LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

vol. XI.---NO. 35.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION. There we have Elder Davis again, and more

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Biblical Recorder. Elder Davis at Utica.

HAMILTON, N. Y., July 22, 1841.

Idantaton, N. Y., July 22, 1931.

Is plans by known to you that brother Jonathan it splans by known to you that brother Jonathan are Georgia, has made a tour through the series Sates, for the purpose of seeing the peoper Sates, for the purpose of seeing the peoper Sates, for the purpose of seeing the peoper Sates, the series of the peoper series and several discussions with distingtoned the series of the case, of the case, the series of the ser bly known to you that brother Jonathan could fail to see that he and the Bulle were same side of the question. There was an ion made at the close of the lecture that an halpresent wanted to reply. It was therefreed to meet on the next day for a regular. The parties met accordingly at eight and settled the preliminaries. Mr. Goodell, later of the Friend of Man, and Mr. Green,

celtor of the Friend of Man, and Mr. Green, select of the Oneida Institute, were appointed scatts on one side of the question; Mr. Davis alone on the other. It was proposed to dissente question, 'Is the course pursued by South-Caritians with regard to slavery right?' To Mr. Goodell objected so long as it contained scale 'Santern Christians', being unwilling to it—as he boldly avowed—that there were Christia efagaed in slavery. Can you prognosticate seat step of fantaticism? I have never heard sentiment uttered or defended by any other cas that Mr. Goodell in my, humble opinion is to have the satisfaction of being its sole defersers of religión' substituted. Mr. Goodell sed the debate, attempting to show that slavery SAXTON

nt Anti-Sirre ibrary system expensive and he nation. It of the cas scription, may be a scription of the heat of the scription of the scription of the second of the scription of the

& PEIRCE

F. WHITE.
Johnsen as the Society of at 25 Corn and Providence

LATOR:
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Judgeer Johnsen, Term.
Sami. I. Esc.

York City: Fuller, Steam homas McClin

Errors of the Abolitionists.

M. Efiler:—It must be deemed by all considerate mena very great error in the abolitionists that they ever left their suppropriate work 'of pleading the case of the dumb,' to wrangle on the vexed pession of 'woman's rights.' Into the merits of the question I shall not enter; for in so doing I shall commit the error which I condemn in others; there will I take sides in this threadbare controllers and farther than to say, that I believe woman shall passess and exercise all the rights, without stancton, guaranteed to her by scripture or sound a world philosophy; and more than this she certially cannot desire or ask.

What has been the media of the suppression of the controllers of the suppression of the controllers of

What has been the result of this controversy?—
Why, truly, no benefit to the slave; por to the 'softer ser'; nore to the 'lords of creation'; but the
seds of anrehy, malice, harred and revenge, have
been sown in our ranks; they have germinated—
pring up and brought forth an abundant harvest of
bisation, backbiting, evil sarmising, heart-burning, and every evil work. Had the time, the monsty, the talent, the energy and zeal which have been
typeded in this feminine warfare, been applied to
tarp on the cause of enancipation, how much furburn up the 'hill of difficulty' should we have been
that we now are! Luckless, indeed, was the kinding of these goldant fires; and if they do not burn
a the lowest hell,' we ought to pour a rich libaton of gratitude from the deep of our hearts upon
the star of that God who can bring real good out of
typens evil. ter may encles a newspaper, a n, and frenk is



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

Yesterday, we saw you gathering, from time to time, to worship God, listen to His truth, and to celebrate, once more, the death and suffering of our once crucified, but now risen, exalted and glorified

PALMYRA, July 19th, 1811.

But not only has abolition been mingled, commingled, and intermingled with the rights of woman—lovely woman!—God bless her forever!—but ultra non-resistance, and no-human government notions have been stirred into the fermenting compoun! as a sort of spicery for the boiling mass—to give it perfection's choicest and most delicious flavor!! But for our soul's sake, and humanity's sake, we are compelled to cry out against the anti-Graham preparation of these moral confectioners; and if we have unwittingly participated in the tempting array of philanthropic 'nick-nacks' which have been so piously served up for our accommodation, 'here is hoping' we shall do our stonarchs the favor to disgorge the indigestible 'none-such,' lest it should produce an incurable moral dyspepsia.

I hope my meaning will not be mistaken. I spe ak not against gospel non-resistance, or against the scripture fact that the 'God of heaven shall set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed,'—but I enter my protest against the insane ravings, and frothy ebullations of such men asH. C. Wright, and frothy child the serious statements and most bewildering vagaries which could possibly be conjured up. Bediam itself cannot beat them; and yet if we believe one-third these dogmatics say, wisdom originated in their heads, and will die with them.

Just look at it. These men bergin well in the abolition enterprise—they 'run well for a season'—but then, off they go in a tangent—on a 'wild goose chase'! puffing and blowing in their efforts to catch the jack-o'-lantern of 'universal reform;' and the next we see of them they have picked up and laid upon their shoulders some half a dozen subjects wholly illegitimate to abolitionism, and baptized them as its real and cherished offspring, and clamorously demand of all who would occupy the 'broad platform' that they acknowledge these impo of error as rightful members in the fraternity of abolition sentiments! Quackery was always an impudent scoundrel; but more so in morals than in physic.

Nor have these jaded

once crucified, but now risen, exalted and glorified Saviour.

We thought it would be pleasant to be with you, at this feast, but this was denied us, in the wise providence of our Father, and we felt to say heartily, 'Father, glorify his name.'

We expect that you had 'a feast of fat things'—a precious season. We hope and pray that all, and especially those who united for the first time, with the people of God, will consecrate themselves entirely, body, soul, and spirit, for time and eternity, anew to the cause of their Master to spend and be spent in his sweet and delight intervies.

We never felt more the need of sentire consecration to God, than we now he what we will of God, and to finish His work. Every moment is precious, and big with interest. O, improve them.

Nor have these jaded minions of ambition and cu Nor have these jaded minions of ambition and curiosity paused contented here—but lest they should get out of work they have set themselves to reform 'all creation' around them—the whole of civil, so cial, and religious society,—and if they do not next plant their reforming apparatus to rectify some 'said mistakea' in other works of God, and undertake most complacently to teach the Onnipouent wisdom, for one, I shall rejoice and be exceeding relad.

glad.

Jacob said to his sons, 'Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and ye will take Benjamin away'; so may we say of the war of some of these 'universal reformers' upon some of the fundamental institutions of religiou: the church is not, and the ministry is not, and ye will take away the Sabbath also!

try is not, and ye will take away the Sabath also!

But what have the no-government theories, non-resistance, woman's rights, hostility to the Ministry, the Church, and Sabath, to do with, sound abolitionism? Just as much as we have with men in the moon—just nothing at all. And yet they have been saddled upon the enterprise as fundamental to its success! Thunder-scarred be the min that hath done this, and thereby hindered the most philanthropic work that was ever put in operation!—or, perhaps I should have said—'Father forgive him,' for he knowth not what he hath done.

But among all these unravelled and singularly taggled skeins of modern ethics, what becomes of the cause of the bleeding slave? Have the detectable wranglings of the abolitionists lossened his the sum of the said the word.

dear Saviour; but His promise is fulfilled, "Lo, I am with you to the end of the world."

Do you ask how we feel respecting our condition? Happy. We feel that the hand of our Father is in it. We do not couplain, nor do we wish to have one nurmuring thought, or word. Feeling that we are servants of the Lord, and in His employ, and under his direction, we are willing that He should do with us as He'sees will most glorify His name. We have often asked Him to prepare us for His service, in His ouga tany; and now feeling that He knows best what kind of a secool we need, what kind of discipline will be best for us, we joyfully acquisesce, and say, "Thy will be done." We are confident He has wise and kind designs in bringing us to this place, and that fall things shall work together or good, to those who love God; "therefore we rejoic. Yet it is a trial to our faith. Our plans of study and labor are frustrated, and we know not what our Father intends to do with us; but His word and promises are a stay and comfort to us. If 1st Peter, I, 6, 7, is fulfilled in our case, why should

and the control of being its sole demonon—just nothing at all. Analyte upon the termination of being its sole demonon—just nothing at all. Analyte upon the sole of religion's substituted. Air. Goodel
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with some particulars in relation to the three friends of the abolitionists arrested in Marino county. It seems the three are from the control of the seems that there are from the control of the seems that there are form the control of the seems that there are form the control of the seems that the seems that the control of the seems and the seems that the control of the seems and the seems that the control of the seems that the control of the seems that the control of the seems and the seems that the control of the seems and the seems that the control of the seems and the seems that the control of the seems and the seems that the control of the seems and the seems that the control of the seems and the seems that the seems that the control of the seems and the seems that the



BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1841.

From the Dublin Morning Register. . British India

Alanton, James and George, prisoners of Jesus Christ, to the ever dear and much beloved brethren and sisters at Theopolis, greeting: Beloved, though separated in body, yet we are not in spirit. We have often thought of you; and in imagination seen you assembling, morning and evening, to mingle your prayers and praises before that mercy seat, where we can all meet, and open our learts to the glorious Redeemer. The thought has given us pleasure.

Yesterday we saw you gathering, from time to British India.

Lost evening a meeting was held at the Royal Exchange, for the purpose of bringing the question of the state of British India before the public.

JAMES HAUDUTON, Esq., in the chair.

The Chairman, in a few introductory "remarks, dwelt on the great importance of British India's being rightly governed, and arged on all present to endeavor to acquire information respecting it. He dwelt on the grievances which often occurred there, occasioned, in a great measure, by misrule, and alialed to the unjust acquisition of India by the British nation.

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dwelt on the grievances which often occurred there, occasioned, in a great measure, by mismile, and aliaded to the unjust acquisition of India by the Britials mition.

Richard Allen, Esq. next addressed the meeting. He albuded to the great extent and population of India, and gave a short account of the dreadful famines which carry off large numbers of its inhabitants, frequently destroying in one year a greaternumber of human beings than twice the entire population of Dablin. Slavery exists there to a fearful extent, and he considered that fact as one which should deeply fix the attention of the people of Iroland, as it was monstrous to have slavery still existing in the dominions of Great Britain (hear.) The cruelties of slavery are practised there to a great extent; and as we stand before Europe and America as a people anxious to destroy slavery; we are justly liable to be taunted with hypocrisy so long as we hold our fellow-men in bondage. The speaker haid he felt deeply pained at the discovery of the state of British India as regarded slavery. He trusted that every subject of this nation would feel the idisgrace of her still encouraging slavery, and that an energetic attempt would be made to abolish it. Not that he wished to stop the action against slavery in America, Cuba, and the Brazilis; no, let the vile system be attacked wherever it existed; but let it as struggle to rid our country of that curse which left her in the position of being taunted by the American slaveholder. Let, then, petitions be poured into parliament, calling for the jenactment of a law by which the sun would not rise or set within the territories of Britain on a slave. (pheers).

Mr. C. L. Remond, of Salem, Massachusetts, a very prepossessing gentleman of color, next addressed the meeting. He said his errand oncoming over to this country was to ask sympathy and co-operation for the three millions of slaves in America; that though he was a native of the United States, and loved his country dearly, it was, nevertheless, his duty to de moment is precious, and olg with interest. O, inprove them.

You may think that we had a lonely, gloomy
sabbath, within the thick walls of a prison—far othercize, it was a precious sabbath. Our Elder brother
came and communed with us, and blessed our souls.
It was sweet to call on His name, to read His word
and sing His praises. We probably shall never
forget that sabbath as long as we live. There are
six of us together, three who love Jesus, and three
who do not. In the forenoon, I. (George) preached
from the prable of the prodigal son; and in the afternoon, from Rev. 20, 12. Jesus was with us, and
we were strengthened in the inner mao.
Glory to God; these walls cannot keep out the
dear Saviour; but His promise is fulfilled, *Lo, I am
with you to the end of the world.*

Do you ask how we feel respecting our condition?

Mr. James H. Web addressed the meeting. He read some extracts from a letter addressed by Mr. O'Connell to Joseph Pearce, sen, Esq. on the vast importance of developing the resources of British

ing.

After a few remarks from Mr. R. D. Webb, who stated he had just returned from Cork, and that the cause of teaperance was encouraging there.

Counsellor Moore came forward, to lay before the meeting the case of the Rajah of Sattara, who had been deposed from his dominions in India, on charges which appear founded on deep injustice. The speaker, in an eloquent address, related the early history of the Mahratta empire, showed the unjustifiable means by which the late Rajah had been deposed, and called on the meeting to petition the East India Company to reinstate him on his throne, and hold up to reprobation those who had acted so guiltily. (loud cheers.)

The meeting shortly afterwards separated.

The meeting shortly afterwards separated.

A Goon Example.—We beard Mr. Clay in a debate, a day or two since, upon the Loan Bill, remark that for twesty or thirty years, neither he nor his wife had owed any many a dollar. Both of them, many years gone by, had come to the conclusion that the best principle of economy was this, 'never to get into debt. To indulge your wants when you are not able to indulge them. The example is not only an excellent one for itself, but comes from a high source. To repress a wast, is one of the wissest, safest, and most uncessary principles of political economy. It prevents not only the dangerous practice of living beyond the menns, but encourages the safe precedent of living withis them. If all who could, would live within their means, the world would be much happier and much better than it is. Henry Clay and his noble housewife give us an example worthy of all imitation.—N. Y Express.

The shove paragraph is copied into a late number

The above paragraph is copied into a late number of the Vermont Chronicle, twithout note or comment. Did it not occur to the editor of that paper, who thus securingly endorse this foliome praise, that this same Henry Clay thins ownership of some sixty odd human beings—that he has for years refused to give them below the property of their work?—in other words, that he me steeper for their work?—in other words, that he me steeper for their work?—in other forms of ROBBERY. This patters of excellence for sooth, never gets in debt! Por twenty or hinty years he. It the genteelest manner possible, this measurement of holy living! He keeps out of debt by merely robbing 60 odd of his laborers of that which the justices of half-civitized Indian would award to his fellow man from a sense of duty! And this vain-glorious but mest hypocritical beasting must eneds be heralded in the religious organ of a respectable denomination of Christians in the State of Vermont! Tell it not in Gath—publish it not in the streets of Askelon!—Montpeler Voice of Freedom.

A Reform Needed.

A respectable, citizen of Meriden writes that a well dressed colored woman was refused a seat in the cars, at the depot of the Hartford and New Hayen Rail-Road, in Meriden, on the Zifu hil. The only apology, as our correspondent states, for this ungentlemanly act of the conductor, Mr. Mix, was the unwillingness of some of the passengers to have a colored porron take a seat in the same car with themselves. This is a low prejudice, which no man feels in his private carriage, and which operates so cruelly that one would think wery generous mind would cry out against it. The Rail-Road Company will do well for their, own interest, to see that such outrages are not repeated. For there are thousand of the travelling public, who will, if possible, take other routes after than patronise those wo refuse to the unfortanate the common privileges of the common for the same of the South are allowed to part the first of the special conductions and the results of the previ The above paragraph is copied into a late number of the Vermont Chronicle, without note or com-

to the unfortanate the common privileges of the community.

When citizens of the South are allowed to put their black slaves on the same seat with us, and do it without even a with your leave, sir, how is it that we cannot endure to sit by the side of a free black man. What offensive quality is imparted by freedom?

The prejudice is supremely ridiculous; and would be nothing more than ridiculous, dud it not operate so hardly upon its unfortunate subjects, not merely by subjecting them to an accasional inconvenience, but by killing every thing in them that belongate the spirit of a man, and taking away from them the strongest motives to honorable and virtuous condict.—Connecticus Observer.

Slavery at the West.

The late decision in Ohio which secures to slaves brought into the State by their masters (that is, to all who touch the soil, except figritives) their liberty, excites, of course, considerable feeling in the alave-holding States of the Mississippi valley. The same principle will doubtless soon be asserted in Indiana and Illinois. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Daily Gazette argues that a position in advance of that ought to be assumed, and one which would make the passage from slavery in Kentucky to freedom in Ohio very short and safe. Referring to the late decision, he says:—

'But if the decision referred to be inconvenient and alarming to our slaveholding and slavetrading friends, much more will another, which I anderstand will soon be insisted on. It is, that sie slave is relationable in Ohio—and if not in Ohio, in none of the States made out of the North Western Territory—unless he have 'excapted' from one of the toriginal (13) States. The advocates of the opinion refer to the famous ordinance of '87 for the government of the North Western Territory. This provides only for the reclamation and restoration of such fugitives from labor service as might excapt from the original States. The provision is part of one of the Six Articles; of which articles it is said—they are established 'as the BASIS of all laws, constitutions and governments which ronzern hereafter shall be formed in the said Territory'—and 'shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said Territory, and farever remain unalterable unless by common consent.

