them. And for this he tells them in one place, that their homes shall be left unto them desolate; and in another, that it would be more tolerable in the day of judgment for Tyre (which received the awful condemnation of God for dealing in the souls of men and women) than for them! We see the judgments of God in passing through Syria and Palestine to this day; and if we travel in South America, we have a more modern example of the same results, from the same sinful and wicked conduct. Or, to come nearer home, we shall find in Virginia and Maryland, a fruitful land turned into barrenness, for the wickedness of them that dwell therein.

Heartily desiring the substantial and solid prosperity of all classes of his countrymen, and the permanency of her democratic institutions which he believes are based on truth and excellence, he wishes very respectfully to ask their perusal and consideration, of this attempt to lay before them that which concerns them very deeply.

12th of 4th month, 1841.

From the Christian Reflector. Mr. Davis' Letter.

Jonathan Davis, in writing home to his constituents about his observations at the North, says some very queer things. He tells the slaveholders for their comfort, that the colored people in the northern cities are in the most pitiable condition, and argues from his seen statement that the abolitionists are hypocrites; for, while they weep over the slave, they atterly neglect their colored fellow citizens of the North.

the North.

'This the condition,' he inquired, 'of the poor black race, similar spirits that are so often found looking upon the South, weeping tears of blood over slaves in a comfortable condition! You must know what was my conclusion. God deliver me from such humanity as is found among northern abolitionists.

He then goes on to console the slaveholder, and it indoubtedly is no little consolation, by saying—

But here it is proper for us to state, that the many of our brethren, both in Philadelphis and New-York, are opposed to abolition, as now understood by that term, and are five no other measure than colosization. This class, which constitutes a very great majority, are kind-hearised, and always take the part of the South, when they some in contact with the law of the land, or the peace of the South. Hence they hold on to colonization. This class both in New-York and here (Boston) have treated me with a great deal of

dom of Him, who, in his all-wise providence, will decide whether he will visit us as a nation, with the penalty of forcing them from their native land, by visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation, in his own time, adjust the hearts of the people, so as to produce a total and peaceable separation. We stand upon the ground proclaimed in our first number; and-the time is fast approaching, when the question must be met. In vain may we seek to evade it; the question must be answered. Is liberty or slavery to predominate in republican America? It is a simple question. A friend to liberty is a foe to slavery, and a friend to slavery a foe to liberty. This is a question wholly unconnected with the wild farago of modern abolition, and one in which parties must centre, and decide whether liberty or slavery is to finally prevail.

The sugar-cane is cultivated in every part of india, says Royle, 'but the quality has hitherto been established in Burdiwan; a new mine opened in the Burdiwan coal formation, and very superior specimens of sugar sent home.' 'Sugar,' Martin slates, 'may be cultivated in India in sufficient quantities to supply the whole world; its production at present is immense, as it forms an ingredient in almost every article of food or drink used by the Hindoos; and where the manufacture is attended to, the grain is large and as handsome us that from Demerara. The soil and climate of the three presidencies are peculiarly suited to the production of this essential nour-ishment to man. The small quantity of sugar which standing that in the former country (India) it is exceeded only by rice in consumption, is 76,613 cwts. It, says a writer in the Wexford Independent, 'we do thorough justice to India, we could draw from these vast and favored regions the product of free cultivation, with the blessing and full requital of the Indian laborer—more than tsrice the consumption of all the sngar we import, and more than all the cotion sent to us from the slave States of North Americal.' 'The valley of the Ganges,' says Secretary Trevellyan, 'is a tract of alluvial country, of extraordinary fertility, about 1000 miles long, and 150 to 300 miles broad, and is capable of producing sufficient sugar for the consumption of the whole world.' This valley is densely populated, 'and might be given up entirely to the growth of sugar, indigo, to-bacco, cotton, and other valuable productions, getting its grain and provisions from the neighboring provinces.' To prove that the assertions of these has a good foundation, we have only to look into the government tables, and we shall see, that the importation of sugar from India has almost trebled since in Salentia, and were it not for the searcity of shipming the sum of th

newspapers of last week will explain our allesion:

'A suit was brought on Friday against Samrel Webb for maintaining a nuisance by keeping the walls of Pennsylvania hall standing.'

Thus, the Philadelphians burn the beautiful building erected as a temple of Liberty, and then sue the proprietors at the law, because they suffer the blackened walls to remain a monument of the villainy of the prosecutors! Ah, the Philadelphians could tolerate the sight of the red flames enveloping the fair structure, (and some of them described it as a beautiful sight,) but those dilapidated ruins, so eloquent of the infamy of the incendiary city carrying the lorch for alweys, are, forsooth, a nuisance! And now the proprietors are prosecuted at the law for suffering the works of darkness wrought by the prosecutors to remain in open light. This is infutation—such marks the swift tendency of such a people to destruction.

Where is the Schoolmaster? There are 38,062 white persons in Louisians who are unable to read.

General Association.

A majority of the body were evidently in favor of giving it the go-by, and warm but respectful addresses were made by several members. The subject was first committed to a committee of three, of which

From the Morning Star.

Troubled at their own works.

It were well if their sorrow was that which worketh repentance, not to be repentee of. But it is not.
It is that which worketh farther, wrath, taking vengeance on the wronged for the wrong already perpetrated. The following item which we meet in the
newspapers of last week will explain our allusion:

No.

kindness and politeness; livey take me freely by the hand, and press me into houses and pulpits. A more kindly hearted and christian ministry I have never here amidst, nor do I believe there is one more so under the canopy of heaven.

While we do not envy our breth-en here de-scribed, the panegyric bestowed on them by this slaveholder, we take occasion, to make one or two re-

flections.

1. If Mr. Davis is right in saying that the abolitionists are 'a small minority,' our churches ought to consider that they are sitting under a ministry to which slaveholders are under the greatest obliga-

to consider that they are sitting under a ministry to which slaveholders are under the greatest obligations. Why?

2. If the pro-slavery party are so great a majority among us, and if they are the superlatively kind people described by Mr. D. why do they not arise in their might and in their benevolence, and relieve the poor colored people in the midst of them? Surely, the work belongs to the 'great majority' of the people. The 'squalid, ragged, cold and shivering colored people are certainly not reduced to that condition by 'a small minority' and kept so, in spite of the benevolent and unwearied exertions of the 'kind'—'great majority'. What have this 'great majority' attempted for the comfort, elevation and improvement of the colored people, and from accomplishing which they have been kept back by the fees abolitionists? As, 'they hold on to colonization'—that is it. But do they contribute largely to colonization, or even try to? And then, suppose they should, would the sending 'sway from among us a part of the colored people contribute strongly to the comfort and elevation of those who would be left behind?—to say nothing of the 'grave yard' to which the colonizationists send their victims.

yard' to which the colonizationists send their victims.

3. Wes Mr. Davis treated unkindly by a single abolitionist, while he was at the North? Did one of them 'tar and feather' him, or throw 'stones' or 'rotten erggs' at him? Did they not treat him with every personal kindness he could ask? They did not 'sress' him into their 'pulptis'. Hereis lay their unkindness—their inhumanity; so that he appeals to God to save him from the humanity of northern abolitionists!!

Here we have a bright specimen of that slaveholding brotherhood, with whom we have been so often exhorted to keep in fellowship; and in view of it we have one solemn prayer to offer, that God will preserve us from giving encouragement or countenance to men so devoid of truth, and so regardless of his own suthority over them. 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do,'—but bring them to repentance.

### From the National Anti-Slavery Standard. Speaking in the Church.

Speaking in the Church.

Abolitionists have not forgotten, and will not soon forget, the enthusiasm that prevailed when Angeliaa Grimke and her sister were lecturing in New-England. The force of their influence and example did more than all other causes put together, to give prominence to what is called the 'Woman question.' The clergy were every where roused by the innovation; and women who nost gladly would have avoided discussion on the subject of their own rights, were often reluctantly drawn into controversy, by their generous wish to shield those conscientious and intelligent strangers.

To me this 'vexed question' has ever been distasteful. Ist. Because, if I must, at the bidding of conscience, enter the arena and struggle for human rights, I prefer they should be the rights of others, rather than my own. 2d. Because I prefer, as quietly and unobtrusively as possible, to take my freedom without disputing about my claim to it; and this is easily done by illustrating Bonaparte's favorite maxim: 'The tools to those who can use them.'

3d. Because I have ever considered duties and rights as reverse sides of the same thing; and to me duty presents the lovelier aspect. Wherever rights are infringed, duties have been previously violated; and the honest discharge of duties is the surest way to recover rights.

But, in common with others, I was sometimes

are infringed, duties have been previously violated; and the honest discharge of duties is the surest way to recover rights.

But, in common with others, I was sometimes forced from my neutrality in defence of the Grimkes. I record the following, not to throw down the gauntlet of controversy, or to sustain the argument pro or con; but simply as an amusing incident, the recollection of which sometimes makes me smile. What vote the American Society, or even the Executive Committee would take upon its insertion in the Standard, I know not; for I never asked them, and probably never shall

Angelina had been invited to lecture at N—, a small, and rather obscure town in the interior of Massachusetts. One day, when I returned a call from the Calvinistic clergyman of that place, he immediately entered into conversation on this point, and seemed much pleased at the prospect of hearing that distinguished southern woman and repentant slaveholder. He said all his people, whether abolitionists or not, were eager to hear her, and he preguned nearly every individual of his parish would attend.

'Do you think the meeting-house will be large

attend.
Do you think the meeting house will be large enough to accommodate the audience? said I.
The meeting house! he exclaimed, abruptly.
Do you suppose she intends to speak in the meeting-house?

'I really know nothing about it; but I suppose

'I really know mething about it; but I supposed the school-house was of course too small to contain half who wished to hear her.'

He looked on the figures of the carpet for a while, before he said, slowly, as if to himself, 'The school-house is too small. I wonder I did not think of that.' Then looking up, he inquired, with anxious emphasis, 'Does she speak in the pulpit?'

'I believe she speaks wherever it is most convenient for the audionce to hear; and in many cases the pupit has been selected, as best unswering this pulpose.'

this.'
The lecture can be easily set uside, if you wish

'The lecture can be easily set aside, if you wish. The pressure of their engagements is such, that they will doubtless be glad to be released from one.'

But I wish very much to hear them; and my people wish very much to hear them; and I think they can do f. great deal of good by coming. If there were only a suitable place provided, there would be no difficulty. But I cannot overcome my religious scraples. I consider the injunction of secreture hinding upon us in all nativulars; and scripture binding upon us in all particulars; and you know St. Paul says, 'I suffer not a woman to speak in the church.'

speak in the church?

'You told me, did you not, that all your people would go to hear her? If the church are assembled in the school-house, will she not, to all intents and purposes, speak in the church? I presume you do not consider the plank and boards, which compose a building, the church?

He did not answer these questions; but replie you are doubtless aware that such proceedings are contrary to the discipline of Calvinistic churches?' I am aware of it; but I sopposed you had settled that matter in your own mind, or you would not have invited Miss Grimke to address your people. However, I think it may easily be arranged by applying to the Methodist minister for the use of his meeting-house. He is in favor of anti-always well. meeting-house. He is in favor of anti-slavery, you know, and the discipline of his church differs from

yours.'

I thank you for that suggestion, Mrs. Child.

That will be just the thing. I have no doubt he and his people will both be perfectly willing to have heir house used. It is common for women to speak in the Methodist church.'

and his people will both be perfectly willing to have their house used. It is common for women to speak in the Methodist church.'

I could not forbear looking in his face with a roguish expression, as I asked, 'But what will you do with St. Paul, whose every injunction is binding upon us in all particulars?'

He seemed confused; and, forbearing to continue an argument by which neither of as would have been convinced, I and, laughingly, 'Ah, Mr., you have set in motion machinery that you cannot stop. The seets salled evangelical were the first agilators of the womas question.'

'Pray, how do you make that out?'
In the good old days, when Mrs. Hutchinson was tried as a horesiarch, synods declared that 'A few women might meet together, to pray and eddy one another, yet a set assembly, where sixty or more did meet every week, and one woman took upon her the whole exercise, (in a prophetical way, by expounding the spripture and resolving questions of doctrine) was agreed to be disorderly and without rule. In modern times, the dwangelical scote have highly approved of female prayer meetings. In the cause of missions and the dissemination of tracts, they have eloquently urged upon women their prodigious influence, and consequent responsibility, in the great work of regenerating a world lying in wickodoes. Under the influence of these stirring appeals, women have sacrificed personal ornaments, home, kindred and friends, for the sake of conveying the gospol to the heathen. They have gone out as missionaries; and, in the absence of their husbands, very arduous responsibilities of teaching have often devolved on the n. Their sympathies and thoughts,

thus made active, and enlarged far beyond the bounds of the hearth and the nursery, naturally eprogh refuse limitation, and enter upon various good works with the zeal and strength of newly exercised freedom. Those who set the whoel in mo

good works with the zeal and strength of newly excreised freedom. These who set the wheel in motion, seeing it take unexpected directions, wish to
stop it; but in vain.

This reminds me of the story of the German
wizard. By certain incantations be could cause a
broom to become a man, and rapidly bring buckets
of water from a neighboring river; and shen the required work was completed, another spell transformed him to a broom again. The wizard's apprentice, being one day left with a charge to wash
the shop and tools very thoroughly, thought he too,
would avail himself of the service of the broom.
He succeded in repeating the first spell correctly;
and to his great joy, saw arms and feet start forth to
do his bidding. With supernatural activity, the bewitched liouschold utensil brought water, water,
water, till tubs were filled, the floor overflowed, the
furniture deluged. 'Stop! stop!' cried the terrified
apprentice: 'We shall all be drowned, if you don't
stop!' But, unfortunately, he had forgotten the
backward spell, and the animated tool went on with
frightful diligence.