This is strong language, and I see not how its sensible and obvious import can be explained away or evaded. If the ordinance of '87 is of any force, it is of full force. If of full force, it is decisive of the question—and fugitives of whatever sort, from service or labor in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississisppi, Alabama, Missouri and Arkanasa, ancharged with crime, cannot, under our Constitution, be sent out of the State

From Hildreth's Despotism in America.

General Idea of a Slaveholding Community.

Slavery is a continuation of the state of war. It is true that one of the combatants is subdued and bound; but the war is not terminated. If I do not put the captive to death, this apparent clemency does not arise from any good will towards him, or any extinction on my part of hostile feelings and intentions. I spare his life merely because I expect to be able to put him to a use more advantageous to myself. And if the captive, on the other hand, feigns submission, still he is only watching for an opportunity to exape my grasp, and, if possible, to inflict upon me evils as great as those to which I have subjected him.

War is justly regarded, and with the progress of General Idea of a Slaveholding Community.

War is justly regarded, and with the progress When a country is invaded by a hostile army.

form.

When a country is invaded by a hostile army, within the immediate neighborhood of the camp, it becomes impossible to make any effectual resistance. However fierce may be the bate with which they look now their textified particle, the songer of the country of the countr int. They are made to furnish wood, forage and provisions; they are forced to toil in the entrenchment of the camp; their houses are liable to be ransacked and plundered, and their women to be subjected to the lusts of the soldiers. Upon certain emergencies, the ablest bodiers and their women to be subjected for the soldiers. Upon certain emergencies, the ablest bodied among them will be armed, surrounded by foreign squadrons, and obliged to fight against their own countrymen. But, though plundered without mercy, and liable to the most frightful injuries, yet, as their services are valuable, and even necessary to the invaders, they must be allowed to retain the means of sustrining existence; and if, under all the discouragements to which they are subjected, they must be driven to work at the point of the bayonet, lest the invaders might suffer from their negligence, and fall short of forage and provisions.

sions.

Now, every plantatios in the slave States is to be looked upon as the seat of a little camp, which overawes and keeps in subjection the surrounding peasantry. The master claims and exercises over his slaves all the rights of war above described, and others yet more terrible. Consider, too, that this infliction is not limited to a single neighborhood, as in the case of an invading army, but is scattered and diffused over the whole extent of the country; nor is it temporary, as in the other case, but constant and perpetual. It is by taking a view like this, that we are enabled to form a primary, general outline idea of the social condition of a slaveholding community. munity.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. John G. Whittier.

From an article in the Free American, in which

Example to Christians. When the Bay of Tunis decreed the abolition of the slave trade throughout his dominions, he, at the same time, gave liberty to all his own slaves:

J. BROWN YERBINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 556.

From the N. H. Baptist Register.

Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention

Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention,
Held in the Baptist meeting house in Jeffrey, N. H.
July 13, 1841.

The Convention was organized by choosing bro.
Mark Carpenier, of Keene, President, and bro. N.
W. Smith, of Fitzwilliam, Secretary.
On receiving the names of those who wished to
enroll their names as members of the Convention, it
was found that ten Baptist churches were represented by their pastors and delegates.

The committee of arrangements reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The committee of arrangements reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our opinion it is the solemn and imperious duty of those churches which are at present in fellowship with slavery or slaveholders, to withdraw all such fellowship immediately.

Resolved, That the rejection of Elder Galusha and other ministers of the gospel, and especially the exclusion of all representatives from the 20,000 Baptists of Maine, from the Board of Missions of the Triennial Convention, at its late session in Baltimore, expressly in consequence of their adherence to the doctrines that we hold to as abolitionists, is an outrage on the free principles of the Baptist denomination, a wrong done to the good cause of missions, an alarming indication of the galling power that slavery has obtained over the churches of this country; and that this body request the New-Hampshire Baptist State Convention to forward to the Secretaries of the Triennial Convention their protest against an act so abhorrent to the principles of the Gospel of Christ.

Resolved, That having learned there are brethren, whose services my be obtained as missionaries to the heathen, who are known as advocates of immediate omancipation, we affectionately call on such brethren to report their names to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention at Worcester, Ms., and indulge the hope that the churches will furnish the committee with the means of sistaining such missionaries in an appropriate field.

Resolved, That the recent visit to the free States,

the with the means of sitstaining such missionaries in an appropriate field.

Resolved, That the recent visit to the free States, of Elder Jonathan Davis, of Georgia, his discussion while here, and especially his advocacy of the divine right of slavery, and his letter published in that State, (copied into the N. H. Baptist Register of the Sti inst.) has served to strengthen us in our conviction, that a great part of the support of slavery is now to be found in a portion of the churches at the North, and that therefore, there is enough for abolitionists to do, without going to the South, Resolved, That we learn with pleasure, that our brethren in New-York and Vermont are about holding Conventions in view of the crisis which SLA-VERY has brought on American Baptists, and that we hope similar Conventions will be held as soon as possible, in this State, and in all the free States of the land.

we nope simple, in this State, and in all the free States of the land.

Resolved, That the scheme of the American Colonization Society is abusive in theory, and injurious in its-practice on our enslaved brethren, and nominally free people of color; and inasmuch as efforts are now making to revive the scheme among the churches in New England, we would solemnly warn them against it, and carnestly entreat them not to afford it any aid whatever.

Resolved, That we request all the anti-slavery Conventions to take immediate measures to ascertain the views of these missionaries now in the field, with regard to the sin of slavery, and the duty of immediate emancipation.

N. W. SMITH, Secretary.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

Ecclesiastical.

Isaac T. Hopper, James S. Gibbons, and Charles Marriott, as the readers of the Freeman are all aware, have for some time been under dealings by the Mouthly Meeting of the Society of Friends in New York. The charge against them has been that they were "engaged in the publication of a paper calculated to promote disonity among Friends," That is—as we understand it—they were officially connected with a society which publishes a weekly newspaper, the object of which is to advocate the emancipation of the slave, and rebuke the spirit of oppression wherever it may show itself, without respect to sect or party. It was in the exercise of this latter function that this paper, and these friends indirectly connected with it, have come under the ban of the New York Monthly Meeting's displeasure.

From the flimsy ground of this prosecution, and the minner in which it has been conducted, much has not been expected, either from the elemency or justice of the prosecution; but we imagine that few have anticipated the issue to which it has been conducted, and which, as faithful chroniclers of whatever interests our cause, it is our duty now to record. Isaac T. Hopper and James S. Gibbons have been disounced. The case of Charles Marriott, owing to the absence from the city of one of the members of the committee, was deferred; it is expected, however, that the will share the same fate.

We know not how this transaction may appear to others, but to us, the excommunication of such men as Isaac T. Hopper, James S. Gibbons and Charles Marriott, seems like removing so many of the principal pillars from the support of an edifice. Such a procedure can only promote the cause it was designed to injure, and rebound upon the heads of

Marriott, seems like removing so many of the principal pillars from the support of an edifice. Such a procedure can only promote the cause it was designed to injure, and rebound upon the heads of those who perpetuated or sanctioned it.

Perhaps the best comment we can give on this deed, will be found in the following passage, taken by permission from a private letter, written by I. T. Hopper to one of his family in this city:

"I did not hear of the conclusion of the meeting in our cases yesterday, until it was too late to send this by mail. The decision of the meeting is what I expected it would be, and furnishes another occasion for the exercise of christian patience. Truly, they have meeted out to me 'false burdens and causes of banishment'—I accept it as a dispensation permitted by an all-wise Providence for the trial of my faith, and I greatly desire that I may improve it. Every one that hath foresken houses, or brethren, or lands, for my name's sake, shall receive an hundred fold, and shall inherit everlasting life.' I have faith in this promise; for I can truly say—it is for conscience, sake that I am thus persecuted. But that which gives me the greatest concern, is a fear that sometimes suggests itself to my mind, that my dear children may suffer their minds to be unsettled by the unchristian conduct exercised towards their father; but fear not; I trust my patience is equal to the malice of my enemies; and if we keep in the path of duty, we are safe; and we need not 'fret ourselves because of evil-deers;' verily they have their reward. One may return to the right hand and another to the left, but there is a principle that can preserve all those who love and obey it. 'Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift.'

From the Christian Reflector

Church Action—Royalston, Mess.

The following resolutions were passed recently by the Baptist church in Royalston Centre:—
Resolved, That as a church of Christ, we feel called upon to bear our public testimony against American slavery, as being a great moral evil, and a sin against God of the blackest dye, especially when practised by those who profess to be the followers of the mesk and lowly Jesus.

Therefore, Resolved, That we cannot, after comparing this cruel and odious system with the mild spirit of the gespel, invite a slaveholding minister to enter the deak, (knowing him to be such,) nor a elaveholding professor to sit with us at our communion table.

Yours,

Atnot, July 26th, 1841.

Sale.

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& PRINT

hious of Comba variety of form hair. For sal Is Store, No. 1

is a cessi, who had risen to respond; if rushing it is speaker to shake his hand, are true tests of the fetings and judgment of people, we may truly sy, that to brother Davis was the palm of victory varied by the people of Utica. This expression of feeing has brought upon the people of Utica a way truly sy, that to brother the people of Utica a say that a musing to read. Br. Davis has made a foot ispression—one which will not be easily removed. He has gone home accompanied by the hants and prayers of many dear brethren in this country. And here let me ask, ought not brethren ut the South to take upon themselves the trouble of sending men to give correct information on this impattant subject? Southern papers have a limited circulation in this country, and you well know the maner in which extracts are usually made on this higher. I close with the request, that Southern thiors, particularly the editor of the Christian Index, wald give publicity to the information here given.

Your friend and brother,

HENRY L. GRAVES.

From the New-England Christian Advocate.

What has been the result of this controversy?

Errors of the Abolitionists.

HENRY L. GRAVES.

The Third Party. The Third Farty.

Of the candidates set up by the third party, very little is known of qualifications possessed by them, beyond that of being abolitionists. I repress the rising smile, as I recall their names. Without intending any disrespect, I must be permitted to say, that no proof has come to my knowledge of their being suitable men to fill the high offices of the United States; but I will do them the justice to say that they are too respectable for their present absurd nosition.

Position.

There are, and always will be, until the period of There are, and always will be, until the period of our final success, many men in the community, who secould join in demanding of their party a condition acceptable to abolitionists, but who would not vote against their party, for a separate abolition candidate. Is it not obvious that the votes and influence of this class,—who form a middle term betwixt antislavery and pro-slavery, and as such are exceedingly important to our cause,—would be atterly lost by the operations of an anti-slavery political party? These men I do not call abolitionists; but they are in general, men, who have commenced that process, through which most men must go to become abolitionists; and consequently the class will not only exist, but become more and more numerous at every stage of our progress. In pursuing the old plan of political action, we place no impediment, but smooth the way to their becoming more sympathetic and allied with us. By a third party, we cut them off. With their respective parties, and with a bias, perhaps secret in our favor, they would render us in-calculable service; but they neither would nor could render us any service at all as a separate political party.

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I am not aiming to state all the objections to an anti-slavery political party, but to call attention to a few, which appear to me not to have been mentioned, or not to have been duly considered heretofore. One of these, though in my opinion the least, rests on considerations of economy. The time, expense, and drudgery, attending the details of the organization and management of any political party are very great. Even if it were admitted that such a party would do good, and not, evil, still it would be a question whether, the same amount of means might not be better applied to a large and comprehensive system of effort; especially if it were one necessarily drawing after it all desirable and profitable political action. Our moral agitation is precisely such a system. If I am not misinfermed, the expeniture of money and labor in printing and distributing votes and circulars, corresponding, travelling. &c., in support of the abolition candidate in the Massachusetts district already referred to, was by no means small. No intelligent abolitionist, acquainted with the case, now questions that it was worse than thrown away. That discerning and eloquent advocate of the slave, Wendell Phillips, who was familiar as a lecturer with the state of the district before and after these occurrences, declared that it was greatly injured as a field of anti-slavery labor.

It will haid us in forming a just estimate of the character and value of the third party scheme, to advest a little to its origin. I have said that up to 1833, abolitionists were unanimous in favor of that plan of political action which I have commended. All agreed that it would be unwise to bring forward candidates of our own. All declared, and none more emphatically than the Executive Committee of the National Society, the same members of which have now become the movers and leaders of the third partys, but to endeavor to reform then; that to give our votes to suitable candidates, when they di

in number, we should, as holding the balance of power, be strong and respected—but as a separate party, weak and contemptible. Could views be more sound and dispassionate than these? We might refer to many deliberte and solemn declarations to this effect, issued by the Connittee of the American Society, when Birney, Wright, Stanton, Leavitt, Phelps, &c., were membera and agents. How has so great a change come over them?

Of what importance was it that Garrison, and a few other brethren, held opinions on other subjects as unpopular as abolition was at the beginning? They had a perfect right to hold such, or any other opinions, and to express them when and where they pleased; though, in point of fact, with admirable keep such discussions out of anti-slavery meetings, even when Wm. Goodell, and others, in the zeal of opposition, were earnest to bring them in.

The desire to get rid of Garrison was doubtless strong in the minds of many, long before any open disunity appeared among us; for he was not calculated to render the anti-slavery cause popular with the multitude, and he stood very much in the way of its coming under the complete control of the clergy, like most other benevolent societies. He was therefore advised by some to withdraw, as a means of advancing the cause. Had some old Bunker Hill officer with his troop, all enlisted to serve during our Revolutionary war, been known to entertain and utter the opinion that men fighting for equal human rights were guilty of groes inconsistency in holding slaves—and had Washington in the Jerseys advised all such to desist, because the principles of the Revolution were not permitted to go the whole length of their opinions—and because such opinions would have been about as wise, and faithful to his trust as the American Executive Committee.

As the odious minority would not desert, it was thought best to exclude them by a new construction of the anti-slavery Constitution. It was said, the Constitution of the Anti-slavery constitution. It was said, the Constitution of

the astute and hair-splitting interpretations of the bar!

All laws either enjoin or restrain something; the clauses in question are of the latter character. They do not command us to do all which is lawful, but simply to do nothing snatusful. It was a piedge of peaceful and subordinate intentions, which the Philadelphia Convention (watched as it was with a jealous and ferocious hostility) thought proper to give for the satisfaction of respectable men, and the disarming of ruffians.

It is lawful to go to the South and deliver anti-slavery lectures; for preaching to the misters is not prohibited by law in any State. It is lawful to go to Louisiana, and toil 20 or 24 hours, in place of the broken down slave. It is lawful to go and make effort to save the negro mother from the red scourge for her unfinished task. It is lawful to do a thousand similar things, which we cannot stop to enumerate, and which are clearly not the day of every abolitionist to do.

tionist to do.

Mr. Birney would probably say that he could serve the cause better by avoiding these modes of action, though he would admit them to be lawful. We readily grant his claim to judge for kinself; but we ask in turn that he will leave other judgments and consciences equally free, an in at attempt to limit or bind them, by a construction erroneous in principle, intolerant in spirit, and too hard to be carried out in his own practice. I would respectfully urge any abolitionist who was taken in by this sophistry, and who now perceives it to be erroneous, to come forth and magnanimously acknowledge it.

About the same time that this new constitu-

About the same time that this new constitutional doctrine was broached; the idea was started
that the anti-elavery associations and moral sussion,
had finished all they could to advance, the cause.
The inference was that we must one and all betake
ourselves to third party agitation, and the omipotence of the ballot-box. Our political brethren forgot that societies were 'langlia means,' and therefore
their own construction bound us to use them, however little good they might do.

It being thus solennly settled that every abolitionist was bound to vote, a third political party was
alleged to be necessary; because without it, many
abolitionists would continue to go with their party,
and thus, in effect vote to sustain slavery. But who
does not see that this must be the case, to more or
less extent, if a third party is in the field? Some,
who really think themselves abolitionists, will be
just as liable as ever to be drawn by their predilections on other subjects into the meelstren of party
excitement.

A third party, even if there were no opposition to it in our ranks, would never show our whole strength in the result of an election. Our progress and importance would be constantly misunderstood and underrated.