Thus it is with those who urged women to become missionaries, and form tract societies. They
have changed the household utensil to a living, energetic being; und they have no spell to turn it into
a broom again.

## From the Herald of Freedom. Pecuniary Affairs.

Pecuniary Affairs.

We have been requested by some of our friends to say a word about the state of these, between ourself and the State Society. We have laid our hands so full—and heart too—of the other departments of our interesting enterprise, that we have hardly ever found time and inclination coming both together, to say much about the matter of support. We had hoped we never should have to say any thing about it, or think much about it. But we did not dream of the fungus new organization. We did not dream of the fungus new organization. We did not dream of false brethren—or any such thing as treachery or desertion in the ranks of abolitionists.

We commenced editing the Herald of Freedom in June, 1838—at a stipend of \$500 a year during our stay at Plymouth, our then residence—and at \$700, after we should remove to this place, which we were most earnestly urged to do, as speedily as possible. We say nothing here of the difficulties or the sacrifices of such a removal. We regret none of them incurred in the anti-slavery cause. After conducting the paper eight months, with the help of our unwavering brother Albe Cady—of whose polestar fidelity to the cause from the first we cannot forbear here to speak—we broke away from our old home, and came to sojourn here, in February 1839. Our accounts were multied soon after the expiration of the first year, and there was found due us up to June 1839, deducting brother Cadv's portion of the salary, \$413, and some cents. We continued our labors till May, 1840, when we left home on our mission ts 'the World's Convention.' Our salary for the eleven months of this second year, amounted to \$641—making in all \$1054. Up to that time we had asked for nu payment, and none had been offered us by our Board of Managers. Our leading divines and politicians, to whom we had looked up, were too much absorbed in undergoing the process of new organization to think of paying us any thing. Francis Jackson, of Boston, hid contributed \$40, at our annual meeting in 1839, towards supporting th

never forget, for other remembrances beside this—
sent us a \$10 bill in a letter. It was taken from
the post office by one of the printers, and the letter
handed to us without the money. After some days
and nothing said about it—we suggested in the
printing-office that it had better be paid into the
treasury. Whether it was or not, we don't know.
If it was not, it will doubtless be allowed the Society by these who had it, on their old debt. It was a
persecal present to us. We were left the privilege
of taying the postage on the letter which contained
it. Why we acquiesced in this disposal of our present, we can now give no sensible reason. We
were too sick at heart with the developements of
new organization, to care much about dollars and
cents. The friends at Portsmouth sent \$25 thy John
B. Chandler, with express direction that it should be
paid to our hand toward our salary, and not to the
treasury. Brother Chandler paid it to us. We had
pledged \$20, however, to the treasury for that year
—and paid it in our of the \$25 dollars. We can't
give a very shrewd reason for our doing that, at this
late day. While we were agent for the Herald, at
Plymouth—and while it was published by the Society—we had received from subscribers the sum of
\$50, which we had not paid over. We sentured to
retain it towards our salary, and were allowed to by
the Board,—although new organization thought
proper to rumor something of our having embezzled
it. Brother Tracy nevor charged it on us in the
Standard, that we know of. Gree then is the sum
of our pecuniary receipts for editing the Herald of
Freedom from June 1838, to May 1840, when we
went to London—viz: \$50 received as agent for the
Society for procuring subscribers to the Herald of
Freedom—and \$54, received of brother J. B. Chandler. We remember of nothing more. About \$409
was subscribed for our expenses to London. Only
\$384 of it, however, was paid. The remainder
could not be, by reason of unexpected misfortune. ish steamer. It was called '2d Cabin'. It was in fact steamer, to all intents and purposes—and we fared dage sfore. Our noble-hearted and self-deny ing brother Garrison quiety endured it, with us, to relieve his anti-slavery friends in Massachusetts. Naither they nor the abolitionists of New-Hamps shire, however, would have allowed money to be saved them in that way, flad they seen us in our keenel in the British ship. But we learned some thing there by experience, useful to advocates of the slave. We credited the Society all but \$500 of our expense innoey. This, by the way, would bare ly have paid ordinary cabin passage both ways, by our vessels. We found no our return that the Concord Female. Anti-Slavery Society had rised, 2004 towards our salary, by means of an Anti-Slavery Tail. This with the \$\$\frac{3}{2}\to 0.00 the could be seen to forth the seed of the pledges to pay the Society debt. This eben sew organization steps contributed, with the other creditors, proportionably, to cancel the old debt. This seed he sew organization steps contributed, with the other creditors proportionably, to cancel the eld debt. This debt new organization steps contributed with the other creditors have been a fortunate as tysave every cent of his debt. The Lord reward new organization according to its morks. When our dividend is settled, it ducharges the Society debt to us fire, our test passage steamer, and the second the second the second that was seen and the second the second that was seen and the second the second that was seen and the second the second that was the seen and fortunate as tysave every cent of his debt. The Lord reward new organization according to its marks. When our dividend is settled, it ducharges the Society debt to us fire, our first parts are second to the second the second that the second that the second that th

ement of the year. They our salary, provided we should go there to reside As it was, no salary at all was agreed on. We left it wholly to the friends there; and we were informed in May, that they had voted us \$300 for the sax mostles, which under the circumstances, and under their circumstances, was liberal

in May, that they had voted us \$300 for the six mostles, which, under the circumstances, and under their circumstances, was liberal enough. They paid us \$100 of it, and will doubtless pay the other \$200 soon. They will learn by this article, that it would not come aniss to us.

Such is our pecaniary relation to the anti-slavery cause and Society. The coming year we labor without a stipulated saiary. We shall labor, by the blessing of God, while we have strength and opportunity, and cease when these cease. We have been accused of mercenary motives, and motives of political ambition! We are not sensible of either to any profound extent. But we have no time to spend in defending accusations. Our business is to assault—not defend. God will see that we have the support we need. We will at least venture to trust him.

To Hope H. Slaughter,

Since thou courteously allowed me, in company with my friend J. G. Whittier, to visit thy slave establishment in the city of Baltimore, some weeks since, I have often felt a desire to address a few lines to thee. I need not, perhaps, say that my feelings were painfully exercised in looking over thy buildings, fitted up with bolts and bars for the reception of human beings for sale. A sense of the misery and suffering of the unfortunate slaves, who have been from time to time confined there—of their separation from home and kindred—and of the dreary prospect before them of a life of unrequited toil in the South and South-West—rested heavily upon me. I could there realize the true nature of the system of slavery. I was in a market-house for human feah, where humanity is degraded to a level with the brute; and where children of our common Pather in Heaven, and for whom our blessed Redeemer offerce of the atoning sacrifice of his blood, were bargained for and sold like beasts that perish. And when Fregs de thee as the merchant in this dreadful traffic, and heard thee offer remarks, which might in some degree be considered as an apology for thy business, calling our attention to the cleanly state of the apartments, the wholesome provisions, &c., and especially when I heard thee declare that thou hadst been educated by a pious mother—that thou was never addicted to swearing or other immortalities—and that thy business was a legalized one—that thou didst nothing contrary to law—and that while in thy possession, the poor creatures were treated kindly—that families were not separated, &c.,—I was glad to perceive that some evidence that the nature of thy employment had not extinguished the voice of conscience within thee. In thy sentiments and in the manner of their unterance, I thought I could see that truth had not left itself without a witness in thy breast, and that a sense of the wrongfulness of thy occupation still disturbed thee.

the wrongfulness of thy occupation still disturbed thee.

To thy remark, that thy business was neccessary to the system of slavery, and an essential part of it—and if slaveholding were to be justified at all, the slave-trade must be also.—I certainly can offer no valid objection; for I have never been able to discover any moral difference between the planter of Virginia and the slave-dealer of Baltimore, Richmond, and Washington. Each has his part to act in the system, and each is necessary to the other. And if the matter were not, in all its bearings, painfully serious, it would be amusing to witness the absurd contempt with which the slaveowner of Maryland or Virginia professes to look upon the trader, whose purchase of his surplus slaves alone enables him to retain the residue in his possession; for it seems very evident that the only profitable part of the system in those States at the present time, is the sale of the annual increase of the slaves.

In passing from thy premises, we looked in upon the Triennial Convention of the Baptists of the United States, then in session in the city of Baltimore, where I found slaveholding ministers of a high rank in the Church, urging successfully the exclusion from the Missionary Board of that Society all those who, in principle and practice, were known abolitionists; and the results of their efforts satisfied me that the darkest picture of slavery is not to be found in the slave-jail of the trader, but rather in a conversion of professed ministers of the Gospel of Christ, expelling from the Board of a Society formed to enlighten the heather of other nations, all who consistently labor for the overthrow of a system which denies a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures to near three millions of heathern at home!

But allow me, in a spirit, as I trust, of Christian kindness, to entreat thee not to seek excuses for thy own course in the evil conduct of others. Thou hast already reached the middle period of life—the future is uncertain. By thy hopes of peace here and here after, thee.

To thy remark, that thy business was neccessar

seech thee to listen to that voice which, I am persuaded, sometimes urges thee to 'put away the evil of thy doinga,' to 'do-justice and love mercy,' and thus cease to draw down jupon thyself the curse which fell upon those merodants of Tyre, who 'traded the persons of men.' That these warnings of conscience may not be longer neglected on thy part, is the sincere wish of one who, while he abhors thy occupation, feels nothing but kindness and good will towards thyself.

Thy friend, JOSEPH STURGE.

New-York, 6th month, 30th, 1841.

"The latter remark, of course, applies only to time they remained with thee. For, on that day visited thy cetablishment, a friend with whom I dining informed me, that a few days before, a won and child had been sold to thee, whose husband: father was a free man, who in his distress had befering to bind himself for a term of years, in ordering to bind himself for a term of years, in ordering to bind himself for a term of years, in ordering to bind himself for a term of years, in ordering to bind himself for a term of years, in ordering to bind himself for a term of years, in ordering the him been sent off with the very lorslaves which we were told by thyself had just be forwarded to New-Orleans from thy prison. Who most guilty in this strocious transaction—the sla

sent for a certain reverend gentleman, whose name will become memorable in connexion with these proceedings, and who is believed to have instigated the movement, and to whom the officer was referred by his employers in Boston, when the following extraordinary occurrence took place.

Mr. L. stated that the girl was in the house, and it hat he should do nothing to obstruct or evale the service of the process. It was admitted by the officer that Judge Wilde was at Nanticket, and the case could not be tried at any rate before Saturday morning, but his directions were peremptory to take her immediately into custodly, and carry her at once to Boston. Under these circumstances, an appeal was made to the Rev. instigator of the suit, from motives of humanity, to permit the girl to remain with the family until Saturday morning. It was represented that Mrs. L's health, feeble when she left home, was much impaired by her rapid journey, by the grief and excitement occasioned by the alarming illness of her father, that her infant required the constant attention of the servant—her nurse—and that any security that could be demanded, would be given at once, that the girl should reach Boston as early as Judge Wilde. But the Rev. gentleman was deaf to the voice of humanity, and only remarked in reply, that the officer knew his duty and must perform it. By this time, the crowd of negroes in the street had increased to a pretty large number, and it is known that some of them were armed with bludgeons. The noise had, however, penetrated to the chamber of the sick man, and it was necessary to communicate to him the cause of it. In order to quiet the thindle, it became necessary at once to deliver the girl to the officer. She had secreted herself under a bed, in order to escape from these officious friends, and could only be persuaded to yield herself, upon the promise that she should go back to Virginia, and see her brother; and sisters, and cousins, if she wished. She was taken to the house of a respectable clergyman by the sheriff,

From the New-Bedford Morning Register. Treatment of Mr. Ruggles.

Agreeably to public notice, a meeting was held in the old Congregational meeting-house in this town, on Monday afternoon, July 12th, to take into consideration the outrage recently committed upon the person of David Ruggles of New-York, at the railroad Depot in this town.

John Bailey was called to the chair, and Wm. C. Coffin appointed Secretary.

On motion of Rodney French, Mr. Ruggles was invited to make a statement of facts relative to his treatment at the rail-road Depot on the afternoon of July 6th.

Mr. Ruggles made a few remarks, stating the facts in the case applies howing the injustice of such an out-

Mr. Ruggles made a few remarks, stating the facts in the case and showing the injustice of such an outrageous proposeding,—when on motion the following individuals are appointed a committee to prepare resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting, viz:—John Burbank, Jeremish B. Sanderson, Richard Johnson, John Bunker of Fairhaven, and Benjamin T. Sanford.

In the absence of the committee, remarks were made by John M. Spear, Chas. Gallacar of Fairhaven, and Thos. James.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolution, which were supported by Rodney French and John Burbank, when a motion was made to adjourn:—

out of the car. He demanded his trunk, which had been placed in the baggage car, but the train was allowed to proceed with it to Boston, and he has not yet recovered it.

The report of the committee was accepted, and the report of the committee was accepted, and the previous meeting, the resolution introduced at the previous meeting, after remarks by Jos. Congdon, J. B. Sanderson, Rodney French, David Ruggles of New-York, and

Rodney French, David Ruggies of New-Tora, and John M. Spear, was unanimously adopted.

The doings of the meeting were referred to the investigating committee, with instruction to publish them in the papers in the State favorable to the cause of human rights.

JOHN BAILEY, Chairman.

W. C. Corrin, Secretary.

### . From the Philanthronist. Another Mob.

Another Mob.

Our friend James Boyle has again been honored with mob-vengeance. On the last Sabbath in June, while lecturing in Lockland, he was interrupted by a gang of blackguards, set on a by few men of respectability, so called. The leader of the mob in Sharon, having given the signal, two rawcals, named Dawson and Gray, commenced throwing eggs. After these were exhausted, Dawson seized the lecturer by the hair, draged him down, and beat him over the heal and neck till the blood streamed down his face. The audience gathered around, but none interfered, except Dr. Miller, who was immediately struck with great violence in the face. The villans knew that life. Boyle was a non-resistant, so that their attack upon him was a mere act of dastardly cruelty. They, however, were but tools of certain employers, among whom Mr. Boyle names Gooda's Pangers, and Lundow his brother, the forner a merchant in Lockland, the latter a farmer living near it. The wife of Goodlor Fendery, his informs us, boasted, that she had given the ruffiant three dozen eggs, and was surry she had no more.

Dawson Gray and Sharp left so soon as they had done their infannous work, leaving their employers behind, who began to a pologize to Mr. Boyle, but were promptly rebuked by him. He tore off their masks, and compelled them to show themselves in their true character. The miserable hypocrites.

It is expected that both they and their workmen will be indicated by the Grand Jury. Gray has been arrested, and held to bail for his appearance before the county court to answer on the charge of assault and battery. A warrant was procured from Judice Riggs of Carthage, for the apprehension of Sharp, Dawson and Gray for a riot, but the constable refused to serve it. Hence the complaint to the Grand Jury of these three, and also of the Penderoz.

ds of millions which she can ng enough for her own sup

et the trembling North listen to her destidy:

'When the subject (Abolitton Pelitions) comes up a again, stronger action than is contemplated by the 21st rule will be proposed. The true friends of the South will not be satisfied with adopting that rule, by which the controversy will only be deferred for two years, I rucke the South shall be weaker than she is at present at the South shall be weaker than she is at present at the South shall be weaker than she is at present at the South shall be weaker than she is at present at the South shall be weaker than she is at present at the South shall be weaker than she is at present at the South shall be weaker than she is at present at the South shall be weaker than she is at present at the South shall be weaker than the question be settled, on one way or the other. They will call upon the North to show their hands—to claim all they weaker the shall be the satisfaction. The shall be weaker the shall be the shall be the shall be the shall be the weaker the shall be weaker the North, and keep alive the agitation. We want something more substantial, and more counclusive—and that WE WILL HAVE, at the regular session. We will know of the North what they desire. If they ask mothing more than we can great, there will be an end to, the contest—if they ask more, we can refuse it—and if they persist, we can resort to that extremity, which, if it be inevitable, the sooner it comes the better.

# Plymouth County A. S. Society.

Plymouth County A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of the Plymouth County A. S. Society was held in the Unitarian meeting-house in Plymouth, on Wednesday, July 14th. A large number of persons from various parts of the county were present, and the occusion was one of uncommon interest. The proceedings were chiraclerised by great harmony of spirit and unanimity of action; and it cannot be doubted that a fresh impulse was given to the anti-slavery enterprise throughout the county.

The meeting came to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. In the absence of the President, William P. Ripley, of Plymouth, took the chair. Prayer was off ered by Parker Pillebury, of New-Hampshire; and p ritinent selections from the 'Scripture Manual,' were read by the Socretary—spealing to 'the law and the testimony' in proof of the righteousness of the abolition enterprise.

Veted That all passons whether friend is a base.

lition enterprise.
Voted, That all persons, whether friendly or hos-tile to the object of the Society, be invited to take seats in the meeting, and participate in the discus-

the to the object of the Society, be invited to this seats in the meeting, and participate in the discussions.

A committee to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year was appointed, consisting of Anson Robbins, Johnson Davie, Lemuel Stephens.

The following persons were appointed a business committee—Sanuel J. May, Ichabod Morton, N. H. Whiting, Lemuel Stephens, and Samuel Dyer. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Pillsbury and Garrison, who dwelt upon the importance of abolitionists being more zealous and uncompromising in cirrying out their auti-slavery principles, in every relation of life. The committee subsequently reported, that, instead of offering any resolutions themselvis, they would recommend that every individual be left free to present such as he might wish to have come before the meeting for its consideration.

The annual report of the Society was then read by the Secretary, as follows:

min T. Sanford.

In the absence of the committee, remarks were madeby John M. Spear, Chas. Gallacar of Fairhaven, and Thos. James.

The committee reported the following presmble and resolution, which were supported by Rodgey French and John Burbank, when a motion was made to adjourn:—

Whereas, In the Declaration of American Independence, those great truths are declared to be self-evident, pamely,—That all men are born equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness; and, whereas, they are guaranteed to every American citizen in the Constitution of the United States, and also in the Constitution of the United States, and also in the Constitution of the United States, and also in the Constitution of the United States, and also may be community, and descendants of those revolutionary worthies who poured out their hearts blood in the cause of our civil liberty, we do remonstrate in the most solemn manuer against such inhuman proceedings as took place at at the rail-road Depot in this town on the 6th of the present month, in expelling David Ruggles of New-York, from the car, for the unworthy cause of his having a color which the Good of nature was pleased to give him.

Before adjourning, John Burken, Beal, T. Sanford, Andrew Robeson and Chas, Gallacar, were appointed a committee to collect facts connected with the attack upon Mr. Ruggles, and report at an adjournment of this meeting.

Adjourned to 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Tuesday afternoon, the meeting again came together, when the investigating committee reported the following free some proceedings with the dead of nature was pleased to give him.

The this proceeded to the Depot of the New-Bedford and Taunton Branch rail-road in this town, to take passeng for Boston. That he called at the ticket office and procered at teket for which he paid \$2, and took a seat in one of the cars without opposition, when he was visited by one of the Conductors and ordered to leave the car. This he refused to \$2, on the

duty. But it is not mere animal excitement that aboilitionists desire. They wish to convince the understanding, and convert the heart—not by military parades, and grand processions, but with the 'mild arms of truth and love.' The privilege of using these, freely and fairly, is all they ask for. They know in whom they trust. They know that these weapons will be made 'mighty through the living God;' that, in the hands of abolitionists, with full power to use thesa, they will cause the rothless system of oppression in our midst to tremble worse than did the walls of Jerusalem before the battering rams of Cyrus. No candid and enlightened mind can object to such a course. We cannot be contented with a less privilege, and be faithful. We ought not to desire a greater.

Probably there is no county in the State, where there is more harmony of sentiment among abolitionists than Plymouth. Not that the great body of them are non-resistants or perfectionists—substant or anti-sabstant—athesits or infidels—but because they are abolitionists, and feel a common sympathy for the slave. They are unwilling to push a brother from their platform, whatever may be his views upon other subjects, if he is an abolitionist. This is their anti-slavery covenant and creed. They have adhered to it with a spirit worthy of the sainted fathers who first landed on that hallowed rock, so near which we are now assembled. There are, undoubtedly, as great political and religious differences of opinion among them as others; but, when devising measures for the overthrow of slavery, they are willing to lose sight of these differences for a time, and bring their united efforts to bear upon this giant sin. Union is strength—a maxim as true in morals as it is in physics; and if all the abolitionists in the land would but act in concert, and give a 'long pull, as strong pull, and a pull all together,' the knees of Calhoun and McDuffie would smite each other, as they witnessed the downfall of the 'patriarchal' system which they hive so long idolized, and mo

cry, 'Ye have taken away my gods, and what have left?'

Owing to the unhappy division which exists in the anti-slaviry ranks, many have become well night discouraged. They know not what to do, and seen ready to rottre from the field, and give up the contest. Now, we know that slavery must come to as end, as sure as there is a God in heaven. Who be lieves that the Almighty has one attribute that cat take sides with the slaveholder? If, then, God is for us, who can be against us? Though to huma understanding, the prospects of the slave may appea dark, yet chould our faith be strong, our confidence unabated. Look at the progress of the temperance cause, and we shall find ample encouragement. A first, the community were astonished at the rapiprogress which it made. It seemed to carry ever

thing before it. But, for the last two previous to the present, the interest professed friends of the cause were professed of expediency, and intemperatures of expediency, and intemperatures of expediency. unfavorable for good. Within the last year, as impulse has been given, and the cause of tem ance has gone forward at such a rate as to such a made as gone forward at such a rate as to such the world. The prospect of its speedy triumable meer been to great as at the present moment, most every Eastern gale wafts tidings of its quests across the Atlantic, and the present in quests across the Atlantic, and the present teemed with accounts of its glorious victories, it may be in the anti-slavery enterprise. Alies the love of many has waxed cold, and division spring up in their ranks, and the interest occur as great measure declined, we should still fed couraged to go forward. Like the temperance terprise, it made rapid progress at the consentent. As shat once did, this now languisher; like that, we hope and trust a fresh implies. terprise, it made rapid progress at the comment. As that once did, this now languisher; like that, we hope and trust a fresh impulse mighty and powerful than ever yet has been soon be given to this cause, and continue and very is abolished. The reformed drunkands taken hold of the temperance cause in good as and it must soon triumph. God grant that re ant slaveholders may, with as much zeal, each der the anti-slavery banner; and we feel as they will be equally successful. Slarery will be equally successful. Slarery will be they will be equally successful. Slaver long be able to stand—millions will rise them blessed—humanity will rejoice—Ch dom be advanced—and, possibly, the just

The committee on nominations made the false, ing report, which was adopted:

ing report, which was adopted:

President—Samuel J. May.

Secretary—Wm. T. Briggs.

Treasurer—Ruth Harlow.

Vice Presidents—Seth Sprague, Horatio West.

Rev. Mr. White, of Kingston, Samuel Reed, Set.

Drow, Wm. P. Ripley, N. H. Whiting.

Managers—Johnson Davie, Elizabeth Leva,

Elizabeth Niles, Wm. P. Ripley, Lemoel Stephes,

Sanuel J. May, Wm. T. Briggs, Seth Drev.

San.uei J. May, Wm. T. Briggs, Seth Dree.

The following resolution, offered by the years ble Seth Sprague, was advocated by the mover, at by Messrs. Garrison, Pillsbury, and May, at adopted:

Resolved, That the principles and trust of the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society are fooded on a rock more firm and stable than Plymouth may be seen that the principle of the Plymouth rover to this country by our pilgrim fatts—dectared by the patriots of the revolution, on the 4th day of July, 1776, to be the basis on which the founded this republican government, viz. "that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights in a manong these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of be among these are life, liberty, and the pa

## Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, A. M.

Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, A. A.

AFTERNOR,
Met according to adjournment. Samuel J. Mr.
President, in the chair. After singing by the class,
and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Briggs, the assemble of the same of t

Resolved. That if Jesus of Nazareth could his pronounce the temple at Jerusalem a den of thiera in consequence of the trade carried on there; as ly it may with equal propriety be said, that a ched which trades in the bodies and souls of mear which in any wise justifies that trade, is a deaf thieves, as much worse in character than he whom the Saviour rebuked, as man is better in the sheep, and oxen, and doves, which were the spects of barter in the temple.

Resolved, That the great body of the Amera clergy, by their open opposition to the anti-site average cause, or by their heartless indifference to a yrongs of the slave, have become the main pillar that system of a bominations which sells human in great the state of the slave, have become the main pillar that system of a bominations which sells human in great the pound, or in lots to suit purchases; if are, therefore, in the condemnation of those we strike hands with thieves, and consent with the terers.

# Adjourned to meet at half past 7 o'clock.

Met according to adjournment.

The following resolutions were presented by Joel P. Bishop, of Boston: when, on motion thirst two were adopted, and the remainder has the table.

first two were adopted, and the remainder laids the table.

Resolved, That slavery is sustained by the peak of the North, by the approbation which in their scial and commercial relations they bestow upon the peak of the North, by the approbation which in their scial and commercial relations they bestow upon the peak of the South who are guilty of it, by their dorsement of the christian character of slaveholds and by their voting at the ballot-box for legislate who enact and continue in existence slavery as taining laws, and that it will fall whenever is northern support is withdraws.

Resolved, That the main work and purpose of solitionists, in their efforts upon the North, see, fist to abstain from thus supporting slavery themselven and, secondly, to induce others to cease that is supporting it.

And whereas, in the prosecution of the anielsery enterprise, different views of policy have are among those who agree in principle; and where a silention among true friends of the slave is lab to result from such difference; therefore,

Resolved, That we will ever observe the distertion between principle and policy; and while in may differ in the latter, and argue freely concerning that difference, we hai all as abolitionists, and tend to them the right hand of fellowship, who is such according to the spirit of the foregoing sessitions, whatever may be their views of societies of equizations in particular, whether they unite is far with us, or use, in some other way, their excess

with us, or use, in some other way, their excessor for the objects above defined.

Resolved, That it is expedient that a general content of the friends of the slave in this Common wealth, without distinction of party, be held at any time and place as may hereafter be designated; at that we commend this proposition to the consist tion of the abolition public.

Resolved, That all papers friendly be repeated to copy the foregoing resolutions from the public of moutes of this meeting.

Mr. Garrison offered the following resistant which were supported by the mover and Mr. Fabury at some length, but which were withdrawly Mr. Garrison, in consequence of the absect of considerable portion of delegates from other tars.