We should feel ourselves disheartened after every vain political effort, and have to come back to the moral ground, as the giant touched his mother earth to recover strength.

vain political effort, and have to come back to the moral ground, as the giant touched his mother earth to recover strength.

As an anti-slavery political party, we could never carry even our own party with us; on the old plan we should often carry the national parties, and be cheered from time to time, by glorious victory—victory emphatically our own.

I entreat the friends of our enslaved countrymen to review this subject, and revolve it again and again, before they persist in a scheme, which to a large majority appears fraught with anmingled evil. Is not this wide division in our ranks, a reason my they should pause? At the last election, the political preas throughout the country set the few votes given to Mr. Birney by the side of the million and some hundred thousand given to Harrison and Van Buren, and sneered at them, as the sun total of abolition strength. Are they willing to expose our cause, once so high and hallowed in its moral pre-eminence, to this constantly recurring contempt? Are they willing to soil and tear our pure standard, by carrying it through the dirt and draggle of every political melee?

In the name of God's image trampled in the dust, we entreat them to examine carefully and reflect well, before they give their influence to modes of action so utterly pernicious to the cause of freedom and humanity.—p. L. C.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. The Hon. Edward Everett.

The following is copied from the New York Ex-

'That there is doubt of the confirmation of the Hon. Elward Everett, we are surprised to learn! and on the ground of abolition! There is a fair probability that the nomination will not this session be acted upon. Are Southern Senators mad? What has Edward Everett's name to do with abolition and anti-abolition? Why mingle up this matter with a minister to England, any more than the color of his hat or the cut of his coat? Who that knows Edward Everett, doubts that he will maintain the honor and dignity of his country and his whole country, no matter what his party, or in what part of the country his home? We beg the Whig Senators to mix up no such extraneous matters with the discussion of Executive nominations. Leave that to the firebrand throwers who traffic in political abolition at both wings of the Union. Sure, the South can claim no more than it has of foreign appointments, for it has about all. No such motive can be at work, can it? The minister to Austria comes from a slaveholding State. The minister for Russias too. Nearly all the new charges also!—Let us have none of this sectional opposition, founded upon none but imaginary grounds. The Richmond Enquirer itself, will, in its sleeve, luugh at such infatuated opposition. Who ever heard the like before?'

We had learned from other sources that there is great doubt as 10 the confirmation. 'That there is doubt of the confirmation of the

usted opposition. Who ever heard the like before?

We had learned from other sources that there is great doubt, as to the confirmation of the appointment of Edward Everett, as minister to England. Had the editor of the Express been an attentive observer of the conduct and actions of the South, we think he could hardly have felt surprise on nearing such intelligence from Washington. He must certainly have forgotten the cruel abominations, and outrageous invasions of Jaw which have been practised and repeated there during the last few years. certainly have forgotten the cruel abominations, and outrageous invasions of law which have been practised and repeated there during the last few years. Though it is not at all strange, that the North should so soon have overlooked acts of atrocity, to the enormity and turpitude of which her citizens were callous and insensible, at the time of their occurrence. When we call to mind the Vicksburg murders—the St. Louis tragedies, including the murder of McIntosh, who was consumed by a slow fire whilst tied to a tree, and which was sanctioned by the whole community, as the Judge of the District advised the grand jury not to find a bill of indictment, against the participants in the outrage—the illegal sacking of the Charleston Post-Office—the administration of Lynch law throughout several of the States, in which northern citizens were severely ipjured—when these and numerous other appalling events rise in our recollection, we are prepared to hear and believe, that Southern Senstors will do any thing, and countenance any thing, however diabolical, that will gratify their vindictive and malicious prejudices.

Although the rejection of Mr. Everett will be trilling in comparison with other acts, some of which should it take place, may have some influence in awakening the North to a sense of the degrading servility which has so much characterized her conduct towards her Southern neighbors. We have shown our logally to the South, in our nothern windications of slavery in the way of resolutions and of

shown our logally to the South, in our nothern mobs, our northern pro-slavery meetings, our northern vindications of slavery in the way of resolutions and of printed volumes, and in our readiness to surrender the right of free speaking and free printing. And what have we gained by all this? Nothing, but the imposition of a heavier and tighter yoke.

Suppose Mr. Everett should be rejected because he has responded to the voice of truth and duty, so far as to entitle him to be ranked among abolitionists, what next may follow? Suppose he should visit South Carolina? If Mr. Preston tells the truth, it would be over with him. In the winter of 1838. visit South Carolina? If Mr Preston tells the truth it would be over with him. In the winter of 1833 Mr. P. declared in the U. S. Senate, 'Let an aboli-

Mr. P. declared in the U. S. Senate, 'Let an abolitionist come within the borders of South Carolina, if we can earth him, we will try him, and not withstanding all the interference of all the governments on earth including the Federal government, we will hang him.' This and more than this was spoken in the Senate, and published in many Notthern journals without one word of censure or rebuke.

But we cannot forego the opportunity to express our sincere regret at the probability of the United States losing the services of such a man as Edward Everett, as minisier to the court of St. James. He seems to us admirably, qualified for a successful diplomatist. And when we heard of his nomination, amid all that calls for a nation's humiliation, we felt in this as if there was something to excite a nation's

amid all that calls for a nation's humiliation, we felt in this as if there was something to excite a nation's pride. But no; our Southern task-masters cannot grant us even this reasonable indulgence.

Mr. Everett has long been known to the public as a gentleman possessing an intellect of the highest order, admirably cultivated, and a character for integrity surpassed by none. While in Congress he was distinguished as a gentlema attiful sicket. distinguished as a ready and skilful debater rich in cloquence, and profound in argument. The productions of his pen have been various and extensive, and every one familiar with them, unless blinded by Southern cupidity or Southern prejudice, would esteem them as valuable acquisitions to our literature, and feel proud of them as trophies of American remius.

Ranaway Slaves.

An account was published recently of the brig Mentor, Capt. Trefethen, which sailed from Norfolk for this port, having put back, after being seven days at sea, in consequence of discovering a slave who had concealed himself on board. The Norfolk Herald, which published the first account of it, speaks in terms of high commendation of Capt. Trefethen for returning to deliver the slave to his owner, and suggests that some valuable memento of the public feeling towards Capt. T, should be presented to him on his next visit to that port, and proposes 'that a subscription be set on fost and a collection made, for the object suggested, and that such an offering be made to Capt. Trefethen, as shall be worthy of a community who entertain a proper sense of their own rights and a due appreciation of his conduct in supporting them. Capt. Trefethen and the brig Mentor, which he commands, hall from Portsmouth, N. H.

Portsmouth, N. H.'

The penalties for carrying away a slave are very severe in Virginia; as it may be of importance to masters of vessels from the north, we copy from the Horald the substance of the law, which is as fol-

Mr. Webster, on Taesday, was thrown from a carriage, near the eastern portice of the capital, by the horses taken fright, but received no material in-

From the Christian Francisco

Why not go to the South?

Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, in his speech it the U.S. House of Representatives, June 15th 1841, puts it forth as a serious argument against the sincerity of abolitionists of the North, that they do not go personally to the South, and preach their doctrines to the people there. And he refers to the conduct of Jesus and his spostles, who would expose themselves to martyrdom for the sake of the truths they had expoused.

Now all this will do for declamation. But whe can point out to us the instance where an apostle of

they had exponses.

Now all this will do for declamation. But were can point out to us the instance where an apostle of Christ went into any town or city for the sake of martyrdom? Which of them rushed into the jaws of death purposely, or visited a place with the certainty of being put to death without the possibility of delivering their testimony to the people? True they labored where they knew there was danger but their hope was that they might find a field for effective and useful labor; and such field they difind. When St. Paul visited Thessalonica, be difind. On the people? but their hope was that they might find a field for effective and useful labor; and such field they did find. When St. Paul visited Thessalonica, he did not go to meet a previous declaration from the multitude, countenanced by the civil authorities, that his head should be taken the instant, or before he should open his mouth. He preached openly in the synagogue from sabbath to sabbath, and gathered a church of believers. At length, a night mob was gotten up, which beset the house of Jason, where Paul lodged. And why did not the apostle, for the sake of martyrdom, throw himself into the midst of the infuriated mob, and go at preaching to them? He did not commit this sin of rashness. He was secretly conducted away by night to Berea. There he preached openly, and made converts, until the Jews of Thessalonica sent men down to that place, and raised a riot. Then the brethren sent Paul away, as if he would go to the sea, but they took him to Athens. A cowardly fellow, that Paul! as Mr. Rayher would have it.

Now, the circumstances under which as abolitionists would go to the South as a public lecturer, are vastly different from the circumstances of apostolic visits to the fiolds of their labors. The people of some of the southern States have advertised, by large bounties, for the heads of certain leading abolitionists, and they have notified us that our appearance among them with the espousal of our sentiment, will be the forfeiture of our lives. The letter which we last-weck advertised, from a clergyman in Alabama, assures a ninistering bother that 'instant death' should be the penalty of his temerity, should have not the forest and there with his anti-slavery doctrines. Surely thou so christian patriotism in going purposely but and though into the ground in secret, with no opportunity to speak a single word of exhortation to the people. Nor is there an imperious need of our rushing into the jaws of death, since the constant intercommunication, by the press, and social and business intercourse, between, the North a

constant intercommunication, by the press, and so cial and business intercourse, between the North and the South, is carrying our sentiments to our southern neighbors. Our labors do reach them;—they have reached Mr. Rayner; and he felt their galling weight when he was uttering his speech.

P. S. At this moment, a little sprightly man, who has always something good to say, steps into our office, and, looking over our shoulder, says, 'When house, is on fire, why do the firemen stand off and work with their engine? Why do they not rush personally, into the flames?

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. The Society of Friends.

We extract the following notice from the Ledger, of the expulsion of Issac T. Hopper and James S. Gibbons, from one of the branches of the Society of Friends in the city of New York.

We fear that there are some persons in the Society of Friends, as in most other Societies, who, though they may, in the language of the Ledger, discountenance all pragmatical interference with the legal and constitutional rights of thems slaveholding brethern at the South, are very seady to countenance a very pragmatical interference with those rights of their colored brethren of the South, which are higher than all constitutions and laws. A those rights of their colored brethren of the South, which are higher than all constitutions and laws. A Friend who will not train, although the constitution and law require it of him, and who will yet, by his acts, his conversation, and votes, sustain the robbing of a man of his liberty, because the constitution and laws have sanctioned it, has more regard, as we think, for his own rights than the rights of others. Such Friends may, in the language of the Ledger, 'be the last people to meddle with the (pretended) rights of property' of the slaveholder, while they are yet willing to countenance the plundering

they are yet willing to countenance the plunderin of his victims of all their rights of property, and c one who, influenced by a high regard for the rights of property, assists a robber or a pirate to retain goods by force against the claim of the rightful owner.

OWNERS VS. ABOLITION. We learn that the Society of Friends in New York have expelled some of their prominent members, in consequence of their being, either directly or indirectly, connected with an abolition journal. This, seems rather singular, as we had supposed that the Friends were favorably inclined to the abolition of slavery; and we know that some of their distinguished preachers are leading abolitionists. But many of their members are highly respectable merchants extensively engaged in southern trade, and we are informed that they are determined to discountenance all pragmatic interference with the legal and constitutional rights of their brethren at the South. The Quakers have a great liking for peace and quiet, and have always been distinguished for minding their business, and permitting others to attend to theirs, and would be the last people to meddle with the rights of property. We understand that some more of their members have been arraigned before their judicature, but whose trial is not yet finished. It is the Hickeile portion of the Society that we now speak of. We believe that their spiritual courts are held in private—of course the debates are not made public. Their manner of conducting such trials is peculiar. The accused is not allowed to be present, but all communication between himself and his judges is through a committee, and he is not permitted to have counsel to address them. From all accounts, the Unitarians of Boston, where Mr. Pierpont, the temperance advocate, is on trial, and the Friends in New York, where abolitionists are arraigned, have their bands full. So goes the religious world. QUAKERS VS. ABOLITION. We learn that th

From the Morning Star.

Slavery in the M. E. Church-

There seems to be one kind of oppression upon which I have seen but little written. Slavery annuls a man's conscience, or makes him yield it up to his superiors. The kind of slavery we aim at here, exists as much in the free as in the slave states; and is exercised over a portion of the ministers and officers of the M. E. Church. The Bishops are pro-slavery men, the elders ditto, and the preachers in charge the same. The reason for this, is as follows: At their annual Conferences, they will get up the abolition question in some shape, and get a decision. They see who are on the pro-slavery side of the question, and the Bishop proceeds to appoint the elders and preachers in charge appoint the stewards and class leaders of their own party. The preachers in charge appoint the stewards and class leaders of their own party. The preachers that are abolitionists, are put point the stewards and class leaders of their own party. The preachers that are abolitionists, are put on the circuit under the pro-slavery senior preachers. So the ministers, stewards, &c., know they must give up their consciences, or their offices. The preachers must be pro-slavery men, or be put under them that are so. How most obsequiously this church bows down to the shrine and dictation of slavery. Will not the withering curse of God follow this church?

M. W. A.

Who has aided the slaveholder in building hi Portsmouth, N. H.'

The penaltiles for carrying away a slave are very severe in Virgiria; as it may be of importance to masters of vessels from the north, we copy from the Herald the substance of the law, which is as follows:—

'The master of any vessel or steamboat who shall carry out of the Commonwealth of Virginia in his vessel' or steamboat, sekther with or without his kaosledge, a fugitive slave, is liable not sally to inprisonment in the Penitentiary as a felon, but to the owner of such slave, to double the value of the same, and costs of suit; and also for a fine of five hundred dollars to any one who may give information of or discover such slave on board. And the vessel of steamboat in which such slave is discovered, is liable to attachment and sale, for all penalties denounced against the master, no matter to whom she belongs.'

Mr. Webster, on Taesday, was thrown from a carriage, near the eastern portice of the capitol, by the burses taken fright, but received no masteral in the leastern portice of the capitol, by the burses taken fright, but received no masteral in the leastern portice of the capitol, by the burses taken fright, but received no masteral in the leastern portice of the capitol, by the burses taken fright, but received no masteral in the leastern portice of the capitol, by the burses taken fright, but received no masteral in the leastern portice of the capitol, by the burses taken fright, but received no masteral in the capitol of the capitol is the capitol of the capitol, by the burses taken fright, but received no masteral in the capitol of t

Health of Newport.—Only one death occurred it

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THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1841. Right and Wrong among the Abolitionists By Jour

A COLLIES.

This pamphlet, and a most able one it is, was called forth from the representative of the American Anti-Slavery Society during his mission to England. On his arrival there, he found the cause suffering from the unfounded charges brought against the American Anti-Slavery Society, and from the misrepresentations so industriously circulated by Mr. Stanton It was thereby rendered Birney and Mr. Stanton It was thereby rendered necessary for him to repol these charges, and to one necessary for him to repel these charges, and to open the eyes of English abolitionists to their falsity, and to the actual position of those who had invented them, as enemies of the cause. In addition to the weight of reproach which faithful adherence to the anti-slavery principles brings upon a man, he had now to suff the natural consequence of his extraordinary energy and activity in defending them. He had now to be come in a peculiar manner the mark of mean-minder malice: for the mean man ever indulges a hope tha if he can put down the headmost advocate of the truti he dreads, the whole column will reel backwards The appendix, therefore, is in part devoted to the re futation of charges intended to ruin him personally in the opinion of British abolitionists, and thus t throw discredit on the American Society, by declaring its representative to be unworthy.

It is difficult, to be sure, for those who have been

absent from the scene of any action, to see or say what its exigences, require; and it may be that English abolitionists are more gullible than America ones have been willing to suppose. But the latter will all find it difficult to be convinced that there exwill all find it difficult to be convinced that there ex-isted any necessity that a man so widely known among them, so greatly beloved, and so entirely trusted as Mr. Collins, should take any pains to defend himself from the impotent efforts of malice that were put forth against him from this side the water, during his

Mr. Collins, should take any pains to defend himself from the impotent efforts of malice that were put forth against him from this side the water, during his absence. But all who are disposed to blame Mr. Collins for taking too much notice of Mr. Colver, Mr. Torrey and their likes, should reflect that the hereditary abolitionism of the British and Foreign Committee is not equal to standing by the cause in its struggle with American despotism. Their weakness dreads commingling with abolitionists of the first proof. The members of that committee consequently feel sahamed of their conduct towards the American Society, and eagerly seize upon any thing thrown them, from this side of the water, in the hope that it may injure them.