Resolved, That any association, whether points or religious, in this land, which justifies the ence of slavery, or apologizes for it, or coming it, or arrays itself against the anti-slavery enterpaid, or arrays itself against the anti-slavery enterpaid to be regarded as anti-republican and securistian, and treated accordingly.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the friends of ligion and liberty to give no pecuniary support, public countenance, to any man claiming to it minister of the gospel, who refuses, in his miner al character, in his public ministrations, and is private intercourse, to bear a faithful and auccommissing testimony against slavery and all its shear.

The following resolutions were adopted when

The following resolutions were adopted

Resolved, That we highly respect those clerk men and churches that have the moral county plead the cause of the slave; and that, in all of it hukes, we mean only those who neglect to go their mouths for the suffering and the dumb is stand.

Resolved true.

land.

Resolved, That this Society cordially approxise the plan adopted at the last annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to enable the Society to carry on its operations for the ensuing the mannely, that each abolitionist in the constriently to the success of the Parent Society, or tribute to its treasury, during the current year sum not less than one dollar.

The meeting then adjourned sine die. A very liberal entertainment was provided in w.

A very liberal entertainment was provided in w.

Pilgrim Hall by the Plymouth friends, (both for in the liberal of the lib

Horatio Wood, nuel Reed, Seth ing. lizabeth Lewis, emuel Stephens, eth Drew.

by the venera-y the mover, and and May, and volution, on the is on which they nt, viz. 'that all are endowed by able rights; that

A. M. AFTERNOON. Samuel J. May, ing by the chor, is, the assemblying address from r, N. H., on the ith the system of h, a collection was

d, May. Bishop, a den of thieres, d on there; sure-said, that a church souls of men, or trade, is a den of racter than those nan is better than hich were the sub-

o the anti-slavery difference to the the main pillars to the sells human be-

7 o'clock. EV-KNING

which in their so-bestow upon the of it, by their en-er of slaveholders,

presented by Mr

ox for legislators ence slavery sur-

policy have arisen ple; and whereat the s'ave is liable refore, bserve the distinc-ty; and while we a freely concerning olitionists, and exay, their exerting

that a general con-re in this Common-ty, be held at such be designated; and n to the considera-

lowing resolutions, over and Mr. Pilli-were withdrawn by the absence of a s from other towns.

n, whether politics justifies the exis-exist, or connives a i-slavery enterprise, epublican and act-

of the friends of re-cuniary support, or n claiming to be a ics, in his minister trations, and in its thful and uncompto-and all its abetters ere adopted without

ordially approve of the following of the to cashing years in the consuming years in the construction of the current years.

sine die.
was provided in the
riends, (both for die
ree hundred person
to be long and joy MAY, President

THELIBERATOR BOSTON: PRIDAY HORNING, JULY 23, 1841.

Recting of the Anti-Slavery Board. of the Board of Managers of the M. th Slavery Society was hold at their room

er Arthurers society was need at their room while, or Monday, July 19th; 1841. and of Mr. Gerrisoh, if piras of that a social meeting, to welcome Wendull of Phillips, Henry G. and Maria W. Chap and John A. Collins, on their return from abroad, and the Chardon-street Chapel, on Monday, ref at a 3 o'clock, P. M. as a special token of re-

That a public meeting be held in the Marl-Chaple on Sabbath evening, August 1st, to

1, and E. G. Loring, were appointed a cont-

and Sewall be a committee to examine and seconds of J. A. Collins with the Society. of the Society, H G. Chapman posited to be released from the duties of 1 as voted that his resignation be accepted. ation of Ellis Gray Loring, it was add. That the unanimous thanks of this Board and to Henry G. Chapman, for his long,

and most valuable services as Treasurer of

aplace of Mr. Chapman. That the thanks of this Board be presented To L Garrison for his interesting address, delivest of the Board, in the Marlboro' Chap

of J. A. Collins and Wendell and Ann G. Phillips.

fem Liverpool, came as passengers our long fixeds J. A. Collins and Wendell Phillips and Their return home so soon after the arrival of agranulation; and in order that their very nu sends may been an opportunity to congrate en upon their safe arrival, the Board of Mana the Massachusetts A. S. Society have resolved sem to attend a special meeting, to be holdthe Chardon-street Chapel, on the afternoon of and Chargest. Tickets of admission, 25 cts. each held at 25, Cornhill. As the Chapel can cona limited number of persons, those who be present on that interesting occasion will d hanish themselves with tickets without delay, present pleasure to state, that the health of colins and Mr. Phillips has been materially imd by their visit to Europe. Mrs. Phillips has ed to perceptible benefit. In a letter received faithful coadjutor, C. L. Remond, he informs ha he shall probably return home in the course

British W. L. emancipation, in this city, on the got the 1st of August. Particulars next week

State and County Meetings.

fliends in Millbury are making great exertion nesting meeting of the State Society in that Middlesex County Society is to be holden a quitation in the county are carnestly invited ent, as far as practicable. The meeting th County Society, held last week at Ply ith was uncommonly interesting; and the hospipurpous character. The cause in this Common is beginning to be endued with new life and

Death of Mary S. Parker.

death of Miss Mary S. PARKER, formerly red in the Free American of Wednesday ed of a lingering consumption at her mother's nee in Juffrey, N. II. aged 39. Until the evil subtle spirit of sectarianism began to sow the sofdivision in the anti-slavery ranks, her labors tause were highly servicentale, and won for praise and admiration of the friends of emnnes of mobocracy, she exhibited a courageous tree front; and the remarkable comhich she (in common with other members o that F. A. S. Society) met the brutal assaults and of five thousand gentlemen of property and in the city, in 1835, is chronicled in endur thancters, and will be seen and known by pos-ty. She is represented as having met death in a and happy frame. "disperted of all his terrors."

lik efficient and sterling advocate of emancipa realth, and will labor under the direction is Managers of the State A. S. Society for a short We need not ask for him the right hand of felcition, wherever he may travel. His strong grapples powerfully with his subject, and enn-hin to present it in all its bearings; and having uself of all sectarian trammels, he reasons whose eye is single, and whose body is full of Un the score of fidelity and plainness of the is a John Knox sort of preacher, without of the violence of that reformer. We observe it American of Wednesday, a letter signed B in which a very ridiculous and rude attack is Mr. Pillsbury, because he is said in a re dies to have remarked— The anti-slaver at here got to change their point of attack, and mainto the broad aisle of the sanctury, and over-take pulpit and the church.' His cold assailan in is misunderstand him, and says that all the misunderstand him, and says that all the misunders, gamblers, debauchees, and infidels, will uch a warfare! This is very base on the to Mr. Frost, and not less mean on the part of the in American, in giving publicity to such remarks in Foldary aims his alsofts at no other 'sanctuary has that which, is a refuse for slavery—and at no oth-replays, than that which refuses to bear a faithful self spinst the damning sin of man-stealing in select. No one who listens to him can possibly represent his meaning; and no one is more ready with the unfruitful works of darkness, tha

Terapone D. WELD. It will be very gratifying to est autitiode to learn, that Mr. Weld has measur-i two ered his voice, (which has been so long lost as acid, it was feared forever,) he having alan adjressed several public meetings on the subtake did formerly) to perform too much in the

If The article on our first page, respecting Brills a fally of starting facts, and is worthy of a starting facts, and is worthy of a starting facts, and is worthy of a starting facts, and is worthy political journal in the land. Will not start the fact to its friendly warnings?

Sin-Mr. Heury Grafton Chapman has tran to his excellency the President of Huiti, your letter of introduction in the name of the respected directors

the Massachusels Anti Slavery Society.

The President, in charging me to reply munication, commands me to express his reand his wife from visiting the capital of the republic, where he might have had the pleasure of giving them

any thing that concerns the efforts of men devoted to the cause of humanity—determined to change that unnatural condition in which the victims of selfishness are still retained: the victims of selfish by personal interest as to remain plunged in obstinate severance of those honored Americans, who have a iated themselves for the abolition of the slavery with which certain States of the American confeder cy are yet stained, will assuredly obtain the success which they have so unceasingly pursued. Then, all the States of the Union, rejoicing that they count only freemen among their population, will be desirous to put a stop to the unjust calumnies and the pitiful prejudices which iniquity delights to heap upon Haiti. Haiti will meanwhile continue to advance as she has done for thirty-eight years, with a firm step in the path of justice and civilization. Mr. and Mrs. Chupman, like all the philanthr

who shall visit Haiti, shall have all possible facilities to obtain for themselves all the information necessary to enable them to furnish exact accounts. The rder that they, who have themselves collected infor mation upon the spot, may the better guarantee its au-

The President of Haiti entreats you, sir, to assur your associates of his admiration, and of his prayers for the complete success of the philanthropic enterpris which occupies them. I seize with carnestness the occasion which not

presents itself to offer you, sir, the assurance of my igh consideration. B. INGINAC.

Quarterly Meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society.

The meeting having been organized by the choice Caroline Weston as President pro tem. and Miss Henrietta Sargent as Secretary pro tem. was The following resolutions were then unanimously having been sustained with lucid and forcible remarks by their several movers and many 1. Resolved, That's committee be appointed to it

sue an address' and forms of petition, and to carry for ward the work in the most energetic possible manne throughout the State and city.

Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, Miss Hannuh Robie and Miss Mary G. Chapman were then appointed to per form this duty.

2. Resolved, That we feel cailed upon by the vigilance due to the cause from all its friends, to proclain our disapprobation and distrust of Charles T. Torrey t Secretary of the Boston Vigilance Con mittee. He has betrayed the great cause of emancipation, and therefore we dare not trust him. By long course of conduct, he has put it out of our power to repose the slightest confidence in his professions of abolitionism; therefore fidelity to the cause forbids us to sustain him as if we believed him to be trust worthy, and thereby to put it in his power to woun the anti-slavery cause through our means.

While-all who have betrayed that cause have our pity and forgiveness, and shall have our hearty and forgetting co-operation the moment their repentan renders it practicable, we must still warn all w mean to be true to the cause, of the pretences by which such as have destroyed our confidence in wish to obtain confidence where they are not under stood, by getting their names in juxtaposition with those of true ebolitionists.

3. Resolved, That this Society offer their sympa

thy to their anti-slavery friends in Concord, New-Hampshire, for their bereavement by the death of their gifted and devoted Secretary, Mary Clark. 'She, who rejoiced daily for what was doing around her for truth and for liberty, she, who, when the very elenents seemed to shake, had faith to see a glurious clearing away by and by.'
4. Resolved, That, while this Society feel selemnly

apressed by the obsence of their clear-sighted and steady friend Susan Paul, they are strengthened by the contemplation of her life of severe duty, crowned

by a triumphant death in Christ.

5. Resalved, That the above resolutions be respectfully transmitted to the respective families of our deceased friends, with the assurance of our affection ate sympathy
6. Resolved, That in Lydia Maria Child we

of Reserved, taket in Justination and N. P. Rogers, unmoved by flattery, undeserving of censure, fearless of responsibility, and faithful to the cause; in their zeal for oppressed humanity, they shine like the sun that never changes, but keeps its course truly.

7. Resolved, That this Society saw with admira-tion the procession of the Baptist Sunday Schools on the 5th inst. belonging to this city; where the colored children were arranged with their teachers and their nunners, showing the sure progress of the grent republican principle, that all men are created free and

equal. promise the triumph of justice and equality to all ou citizens, we would say to our brethren of the South to the oppressor and the oppressed, who, like Mr.
Wise, feel the present time their darkest hour, the the morning co

cause are numerous and active, we congratulate the friends of oppressed humanity, that our trice ones (who have unavoidably been absent,) have returned, full of counsel and understanding, and that others may soon be expected. Of these it may be can chase a thousand, and two put ter thousand to flight." 10. Resolved, That we trust the new era in the ten

perance cause will (through exceeding grace) be a forerunner to a glorious new era in the anti-slavery cause, in which penitent Southern slaveholders shall preach righteousness, to the utter confounding of Is it not Northern sycophants and traitors.

11. Resolved, That among the new laborers which slave '?

we pray the Lord of the harvest to send into the harvest, we hope that emancipated slaves and free colored men will be sent forth to declare the gospel of freedom to every creature.

sensible that our strength is not in man, nor our help in the son of mere man, but in Him who is able to fore? subdue all things unto himself.

Faith, like an infant, leans on Thee, While she the rock doth move, Strong in her own simplicity, The child of perfect love.

13. Resolved, That our young countryman, Charlos Lenox Remend, who has done such honor to the American name abroad, should be greeted on his return, with all the honors of a patriot and philanthro An interesting communication from Ohio respecting

Mrs. Lovejoy having been read, it was 14. Resolved, That we recommend to all our

members to contribute to her relief whateversid may be in their power, and thereby appoint Miss Mary G. Chapman to receive donations for this object. [6. Chauncy Place.] 15. Resolved, That we recommend to our individ-

uas members to aid the American Society in the man

DATE OF STREET, STREET following communication in relation from its extraordinary character, duty to the cause of Temperauce constrains me to ask for its place in the Liberator.

Very respectfully yours,

ELIAS RICHARDS.

Weymouth, July 13, 1841.

Mr. E. RICHARDS:

MY DARK SIR-A notice of a meeting in Wey-mouth, on the subject of Temperance, to be held yes-terday P. M. signed by you, was found in my pulpir at noon-but was not read.

regard to the cause of Temperance, and respect for yourself, strongly urged me to a different course; but a firm conviction that such meetings, to be addressed by laymen, on the Lord's day, tend directly to the desceration of the day, and the destruction of the institutions of religion, consequently to the defeat of the abject had in view by the friends of order, constrained me to forbear giving the notice. I will only add, that the notice would have been given with the most hearffelt pleasure, had it designated any other day of the week for the exercise; but so to employ any portion of the day on which Jesus rose from the dead, seems to me bordering closely on the sacrilegious. It seems to me bordering closely on the sacrilegious. It belongs not to me to dictate to others—but it belongs to me, as to every other man, to keep 'a conscience void of offence toward God."

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain Braintree, July 12.

Fifteen Days Later.

The Caledonia left Liverpool at noon, on Sunday the 4th of July, and arrived at the Cunard wharf, Halifax, at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 15th—making the passage in 11 days and 5 hours. She arrived at Beston on Saturday, at noon.

The Britannia left the wharf at a quarter before 12 for Liverpool, and the two ships passed each other and exchanged salutes off Long Island Head, in plain what of the state of the shade of the state of the shade of the shade

The English papers speak of the crops as being generally very promising both in Great Britain and on the continent. The distreas from want of work in the manufacturing districts of England was not so great as at the last psevious advices.

The papers are filled with accounts of riots in various places, consequent on the late elections. Leading the company of the content of the c

life.

In Liverpool during the election riots, four me and one woman were shot—and much property wa destroyed. At Ashton, also, it is said 'the hospital are filled with the wounded, and one policenum had died of his wounds.'

destroyed. At Ashton, also, it is said 'the hospitals are filled with the wounded, and one policenum had died of his wounde.' Dissolution of Parliament. All Eogland is in a ferment. Parliament was dissolved on the 22d of June, by a speech from the throne.

The Elections are progressing with great spirit throughout the United Kingdom; but it was impossible to say which of the two great political parties would triumph. Each anticipates a majority of 50—but up to the evening of the 2d, the late ministerial party had the best of it—the latest returns standing thus: Liberals 159, Conservatives 145—majority 14.

Lord Palmerston has been rejected for Liverpool, by a majority of 1361.

Lord John Russell has been returned for London. Riots.—The country was from end to end with election riots and murders.

The Acadia arrived home on the morning of the 22th 101-2 days from Halifax.

France—Unsettled. The party adversa to the peace of Europe is again beginning to be active. The war

10 1-2 days from team.

France—Unscitted. The party adverse to the peace of Europe is again beginning to be active. The war mania is again rising; and it is by no means antisfactory to know that some of Louis Phillippe's Ministers show a disposition to encourage it. The French Marine Minister is threathning, and at variance with the pacific policy of M. Gaizot. Vessels are being regularly despatched to the Mediterranean. The Turkish Empire is distracted—Enstern affairs unsattled—and this, coupled with the fixture of fecting in Paris, all dictions the wendence of not relying on the protessed

this, coupled with the state of feeling in Paris, all die tates the prudence of not relying on the professes pagecable disposition of France.

Spain.—Madrid letters of the 24th of June, an nounce that the Cortes have declared vacant the offic of guardian to her Majesty Queen Isabella II.

The young Queen of Spain is reported to be in a very bad state of health. The household of the Re-

very bad state of health. The household of the Regent is entirely military.

The India mail, by express, has arrived, but brings no definite news from China. The armament against China, which was to leave on the arrival of Sir W. Parker, consisted of two large frigates, and two iron steamers constructed expressly for the navigation. A datachment of European srtillery and the 94th Regiment, in all about 2000 men, were to be embarked on board the vessels. A reinforcement of S00 or 1000 men will also sail in a few days from England for China.

Harrible Proceedings. A most violent and outra-geous proceeding has lately occurred at Bellvidere, Ili.
The facts of the case are briefly these: the country in the region of the Illinois river has been for a long time, and is now, infested with a gang of blacklags, counterfeiters, horse-thieves and land pirates, and the people have fund the laws, or at least the adminis-tion of them, entirely inadequate to the pretection of their property; consequently, they have been forced to form themselves into 'volunteer companier, and anti-horse-thieves societies.' One was formed about 10 miles below this, at Washington Grove. Mr. Camp-bell was actively engaged in getting it up. On Sun-day night, the 28th alt: two of the Driskells, notion ous through that region as ringleaders and harborers ate death, then placed the old man about ten rods off, and bade him prepare for death, giving him five minutes; when the line was up, about firty balls went through him. The son was then served in the same manner, neither making any disclosures, more than saying that another son of Driskell killed Campbell. The company are now pursuing this other Driskell, who liss fled with a confederate. \$500 roward is offered for his head.

who has fied with a confederate. \$500 reward is offered for his head.

Another Runaway Slave Affair. Yesterday, the bark Kizan, Leckie master, arrived here from Mobile, with a slave, who had stowed himself-away on board, tunknown to the officers and men. The owners of the yessel, Mesars, A. & C. Cunningham, forthwith sued the figuitive gentleman for his passage, which they charged at seventy dollars, and had him arrested for that amount by constable Clapp, who committed him to jail. The colored people got wind of the matter, and manifested some excitement about it, which terminated in their peaceably bailing him out. In the meentime, too, the abolitionists were on the qui size, and, by S. E. Sewall, Eq. obtained a writ of habeas corpus to bring the slave before the Supreme Court to have him released; but he had been builed out before the officer, Col. Pratt, reached the jail with the Supreme Court precept. He has, therefore, mothing more to do than to railroad and steamboat it to Canada, and become one of Queen Victoria's loving subjects.—Boston Post.

Attempt to Kill. On Saturday last, as Mr. Lemarque, who had shipped some negroes on board a steamer to send tham to another parish, and was going to see them off, a man by the name of George Thomas stopped him, and pointed a musket at him, and threatened to shoot him if he sent those slaves away. It appears that this man had been iving with one of the women for some time, and did not wish their bullets that the man had been iving with one of the women for some time, and did not wish their bullets that the man had been iving with one of the women for some time, and did not wish their slaves. One of our citizens, whose faully, going to Philadelphis, was detained by lithna's a few days at Cline of the various moral categories of the day, as well as by kindspeed and secored by the shouldionists of that the state of the county of Franklin, on the superior of the sale of the days at Cline of the various moral categories of the day, as well as by its bereaved family and

jects.—Boston Post.

Attempt to Kill. On Saturday last, as Mr. Lemarque, who had shipped some negroes on board a steamer to send tham to another parish, and was going to see them off, a man by the name of George Thomas stopped him, and pointed a musket at him, and threatened to shoot him if he sent those slaves away. It appears that this man had been living with one of the women for some time, and did not wish her to leave the neighborhood. Mr. L. then got a police man, who took Thomas into custody, and placed him in jail.

We are requested to caution the travelling public of Louisians against going to Ohio with their slaves. One of our citizens, whose family, going to Philadelphia, was detained by lifena's a few days at Cincinnati, had a very valuable female we yant absolutely kidnspeed and scoreded by the abolitionists of that city—and no hops remained of her recovery. If the authorities of the Gueen city cannot restrain auch scoundrellsm and robbery, the citizens of the slave States will have to avoid the place as they would a den of thiswes.—M. O. Bulletin.

The Mobile Journal says discounts to a llarge amount, variously estimated at from 150,000 to \$200. 000, have been fraudulently obtained from the Mont-gomery Branch of the State Bank of Alabama.

Texas and Santa Fe. The starting of a Texian ex-pedition for Santa Fe, (Mexico,) has been already an-sounced. But the object of it we had never seen

paragraph in the N. O. Picryune, one of whose editors accompanies the expedition, which consists of about 300 regulars, with a first rate six pounder.

'A proclamation by President Lamar has been printed at Austin in the Spontab language, for distribution immediately upon the arrival of the expedition at Santa Fe. It is a very able paper, and will probably have its desired effect, that of bringing the people of Santa Fe at one-under the Texan government, other own free will and accord. Should they not set fit, however, to accede in the turns offered by the Texans, the force under Col. McLeod will attack the town, and the result can hardly be doubted. Texa claims to the Rig Graude, and sooner or later she wil have all she claims. It will be seen, therefore, that the aims of this Santa Fe expedition are of no trifling character, but deeply important in more ways that one. Intelligence of its movements will be awaited with no inconsiderable degree of anxiety.

So it is probable that Santa Fe and the neighboring country will soon form de facto a part of the Texan Republic. Mexico had better make peare with the young giant, or he will awallow her up entire. The is already quite a trade carried on, by means of earn vans, between St. Louis and Santa Fe; and preparations are making at Little Rock, Arkanss, to open trade between that place and Santa Fe. The town of Santa Fe is situated about due West from the Sout line of Missouri; say in lat. 36. 15, lon. 105. 35.

Trial of Mr. Pierpont. We are gind to perceiv

Irace cotween that place and Santa Fe. Instown the South line of Missouri; say in lat. 36. 15, lon. 105. 35.

Trial of Mr. Pierpont. We are glad to perceive that in nearly all the papers in which any allusion is made to this celebrated case, it is happily characterized as a farce. The Hollis street church will gain no laurels, says one. The prosecuting committee have made themselves ridiculous, says ascend, and a third echoes the opinion. To show how just these estimates are, we need but relate a circumstance that occurred on Tuesday, in the Ecclesiastical Council. A question came up on that day whetier acts done long since the charges seers made and filed upon which the court case salled to pass independs should be considered. Counsel for respondent protested against such violations of law, acteablished and sanctioned for centuries, by the highest triburgais. A circumstree. As indictement is found against A for stending a horse in 1833; his trial is brought before the Court in July, 1841. A. it is said, stole a sheep in 1841, the Court admit proof of his act, long after the finding of the indictment, as well as of those acts embraced in it; this can be no other than elerical law. Learned professional men, conscientious common sense men, scrupulous of human rights, br. athing a literary atmosphere, and sitting at the feet of Gamaliel, after cool deliberation, making such a decisions!—Mirabile Dicta.—Baston Times.

Mr. Pierpont. This foolish trial, or whatever else you may call it, is still gending in Boston. As yet, nothing has been exhibited to tarnish the character of Mr. P. One witness testified that he did not like it, because he did not visit his grandmerm, who, it afterwards appeared, belonged to another church,—another thought he was wanning in humility. Verily, the whole appears to be children's play.—Harchill Gazette.

Baptist Asti-Savery Meeting. A circulae signed

Baptist Anti-Slavery Meeting. A circular signe by forty-one names, at the head of which is that the Rev. Elon Galusha, has just been issued, invitin the churches, associations, and conventions of the Baptist denomination, and Baptist ministers and bretten of the State of New-York, to assemble in convertion at Hamilton, on Tuesday, August 17, the day the commencement of the Theological Seminary that State, 4to take into consideration, and prayerful deliberation, be thought duty to God an man.

Singular and Fatal Accident. A young man, en

Dready Shippereck. A letter received in England from Madras, says that there is no doubt that the Golconds, Transport ship, perished in a typhoon in the China seas, having on board Lieut. Colonel William lancks, Capt. John Bonnor Neeve, twelve other officers, and 355 soldiers of the thirty-seventh native Madras Infantry, besides camp-followers.

Corpulent persons desirous of regaining their shape, should apply to some newspaper establishment for the office of collector They will run their fat off, long before their station becomes a sinceure, — Satem Reg.

Our subscribers, who have neglected to settle for the present volume, are rominded that the year is already more than half expired; and if they wish to bare the benefit of the advance price of the paper, payment must be made immediately.

Agents are particularly desired to forward their accounts without delay.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, General Agent.

NOTICES.

At the last quarterly moving of the Massachusetts Union Harmonic Society, hold May 30th, 1841, the following preumble and resolution were snanshously adopted:

adopted;

Whereas, our devoted friend, DAVID REGGLES, editor and proprietor of the Mirror of Liberty, has for the hest ten years consecrated his time, talents and money to the cause of bleeding humanity; and whose instrumentality has effected the liberation of many of

our brethren from the galling yoke of Southern bon-dage, and elevated them to the broad platform of uni-versal freedom; therefore.

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

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

BENJ. P. BASSETT, Bresident.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Secretary.

Boston, June 20th, 1841.

COURT OF INQUIRY AND DEBATING IN-

STITUTE.

At a meeting held at their rooms on Thursday evening, 18th inst., the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing six months:

ed for the ensuing six months:

Benjamin Weaden, President, John J. Fatal, 1st
Vice President; William W. Rich, 2d do; Nestor P.
Freeman, Secretary; Samuel Wilson, Treasurer;
Christopher R. Weeden, Solicitor General; Peter
Avory, Librarian; Robert Woods, Sheriff and Crier;
Orecardo C. Minot, William Felsted, Curators.

Beste Lide 20, 1242. Boston, July 20, 1841.

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 To colock, A. M. An earnest invitation to be present "standard to all who love the cause of bleeding humanity, and are determined to make no compromise with slevery. All who will come shall receive, at least, a cup of cold water, and 'as good fare as our clients enjoy in their prison-house of despair. Ms. Garrison and other advocates of the slave are expected to give their attendance on the occasion.

HARRIS CAMPDREY See Ten

HARRIS COWDREY, Sec'ny.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in New-Bedford, Monday, August 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, and adjourn to the 9th to secommodate our fliands in Boston who wish to attend it. Distinguished individuals from abroad will be present at that time, when it is hoped there will be a general raily 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. W.M. C. COFFIN, Secry, pro tens.

New Bedford, July 9.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS AT NANTUCK-

ET.
A series of public anti-slavery meetings will holden at Nantucket companyone on The holden at Nantucket, commencing on Tuesday ev-ning, the 10th of August, at 7 e-clock. William Lloyd Garrison, and other distinguish-abolition is, are expected to participate in the pr

ceedings.