This pamphlet contains nothing that will be new to any of the American abolitionists, but it is an exceedingly well epudensed history of the events that have taken place under their own eyes, and is a book that every abolitionist ought to possess. It may be called the excess of a good thing—the fruit of a virtue—but hands of their foes, they try to put out of their minds also those memories and experiences which should be kept alive and dwelt upon, as a light to direct their steps in future. Though the Englishman will receive valuable information from these pages, to the American they will seem like his own memory in point of the cause, and the events in which he has participated, and they will be most useful as a monitor, now that there are symptoms of a wish to coalesce, without appending, on the part of the seeders from tor, now that there are symptoms of a wish to coalesce, without menting, on the part of the seceders from the cause. The blindness that wont see is convicted in its prejudice and wrong feeling by such an amount of irrefragable testimony as is here presented.

The whole is introduced by a letter from Harriet

Martineau. To allude to this letter at the end of other matters with a mere remark, is to do it injustice. It is not a mere letter. It is one of the noblest acts of life, that of taking one's stand by the aspersed acts of life, that of taking one s stand by the aspectacle friends of an aspersed cause, even though the principles are one's own. This was just the moment for the 'timid good' even 'to stand aloof.' But there is goodness. This faculty of insight that she possesses —this power of seeing through pretence, into the ac-tual causes of conduct—this power of looking into s mass of complicated machinery and discerning at ouce the handle that moves the whole,—is one of the rarest gifts, because it can coexist only with the rarest degree of self-sacrifice.

It can never be possessed by a mind full of the vulgar horror of het water, which characterizes the world's scalded children, and makes them think their own skins of more consequence than a world's sal

This letter of Harriet Martineau's is so cle heartfelt, that it insures attention to the work it pre-faces; and which merits, and is receiving a wide circulation. The American Society would do well to issue it as the next number of the Anti-Slavery Examiner. It will be the most useful number they have yet published, for it is more important to have con-stantly before the mind, a clear view of the real, and nearest obstacles to the anti-slavery cause, than the pretended or the distant ones.

Old Middlesex Awake I I

We would urge upon the true and tried friends i x County to attend the adjourned meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery ciety, to be held in Groton, on Tuesday, the 31st inst The questions to be discussed (vide resolutions, i another column) cannot fail to be deeply interesting to every one who is resolved, let come what may, to find out and expose every thing whic

Phillips, Collins, Pilisbury and Frederick Douglass, eccutly a slave, and other speakers will be there. Mr. Dougla s, the colored man, speaks with great por er and pathos. He states his history and the work ings of slavery upon his own mind with great el nce Let no effort, be spared by the friends in Middlesex County to secure a large audience.

Non-Resistance Anniversary.

The New-England Non-Resistance Society will hold its third Anniversary in Boston, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22d of Septamber. All nterested in this onward enterprise—all who are opinterested in this convarie enterprise—all who are opposed to capital punishments, to taking life in any case—all who are opposed to war, and in favor of loving, instead of killing, enemies—of beating swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning-hooks, are invited to attend and take part in the discussions. The occasion will be one of deep interest. The progress of our principles, on both sides of the Atlan nas been marked and most encouraging. The day may be nearer than any anticipate, when the children of a common Father shall cease to devour one nother. The policy of surrounding human life with deadly weapons, in order to secure it, is beginning to appear to many no less absurd than wicked—like naking, selling and drinking rum, to save from drunkenness. Thousands are refusing to comply with the barbarous militia laws requiring human beings, under pains and penalties of fines and imprisonment, to study the science of human slaughter. Thou ands are asking, can a man, who believes that al ands are asking,—can a man, who occureves that as war is wrong, hold a military office, or help elec-others to it? The principle and its applications to church and state will be freely and fully canvased Non-resistance concerns humanity, and ere long every human being will take an interest in it.

Christian Beneficence.—In the West Indies, a congregation of 800 persons, the slaves smancipated three years ago, some of them receiving assistance, and all of them field-laborers, on the lowest wages, have raised during the last year, £800—nearly four, thousand dollars; besides supporting Sunday-schools and day-schools, and the preaching of the gospel on twelve plantations, to three thousand souls!

World's Convention

World's Convention.

It is expected that during the week of the nestance weeting, on the 21st and 22d of Septem testing will be held, to deliberate on further me call a World's Convention, to discuss the subjument rights in all their bearings. Interesting that on the respecting this conter plated Convention of the given. Much interest is manifestual abject in this country and in England. Do mainly call for such a Convention? Is it practice, then and where shall it be held? The beat weening and represents it? These questions. come up for consideration at the meeting in September; and all who feel interested in organizing a hunter for the world, and have any ons to make, are invited to attend.

the Convention was appointed last spring is as fol

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve be appoint ed, with power to add to their number at discretion to call a World's Convention, to consider the subject of human rights in all its bearings—what they are—

The names of the Committee Garrison, Lydia Maria Child, Nathaniel P. Rogers Maria W. Chapman, Robert Purvis, Lucretia Mott Wendell Phillips, Henry C. Wright, Samuel J. May Wm. Bassett, Edmund Quincy, Chas. B. Burleigh

Edward Everett.

It is reported that the nomination of this gentleman as minister to England has met with violent opposi-tion from the Hotspurs of the South, on account of his being, (as they say,) an abolitionist. This proacrip-tion, so outrageously insulting to the free States, is in-dignantly rebuked by presses which seldom speak of abolitionists, except to abuse them. Such is the injustice of the act, that even a Stone thus cries on hrough the New-York Commerical :

moral and intellectual worth—they would, nevertiless, be entitled to all the rights and privileges of caens; and, so soon as a demonstration is made in a Senate of the Union, for their disfranchisement that ground, an issue will be raised which it become fullow-citizens from the slaveholding States weigh well before they allow it to be presented.

The readers of the Commercial have no need of ling informed at this day, that we are not abolition in the sense of the term that has become so deservely odious; that is to say, we have no idea oursely of interfering or of encouraging others to interfere we the rights of the southern States, in regard to the peculiar institutions respecting which they are so as silve, and the exployment of which is guarasteed the by the Constitution. Upon this naked question, put is opinion in the free States is sound—a fact of whithe South ought long since to have been satisfied.

Dut set the peopre but the Coust, of ell parties, pau before they ask more of us, or push us farther. It them not, because we are ready to support, and evidend them in all the rights secured to them by Constitution, presume farther to require that we shocome the advocates of slavery. Let them not quire of us to believe in the humanity of slavery, in its advantages as political economists, or in righteousness of the traffic in human flesh—in the bodies, if not in the soula of men!

righteousness of the traffic in human flesh—in the bodies, if not in the souls of men!

Let the people of the South—lot their Senators an representatives in Congress beware, we say, of making such an issue with the North. And we now call upon the Senators of the free States, as one man—we care not for party upon this question,—at our take ground upon this issue, if presented. We cal upon the Senators of Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine Connecticut, Rhode-Island, New-York, Naw-Jersey-to meet the question, if presented in the case of Edward Everett: and, should he be rejected upon the ground indicated, by an unhallowed union between the whig Senators from the North see to it that ne foreign minister be appointed who is a slaveholder let the whig Senators from the North see to it that ne foreign minister be appointed who is a slaveholder God forbid that such an issue should be presented but, if forced upon ns, we trust it will be met us free.

An 'Abolition' Picture. - Mr Haydon, An 'Abolition' Picture.— Mr Haydon, the cureors ted painter, has just brought out a picture representing the Anti-Slavery Convention, or World's Convention held in London on the 1st of June, 1840. The picture will be mobbed if brought to Auserica.—

Not-exactly. There was scarcely enough true abolition ' in that Convention to raise a mob eve mong slaveholders.

The triumphant refutation of the base and false insinuations which have been made touching the mo ral integrity of bro. Collins is highly grat corrupt priest, by 'cyil surmises, basely to insinuate the contrary. [See Report of Board of Managers of Mass. A. S. Society, next column]

'The Disciple. MR. EDITOR:

MR. F DIVOR:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to a little paper, the first number of which has just been issued, called 'The Disciple.' The postion taken by its editor is greatly in advance of that of any other paper with which I am acquainted. His object, as he himself states it, is, 'To advocate the Bible standard of Christianity in its simplicity and redeeming the sindicate it sending the surrit of the world power; to vindicate it against the spirit of the work and the libel of false profession; to gain true disci ples to the Lord Jesus, and to help in their perfection in love to God and man, as the true qualification fo life, death, and heaven; and to warn the false pro fessor against his sand-built hopes. He professes t advocate 'primitive faith and devotedness-temper ance in all things-non-resistance, union of all be lievers, without distinction of sect or conditionfellowship of apologists for slavery or other sins-publication of the gospel in all its branches to all me a spiritual church, the living members of Christ b living faith—a ministry, heaven-called, heaven-direct ed, heaven-qualified, heaven-sustained. Its 'terms are 'gratuitous—freely you receive, freely give, for its support and its free gift to others—to scatter it as are 'gratuit salt and spread it as light.

sait and spread it as sight.

Friends receiving this paper are invited to make
donations to its support, and for its distribution as
they are able and disposed. Contributors may order papers, directed or distributed as they wish.

Contributions and orders for the paper may be for-

Contributions and orders for the paper may be for-warded to the editor, ENOCH MACK, Dover, N. H., or to Dow & Jackson, Boston, Mass. The Discipl will be issued as fast as means are furnished; and a statement of donations and expenditures will be given in each number. Will not the friends of pure re ligion and christian reform rally, and support this, the first paper which has been established devoted to the maintainance of all the great principles of liberty and christianity? The editor has long been known as a faithful and uncompromising abolitionist.

The Board of Managers respon the 19th day of July last, ard was appointed to audit and a

ck, Ellis Gray Loring, He nst., in the following words-viz:

The Committee of the Board of Assachusetts Anti-Slavery Society who a pointed to nudit and report upon the access A. Collins with said Society, Report, that a standard to that duty, and find said access f their correctness, and they will be allowed a as soon as the vouchers are received, in which his claim against the Society will amount to fa I rs and 89 cents.

(Signed)

FRANCIS JACKSON SAMUEL PHILBRIC ELLIS GRAY LORIN HENRY G. CHAPRIN Boston, Aug. 16, 1841. SAML. E. SEWALL

This Report was on the same day cepted by the Board. The Board annex to this Report, for the

on of the Society, a schedule of their liabil resources, as Jollows:

First. Litabilities.

For monies borrowed on a pledge of study notes of members of the Board, in May, 1840, and interest, For sundry small accounts unsettled, smeaning to.

ing to Por sundry claims of do. suspend. See do. 1, 333 48 Por sundry claims of do. suspend. 408 (1-30 ed for production of vouchers, 408 (1-30 ed for production of vouchers, 200 ed for production of vouchers, 400 (1-30 ed for production of vouchers, 400 ed for SECONDLY. RESOURCES.

Balance in Treasury unappropriated, Donation of land from John C. Gore, esti Balance in

Donation of land from John

mated value

Beduct mortgage to obtain loans for
American A. S. Society,
Inventory of Books in Depository,
estimated from invoice taken in

stood to

Inventory of Books in Depository, estimated from invoice taken in \$5000 to Nov. last,

This however has no available value for psymont of debts, but may in time be disposed of at about 50 per cent. discount, allowing a commission of 25 per cent.—which will be a commission of 25 per cent.

There are also unsettled book accounts, which may produce about the product of the section of the commission of the commiss

Another Withdrawal. DANVERS, (New Mills,) July 3d, 18

To the Baptist Church in Dancers, (calling the the Church of Christ.) Perliups there is some misunderstanding in

church, my name stands as fair as any of the m of you-although I have been informed, vehill Mr. Dickinson, to the contrary. The case thus:—I asked for a letter of recommendation a mission from this church to the church in We and it was granted me. Then some kind be bers of the Wenham church not to receive me, as a reason that I was an 'unwholesome ma His story had the effect be meant it should: in my letter was not received. Then, some the four months after, the church voted that I shall no privilege-such as partaking of the secrems Voted also, that 'Mr. Richard Hood is not an why call on me for satisfaction? I must je I now wish you to erase my name from you the following, amongst other reasons: vi want my name to stand connected with those a not lobor for the poor slave, who is nobbed if right which God has given him. Your inflore on the side of the oppressor. There is no a ground: you are either for or against the sla the oppressor. It is the wicked slaveholder, to a you are giving the right hand of fellowship; as so doing, you make your church to become a list and with the rest of the Boptist churches is in are one great spiritual Sodem, or Bebylos ri-is fallen, and is become the helitation of derils, the hold of every fool spirit, and a rage of every clean and huntful bird. She has traded in street

Again—your vaunt of excluding three of pr members, for no other offence than their fidelit the cause of the poer shave. It was for their low the slave that you cast them from you; thus to them, 'You have tormented us before the racteristic of you. I have had the same she love poured on myself. If you thought your bril had gone astray, why did you not try to ree Did you try? Did you make one effort? No. 70 did not. You were glad to get rid of them, be they were fuithful to you.

Your meeting-house has been closed against the ocates of the slave, (at least, until very rec and one of your members was the principal shutting the house. Your voice was dum subject : therefore virtually saying to him, 'You'le done right in shutting out those who will pled a God's poor.' Is it possible that the lights of the world, or those who pretend to be such—wheat themselves the church of Christ-should be guilty

such an act? 'Oh, shame, where is thy blush Again—your minister took a decided stand again one of the best advocates the down-trodden size but with the apparent intention of crippling his influent And all this is right with you; and thus you see? are on the side of the oppressor.

My friends, the slaves are before you! You cas as them, in your mind, robbed of every thing that end calls dear. And yet you turn a deaf car to the class of bleeding humanity! Yes, and you excommend cate your members who are faithful on this subject For so doing, the words of Christ will come home by you in dreadful tonos, — For inasmuch as yo did it as to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me.

Friends, think not you are safe, because you are hely ground, or within the pale of the church; God never put his wall of fire, (and never w around such an anti-christian association at protect it from the assaults of the enemy. No-i her, and be ye separate, that ye be not par

In view of what I have said above, I have only is add, do the works Christ commands you, or no long call yourselves the church of Christ. You see you duty before you. Arise and do it, nor want to have

One thing more, and I have done. You published to the world statements which were false, an of you knew them to be felse, when they were po-lished. RICHARD HOOP.

serunity being given, Mr. Tracy prayed. sert W. L. Garrison, E. G. Loring, Mrs. Georg sert W. L. Garrison, Weston, Wendelf Phillips, J Calliss, and Rev. Mr. Peck were chosen to

tand Philbrick, Cyrus Burleigh, and George Fos chosen a committee on the roll and finance Doing the absence of the business committee, Mr point the absence of the business committee, Mr most been present to action, and he referred to the most been present to action, and he referred to the at a having nearly three millions of slaves in the said a professelly republican government. He to mirred to the interest the North had in havgib croel system done away, and her right of in ce, particularly as we were bound to go there of help suppress an insurrection

gon, it was voted, that all persons be request In the a part in the discussions of the meeting Nos Kelley observed, that while the committee

illowed to it in which a unt to 741 d

ACKSON, HILBRICK Y LORING CHAPMAN EWALL

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set, it might be interesting to hear from diffe forduals, in different parts of the State, in reto the progress of the cause in their vicinity. Mr. Ellis Gray Loring, from the committee, on amorted the following resolution : Resired, That it is expedient for the abolitioni

pe State to commence forthwith the circulation at to the next Congress of the U.S for the le for the immediate abblition of slavery and the trade in the District of Columbia.

but for the immediate abolition of the trade in presented in States of this Union 2. Apinst the admission of any new State, wh

2. Aroust the accussion of any new State, who regulation shall tolerate slavery the For the recognition of the independence of Inc., and the establishment of diplomatic and conone with that country.

26. For the abolition of all laws and provision and equire the people of the free States to participat

his adoption being moved without discussion Wight objected to its being accepted in so sum manner, as it contained some sentiments which Ad discussion, particularly that part which refered the South in case of an insurrection.

Mr. Loring spoke at large in favor of the resolutio and it was expected the gag that had been fore put upon Congress would be taken off, and relater par upon it next winter the doors would be open for the re-sing of petitions; and that we should be prepared thow to Congress we were not faltering es but intended to pursue them until we had and our objects. He observed, it had often been sarked that abolitionism was dead, but like Banrighest, it would not down at their bidding—it had fien cast to the earth, but like the giant of old, sed to rise the fresher and stronger for it.

er. Mellen, Burnbull, Wright, Foster, severally spoke upon the resolution. Mears Mellen and Foster wished the resolution

he so amended, that it would express the idea here was now no legal slavery in the United Mr. Foster read some resolutions which had bee red to be circulated in New-Hampshire, which sly carried out this idea, and hoped Massachu night-improve upon them. leted. That the resolutions be adopted as reported

Mr. Loring, from the business committee, reported

miled, That it is expedient for the abolitionists nence forthwith the circulation of this State to con me to the next State Legislature, for the follow-

all prohibiting the intermarriage of persons o

hd. For a law declaring the equal rights of persons olor in the use of the means of conveyance fornish ader charters from State.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of this Se sty he requested to forward blank forms of said pes, to the abolitionists of the several towns Commonwealth, who are carnestly requested to erate with the Board in giving them a thorough

first article of the first resolution . And the repeal of all other laws, which make any e, or any real, or supposed difference of races." E sustained his amendment in some appropri-emarks, and referred to a letter from Gov. Mor-

in which the wardship of the Marshpee Indians Mr. Loring observed, that he had no objection to needment; yet he did not think that the situa the Indians was personal slavery, against Society was acting, but rather politics such as may obtain under the government of the Seignor; and, however bad it might be, h If not admit it was equally so with personal sla-

he however would assent to the amendment. sted, That the resolution lie on the table, to tak

the subject of finance: Vated to adjourn till half-past 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

are of presenting the following Report on the part the Band of Managers of the Massachusetts Antibeen charged with the nery Society. [This Report will be found in a preceding column.]

shall be happy, said Mr. Loring, to answer any eference to this Report which any one may wish to put. The accounts which the nittee have settled are in the rocm, and at the serreaf say one who may wish to examine them. I know that any thing is needed further in the of explanation. It will be seen that our largest to our general agent, John A. Collins. We rds of \$700. I trust we shall soon pay what I know he much needs. In the mean time est need not be felt by the Society as a burden. as morat conversation with him, he remarked to me hat he must have bread for his children; but to you had, was of little importance, whether we owed hampe or less. We have never, thus far, been able to must have bread for his children; but beyor compense his services; but I speak the sentits of the whole Committee and Board of Man en, when I say that, (money apart,) we feel

We have, or shall have, in time, about \$2000 meeting the debts of the Society. It may be ours, as of most other philanthropic societies e always getting into debt, and always getting the honor of the Society, at we do not get beyond our depth. This we not yet done, and I trust we never shall. We ned responsibilities in view of being ned by our co isse this. I do not know whether they contri nstituents, and they hav erously in the bright hour or the dark. hour, and such I esteem the present, af e peculiar grounds of encouragement for givprospects of the cause, I mean the cause ettsetts Anti Slavery Society, were rishing. We want money, but elly because there could never be a better present to employ it for the advanceciples. I do feel that we are now in We have got our friends back, the

Chapmans, Phillips, and Collins. We have, I trust, got over the nece sity of saying any thing about new organization. The arrangement of the Parent Society at New-York are managed greatly my mind; and our periodical there is in the hands of editors who are an honor to the cause and our com mon lumanity. For two years past, I have not fel so cordial a satisfaction in co-operating with my anti-slavery friends, as at this time. I feel full of confi-

MR. PHILBRICK observed that the examinati him by the Committee; and although the account were of great length, covering about four sheets of large paper, he had carefully examined the severa and compared them with the vouchers, with the books of the Depository, and the result has been to him quite satisfactory; and, considering th numerous and complicated cares attending his agency and the arduous duties he had to perform, the far less difficulty in adjusting the accounts, and bring ing them to a satisfactory result, than he had exper-ed. And, in justice to Mr. Collins, he must acknow ledge, that through the whole investigation of his as

counts, he had manifested a disinterestedness, a fran ness and candor, that justly entitled him to the it

Mr. Collins had been in the employ of the Boar from 1st of March, 1839, to 1st October, 1840, whe be embarked for England; a term of one year and seven months. No compensation had bee him by this Board during his absence, because I n that mission an agent of the American Anti Slavery Society, and not of the Massachusetts Sc

MR. GARRISON. I, for one, feel extremely gratified It will be remembered, that at the annual meeting of the Society last winter, a gratuitous and most want attack on the Board, and on the character of Mr. Collins, was made. At least, wanton insinuations were thrown out 1 will not allude, by hame, to any individual. I will only say I am gratified by the result of things. It was stated last winter that we own Mr. Collins money; we thought above a thousandollars; but it will be seen it is much less. The el forts made to injure our brother abroad, and through him, the cause, are very well known, and I am sure bro. Collins will only receive the greater sympathy is view of the wicked efforts made to injure him. The Society will be able to sell the books in the Deposito ry for \$2500. I am sorry to see the abolitionists fall off about buying books. What have you got that is new, is the cry? We have all varieties. books adapted to all tastes, and suited to all circum stances. Our books should be bought, and I ho this may be the case It is said the Board should en ploy agents. We should have, certainly, as many possible. I wish we had fifty; but if we have not the means, we cannot do it. Just in proportion to the amount of contributions will be the number of our agents. The winter months are our time. A few vords with regard to the Board. Their organ of caution is well developed. I feel very proud to belong to that Board. I have never found them disposed to pause or fulter. A more disinterested body of men nyself, of course, out of the question, I have neve known. At the present time, I can say the harves truly is great. May the laborers be multiplied. MR. TURNBULE, of Upton. I want to hear so

thing more about Mr. Collins. It has been said th Board got Mr. Collins down to Boston to give him great salary for doing nothing. Some say this abo the Boston folks : They get up a meeting, and cal for subscriptions, and one of these gentlemen gives \$100, and another \$30, and so on: Now, what is all this for? Some say it is a trap laid. Why, what kind of a trap is this? I want somebody to tell me what interest the Boston friends can have in giving heir money in this fuolish manner, to pay a man for doing nothing.

MR. GARRISON. I hardly think old organized about litionists should feel anxious to answer the cavils of such men. If the Board are not the proper men, putthem out. To give any heed to remarks of this kin is idle. Why, bro, Calling has eat at a with mounty . the machinery that has kept the cause in motion fo he last three years. His almost superhuman energy, and Herculean powers of despatch have been so tasked as seriously to affect his health. The General Agent of this Society has not been slothful, and he as only got his bread and butter, and hardly that. In regard to the fligs alluded to, they cannot come from the true hearted. If so, why have the Board been chosen again and again? All I have to com-pain of the Board for, is, they are rather too slow and cautious. If they have any fault, it is this. have not quite faith enough. Of liberality they have no lack. If money is wanted, the members of the Board-are ever ready to supply it.

Anny KELLEY. I would reply to the brother fro erally brought forward by those who feel their idols in State attacked. I believe in the place to which he belongs, partyism has been a great cause of men's going backward, and so instead of giving the true reason, they come up with false instituations

Rev. Mr. WHITNEY, of Berlin. If you wish know who the people are that are troubled about the conduct of the Board, they are those who are main taining the pro-slavery ministers and the various Missionary Societies. Let any attack be made upon these and the connection pointed out between them and and the connection pointed out between slavery, and up comes the pride and extravagance of ston friends. Abby Kelley came to our place a while ago and gave a lecture, which was fully attended. After the meeting was finished, it was proposed but one of the deacons who professed to be an abolitionist, objected, lest it should interfere with the prayer-meeting; and most of the people attended the prayer-meeting. Now these people would be very ready to make an outery about the Boston people. don't object to prayer-meetings, but to pro-slavery prayer-meetings, and every prayer-meeting is pro-sla-very that interferes with an anti-slavery meeting in places where we have one anti-slavery meeting year, and a prayer-meeting every week.

MR. PILLSBURY. I wish to congratulate the friends generally on the state of things at present. I have been laboring of late, in this State and I can assu you there is no want of confidence in the Board, difficulty in relation to brother Collins. Some person have been feeling as though enough had not bee done in employing lecturing agents, but their difficu ty will all be put to rest when they learn the reason for the omission of the Board to send forth mor agents. Some persons who were sincere abolitionists have been withholding their contributions till they ascertained the exact state of the funds. I have a ways pledged my word and honor, if I have any, th no real difficulty existed, but that false supposition had been magnified by causes to which allusion ha been made. We up in New-Hampshire, have bee charged with embezzling money, a particularly money in its treasury for the last 12 months. In addition to what brother Garrison has said, I will say that the fields are already white to the harvest. Only laborers are needed.

MR. BURLEIGH. It makes my hot blood boil to her the idle charges and insinuations that have been all ded to. The very last charge to be made against brother Collins is that of indolence; the very last charge to be made against him by the most maligr agent that envy ever stirred up. Let any such go the agents of the Society who have labored under h on, and ask them if he has been indolent. Asl them if in the discharge of his own duties, or in the direction of theirs, he has ever been found negligent. Go to the pro-slavery churches and the pro-slavery clergy and ask them if complaint of indolence

an be urged against him. I ask them to testify Berkshire, the pre-slavery churches and clergy will uplain that he has been like their evil genius og them. Go to the true-hearted abolitionists have ever been stimulated by his presence an strengthened by his zeal, and see if they will testif that John A. Collins has been idle. I don't believ any body thinks so. If there be any such, they are those men who can pay twenty and fifty dollars for the support of a hirolog minister, who never says a word about rightcoursess or christianity. But I say was employed, and the pro-slavery churches he at

Mr. Garnisov. It will be remembered that Mr. Collins entered the Society just at the time of the clerical appeal. His successful labors to extinguish that, are well known. His gigantic efforts on anothoccasion, when the integrity of the American So ely was involved, saved the cause. It should be re-membered that for all this he is held up as a mark to shot at. There is no spirit so malignant and cruel as that which has seceded from us. Original pro slavery is mercy and forbearance in comparison with it And the very men, too, who accuse him of neglect of his official duties, say he neglected his family I note the inconsistency of the charges. From my own knowledge, I can testify to the falseness of those cruel and outrageous aspersious.

Mr. Loring. Another charge more absurd than

that of inefficiency, if possible, has been urged, that Mr. Collins is covetous. I can say of him more than of almost any other man, that money is his least and

The President said that before putting the question n the adoption of the Report, he would remark that the Board had unanimously re-elected Mr. Collins a

The Report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Philbrick moved that those w he cause might have the amount of their contribution

Mr. Collins, Mr. Mellen and Mr. Turnbull spok favor of the motion, and it was adopted.

Voted, That Mr. Collins be added to the Con

n Finance.

Voted, That the resolution on petitions be sken up. Mr. Loring, in answer to a question of Mr. Wrigh

ated the circumstances connected with the fact of Mr. David Ruggles being thrust from the Railron ar in New Bedford on account of his color, and his view of the law applicable to such cases.

with the amendment offered by Mr. Earl. The following resolution was introduced:

giving the most efficient support to slavery, to suppos that slave holders can be in the church of Christ.

The resolution, after debate, was laid on the table Voted, That this meeting adjourn to half past seve 'clock. EVENING SESSION

ersons are insulted and degraded on account of their mplexion or condition, and compelled to occupy the evil and wicked spirit, against which it is the duty of abolitionists to bear a faithful and consistent testimony.

The resolution was sustained by Messrs Quincy,

Mellen, and Douglass

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 18. The Society met pursuant to adjournment, at

Prayer was offered by Deacon Francisco

ury of N. H., Mr. Turnbull of Upton, S. S. Foster of N. H., J. M. Fiske, of Worcester, Miss Thursto and Mr. Douglass, of New Bedford, Mr. Allen o Walpole, Abby Kelley, Mr. Garrison, Mr. May Leicester, J. A. Collins, Rev. Sumner Lincoln, M. Roberts, of Worcester, Mr. Morse, of Walpole, Mr. Earle, of Worcester, and Mr. Everett, of Province town, the meeting was adjourned to 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment The resolution of the morning was farther discusse y W. L. Garrison and H. C. Wright, and unanimous

oon was taken up.

Mr. Fiske, of West Brookfield, moved to a the resolution so that it should read ' No man can be onsistent christian.' &c.

The amendment was lost. nsert the word 'Christians.' The amendme adopted.

Foster, of New Hampshire :

Resolved, That we recommend to abolitionists a ne most consistent and effectual method of abolishing nay be found, whether in a gentile synagogue, a rai

This resolution was supported by Messrs. Foter Collins and Pillsbury, and opposed by Messrs Gar-rison, Quincy, Davenport and H. C. Wright, and on motion of Rev. Sumper Lincoln was laid on the

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts are and by their own professed principles of liberty ustice, humanity and religion, to succour and pro-tect all fugitives from slavery, who may come within

their borders : and we hereby solemnly pledge our selves never to obey any mandate that requires us to sid in returning such fugitives back to the southern ison-house of bondage. Resolved, That as in case of a servile insurrection rison-house o

t the South, (in the language of Thomas Jefferson, there is no attribute of the Almighty that can take sides with the oppressor,' we sacredly pledge ourselves that, come what may, we will not comply with any statutory provision, or governmental requisition, to enable the slave holders of this country to perpetuate heir murderous slave system, or to prevent the slave: from emancipating themselves from bon-we should be found fighting against God.' bondage; 'les

ously adopted.

abolitionist during his recent visit to Great Britain. Resolved, That we gratefully appreciate and des to be ever ready to reciprocate the aid rendered to our cause by the true abolitionists of Great Britain.

Millsury, August 18th, 1841.

The quarterly meeting of the Massachuset ociety, has just closed in this town. Ab hundred were present most of the time, two days and evenings—assembled from all parts of the State and other States. A collection of cholcer spirits has sel dom been seen in the progress of our enterp

and women of firm hearts, willing to work.

It was gratifying to all to hear the report of the Committee appointed to said the accounts of J. A. Collius with the Society as the general agent. His enemies soized the opportunity of his absence in England, to accuss him of fraud and deception, and England, to accuse him of fraud and occupa-of mismanagement, and tried to shake the confidence of the friends of the slave in his honesty and fidelity, and also in the honesty of the Board. It was found that the accounts of the Society were in a good state and brother Collins was applauded for his fidelity in trying circumstances.

passed. One touching the treatment of colored citi zens by railroad companies incorporated by the State It was resolved to petition the Legislature the nex session on this subject. We would know whether the people of Massachusetts are willing to be access sories to such injustice and wrong It is hoped tha George Bradburn will be in the House to look after these petitions. The following resolution was adopt

ed— Resolved, That it is a libel on christianity and giving the most efficient support to slavery to suppose that a slaveholder can be a christian.'

Self-evident as it is, the proposition was disputed What ideas can be formed of christianity, so long as the term christian is applied to those who live in the habitual commission of the foulest crimes? Christian man-stealer! Christian slave-trader! Christian slave breeder-slave-driver and slave-hunter! We ma say what we will against slavery or slaveholder so long as we allow it possible for the latter to be christians their consciences can never be reached by truth Oily allow that they may be Christians, an you may rall them what else you please.

Resolutions were introduced and passed respecting giving uprunaway slaves, and suppressing servile in-surrections Whatever laws may be enacted by the surrections Whatever laws may be enacted by inwe pledged ourselves never to obey them when they nus to aid in restoring the fugitive, or in su pressing servile insurrections. We assure the slave holders that we shall never aid them to support the despotismand murderous cruelty-and the slaves, the we will never aid to prevent them from emancipating themselves as Washington did. We slaves that we would never fight for slavery and against liserty. Whatever be the demands Constitution or the laws, we pledged ourselves to the oppressor and the oppressed, that, come what may, we will never fight against the slaves to keep them in bonds, nor for the slaveholder to help them sustain their tyranny.