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.

STATE MEETING.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Massachuseits Anti-Slavery Society will be held in 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.

Western County Sec.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Sec. ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AND FAIR,

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

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

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

INVITATION CARD.

The Millbury abolitionists would be graiffed to re-ceive to their plain hospitality, all those friends of the slave who may attend the State semi-annual and County and slavery meetings, to be held in this place on the 17th and 18th of August next. On the morning of the 17th, friends will be at the rail-road deport to con-duct such as may favor us with their company to our respective homes.

respective homes. Per order: E. W. HASTINGS. Millbury, July 15th, 1841.

COLLATION.

A collation in welcome of those of our anti-slavery friends who have recently returned from Hayti and Europe, will be given by the Millbury Women's A. S. Society on Wednesday exaning, Aug. 18, after the close of the meetings. It will, we trust, be an occasion of profit and pleasure to all. Tickets 37 1-9 cents.

E. W. HASTINGS, Cor. Sec.

UNION MONTHLY CONCERT.

The menthly concert for the enslaved will be held inst, 25 Cernhill, (op stairs,) on Monday next, 26th inst, at 71.2 o'clock, P. M. All persons interested are invited to attend.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Mssachusetts Anti Slavery Society, held at their room, No. 25 Cornhill, Boston, July 2d, 1844, Parker Pili-bury was appointed an agent of the Society, during his sopours of three months in this State. FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres't

> REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS. FAMILY PILLS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Sec.

FAMILY PILLS.

A LL who are acquainted with the maker of these of the last men to impose upon the public. The value of the last men to impose upon the public. The value of these Family Pills has been so often made manifest, that an extended description of their vistues is hardly needed. It is of more importance to tell the public where they are to be had; and, although they are not held up as a specific for every disorder, yet they have counteracted and careed many acute and obstinate chronic diseases; and what they have already done, it is not improbable-they can do sgain. To use the language of the in-centor: "An early and serrect use of these Pills, will enable every one safely and successfully to be their own physician, in all ordinary complaints.

They are for sale wholesale and retail by SAMUEL POWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charlestown, wholesale agent. Price, 50 cents per box. Where may also be bed

REV. B. HIBBARD'S

CARMINATIVE SALVE.

This Salva relieves and cures Felous, files, Ulcers, Agues in the becast, Milk Cake, Ague in the face, Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Sait Rieum, White Swelling, King's Evils, Stif Neck, Whooping Cough; and Gough occasioned by cold, together with many other painful complaints—but it is its own best trunpeter, and, in such cases, self-praise goes a great ways. Price 25 cents per box. July 25.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

A PERSON, qualified for the andertaking, solicits of writing of every description—such as copying legal documents, merchants accounts, and any thing which an amanucensis may do. Pleasa apply at the anti-slavery rooms, Nos. 23, Cérnhill, and 32, Washington streets, and at the offices of Ellis Gray Loring and Samuel E. Sewall, Exqra.

Boston, July 23, 1841.

COMB'S PHRENOLOGICAL

TOUR,
NOTES on the United States of North America,
Notes on the United States of North America,
during a Phrenological Visit in 1838-9-40. Just
published and for sale at the Phrenological Depot
133 1-2 Washington Street by
April 9. SAXTON & PEIRCE.

TA communication, giving an account of certa representings in Danvers, is partly in type.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, April 9, 1841.

More Withdrawals. DARVERS, (New Mills,) June 33th, 1841. Baptist Church : BRETHRES AND SISTERS,-We feel impelled, by

ished in the Lib

HENRIETTA SARGEST, Sec.

ense of duty, to address you on the subject of sla-ery. Three millions of our fellow beings are held ery. Three millions of our fellow being a this land of boasted equal rights, in retched and degrading servitude the world has ever ritnessed. We have no need to tell you how they re whipped, and mangled, and branded with hot irons, now they are deprived of the holy rites of marriage and compelled to live in a state of absolute and un ersal concubinage, herded together like the beast hat perish; how they are deprived of almost all the neans of learning and religion, and are thus reduced o a state of heathenism, which, according to the tes imony of Southern ecclesiastical bodies, 'will bea globe.' All these things are known to every one who is familiar with the history of our times.

cently proposed by its executive co atribution of a dollar each.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be I

Nor is it necessary that we should tell you, that no only the civil, but also almost the whole ecclesiastica power of our country is exerted to perpetuate the in power of our country is exerted to perpetuate the in-ismous slave system. At this very moment, a man-stealer—a regular slave-breeder, slave-trader, and slaveholder, fills the highest office in the gift of the American people. And all the power and influence to which he owes his election have been pledged to sustain wholesale robbery and oppression is our land And recent as well as former acts of the representa-tives of the people in Congress, have shown how well the pledge is to be fulfilled. the pledge is to be fulfilled. The religion of the country, also, has been made to

cast its broad mantle over this whole system of abominations. Our ministers and doctors of divinity have written their learned essays to prove from the Bible that slavery is right! Very many of them have closed the doors of their pulpits and tageting houses against the cause of the slave, and do still; and absolute the cause of the slave, and do still; and absolute the cause of the slave, and the slave is to be held to refuse to give notice when a meeting is to be held plead the cause of the slave. The churches of the North are in full fellowship with those of the South many of which are supported by the price of blood in the management of our (so called) benevolent in stitutions, and to bring their money, (the price of slaves and souls of men' all recking with huma blood,) and put it into the common treasury. At the last Triennial Convention, a thief was called to pre side, another thief to pray, and a third to preach t triennial sermon. No note of remonstrance wa

while the Convention sung the psalm beginning

ing mockery. They even manifested their readines to wink at such iniquity, by remaining, if not joining

Are brethren who agree!

Are brethren who agree!

It is thus that the Baptist denomination, in common with almost all others, has made itself the firm supporter of a wholesale system of robbery, adultery man-stealing, and murder. With James G. Bir wark of American slavery.' Nor has our own church een slow to perform its part in the infamous work ally, voted at the polls for the foulest abomithat are done under the sun. They continue in full fellowship with the Triennial Convention, as well as with all those Baptist churches that have invited E der Davis, a man-thief from Georgia, the stealer of thirty human beings, to preach in their pulpits. And we feel that this church has not always treated its own members, who have endeavored to be faithful to influence on the side of the oppressor. Under these circumstances, we feel that we owe it to God and His suffering poor, as well as to our own souls, to bea our faithful testimony against not only this church but also most if not all the churches in our land, an to withdraw from them, so long as they have any fel lowship with the unfruitful works of darkness con

nected with American slavery.

Brethren and sisters, in retiring from you, we have none but feelings of pure, and we trust holy love for you all. Ye have wept went we have industries sundering the fice that has bound us together. But the slave, the poor down-trodden slave, is dying in his chains, and few are found to sympathize in his sufferings. And you, as a church, stand on the side of the inhuman oppressor. While you remain thus-painful as is the duty-we must withdraw from you and no longer extend to you the hand of Christian fellowship.

JESSE P. HARRIMAN, JOHN HOOD, ASENATH S. HOOD.

The following was sent to each one of the dividuals whose names are appended to the foregoing letter: DANVERS, July 2, 1841.

BRO. HARRIMAN BRO. HARRIMAR!

At a meeting of the first Baptist Church of Chris
in Danvers, held July 2d, 1841, it was

Voted, That Jesse P. Harriman be excluded from
the fellowship of this church, for his avowed deter

British India.

chalf of the church, A. P. BLACK, Clerk, pro tem.

mination to neglect his covenant vows.

In behalf of the church,

DUBLIN, 2nd of 7th mo. 1841. Mr DEAR FRIEND : I have only a moment's leisure to enclo accompanying 'picture' of slavery in the East In-dies, and to tell thee my very soul has been pained at the dreadful truth, that it is but too evident, million of bondsmen groan in our East India poss that the slave trade, both home and foreign, is rampan there-in fine, that our country is still deeply involved in the sin of slavery. Surely this is most humiliating! It is true, we knew it before; but then, no that it was so awfully extensive as it appears now to evidently to be. Is it not greatly to be apprehended that, in seeking to develope the resources of India, we may have been forging fetters for the slave there? Is it not now our palpable duty to shift the cry of

Is not India very much in the position which Amer ica was little more than half a century ago? Her slaves nearly valueless, till we suspeed in, and became anxious for produce raised by their unrequited 12. Resolved, That we have been made deeply toil, to such an extent, as to have rivetted the fetters of the 'three millious' tenfold spore dossly than be And is not the position of India, now, very simi-

justice for India, into that of 'justice for the India

lar? Is not now the time to call loudly and determinedly for a law which shall make the slave free who touches any spot that owns the sway of Britain How startling is the statement in the accompany-ing 'picture,' which, after enumerating 936,183 slaves in India, adds, 'yet these form but a portion, perhaps a small portion of the mighty mass, scatter-ed through the whole of British India, who claim the an tarough the whole of British Indis, who claim the immediate and powerful attention of British abolition-lists. Again—In Bombay, African children, (of course, imported slaves,) are so valuable, that it is not safe for them to appear in the streets for fear of being

s-you must say to us, 'Physician, heal thyself.'
In great baste, t baste, Sincerely and affectionately thine, RICHARD ALLEN.

Our subscribers, who have neglected to settle for

Mot Dead! The Painesville Telegraph states that Martin Harris, the Mormon the newspapers shot through the head in Hinois recently, is alive and well at his residence in Kirtland, Lake Co. Ohio. He has not been West this season. The Rochester Democrat published a long landatory obituary notice of the living Mormon, who still believes in the 'Golden Book,' but not in Joe Smith.—Cleecland Herald.

Singular and Falal Accident. A young man, em-ployed in a grocery on Myrtle Avenue, was on Tues-day morning wounded in the stomach by the bursting of a pen-holder, which he was loading and discharg-ing after the fashion of a pistol. The pen, which remained in the holder, inflicted the wound, and caused his death the next morning.—Breaklyn News.

DIED—In Millbury, July 8th, Angelina D. Goodell, wife of Orra Goodell, aged 37.

At the quarterly meeting of the Millbury Women's A. S. Society, held July 16th, the following vote was adopted, and the Corresponding Secretary directed to forward it to the Liberator for publication:

Voted, That it is with feelings of the deepest grief, that we are called to record the death of our early and uniting friend and co-laborer, Angelina D. Goodell; and are reminded by this Providence, of the heavier responsibility resting on our diminished numbers, and would desire to imitate her in increasing efforts for the perishing bondman, till we, too, may be called from our labors, hoping in that better world to rejoin her, who, having fought the good fight and kept the faith, is, we trust, now enjoying the crown of everlasting life with the blessed.

EMILY W. HASTINGS, Cor. Sec.

EMILY W. HASTINGS, Cor. Sec.

From the National A. C.

Obituary.

Died, at his residence, in Peru, Clinton county,
New-York, on the 23d day of 5th month, 1841, of a
fingering paralytic affaction, Jours H. Kwaz. He
as a member of the Society of Friends, a true restand of his race. 'His country we
hind.' He was a indistinguished by caste, color or sex; a tearless and interpid defender of unshackled freedom in chirch and in State, a fast friend of temperance, an indesignable laborer in the cause of peace, a zealous contender for truth and promoter of love. Being himself freed from the bonds of tradition and superstition, his reason unobstructed by the seales of bigotry and intolerance, and his sensibilities awakened and corrected by the power of truth, he was an acute discriminator between good and cvil,—right and drong,—and was ever willing to encourage the one, and never afraid to rebuke the other, whether exhibited in the brand blasphemies of the nation by the

THE CHAMPIONS OF SLAVERY BY W. H. BURLKIGH.
Thy triumphs, Tavra! shall come—when Error,
Stripped of his thin disguise, shall shrink
Before thy piercing eye, with terror,
And back into his caverns alink Abashed and humbled—though his brow Right haughtily is lifted now, And many a willing devotee Before his altar bends the knee, Meanly exulting to be known

Such are the men, oh God! who turn Not of its blessed truths to learn-But haply if they may discover ome separate text, some little clause. To prop Oppression's failing cause, Sanction the trampling of thy laws, And wrest the poor man's right away Blind leaders of the blind are they! Blind leaders of the blind are they limpious blasphemers! who would plunder Jehovah of his attributes,
That they may keep the bondman under,
Yoked in with dumb and semseless brutes

Yet, while with blood their garments drip, They worship God with perjured lip-And mark! the sanctimonious eye, The lifted hand, the brazen brow, As to the poor black man they cry, Off! I am holier than thou!

Such are the men who, lost to shame, And deaf to mercy, dare to frame Mischief by law, to turn away The needy from his right, and make, At Slavery's beck, for Slavery's sake, The merciful a prey! For evil deeds in christian lands!

Profaning with their very breath The name of Freedon The name of Freedom, while they swent To make her weal, in life and death, Their own peculiar care.
Perjured and false! Yes—thrice forsworn! The tyrant's tool !- the good man's scorn ! The tyrant's tool :- the good man's scor What! shall we crush our sympathies, And strangle pity in its birth — And, beedless of the poor man's cries, As from the scourge and chain he flies,

Harden our hearts and close our eyes; And thrust him from our home and hearth, At their demand, whose lying lips Boast of democracy and—whips? Berviles! still prompt at Slavery's beck To bend the knee and bow the neck, Or, hound-like, press upon the track Of him who haply may have broke From his worn neck the tyrant's yoke, And drag him to his bondage back! No till our lips are sealed in death. We'll speak with unabated breath

For God and for his trampled poor ! Till in his place of guilty power. Trembles the despot of the hour— Trembles the haughty evil-doer! And bursting from Oppression's thrail, Proudly the dark-browed slave chall claim In Freedom's consecrated name, The rights that God hath given to all!