TREASON! TREASON!! So be it; but n against Ged. It would be treason against Him to obey the federal Constitution and laws, and fight against the slaves, should they attempt to gain their liberty as did our fathers. Every effort to put down, by arn an insurrection of slaves, would be treason agains God, and also against the fundamental principle of our government. RESISTANCE TO TYRANTS 18 OBEDIENCE TO GOD.' According to this, it is the duty of the slaves to resist by arms the wrongs and outrages done to them by slaveholders. If this be true, a general insurrection of the slaves is a duty—is toledieuce to God. Shall we, as abblittonists, aid to shoot down the slaves, when according to the principal statement of the stateme ples of the government, they are acting in obedience to God? We assure the slaveholders and slaves, that we never will. We assure the South that the day is near, when the northern man, who shall dare to en list in the army, or go as a militiaman at the call of against the slaves in case they the President, to fight appeal to arms to gain their freedom, will be scorned heart of a slave, struggling for liberty, through our means, Constitution or no Constitution, Union or no Union. Slavery shall not be longer sustained by northern bayonets.

ell, Joshua Leavitt, A. A. Phelos, Elizur Wright, or Beriah Green do in the Presidential office in case of a slave insurrection? Would they call out the army. and kill the slaves, instead of the slaveholder? The must, according to their oath of office. What ough an anti-slavery President to do, in case of a slave it surrection? Will the Free American, the Emancipator, or Friend of Man inform us?

The great object of the meeting seemed to be to ascertain how to wash our hands in innocence in re gard to slavery, and to do so. What shall be done especting our relations to the government, the religion and clergy of the country? There seemed bu ne oninion, i. e., that we are called upon at once to cease to yield any countenance and support to slavery through the elergy, the church or government. Let us be faithful to our principles, at whatever expense. Perish all human contrivances when they come into conflict with human freedom.

H. C. WRIGHT.

Smith School.

The annual examination of the Smith Belknap street, under the direction of Mr. Abner Forbes, passed off in a manner highly creditable to the pupils, and greatly to the satisfaction of their pa rents and friends who were present. performances were praiseworthy, it is difficult to make distinction, though if it would not appear invidious we might allude to several of the youthful performer by name, as those who were decidedly superior. The exercises in general and select reading, and the correctness and ability manifested during the recital of lessons in grammar, geography, and other branches gave evidence of close application, and was worthy o with a variety of singing, under the direction of Mr Lowell Muson, the celebrated professor of the Bosto Academy. A polo was sustained by Master Rober with much taste, while the animated cour tenances and cheerful voices of the scholars bespoke their joy as they united with good effect in the cho

Frederick Emerson, Esq., in behalf of the Commit tee, in awarding premiums to Master John Rider. Charles A. Snowden, and Misses Mary R. Gray and Sarah R. Jackson, remarked that it affor rded him grea satisfaction in presenting the tokens of approbation t those who were entirely worthy to be beld up as ex amples for the whole school to follow—that their fi delity to their studies, and their good deportment im parted to the teacher, the Committee and their pa rents, a glow of satisfaction amply repaying them for all the labor they had bestowed. He referred all the labor they had bestowe them to the situation of the school some six or eigh years 2go, presenting its then unfavorable condiand contrasting it with the present : in view of the prospect, he felt highly encouraged. I look forward says he, to the time when this school shall in its at tainments as far excel its present state as the present is beyond that of the time referred to. He urged then to renewed exertions, and enforced upon the parents the importance of affording their children every opportunity for mental improvement, as one of the sarest means of elevating them to an equality with those who at present enjoyed superior advantages. He remarked that it was evident that the colored people of Boston were improving intellectually, and that complexional differences could exert no influence over the mind to restrain its progress. He concluded by reminding them that by industrious efforts at improvement, their course would most assuredly be exceed. Mr. Joseph Putman, a colored young gentleman of much praise, elicited his share of praise for the faithful

stant.
The Suffolk Band, conducted by Messra Holme and Howard, at intervals introduced a concord over sounds. The exercises thus blended rendere the occasion delightful as well as instructive.

Temperance Store.

An establishment has lately been opened in Bel nap street, where no liquid death is meted out, and there king alcohol and his xotaries find no quarter. Where sing attented and has the times. Mesers.

Bowers and Townsend, the proprietors, are deserving of the patronage of families in that vicinity, more especially as with their notions on temperance they have also been favorably known as having adopted perhaps the more fanatical one peculiar to abolition ists.

TEMPERANCE.

From Liberia.

By the arrival at New York of the brig Helen Mar, from Western Africa, letters and papers have been received by the Commercial Advertiser to the 11th of June. The brig Atalanta arrived at Monrovia on the 9th of June, bearing the intelligence of the death of President Harrison. "Africa" Luminary of the 11th of June is in full mourning and contains a correspondence between members of the M. E. Mission and Lt. Payne of the U. S. schr. Grampus, in relating the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion. The flags of the American vessels in the harbor were put at half-mast, and a national salute was fired by the Grampus and returned by the authorities.

salute was fired by the Grampus and returned by the authorities.

On the 12th of May the family of the Rev. J. W. Roberts, of Monrovia, had a very narrow escape of their lives, in consequence of the falling of a portion of a new house, recently built. The accident is attributed to the quantity of rain which had falling for the previous twenty-four houra—it was considered the commonsement of the periodical rains.

Slave Trade.—The Luminary of the 21st of May states that a large cargo of slaves was recently sent off from the vicinity of Cape Mount, in a vessel which eluded the vigilance of the men-of-war cruising off the coast.

ing off the coast.

H. B. M. frigate Iris passed Monrovia on the 10th

H. B. M. Irigate Iris passed Monrovia on the 10th of May, on her way to the island of Ascension. The Iris has done great service to the cause of humanity in an expedition up the Rio Pongas, in which she destroyed all the slave factories in that region.

The Herald gives an instance of the fidelity with which the natives generally fulfil their agreements with the colony. By a recent purchase the colony has acquired tracts of land extending about fifty miles along the coast, and indefinitely inward. It

miles along the coast, and indefinitely inward. was on this part of the coast that the schooner Har Times was wrecked in March; and as soon as sh Times was wrecked in March; and as soon as she struck she was, by their country law, their property. But they said she was Mr. Brown's vessel, and touched nothing until the achooner, was abandoned, when they naturally concluded that all was laft for them, and proceeded to help themselves.

Subsequently, however, Governor Buchanan visited the wreck, and with some little difficulty recovered all the articles of value.

From the [Syracuse, N. Y.] Onondaga Standard Ex tra of Saturday Eve. Fire and Great Loss of Life. THIRTY LIVES DESTROYED BY THE EXPLOSION OF GUN-POWDER.

One of the most deeply afflicting events that ever occurred in our town, took place last night. At about half past 9 o'clock the alarm of fire was given, which brought most of our citizens to a wooden building situated on the tow path of the Oswego caral, nearly in ear of the county clerk's office, and occupied as a joiner's shop by Charles Goisgs. At the time we had reached the spot, the roof of the building was completely enveloped in flames. The angine companies were near the fire, and appeared to be doing good execution. Presently we heard the cry of 'Powder' powder' it here is powder in the building! When this cry was first given, nearly the whole crowd rushed back, but the move was momentary. Most of those nearest the fire maintained their position, and very few appeared to place any credit in the report. At this time we were standing within 50 or 60 feet of the flames—the building had been on fire perhaps fifteen minutes—when a tremendous explosion took place, completely checking the fire and demolishing the building. This explosion lasted we should think the standard of the care of the

The first person whom we met after the shock was Mr. Myers, the lock tender, a tall, athletic man, with part of his face blown off, and his head and shoulders completely covered with cinders and blood. He begged some one to go home with him, and two persons readily accompanied him. The next was a person brought out dead; one side of his head being hlown off, and his brains fallen out. From this followed other scenes which it is impossible to describe. All was confusion. Although the sight of the dead and the dying was horrible, it was scarcely less than that of the living, inquiring for their relatives—parents for their children, and wives almost frantic with despair, for their husbands.

Every thing, we believe, was done that could have

Every thing, we believe, was done that could hav Every thing, we believe, was done that could have been done under the circumstances. An extra train of cars was run to Auburn for physicians, and our hotel keepers threw open their doors for the reception of the wounded. We were on the ground an hour ofter the explosion occurred, and witnessed the greats thindness on the part of all. Every effort was made to extricate the bodies, and to afforded.

As to the origin of the fire, it is unknown; but it supposed that it was the work of an incendiary. The fire appeared to have commenced in the top of the building. The powder—some say 10, others 15 kegs—was placed on the ground floor, under a workbench, and belonged to Malcom & Hudson.

Such is a brief and imperfect sketch of this awful

nemen, and netenged to Matcom & Hudson.

Such is a brief and imperfect sketch of this awful calamity—a calamity which, from the carlessless, avarice, or malignity of one, or two, or three persons, has sent, or probably will send, not less than thirty of their fellow beings from time into eternity—and most their fellow beings from time into eternity—and most of them without a moment's warning. What a subject for reflection! Let those who escaped—and ware among the number—feel grateful to that good Being whose ways, though inscrutable, are always, just.

From China.—The ship Proble, Captain Crocker, from Canton and Wampoa, arrived at New York on Saturday, having sailed from Canton May 1st. Captain C. states that the Emperor had issued several edicts threatening to exterminate all the Europeans in China, and then proceed to England and take possession of it by force: Several vessels were loading for the United States, which would sail in a few days.

days.

Yale College.—The number of graduates at the late Commencement was 75. Eight medical students received the degree of M. D. Prof. Samuel H. Dickson, M. D., of Charleston, S. C., was appointed the Orator, and the Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston, the Poet, for the next Commencement of the Phi*Beta-Kappa Society. ociety.

Beat it, any body.—One Jacob Earl, some where in Illinois, has recently built a frame house, one and a half stories high, sixteen feet by twenty-four, has weather-boarded it, covered the roof, and ceiled all the lower story with boards; the whole, even the pins, from ONE OAK THEE! So says the Vandalia Fram Poess.

We have been presented with two apples, one of which is four and the other six years oud. One is fair russet in a sound state, and has the appearance of one of last year. They were taken from the or chard of Mr. Tewksbury, of West Newbury, and we assured they are as old as mentioned.—Haverall

The Hingham Patriot says, there is a meeting hou in that town, which was raised in July, 1691, and therefore, one hundred and sixty years old. Its fram is of white oak, and still perfectly sound.

A ' Good Return' Indeed!—The whale ship ' Good Return,' from New Zealand, Bay of Islands, arrives at New Bedford on Monday, bringing three thousand four kundred and thirty burrels of oil.

The Eric. Letters from Buffalo say that the exami-nations there had swelled the number of persons of coard the Eric to three hundred. Rev. Dr. John Breckenridge.—This distinguished clergy man died at the residence of his mother, near exington, Ky., on the 4th inst

A great fire has occurred in New Orleans Loss he lives of two firemen and \$100,000 in property

ally insured.

If The President has signed the Bankrupt Bill.

A Buffalo paper gives the following table of the

NOTICES.

Middlesex County A. S. Society.

An adjourned meeting of the Middlesex Co. AntiSlavery Society will be holden in the Union Hall, Statery Society will be helden in the Union Hall Groton, on Turspay, Aligust 31st, commencing a 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of discussing the following important resolutions, which were prepared for this special occasion at the quarterly meeting held

Resolved, That, as the various religious sects of our land hold their sectarian interests to be paramount to the claims of justice and humanity, feeling themselves bound in all cases to support those interests to the ut-ter diregard and even violation of those claims, we are compelled to regard them as the most formidable obcompensed to regard them as the most formidable ob-stacles to the progress of the anti-slavery cause, and of every righteous and philanthropic enterprise—and that their position leaves us with no alternative but to assail them by the force of truth, or relinquish the hope of the emancipation of the slave, and the salva

Resolved, That no association is worthy to be re cognized as an anti-slavery or a christian church, which gives the right hand of fellowship to slaveholders, or to the apologists of slavery, or to any slave-holding church, or to any church or association which connives at slaveholding, or which arrays itself against the anti-slavery enterprise.

Resolved, That all those meeting-houses, in which persons are degraded and insulted on account of their complexion or situation in life, and compelled to occupy the 'negro pew' or an obscure seat, areif the requirements of Christianity are obligatory upon mankind, and God is no respecter of persons—under the control of an evil and devilish spirit, and while they remain so, are to be shunned by all true worshippers as synagogues of Satan.

As these resolutions are of a peculiarly grave and serious character, it is earnestly hoped that, as far as practicable, those who feel an interest in the antislavery enterprise, throughout the county, will be present. They will be kindly and hospitably received. It is expected that Messrs. Phillips, Collins, Garrison and others from abroad, will give their attendance o

the occasion.

AMOS FARNSWORTH, President.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY A quarterly meeting of the above Society will be held at Newburyport, commencing on Tuesday, the 23th of September, at 2 o'clock P. M., to continue through the following day.

An interesting and important meeting is anticipated. Let there be a full attendance from every town

in the County.

Provision will be made for the gratuitous accom

J. D. BLACK, Rec. Sec. QUARMERLY MEETING OF THE ABINGTON A. S. SOCIETY.

The next quarterly meeting of this Society will be holden in the town-house, on Saturday, Sept. 4th, at

2 o'clock P. M. JOHN A. COLLINS, of Boston, will be present, when ome account of his visit to Great Britain may be ex-

PREDERICK DOUGLASS, formerly a slave, will also present to address the meeting. Those who have be present to address the meeting. Those who have listened to the elequent and affecting addresses of Mr. Douglass, speak in the highest terms of the masterly manner in which he handless the subject of slavery. His own history is full of interest. Let there be a full attendance.

SAMUEL REED, President. SAMUEL REED, President.

Samuel Dyra, Secretary.

Samuel Dyra, Secretary.

Odding and Douglass will lecture on slavery, in the Rev. Mr. Alden's meeting house, in Abington, on Friday evening, Sept. 1d, commencing at a quarter before 6 o'clock, precisely.

Abington, Aug. 23, 1841.

WINDHAM COUNTY (CONN.) A. S. SOCIETY. The adjourned meeting of the Windham County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Brooklyn, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 6, 1841. A general attendance of the friends of the cause is earneally solicited. EDWIN SCARBOROUGH, Rec. Sec.

UNION MONTHLY CONCERT.

The monthly concert for the enslaved, will be held at No. 25 Cornhill, (up stairs,) on Monday evening next, 30th inst at half-past 7 o'clock.

All persons interested in the cause of emancipation are invited to attend. (It.)

BOSTON VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. BOSTON VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.
Communications for the Secretary may be left at 22
Cornbill, or 32 Washington-Street.
Donations received by the Treasurer, J. SOUTH
WICK, 14 Blackstone-Street, or the Secretary, Chestnut-Street, near Braman's Baths.
CHARLES T TORREY, Sec ry.

June 18. P. S The undersigned, by appointment of the Executive Board, will act as Secretary and Agent for a few weeks ensuing, in the absence of Mr. Torres from the State.

J. P. BISHOP.

on, Aug. 10, 1841. TO A BENEVOLENT PUBLIC

TO A BENEVOLENT PUBLIC.

There is in this city, a church, composed of about one hundred and thirty members, known in their Act of Incorporation, by the name of the MEXEGORY EFISCOFAL ZION'S CHURCH. This church has contracted for a lot of land, with a building thereon, standing in West Centre-street, in this city. Said house is occupied for a place of public worship. The above named building is undergoing repairs, which, when completed, will cost about \$2000. Of this amount, the clurch, with the aid of a few friends in this city, have raised \$400.

We the subscribers, promise to pay to the bears.

We present our object to the benevolent of all denominations, assuring them that the smallest sum will be thankfully received, and faithfully applied for the above desired object.

We, the subscribers, promise to pay to the hears.

above desired object.

We, the subscribers, promise to pay to the bearer, when called for, the sum annexed to our names, he being accountable to the Treasurer of the above named church and congregation.

S. R. ALEXANDER, Chairman.

J. St. Pierre, Clerk. Boston, July 26, 1841. MARRIED—In New-York, on Thursday Aug. 19th, by Rev. Theodore S. Wright, at the Frankfort St. Church, Rev. Honry Highland Garnett of Troy, to Miss Julia Williams, of Boston.

Liberator for 1840.

RIGHT and WRONG

Among the Abolitionists of the United States.

PUBLISHED in Great Britain; by John A. Collins, for sale at No. 25 Cornhill. Price 18 3-4cts.

NEW PERIODICAL.

NEW PERIODICAL.

THE Christian Family Magazine; or Parent's and Children's Journal. Edited by Rev. D. Newell, assisted by an association of elergymen.

Terms. The price of the Magazine is one dellar a year, payable in advance. To be issued every other month, commencing on the first day of Sept. Each No. will contain at least 48 pages, making a yearly volume of about 300 pages, with steel engravings, and music in each No.