From the Liverpool Mercury. A DIALOGUE.

The following clever lines, by Mr. Themas Moore are so peculiarly appropriate at this crisis, that, although we believe they have already appeared twice in the Mercury, we shall offer no apology for their repetition:— Said COTTON to CORN t'other day,

As they met and exchanged a sainte— (Squire OORN in his cabriolet, Poor COTTON, half famished, on foot;) Great squire, if it isn't uncivit,

To hint at starvation before you, Look down on a hungry poor devil, And give him some BREAD I implore you! Quoth CORN, then, in answer to COTTON, Perceiving he meant to make free, LOW FELLOW, you've surely forgotten

The distance between you and me! To expect that we, Peers of high birth, Should waste our illustrious acres. For no other purpose on earth,
Than to FATTEN CURSED CALICO MA

KERS! That Bishops to bobbins should bend,

Should stoop from their benches' sublimity ! What! SPINNERS and WEAVERS befriend, CONTEMPTIBLE DEALERS in Dimity? No; VILE MANUFACTURER, ne er harbor A hope to be FED AT OUR BOARDS;

ase offspring of ARKWRIGHT the barber, What CLAIM can you have upon LORDS? o: thanks to the taxes and debt.

And the triumph of paper o'er guineas, Our race of Lord Jemmies as yet, May defy your whole rabble of JENNIES! So saying, whip, crack, and away, Went CORN in his CAB thro' the throng,

So madly, I heard them all say, Squire CORN would be DOWN before long.

Loss of the President.
We must the following lines on the support Proud heads must bow, and noble eyes must weep-Joy lose its smile, and beauty lose its blush;— And mirth and laughter, twins of gladness, keep Upon their buoyancy a solemn hush — For he' they've waited for so long in vain, Comes not to glad them with his youthful form No 1 ao 1 he sleeps seene beneath the main; Another victim to the ocean storm!

The last faint hope hath died within her breast-Still is the mothert prostrate on her knees, With upraised hands in agony comprest, Wildly upbraiding th' unpitying seas. No rank—aor wealth—nor title now impart
One charm, to blunt the arrow of despair;
—
Death mocks at earthly gauds !—his fateful dart

Levels the great with meanest sons of care. For she alone—but humbler hearts now mourn Nor she alone With grief intense—with agony as deep, There sits the widow, lonely and forlorn! And here her new-made orphans frantic weep O gallant ship! how many hearts beat high
When first thou proudly rode th' Allantic wave,
How brightly hope illumin'd every eye,
Now quenched forever in a timeless grave!
In midst of life 'we are indeed 'in death.'

Oh! pause, ya thoughtless, pause at this with feat Ye are the doom'd perchance to yield life's breath; Ye are the doom'd to seek the earliest bler!
Live, then, as if the sentence had gone forth,

Dear to each Christian's heart, but most to this

(Not, not as coming from a God of wrath,)

But one of love, and mercy most divine?

\*Lord Fitzroy George Charles Lennox.

†The Duchess of Richmond.

† Mrs. Power and family.

Lines inscibed on the back of a bank bill. Thy love bath taken life away; Thy love the soul destroys— Now may each trensure thou shalt buy Lead men to Heavenly joys. Go from my hand—entice no mo That you my love may gain; Go learn the simple, feed the poor, And ease the sufferer's pain.

NON-RESISTANCE. From the Non-Resistant.

Non-Resistance in Vermont

STAFFORD, June 28, 1841.

Stateord, June 28, 1841.

My Brother:

Our enterprise is onward among the Green Mountains. Opposition is deep and malignant. They show that they hate non-resistance with perfect hatted, and try all possible means to block up my way, and prevent the people from hearing. Here they denounce me as an infidel; there, as an atheist. Now as an emissary of Satan, and now as a perfectionist; at one time as an advocate of all sin, and at another as a man who holds that man ought to live without any sin. Now as an ultra abolitionist, and now as opposed to abolition. So they go, suiting their charges to the state of mind in those to whom they speak. Yet the peaceful kingdom of the Son of God is making progress—the non-resisting Saviour is received and followed.

Since my last, I have lectured three times in Randolph, three times in East-Bethel, and three times in this town. Many have heard, and gladly, and have confessed, as Gerrit Sinith does, that 'Christy was a Non-Resistant,' and that 'Christianity is opposed to violence.' Yet they cannot carry it out in the present state of the world. I have also attended two non-resistance conventions in this. State. The official doings of the first were published in the last Non-Resistant. The opposers were not satisfied with the first, and wished another in the same place, (West Brookfield.) Another was called. I held two days. Six men came forward to put down the principle. I offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the military system is a system of

Resolved. That the military system is a system of MURDER; and that to take part in the militia, or enlist in the army or navy, or in any way to countenance and support the system, is to countenance and support MURDER, and be guilty of innocent blood.

blood.

This was discussed all one day—some 150 persons present — in the opponents brought forward are to this effect:

That the military power is essential to the existence of our civil and religious institutions, and ought to be sustained by every citizen and Christian.

This was substituted and discussed the second day. I took down some seventy-five arguments advanced by the military partizans in favor of the war principle and system. They met the question fairly—holding up Jesus Christ as the great Commander-in-Chief of the army and nay of the U. States—declaring that the spirit of 76, that presided over Bunker Hill, Bennington, Crown Point, and the spirit that animated our Puritan fathers to butcher the Indians and take the country, was the essential spirit and element of Christianity. They said that Christianity had always flourished best when protected by military power; and brought France to prove it, declaring that France was redeen.ed from infidelity by the military system of Bonaparte. They took the ground, that the military spirit and skill in military matters were essential to a christian character! They declared that God, our common Father, was pleased to see his children butchering each other, and that ministers ought to preach up the military spirit and system, and that I should be damned for opposing it.

Such was the course of opposition. The military

bloody work; and that ministers ought to preach up the military spirit and system, and that I should be damned for opposing it.

Such was the course of opposition. The military system was held up as a gospel institution, and that we, to walk in the steps of Christ, must possess the martial spirit, and perfect ourselves in the science of man-killing. This is no carcature, but a faint picture of the spirit of their cause. Such are the views of the clergy and ecclesiastical organizations of our country and of Christendom. They hold up the military system as a gospel institution, and make out the Prince of Peace to be the military chieflain of this world. Can you wonder that I renounce such men and such combinations of mea as the deadliest foes to Christ and his peaceful kingdom? If 'Jesus was a non-resistant,' then they blaspheme his holy name. If he was a military character, and an advocate of the man-killing principle and system, then are non-resistants blasphemers. Here I join issue with them. The military system is a Christian institution, or it is not. Christ was a bloody warrior, or he was not. All the advocates of armed resistance, as a matter of right and duty, take the ground that Christ was a military hero—the promoter of the military system, and that military power is of God. Non-resistants deay it. They are enemies to the kingdom of heaven, or we are. They preject Christ, or we do. They dethrone God, or we do. On this issue, alone, will I meet the adversaries of non-resistance. I will not fellowship as a misciple of Jesus, the man whose trade is human butchery, or who advocates and supports the hleody asystem. Would Christ? Can they be members of his body—of his church? NO.

Military System. Fines. Imprisonment for conscience

Military System. Fines. Imprisonment for conscient The young men in this State are beginning to do as they did in Massachusetts. They pay no regard to warnings to the muster field, to study the art of MURDER. As a matter of principle, they stay away. Vermont is dragging her noblest sons to prison-for what? Solely because they utterly refuse to learn to shoot and stab those whom Christ commands them to love. They love their enemies, and in defance of the authority of a military government, dare to think it impossible to kill those whom they love. They think it impossible to shoot and stab their love and forgiveness into men's hearts—a lesson which our Reverends, Doctors of Divinity, and expounders of theology have not yet learned—and which the watchmen on our salvation citadel do not see. A travelling court martial is now going about here from town to town, fleecing they ong men out of their money, and dragging their bodies to jail in utter contempt of the rights of conscience, as secured is the Constitution. But it is assumed in Vermont, as in all other States, that the Constitution must be the conscience of the people, as far as it goes. But the militia system in Vermont will soon slumber beside the system in Massachusetts. May it soon be handed oyer to death and oblivion. It is a gory, bloody, murdering mouster.

\*\*Captain Patridge\*\* The young men in this State are beginning to do

Nowich, near by where I now am. He coes at the can to convince people that God made his children to kill each other as they deem proper, and to instruct them in the science of cutting human throats. He is sustained by the political and religious influence of this region. The clergy, while they affect to shun non-resistance, because they say it leads to infidelity, can yet join heart and hand with this contemner of Christianity, in sustaining the military system. But with all this influence in its favor, the man-killing school drags heavily. The valorous Captain is likely to be left alone in his glory!

Voting. Ballot Box.

Woting: Ballot Box.

Men are beginning to see the bearing of non-resistance on the ballot box. Those who affect to believe that war is wrong, and vote for inilitary men to military offices, are becoming a hissing and a byword. Quicker the better. They are traitors to their principles—a reproach to the cause of peace. I have no regard for the sincerity or integrity of that member of the American Peace Society, or of that Quaker, who, professing to believe that all wars are contrary to the spirit and teachings and example of Christ, will vote for Congressmen, Presidents and Governors, which are military offices, and in filling which they must consent to be clothed with war-making power. Such men are not honest when they call Christ the 'Paince or Peace,' and profess to be his followers. Let them cease to demounce war as wrong, or cease to elect men to military of-

Crimes of Quakers in 1658, punished with Banish-

ment on pain of Dearn by Massachuselts.

1. Changing received customs. 2. Refusing civil respect to equals. 3. Refusing reverence to superiors. (Wouldn't take hars off.) 4. Underming authority of civil government. 5. Destroying the order of the churches. 6. Speaking evil of dignities. 7. Reproaching magistrates and ministers. Negroes-Mulattoes-Apprentices-Tippling-and

'If any negro or mulatto shall presume to smile or strike any person of the English or other Christian nation, such negro or mulatto shall be experient whippen, at the discarrior of the Justices before the many the offender shall be convicted. — [Province

'Apprentices, servants and negroes not to DRINK, and TIPPLE at all, without an order from their masters! Penalty 10 shillings.'—[Province Laws of Mass, 1698, p. 314.

ters! Penalty 10 shillings."—[Province Laws of Mass., 1698, p. 314.

it is assumed by all human governments, that man is vested with penal power of life and death over man—1 as power to define crimes, annex penalties at discretion, and execute them. In the above extracts, we are a little to what it leads. Puritainsm was a bloody ism. It hung the innocent Quakers, murdered the witches, and butchered the Indians. CHARLES G. FINNEY, theological professor at Oberlin, says—it is our duty, in some cases, to establish and support a 'MILITARY DESPOTISM'!! All human governments, as now organized, are military despotisms—only they act deliberately, judicially, and according to laws of their own making.

H.C. WRIGHT. H.C. WRIGHT.

MISCELLANY.

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

But time, if not ability, fails me to give a full portrait of our departed leader. He had a rich cluster, a rare combination of excellences as a men, a Christian and a reformer. His moral courage, his independence and decision, his energy and perseverance, his disinterestedness, self-denial and self-sacrifice, his candor and fairness, his childlike simplicity, and the perfect transparency of his character, his sound judgment, and well-balanced mind, the peculiar ardor and tenderness of his feelings, the readiness of his purse, his pen and his tongue for every good cause,—these and similar traits were fully developed in his history.

But more than this passing notice is due to his indomitable energy. Not one man in ten thousand would have prosecuted an enterprise so little appreciated through so long, so unbroken a series of obstacles well nigh insurmountable. Few even suspect how many or how great they were,—more indeed than in any other cause; but through them all, he held on his way, nor seemed for a moment to dream of turning back. Some ridiculed, others pitied, and even good men, professed friends of the cause, dessaired, and beran, one after nonter.

dream of turning back. Some ridiculed, others pitied, and even good men, professed friends of the cause, despaired, and began, one after another, to stand aloof; but he clung etill to the helm with a grasp stronger than ever, and steered his ship in the very teeth of wind and tide. Often have I seen him anxious for the cause; but never could I detect the slightest symptom of wavering in his purpose. That was unalterable. He had nailed his flag to the mast; and, had he been left entirely alone on board, I verily believe he would have staid there till the vessel rotted or sunk, before he would have quitted his post.

All this energy was interwoven with qualities which served to disarm opposition, and conciliate kindness and confidence. His honesty, his candor, his frankness, his bland spirit, his conciliatory address, his caution in all his movements, his delicate every for the feelings of others his reaset for the

kinness and conndence. His noneasty, his canor, his frankness, his bland spirit, his conciliatory address, his caution in all his movements, his delicate regard for the feelings of othors, his respect for the opinions and even the prejudices of mankind, his well-known sympathy with good men of every name on the great points of truth and duty, all conspired to make the community feel safe under his guidance, and open their hearts to his appeals. They had no dread, no suspicion of his influence. He was one of themselves; they knew him well; and from his movements they feared no afterclap of mischief. His sole aim was reform, thorough, evangelical and safe. He went to the bottom of the evil he would cure; but he tried no rash experiments, dealt in no sweeping denunciations, and allowed himself in the use of no weapons but truth and love. He was a conservative reformer; and, while he would fain pull up every tare, he was careful to leave the wheat unmolested. Not William Penn himself was more thorough on peace; yet he preached no cruto jail in utter contempt of the rights of conscience, as secured in the Constitution. But it is assumed in Vermont, as in all other States, that the Constitution must be the conscience of the people, as far as it goes. But the militia system in Vermont will soon slumber beside the system in Massachusetts. May it soon be handed over to death and oblivion. It is a gory, bloody, murdering mouster.

Captain Patridge.

Still teaches the science of human slaughter in Norwich, near by where I now am. He does all he can to convince people that God made his children to kill each other as they deem proper, and to instruct them in the saimers. yet moderate and conciliatory. He took things by the smooth handle. He would not attempt to force human nature faster than it could be made willing to go. He began at the beginning, and went onward and upward by easy gradations. He was wont, if I may borrow a figure of his own, to drive the wedge of reform the right end foremost. He did not expect men to come, at a single leap, the whole length of any reform; but, like the great Reformer from heaven, he led them along, step by step, as satisfactory light beamed upon their path. Such was the course his own mind had taken; and thus had experience taught him moderation, forbestance and charity. He would let the child creep until it could walk. If he could not gain at once all he wished, he secured what he could, and waited patiently for the rest.

Men are beginning to see the bearing of non-resistance on the ballot box. Those who affect to be lieve that war is wrong, and vote for military men to military offices, are becoming a hissing and a byword. Quicker the better. They are traitors to their principles—a reproach to the cause of peace. I have no regard for the sincerity or integrity of that member of the AMERICAN PEACE SOCKEY, or of that Quaker, who, professing to believe that all wars are contrary to the spirit and teachings and example of Christ, will vote for Congressmen, Presidents and Governors, which are military offices, and in filing which they must consent to be clothed with war-making power. Such men are not honest when they call Christ the 'Pance or PEACE,' and profess to be his followers. Let them cease to denounce war as wrong, or cease to elect men to military offices and invest them with man-killing power.—Christian principle first—human machinery second; and let none svow himself a non-resistant or a peace man, or a Quaker, till he is prepared to lay suffrage, the ballot-box, under this military government, on the altar of Carist.

Penal Codes.

There are EIGHTEEN crimes punishable with DEATH in the revised statutes of Massachusetts.

Murder. 2. Murder in a duel out of the State.

3. Accessory in such a duel. 4. Robbery, being armed with deadly weapons. 5. Rape. 6. Burning a dwelling-house in the night. 7. Burglary, being armed. 8. Sectition. 9. Not suppressing sedition. 10. Desertion. 11. Advising desertion. 12 Misbahaving before an enemy. 13. Abandorholz gound. 14. Harboring or relieving an enemy. 17. Corresponding with an enemy. 18. Compelling a commander to surroade. Revised Statutes Massachusetts, as decayed to the result of the result has the government of Massachusetts, as de
Such is the government of Massachusetts, as de
with the would not again at once all the wise the cissed of the result of the r

to mo! War, could hardly find a bookseller willing to risk the publication of a work so far in advance of the community; but that very tract, adopted by the friends of peace in both hemispheres, and scattered to the number perbaps of half a million over the four quarters of the globe, is little, if at all, above the present standard of opinion in our own country. Mr. Ladd found fow ministers in the habit of preaching on peace as on repentance or faith; but now hundreds, if not thousands, among us are accussioned that the plead the cause in a way the most effective of all others. Then few pulpits were open to its advocacy; now scarcely one is refused, and none without such apologies as prove the altered tone of feeling through the community. The cause has at length won its way to its proper place among the instrumentalities at work for the world's entire and thorough conversion to God. It has now 'a local habitation, and a name.' It has become a household word. It has gone to the fireside, into halls of legislation, into seminaries of learning from the highest to the lowest. The ruler has heard of it, and he passes resolves in its favor; the preacher, and he inculcates it; the printer, and he publishes it; the instructor, and he teaches it to his pupilis; the parent, and he commends it to his children; the people at large, and they are at length beginning to inquire, and read, and talk about it. Every where is the leaven at work more or less. Some of the best and strongest influences in the somenninity are new or its side; sud, should this progress continue only helf a century longer, public sentiment would hardly tolerate another appeal to arms among nations calling themselves Christians. Already has the cause undoubtedly prevented many a war; it is showing the world how to avoid all war; and, would the friends of God and man rally in its support as they should, the whole war system might in a single generation be superseded through Christendom by substitutes far more effectual than the sword for all purposes o

be superseded through Christendom by substitutes far more effectual than the sword for all purposes of protection and redress.

This was the aim of our departed reformer; and millions yet unborn shall bless his name. A patriot lately fell, and a nation mourned; but long after the name of Harrison shall have faded from the memory of men, will that of Ladd brighten into new and everincreasing glory, as the benefactor of a world through all coming ages. War may chisel the name of its modern demi-god on his mausoleum of marble or brass; but the peacemaker of Minot shall outlive even the Corsican soldier whose insatiate ambition drank the blood of more than five millions of his fellow-men. The friend of God and man sleeps with his fathers; but never shall the influences he set at work, cease to operate, till they shall accomplish the blessed consummation of laws, and courts, and christian principles applied to nations as now to individuals; never till the wholesale butchers of mankind, the chief idols of a world's admiration for fifty centuries, shall be consigned to universal, everlasting infamy; never till the wholes warsystem,

shall be forever abandoned as the relic of a blin

shall be forever abandoned as the relic of a blind and barbarous paganism; never till 'swords shall every where be beaten into ploughshares, and spears into pruning-hooks, and all nations shall cease even from learning the art of war any more.'

That my will come, for God hath promised it; and, when it does come, the spirit of our departed friend eil find his eulogy written with a pencil of sunbeams in the character and condition of a renovated world. Never, while on earth, did he seem for a moment to regret any of his benefactions, or toils, or sacrifices for this object; and, as he bends from his throne above to watch its onward progress age after age, and sees one nation after another from his throne above to watch its onward progress sign after age, and sees one nation after another sheathing the sword forever, and the warring elements of a thousand generations hushed into perpetual peace, and all the millions of our race, as children of a common Father, is followers of the same Redeemer, rejoicing evermore in the sweet and hallowed reciprocities of a universal brother-hood, O, how will the glorified peacemaker then bless his God anew for the privilege of once toiling on earth in a cause destined to such glorious results!

ITEMS.

Fourth of July Accidents.

We said yesterday that we had not yet heatd of a single accident, on the anniversary of Independence, occasioned by the bursting or premature discharge of cannon. We must now tell a different story.

A young man named Thompson, about 18 years of age, employd in the foundary of Mr. Johnson, in Westville, lost his right arm yesternay moraing about 4 o'clock, by the discharge of a small swivel, which he had made the week previous. He was using paper for wadding, instead of woollen, and was ramming it down, when it went off, mangling his hand in a shocking manner. Drs. Knight and Jewett were in immediate attendance, and amputation was performed.—

New-Haren Register.

At Ware, Mass., George Latham, 13 years old, son of the Rev. Mr. Latham, Methodiet minister of that village, was instantly killed by the bursting of a field piece. At the 18th discharge the cannon bursts and a piece weighing about 20ths., struck young Latham, and instantly deprived him of life. No other person was injured. On examination of the cannon, a flaw was discovered, extending several linghes.—Northampton Democrat.

Late on the afternoon of Monday, as seven persons belonging to the corps of National Blues of Holmesburg, were about to return to Bustleton after parade, in a wagon, having gone but a short distance, an explosion of a quantity of powder contained in a keg took place, which decadfully injured two of them, named George and John Gliberson; the former so seriously as to leave no hope of his recovery. It appears that they were not all aware that there was powder in the wagon. The explosion took place by fire dropped from a segar in the possession of one of the Glibersons.—Phil. North Americas.

A lad lost his leg, at Pawlucket, on Monday, by carelessly discharging a small cannon.

At Saybroo k, Comn., Wm. H. Lynde was so severely injured by the bursting of a cannon that he survived but two hours from the time of the occurrence of the accident. The carnon burst in main street, near the Episcopal church,

the cannon—Syracuse Sentinel.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Messra. Editors—I send you a recapitulation of the votes taken in the House of Representatives, June 14, on motion of Mr. Farnance, loco, to reconsider a resolution adopting the rules of the last session, excluding the 21st. It will be seen that, although the motion was carried, it was nevertheless no great compliment to Mr. Wisse after all his taiking.

Ayes—Whigs from slave States 23

do "free States 0

Locos " " 51

do "free States 32—106

Nays—Whigs from slave States 78

Locos " " 2—104

Mr. Parmenter, Mass.

Mr. Copper, Pa. 8—

Hess to Cook Green Pear—The common method of

Mr. Cooper, Pa.

Hess to Cook Green Pear The common method o cooking this delicious vegetable, by boiling in water is nearly destructive to its flavor, at least so says a lady who has sent us the following method of preparing them for the table, which, after experience, we must add is a great improvement: Place in the bottom of your sauce-pan or boiler, several of the outside leaves of head sallad—put your peas in the dist with two ounces of butter in proportion to half a peol of peas—cover the pan or boiler close, and place it over the fire—in thirty minutes they are ready for the table. They can either be reassoned in the pan or after taken out. Water extracts nearly all the delicious quality of the green pea, and is as faint to their flavor, as it is destructive to and dog.

Mr. Joseph Sturge and the Corn-Laws. This gen

Attocious Murder. The Clarksville, Tenn Chronicle of the 17th ult. says a most atrocious murder was committed in Dover, in that State, on the 5th inst. on a man whose name was not learned, by William King and two brothers named Manning. The unhappy victim, says the Chronicle, was held fast by the Mannings, while King first cut off his arm, and then literally butchered him with a knife. The villains fled, but were taken some three days after by Capt. Cherry and Col. Wallace, at a Mr. Wimberly's, in Kentucky.

manders in New-England.

During Robbery. A hand-bill from the office of the Salisbury (Mass.) Manufacturing Company announces that the counting room of said Company was broken open on the 7th inst. and robbed of sixteen thousand dollars, all of which was in bills of the Merchants Bank of Salem, of the denominations of 10s, 5s, 2s and 1s. The sum stelen comprises a large proportion of the whole circulation of the Bank. A reward of \$500 is offered for such information as will lead to a recovery of the money.

Enormous The St Louis Republican says that one mercantile house in that city, in the course of its business, paid last year upwards of \$15,000 on exchange. On this the editor well remarks: 'Whe pays this, in the end? Why, the consumer—thermer, the mechanic. Merchants who are obliged

Murderous Assault. A negro man named Andrew owned by Mrs. Beader of South Carolina, was yester day tried before the Jodges of the Inferior Court, for assault made upon Mr. John Clark, on the 11th June, with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. Verdier Guild.

diet, Guilty.

The negro was sentenced to receive 39 lashes each day on five different days, and to be sent out of the State. His owner giving bonds in the sum of \$500, which are forfeited if he does not leave Savannah within 24 hours after receiving his last whipping.—

Mclancholy. We learn from the Portland Advertiser, that on Wednesday afternoon, two lads, Howard M. and Melvin W. aged 11 and 8 years, sons of Wm. Small of that city, were drowned in the canal, whither they went for the purpose of swimming. They attempted to cross the canal—one upon the back of the other—when they both sunk in a depth of water of shout four feet, and before assistance could be rendered, both were drowned.

The search for pirates among the islands at the mouth of the Mississippi, has led to a number of discoveries of another kind, among which is the following:

On a lone island, Capt. Taylor found a suspicious looking chap, and his mistress, dressed in male attire. They were brought up to the Balize, and on examination, it was found that the lady was the wife of a resident of New-Orleans.

It appears from an official statement, that there are appeared of 170,000 women servants in London and the immediate neighborhood; of which number 12,000 to 18,000 are always out of place or changing places.

## DOW and JACKSON. (SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC ENAPP.) BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRINTERS

14 Devonshire Street, WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have materials for doing all kinds of work in their line in the best manner, and the 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, an with greater rapidity, then any press now in use. Circulars, Reports, Addresses, &c. executed at sho

Slavery-Its Unconstitutionality. A N argument on the unconstitutionality of Slavery
A embracing an abstract of the proceedings of the
iational and State Conventions on this subject. By
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BOARD,
AT J. E. FULLER'S, NO. 24 FRANKLIN PLACE—Gentlemen desirous of Board, at one 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.

Carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers to railroads, &c.

May 14.

15.

Boarding House.

CEORGE TOLLIVER would respectfully inform to 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 slare of patronage which it will be his aim to deserve.

Boston, June 18, 1841.

HATS-Spring Style. W. M. SHUTE, Agent, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS

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

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A NEW System of Practical Penmanship, foundA ed on scientific movements, together with the
irt of Pen-making explained. By James French,
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HOUR AND THE MAN. BY Harriet Martineau, in 2 vols. For sale 13312 Washington-street, by Saxton & Peirc March 19.

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A VERY eligible COTTAGE LUT.

about 3-4 of an acre, on Burrough-un,
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THE latest English and French Fashions with plates et English and Grench Fashions of Combs, and of styles of dressing the fair, art JORDAN'S Comb and Fancy Goods for Milk-street. April 16.

April 16.

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sion of infidels. We could which that the 'excetries,' at least, were placed in every family then
the land.

June 25.

LIFETS LESSONS.

A NARRATIVE. By the author of 'Tale is treet, by SAXTON & PEIRCE.

April 30.

OLIVER JOHNSON AND G. F. WILL CORRESPONDENCE between O. Johnson C. George F. White, a minister of the Seem Friends. With an appendix. For sale at 5th hill; and at Philodelphia, New-York and Provins March 12

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