Trarelling agents scanted. Theological students, or young men of good character and address, who will secure, by subscription; and pay for 25 copies of the work, shall have \$5.50 copies, \$10.—and in this proportion for any larger number. Clergymen who wish to travel for their health, preterred.

All post-masters are antherised sgents for this work in New-England

Published by SAX1ON & PERCE, 1331-2 Washington at, where subscriptions are respectfully solicitied.

Aug. 27.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG man wants a situation in a family or as a Porter in a store. Several families in weat of tielp. Please apply to WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

books. Voted to adopt the motion of Mr. Philbrick.

Messrs. Pillsbury, Earl, Collins, Quincy, and Mellen, spoke in favor of the resolution, and it was

Resolved, That it is a libel on Christianity,

Mr. Garrison offered the following resolution of Resolved. That all those meeting houses in

negro pew, or a separate seat, are (if the require nents of the gospel are binding on mankind, and Gos is no respecter of persons) under the control of ar

The President in the chair.

was taken up.
After discussion by Henry C. Wright, Parker Pills

adopted. The resolution, laid on the table the previous after

The amendment was opposed by W. L. Garrison II. C. Wright, James Munroe, of Conn., Rev. Mr Peck and Rev. Mr. Lincoln, and supported by Mr. goved to strike out 'in the church of Christ.' and

The following resolution was introduced by S.

road car, a steamboat, or a stage coach.

The Business Committee reported the following:

The above, after discussion by Messrs. Garrison Wright, Turnbull, Quincy and Roberts, were unani

Resolved. That the thanks of all who love the anti-slavery cause are due to John A. Collins, for the fidelity with which he has discharged the duty of an

Adjourned, sine die. PRANCIS JACKSON, President. G. W. F. MELLER, Secretary.

"The annual cost of keeping up the military school at West Point, is \$128,000t

The Eastern cars run into two oxen, at Salisbury on Wednesday, killing one, and maining the other.

dwelling House, No. 6, Na. ng 2 Parlors with folding doo mbers—dry celler—hard and

THE ROOM OF THE HOUSEHOLD. There's a room I love dearly—the sanctum of bliss, That holds all the comforts I least like to mise; Where, likeants in a hillock, we run in and out, Where sticks grace the corner and hats lie about; Where no idlers dare come to annoy or amuse With their ' morning call ' budget o Tis the room of the household—the sacredly free— Tis the room of the household that's dearest to me.

For no 'bijouterie' rubbish solicits our care; All things are as meet for the hand as the eye, All lings are as meet for the hand as ine eye,
And patchwork and scribbling unheeded may lie;
Black Tom may be perched on the sofa or chairs,
He may stretch his sharp talons and scatter his hairs
Wet boots may 'come in' and the ink-drop may fall or the room of the household is 'liberty hall.

There is something unpleasant in company days, When saloons are dressed out for Terpsichore's maze;
When the graceful Mazourka and Weippert led band
Leave the plain country-dance people all at a stand.
There's more mirthin the jig and the amateur's strum,
When the parchment spread battledore serves as a

drum; When Apollo and Momus together unite. Till the household-room rings with our laughing de light.

Other rooms may be thickly and gorgeously stored With your Titians, Murillos Salvafor and Claude; But the Moreland and Wilkie that hang on the wall Of the family parlor out-value them all.

The gay ottomans, claiming such special regard,

Are exceedingly fine, but exceedingly hard;

They may serve for state purpose—but go, if ye please,
To the household room cushions for co-

And the bookshelves-where tomes of all sizes as

spread, Not placed to be looked at, but meant to be read; All defaced and bethumbed, and I would not be swo But some volumes, perchance the most precious, ar

There's the library open, but if your heart yearns, As all human hearts must, for the song of a Burns, Or the tale of a 'Vicar,' that ever rich gem, You must go to the room of the household for them

Tis the shadiest place, when the blazing sun flings His straight rays on the rose and the butterfly's wings For the first beams of morning are all that dare peep Through the windows where myrtle and eglantic creep.

Happy faces assemble with cheerful salute, When the summer meal tempts with its c fruit :

But the board's not so merry, the meal's not so sweet If 'tis out of the room of the household we meet.

And that room is the one that is sought by us still, When the night-clouds of winter bring darkness a

When the ramblers return from their toil or their pl And tell over the news and the deeds of the day. When the favored old dog takes his place on the Curled up in the fire-light—all warmly and snug:
While the master sits nodding before the bright flam Till the hound snores aloud and the 'Squire does the

O'er the feirest of earth and the bluest of sen ; It was health that I sought—but, alas! I could find The pursuit was in vain while my heart looked be

The room of the household had bound with a spell. And I knew not till then that I loved it so well Take me back to that room,' was my prayer and my

cry,.
Or my languishing spirit will sicken and die.

There was light in my glance when I saw the gre Of old elm trees half screening the turretted roof;

I grew strong as I passed o'er the daisy-girt track, And the Newfoundland sentinel welcomed me back But the pulse of my joy was most warmly sincere When I met the old faces, familiar and dear: When I lounged in the 'household room,' taking m rest,

With a tinge on my cheek and content in my breast. ELIZA COOK.

> From the Worcester Agis THE WORTH OF DEATH. SUGGESTED BY A SCENESIN REAL LIFE

What is the worth of death?

The inward beauty of a heart divine, Freight every hour unconscious with a blessing, Why do they flee to heaven, and resign Their treasured breath?

In life they tell the loved around them clinging,
A purer lesson than the world can give,
Then to their native sphere in rapture springing,
Whisper, 'tis not the whole of life to live'—
Oh memories sweet!

Have many died; but here in short sojourning Was one with heart too delicate for earth; Ever like some celestial Naphthe burning-

And when she died-it was an angel's birt

What holier melody Than the calm seraph-tones forever swelling Out from her being's inmost depth ! They fall Upon our souls, the wildest anguish quelling-And what a cherished echo of them all Her death shall be !

For thus she passed away While round her stood the desolate, vainly seeking To quall the mighty sorrow of the breast; Her words and looks the things of heaven speaking For angels wings were wafting her to rest

Bless ye my children-kiss, Ah kiss away the damp that death is spreading So fearfully upon thy mother's brow; Clasp me yet closer, for thy love is shedding A holy calm I never felt till now-

Oh this is bliss! Still am I with thee in thy joy or sorrow; Watching the heart I ever loved to rear; And from thy mother still thyphoughts shall be

The tender hue she strove to give them here-To bless thy lot. Nor let my latest sigh

Breathe blessings on thee, dearest husband! Broke Is now the closest bond—oh bitter grief! But for a season—for though lips have spoken The stern farewell, yet what divine relief— Tis bliss to die :

For there is God's own Son-And eagerly my soul desires the meeting, Spurning the flesh and pauting to be free, For this he lived and died—and time is fleeting,

To usher in a vast eternity,

While all is won. Thus in her dying breath On giant hope she leaned; her Faith ascended o open the golden gate—and Heaven's light To open the golden gate—and Heaven's ngm.
And Heaven's music rushing forth, were ble
In every mourper's soul with sorrow's night!
Such is the worth of death!

MISCELLANY From the Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 13th.

Loss of the Eric.

As every thing relating to this terrible calamity is looked for with painful interest, we subjoin a few addition! particulars, gleaned from a friend Mr. Tann, of Pittsford, Monroe Co., N. Y., who was on board of the Erie, but who was providentially among the few who were saved.

is looked for with painful interest, we subjoin a few additional particulars, gleaned from a friend (Mr. Tann, of Pittsford, Montoe Co. N. Y..) who was on board of the Erie, but who was providentially among the few who were saved.

He states that he was walking on the promenade deck at the time, in company with a young lady, (Miss Shearman,) and had just reached the point above the boiler deck, where the defhiolms of turpentine were, when the explosion took place. The explosion—which sounded like the puff of a high pressure boat, but not so loud—was followed by the ascension of a volume of dense black smoke, which our informant likened to a cloud of coal dust. Without feeling much alarmed, he stopped for an instant, when the smoke was directly succeeded by a column of red, lurid flame, which spread with fearful rapidity—communicating, in an instant, to every thing combustible—cracking the sky-lights by its intense heat—and filling up the space between decks, with what appeared to be a dense red flame. After a moment's reflection, our informant ran to the stern of the boat, shal soon perceived the awful character of the catastrophe. While looking around for some mode of escape, the young lady rushed from him, and disappeared. She, however, almost instantly returned, calling upon her father, who, being like herself a few minutes before, eas-sick, had retired to his berth. Frantic with the scene, and the awful fate which seemed inevitable before her she was about again to rush below, when Mr. T. induced her to remain with him, until he should procure some means for her escape. This appeared at hand. He observed a gentleman near by, forcing one of the seats which surrounded the promenade deck. He succeeded, and, throwing it overboard, leaped after it. Whether he was saved or not, is not known. Our informant, improving by this example, also forced up one of the seate, and placing it across the railing of the promenade deck,, and over the stern, sat a Miss Shearman upon the outer end of it, and called upon those belo nanging from the sides of the boat—husbands vainly endeavoring to support their wives—mothers their
children, and all themselves. In this group, were a
number of the unfortunate Swiss—so many of whom
perished; but, it appears, not one of all the females
whom Mr. T. saw gathered there—not one of the
children—not one of the wives—not one of the
mothers—were saved. All sank into the deep tomb
of waters!

children—not one of the wives—not one of the mothers—were saved. All sank into the deep tomb of waters!

After making this survey, and seeing no hope of other escape, our informant, who had clung with a death-grasp, to the plank from which the unfortunate young lady, whoin he had attempted to save, had taken her fearful death-plunge, stripped himself of his superfluous clothing, east the plank overboard, and instantly leaped after it. It was a fearful, an awful leap—a leap akin to the eternal plunge of the grave: but, thanks to a kind Providence, it was a leap of safety and of life. He arose to the surface directly by the side of the plank, to which he clung during the entire of his awful voyage.

He had companions in his terrible struggle for life; but they were few. Here was one buffeting with the same stapenth the tossing waves, which, the next moment, formed his winding sheet. Near by was another, shrieking for aid, first in a voice of strength, but soon with a gurgling faintness, which indicated a speedy termination of the struggle. In another direction, the voice of supplication was heard—the last, faint prayer of the dying, to the God of tempest and fire, for that secor and mercy which man's arm could not give. Still elsewhere, the shrieks of the wife or mother came up (like the howl of despair,) for her lost ones, whom she in vain strove to keep out of the distended away of the devourer. With his eye still upon the tossing wreek, he saw, one after another, dark masses passing from the boat to the water—saw them strike upon the tumbling surges—marked their few feeble efforts to keep away from the cold, dark deep which bore them—and then lost them forever!

For about five minutes after, Mr. Tan leaped from the boat, she continued in a straight direction,

and by the bulk-head, a person stood, surrounded would not take the e almost by the fire. He held in his hand a piece of white cloth, with which he appeared to bathe his face, to keep off the heat. When he saw Mr. T. he called upon him, for God's aske, to allow him to get npon his plank, as he could not swim, and therefore dare not leap into the water, which he would soon be obliged to do, or perish by fire. But Mr. T. saw no other hope for himself, and so informed the half-frantic supplicant. His reply was—'you can swim, and can get to the paddle-wheels, and be safe.' Mr. T. was about doing so, when a heavy swell bore the blazing wreck beyond his reach. Whether the unfortunate man was saved or not, he could not learn.

blazing wreck beyond his reach. Whether the unfortunate man was saved or not, he could not learn.

As the wreck was floating off, he saw a man standing upon the wheel-house, shrieking like a maniae, for assistance, and looking like the picture of despair, lit up as his countenance was, by the red light which cast its glare upon every object within the circle of miles. But there was no aid near—no arm to save, and scarcely an eye to pity! The crackling of the flames, mingled with the shrieks of the dying, was the only requiem chanted over the deep grave of these two hundred souls!

How sad were the reflections of our friend, as he rested his breast upon his faithful plank—from which shad been launched into eternity, the young and beautiful girl whom he had vainly attempted to save! What a moment for thought! How emphatically illustrative of the frailty of man, and of the power of that Being, whose will the elements obey! Above him was the star-lit heavens, made red and lund by the cloud-reaching flames, which ascended from the crumbing hull of the ill-fated Erie. Around him were his companions, struggling, like himself, for that life which seemed the more precious, as it appeared receding from them. And beneath him was the dark green deep, where slept so many who, scarce an hour before, were counting the progress of the sunny hours, and looking forward to the bright prospects which seemed to dawn upon their pathway in the future. It was an hour for thought! An hour big with admonitions from eternity!

Boyed up with hope—though suffering greatly

eternity!

Buoyed up with hope—though suffering greatly from the chilly coldness which seized upon him, from being so long immersed—Mr. T. struggled with the waves, in the hope that relief was at hand. with the waves, in the hope that relief was at hand. Distracted by his constant tossings, he soon forgot the direction in which the land lay, and, consequent ly, made no effort to progress toward any point. After he had been in the water two hours or more, he saw lights, like lights from a window, but soon deemed them, from their apparently fixed position, stars, and not lights from a vessel. A little before

11 o'clock, however, he observed the Cl elbow, the yawl of the C. picked him up, an ced him on board! He soon recovered, and in ning those around him, that there were sever names are given elsewhere. But not all the name we fear, of those lost, are given. It is impossible that they should be. Those who came in on the packet boat in the morning, could not be known, a the boat left Buffalo, before the calamity was known.

Affecting and most Admirable. Hannah More, in a letter to her sister, written 1782, relates the following interesting incident:

Hannah More, in a letter to her sister, written in 1782, relates the following interesting incident:

'The other morning, the captain of one of Commodore Johnson's Dutch prizes breakfasted at Sir Charles Middleton's, and related the following little anecdote: One day he went out of his own ship to dine on board of another; while he was there, a storm arose, which in a short time made an entire wreck of his own ship, to which it was impossible for him to return. He had left on board two little boys, one four and the other five years old, under the care of a poor old black servant;—the people struggled to get out of the sinking ship into a large boat, and the poor black took his two children, tied them into a bag, and putting in a little pot of sweet meats for them, slung them across his shoulders, and put them in the boat. The boat by this time was quite full; the black was stepping into it himself, but was told by the master, there was no room for him, that either him or the children must perish, for the weight of both must sink the boat. The exhalted, heroic negro did not hesitate a moment. Very well, said he, 'give my duty to my master, and tell him I beg pardon for all my faults, and then'—guess the rest—plunged to the bottom, never to rise again, till the sea shall give up her dead. I told it the other day to Lord Monboddo, who fairly burst into tears. The groatest lady in this land wants me to make an elegy of it, but it is above poesy.'

From the New-York Evangelis

As I am engaged in collecting facts on a subject which has long occupied my mind, I shall fee obliged to any one who can forward to mehere, with as little delay as possible, well authentisated facts on the following

on the following subjects:

1. Instances of tappe to intemperance, after a season of reformation; and after having made a profession of regon, with the exact statement of the peculiar temptation that induced it.

2. Instances of relapse immediately after a communion season, stating whether the fall could be traced to the intoxicating cup of which they partook at the sacred ordinances. Instances of this kind if stated, must be accompanied with the most unquestionable evidence; and if possible, with the testimony of the unhappy individual hinself, substantiated by his pastor.

3. The testimony of reformed inebristes, as to the danger of renewing their appetites for intoxicating drinks, by the least indulgence in such liquors; and the results of their own experience, as to the general necessity of this class of persons avoiding participation in the use of alcoholic drinks on all occurrence.

The hearing of these questions as the chiest I.

participation in the co-casions.

The bearing of these questions on the object I have in view, will be readily perceived; and should the facts be of such a character as is anacipated, it will remain for the church to decide, whether a substitution of the 'fruit of the vine,' the only substance named for the Eucharist, free from the intoxicating

place of the labricated inquestion at the Lord's table.

Editors of papers friendly to the collection of facts in relation to the above important questions, will please insert this communication.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

Ballston Centre, July 28th, 1841.

'O'Connell on Teetotalism.'

Daniel O'Connell on Tectotalism.

Daniel O'Connell, our readers are aware, was a candidate for a seat in Parliament, at the recent elections in the Metropolis of Ireland, and was defeated. He was, however, put in nomination for Meath, and chosen to represent that County. There are friends of temperance on this side the water, who will read with pleasure the following remarks of O'Connell, which occur in the speech he delivered at the close of the second day of the Dublin election:

'They said I abused the vintners. They told a great lie. I did the best I could both for the grocers and vintners, and the only mischief I ever did vintners was by becoming a tectotaller (cheers.) I know that the vintners are one of the very best classes of our fellow-citizens. There is no class that contributes more largely to the public charities—they are a most benevolent class of inen; and I venture to assert that the vintners of Dublin, in point of education and moral qualities, are superior to the vintners of any town or eity. I am sorry if I injured them by becoming a tectotaller, but I am whom she in vain strove to keep out of the distendible of Jaws of the devourer. With his eye still upon the to the water—saw them strike upon the tumbling surges—marked their few feeble efforts to keep away from the cold, dark deep which bore them—and then lost them forever!

For about five minutes after, Mr. Tann leaped from the boat, she continued in a straight direction, and seemed to fly through the glaring waters. At the expiration of what appeared to be that length of time, she suddenly veered round, still proceeding rapidly, when, as suddenly, she appeared to stop, and rose and fell in the trough of the sea, as if at the mercy of the waves. At this time, she appeared to be that length of the sea, as if at the mercy of the waves. At this time, she appeared to be that length of the sea, as if at the mercy of the waves. At this time, she appeared to be that length of the sea, as if at the mercy of the waves. At this time, she appeared to be the total was another scene of hortor. He saw five or six persons hanging to the anchor, and as many more holding on to the liberty cap, which is attached to the pole at the bow, the gies of which had given way, and dropped it into the water. As it was held fast to the boat by its iron hinge, it afflord ed safety to several. These latter persons, however, suffered a good deal from the heat, but more from the dashing of the waves. Directly above them, and by the bulk-head, a person stood, surrounded almost by the fire. He held in his hand, a piece of white keep the problem which leads to bathe his I would not take the examples of dukes or earls-probably they would not set me a good example— and I do not pique myself in following in their train, but it was the people that became teetotallers. I did not like to see the people better than myself, and to be equal to the people I became a teetotaller, (cheers.)

Silent Agilation.—Of the various plans adopted by the opponents of the corn laws, few have been much more effectual in speaking to the senses of the multitude, than that of exhibiting a taxed and an untaxed loaf. On Saturday last, an exhibition of this kind took place in this town, which attracted universal attention, and called forth execrations both loud and deep against a law so detrimental to the best interests of the country. The effects of the sugar duties were also illustrated, for the first time, we believe, by a similar display. A loaf of refined sugar, and a glass filled with brown, were exhibited upon a board, with inscriptions, stating that the fine white sugar, after being refined in this country, was consumed by the blacks in the West Indies, at 41-2d per pound, while the common adulterated brown was sold to the poor in England at 9d. per pound! Thus, hundreds who never thought upon the subject before, were led to reflect upon its importance, and nearly every cottage in the country will soon resound with the demand for cheap bread and cheap sugar.—Biachburn Gazvite.

The Chartist Petition.—A vast crowd assembled.

sugar.—Blackburn Gazette.

The Chartist Petition.—A vast crowd assembled at the entrance to the English House of Commons, to witness the arrival of the luge Chartist petition with 1,300,000 signatures, which was borne by a large procession of working-men. Shortly after four o'clock, the procession appeared, headed by some of the most prominent Chartist leaders.—The petition was carried on the shoulders of eight powerful men in fustian jackets. When they arrived at the iron gate, a message was sent to Mr. Thomas Duncombe, who had agreed to present it. An answer was sent down analogous to the formula within doors, 'Please to bring it up. 'Finally it was received by Mr. Duncombe and Mr. O'Connell, who managed with some difficulty to roll it into the august presence of the speaker.—Springfield Den.

The Highland Messenger states that a clan of th Cherokee Indians still remaining in North Carolina, numbering about seven kundred, all belong to the Cherokee Temperance Society, except fire or six, and these never pretend to drink spirits until they get among the whites.

ection. There appears to be little of the story of an insurrection amon Louisiana and Mississippi. A lett the N. O. Picayuno, dated Bayou s

July 23, which says:

'An was agreed upon last Wednesday, the cour met to-day for the purpose of trying the prisoner On examining the principal witness, he acknowledge he was frightened by whipping, and knew nothin about the conspiracy. Accordingly, the slaves have although the hierated, and the insurrection pronounced humbug.

The white man who was suspected of being league with the negroes, is still in juil, but I expect will be liberated. He has not good sense, it is reported, an if that is the case, he cannot be very dangerous.

if that is the case, he cannot be very dangerous.'

Uanatural Marder.—On the 18th ultime, a Mrs. Regers, of Louisville, Miss, killed three of her own children, by cutting their heads off with an axe. She intended to kill two more, but her design was discovered and frustrated by her husband. The deadful deed was done whileshe was in a fit of mental derangement, and since her reason has returned she has suffered the most bitter anguish. She is the mother of eleven children, including the three which she killed, and she says that while under the influence of a distorted imagination, she thought that she was doing a charitable action in rideling her husband of the burden of supporting herself and their five youngest children, as he is a poor and very hard working man.

Appeal for protection and redress.—Williams, lately sentenced to pay a fine of \$12,000 at New Orleans for introducing convict negroes into Lonisiana, declares that he was fulfilling a contract with the government of Virginia, in which he was engaged to trac sport these negroes beyond the limits of the U.S. He was on his way to Texas with them when arrested in Louisiana, and now appeals to the Virginia authorities for protection and redress.

Imerican Civilization, XIXth Century: A negro named Lyttleton has been sentenced, at New-Orleans, to receive seventy-five lashes upon his bare back, and to wear an iron collar with three prongs around his neck, for three months, for, striking a white man! Since the late rumor of an attempt at insurrection, the people of Now-Orleans have been very much incensed against the blacks, and seem determined to proceed with ridiculous severity against those who offend—
Booton Times.

We learn from Mr. Hatch, that as the cars were coming in Thursday from New-Bedford, while crossing the Dediam bridge, Mr. Thomas Skinner, a brakeman, about 25 years of age, was standing on the footboard, looking our, when his head struck one of the upright posts, and dashed it to pieces. He fell across the track, and the cars ran over his legs, and he was mangled in a shocking manner.

Cuba There are about 660,000 colored persons on the island—900,000 free blacks in Hayti, 400,000 in Jamaica, &c. &c. The proper authorities will have to abolish slavery in Caba, or it will be abolished for them. When the 690,000 slaves there start up into free men, how will the slaveholding South fare in the neighborhood of the two millions of free blacks in the West Indics?

Romantic. A famale sailor, who engaged at Liver pool as a hand on board the Algonquin, arrived a Philadelphia lately, slipped under the name of Billy Stawart. It appears that she is a destitute girl, and took this method to get a passage to America, where she expects to find thends. She had performed the duties of a sailor several days before her sex was discovered. A special Convention of the Baptist denomination

A special convention of the Daptist consonnation of the country on the 29th of September pext, to consider f what is the duty of American Baptists at the present crisis on the subject of slavery.

A similar Convention for New-York was called to meet at Hamilton on the 17th inst.

Literary Remuneration. Lord Byron received from Literary Remuneration. Lord Byron received from Murray nearly ten dollars a line for the fourth canto of Childe Harold, or about as much for two lines, as Milton obtained for Paradiso Lost. This well illustrates the difference between the intrinsic and masket value of an article a difference which so many love to confound.

A Long Chamsey. The largest chimsey in the world is at the soda ash manufactory of J. Müspratt, Esq. near Liverpool. It is the enormous height of 406 feet above the ground, 40 feet diameter inside at the base, 2 do. at the top, and contains nearly 4,000,000 bricks:

In the report on Ireland, made in 1819, and reprint ed in 1829, it is stated that 5,710,000 of acres still re-mained in a state of primitive unproductiveness— 3,830,000 for bog land, 1,500,000 of uncultivated moun-tain, and the rest of general qualities. Boston. The number of arrivals at this p the month of July last, is 770: 30 ships, 2 150 brigs, 539 schooners, 22 sloops, and 5 250 were from foreign ports—and 160 with coal, bringing 23,405 tons! The above do clude wood, lime and lumber vessels, nor from Portland and Bangor.

ed in the United States, is in value \$29,265,000. fourth of this is probably the product of Pennsylvania About one-third of this product of Pennsylvania manufactured within a circuit of fifty miles of the cit of Lancaster.

In the court-yard of the fortress of Nuremburg stands an extraordinary relic—the old lime-tree, it is said, planted by the Emprec. Cunegunde, wife of the Emprer Henry III.; every thing is done to preserve it from decay, and it still bears its leafy honors, and beholding the revolution of seven centuries.

A Shocking Story. We learn, upon good authority, says the St. Louis Pennant, that on the night of the 9th ulf., a man proceeded to a place a little below the city, where he cut the heads of four negrees completely off! The bodies have been disposed of, but the

The Boston and Portland rail-road is now in opera tion as far as Nowmarket, N. H., a distance of 5' miles from Boston. The cars leave Boston at 7 A M. and arrive at Newmarket at quarter past 9 o'clock

On Saturday afternoon, as the steamboat Cleopath was coming towards the city from New-Haven, abran over a small boat at Hurigate, containing two men who were thrown into the water, drawn into the vortex, and were drawned.

The place on the Reading and Pottsville (Pa.) rail road, familiarly known as the deep cut, has bee finished. It extends 3500 feet, and is 46 feet deep through α solid body of limestone rock.

According to a recent calculation made by M.

Great Moneiny. Two persons near Waynesbur, Pa., recently undertook to mow two acres of grass f a wager. One accomplished the task in two hou and fifty-five minutes, and the other in three minutes. Lass of Camels in the East. It is computed that from the commoncement of the Afghanistan campaign, in 1838, to October 1810, 55,000 camels have been killed or lost. Their value is estimated at over two millions of dollars.

The Philadelphians are about laying out a new cemetery in the woodlands immediately above Gray's Ferry. The grounds contain about 70 acres, covered with venerable trees; and the plan proposed is every way judicious and elegant.

Wm. H Simmons, Esq., the celebrated lecturer on Shakspeare, died at the residence of his father in Bos-ton, on Monday last. His Jisoase was the yellow fe-ver, which he took from a destitute passenger whom he attended during his sickness, on a voyage from Havana.

At a late meeting of the Society for the encouragement of fine arts, in London, the first prize for oil panning, was gained by Gustavus Girardaunt, a child only 9 years of age. A train of cars on the London and Bir rail-road, recently performed the distance o miles in 2 hours and 57 minutes.

Last year there were over 1700 groggeries license, a the city of Baltimore; this year, so far, only 49.

EMIGRATION TO JAMAICA

Life undersigned, having been appointed Agen under the Immigration Act of the Island of Jamaica, hereby gives notice, that he will provide with a free passage to Jamaica, such persons as may be disposed to avail themselves of the advantages offered by emigrating to that island, where ample employment is to be found for mechanics, agricultural and other laborers, and provision made for the r support on their arrival.

other and peculiar inducements exist for the

colored emigrant.
Forther information may be obtained by person application to the Agent.
EDMUND A. GRATTAN, H.B. M. Vice-Consul.
No. 5, Lewis's wharf, Boston.
August 13.

TO ANTI-SLAVERY PRINTERS.

A COLORED Pressman, (one who professes to be well qualified,) is in want of an immediate situ-nies. Please apply to WILLIAM C. NELL 25 Cornbill. Heresy of a Human Priesthood.

A SERIES of letters, showing that the commonly recognized distinction between clergy and laity has no foundation in the New Testament. By R. M. Beverly, of England. For sale at 25, Cornhill. Price 25 cents.

Price 25 cents.

The South-Boston Unitarian Ordination.

This Day biblished,

The report of Mr. Parkets, sermon, by Messra.

Fairchild, Driver and Dunham, together with the remarks upon that report and sermon in the Roston Courier and other papers. Also the correspondence between Messrs, Fairchild and Lathrop, 2 letters from Rev. Mr. Driver, of S. Boston, Goriginal matter, connected with the S. Boston Unitarian ordination, and most of the other communications which have been published in relation to the same subject. As the public mind is deepl/ interested in this matter, we have thought that the community get-erally would be gratified to lave it in their power to obtain, in a condense and permanent form, all the most important communications which have appeared in different papers. SAXTON & PEIRGE, 133 1-2 Washigton street.

Slavery-Its Unconstitutionality. A N argument on the unconstitutionality of Slaves embracing an abstract of the proceedings of t National and State Conventions on this subject. I G. W. F. Mellen. This day published, and for set of the Saxton & PEIRCE, 133 1-2 Washington-st.

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

FRENCH'S PENMANSHIP.

A NEW System of Practical Penmanship, found, and on scientific movements, together with the art of Pen-making captalaided. By James French Teacher of Penmanship, 100 Washington-street Just published by SAXTON & PEIRCE, #33 1-2 Washington-street

May 14.

HOUR AND THE MAN. BY Harriet Martineau, in 2 vols. For sale 1331-2 Washington-street, by Saxton & Peiro

L ADIES' and GENT'S TRAVELLING ARTICLES. An extensive and well selected assortment of articles necessary for comfort and convenience in travelling, at low prices—at JORDAN'S, No.
2 Milk st. THE VESTRY SINGING BOOK,

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

rates the difference between its minutes and wall of the confound.

A Long Chimsey. The largest chimsey in the world is at the soda ash manufactory of J. Müspratt, Esq. near Liverpool. It is the enormous height of 406 feet above the ground, 40 feet diameter inside at the base, 9 do. at the top, and contains nearly 4,000,000 bricks!

Milk Sikkness. It is stated in the Louisvile Journal, that Rr. Seaton, an intelligent physician of Jefferson Country, (Ky) has been investigating the causes of this disease, peculiar to certain sections of the ferson Country, it is not contained in great abundance, in the form of arsenical wine pyrites, throughout every section where the milk-sickness prevails.

The Grand Jury of New-York have found a bill of indictment against Justice Wiley, for receiving the money stolen from the Frederick Country Bank, and he was on Wednesday held to bail in the sum of \$30,000, and two sureties in \$10,000 cach.

In the report on Ireland, made in 1819, and reprinted in 1829, it is stated that 5,710,000 of acres still remained in a state of primitive unproductiveness—

**San 000 of how land. 1.500.000 of menulivated mountries and the state of primitive unproductiveness—

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**San 000 of how land. 1.500.000 of of contries and the state of the land. 1.500.000 of how land. 1.500.000 of how land. 1.500.000 of h From the Rev. John Doveling, Pastor of the Pine-stre Church, Providence, R. I.

From the Boston Recorder of June 11th.

Messrs. Fitz & Dearbon have rendered an invaluable service, in our humble estimation, to the cause of Sacred Music, by the compilation of this neat and attractive volume. Designed chiefly for social and religious meetings, and family devotion, it evinces the exercise of good taste, and sound judgment, and comprises only such tunes and hymns as are widely and justly approved. The tunes are 117 in number, and the hymns 321—30ording a riok and large variety, selected from the finest church melodies, and the sweetest poetf in Zion. Cotton Mather would denominate this a good device, and we doubt not that thousands will so esteem it. Family singing, at the seasons of morning and evening devotion, it is apprehended, is fur from being as common and edifying as it ought to be; and, beyond a doubt, a principal reason of the fact lies in the difficulty of recollecting tunes in sufficient variety, and with sufficient distinctness, to inspire confidence and interest in those who bear a part in the services. But let each member of the family possess a copy of this book, and a very brief practice will render the exercise uniformly pleasant and profitable.

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

Saxos & Pairox, publishers, 133 1-2 Washington Street.

Street.
Copies furnished gratis to clergymen and others for examination.

July 16. 3tis Two Volumes now published—Price only \$2 per Volume.

TWO HUNDRED PICTORIAL ILLUSTRA.

THORN OF THE BIBLE, AND VIEWS IN
THE HOLY LAND, together with many of the remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments; representing Sacred Historical events, copied
from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters. The Landscape Scenes made from original
sketches taken on the spot, with interesting lefterpress descriptions, chiefly explanatory of the engravings, and of numerous postages connected with the
History, Geography, Natural History, and Antiquities of the Sacred Scriptures; compiled principally
from the notes of the London Picronial Bibles.
Second series. This day published by SAXTON &
PEIRCE, 133 1-2 Washington-streets
From the Boston Recorder, of June 11.

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

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

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

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