From the Dublin Morning Register. Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society.

sherian Anti-Slavery Society.

therian Anti-Slavery Society.

the Friends' Meeting House, on Wednessing being the last of a series delivered by see Lenax Remond, a public meeting was been Kennang, for the purpose of the question of American slavery, which so laminossly exposed by Mr. Remond in sea before the audience there. Mr. James scoppied the chair during the early particular, and during his address read several absuring the dreadful nature of the slave smooth others, alluding to the circums advertisement having lately appeared the Southern (American) papers, announcities ubscriber keeps bloodhounds for the fracking or hunting ramaway neggrees, be happy to hire them out on reasonable such gentlemen as may require them? At the conclusion of Mr. H's address, Mr. settered the room, and, being warmly settered the room, and, being warmly

is the general re-grand then, as the chairman of the meet-grand then, as the chairman of the meet-age is for remarks, and called on mellor Moore, who, in an eloquent speech, as the injurious effects inflicted on the great of human freedom by American slavery. He is then that, great and noble as her constitu-tion, the interry tramples freedom under her feet day one-sixth of her population in a degrad-monal bondage. Some one had exclaimed in date one-eith of her population of the general beddage. Some one had exclaimed in general beddage. Some one had exclaimed in definition of Mr. Remond's lectures—What will you do fix white slaves? The man who made that he will be the principles of the principles are moment compared any

Richard Allen said that he was not a novice seely anti-christian—that no modification of it all fear moment be tolerated; but that it was the sake aby of every man—of every christian—to every lawful means for its extirpation. What each was presented by the so-called christian each e was presented by the so-called christian each to the conventions declaratery to be a patriarchal institution, sanced by the Saviour himself: thus making the Reser of mankind approve of a system which, of saity, frampled every thing that is pure, lovely, and food report, under foot, and which involved realth of the conversing with a high-weeking speaker proceeded to say that he had, if a two previous, been conversing with a high-weeking gentleinan, who told him that when sait Richmond (Virginia,) he had seen slaves sad a spublic market as we pea cattle, put up action—men and worden praised for their phyficaphilities, as we praise cattle—warranted at—and koocked down to the highest bidder; this ears were assailed there by the wailing of a rebesching the poor boon that she might be itime the same neighborhood as her husband; that he had seen, also, a slave with a rope round with the street of the control of which was tied to the more same negacional with a rope round that he had seen, also, a slave with a rope round spec, the other end of which was tied to the held of his owner's saddle, and the slave had no

ares attached—he hoped a million (cheers.) Mr. R. D. Webb alluded to the crowded state of

pted by cheers :--

ntry women in America.

in the land of your adoption.
regard America with feelings of admiration:

*So not look upon her us a strange land, nor upon especie as aliens from our affections. The power of term has brought us nearer together; it will conse the intercourse between us, so that the hancer of the Irish people and of the American ways must in future be acted upon by the feelings of especies of each

will not witness the horrors of slavery in all



man that you do not understand liberty for the white man, and slavery for the black man; that you are for liberty for all, of every color, creed, and country.

The American citizen proudly points to the national declaration of independence, which declares that 'All mankind are born free and equal, and are alike entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? Aid him to carry out this noble declaration by obtaining freedom for the slave.

'Irishmen and Irishwomen! treat the colored people as your equals, as brethren. By all your memory in the same of the slave.

'Irishmen and Irishwomen! treat the colored people as your equals, as brethren. By all your memory in the same of the slave.

'Irishmen and Irishwomen! treat the colored people as your equals, as brethren. By all your memory in the same of the slave.

'Irishmen and Irishwomen! treat the colored people as your equals, as brethren. By all your memory in the same of will do honor to the name of Ireland.

The address was seconded by Mr. Haughton, and carried unanimously.

[We gladly give it publicity, and trust it will receive hundreds of thousands of signatures.]

Mr. Remond (the chairman) then came forward, and was received with loud applause. Our space will not permit us to follow him, but his address alike did honor to his head and his heart, breathing, as it did, the purest principles of freedom and the most thorough abhorrence of slavery. He spoke of the oppressor as well as the oppressed. He craved for his pity for the former as well as for the latter, for he had much to answer for. He witheringly exposed the miserableness of the color prejudice, and demanded for the colored man nothing but that equality which was his right. He reminded his hearers that the colored portion of the earth's inhabitants were by much the more numerous; he dwelt on the awful desecration of every thing that was good and great through the foul action of slavery—he reminded his hearers, too, of the tens of thousands of their countrymen who could wield a mighty power over slavery, and called on those at home to rouse up their American brethren to a due appreciation of the principles of liberty. He spoke, too, of a philanthropist, who, when queried who were the sufferers in a prison hard by—whether they were slaves—whether were they white or were they black, would give no answer but that they were men.

During Mr. R.'s address, he was repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic bursts of applause, and the meeting did not separate till near eleven o'clock—We understand Mr. R. left town yesterday morning on an anti-slavery tour to Wexford, Waterford, Limerick, Cork, &c.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

SCOTLAND.

From the Glasgow Argus. Glasgow Emancipation Society.

over always, and called on those at hopes to rose up their American brethers to a due appreciation of the principles of they review to we were the affect of the principles of

Should these things be? Shall the garments of liberty be profined by such close contact with the contamination of this system of outrage, cruelty, bloodshed, and lust? Slavery and liberty cannot live and flourish together—one or the other must give way. The great experiment which is now-being tried in the United States, on which so much of the future happiness and progress of our race depends, must not be defeated by the continuance and prosperity, in the bosom of that great and noble one-pity, of a state of things so anomalous and or outperfly, of a state of things so anomalous and so outperfly of the state of things so anomalous and so outperfly of the state of things so anomalous and so outperfly of the state of things so anomalous and so outperfly of the state of things so anomalous and so outperfly of the state of things so anomalous and so outperfly of the state of things so anomalous and so outperfly of the state of things so anomalous and so outperfly of the state of things so anomalous and so outperfly of the state of things of the state of the state of things of the state of the state of things of the state of things of the state of the state of things of the state of the state of things of the state of things of the state of the state of things of the state of the state of things of the state of the state of things of the state of the state

COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND SEPTEMBER 10, 1841.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1841.

Therefore, was charged, and one after I had be privilege of embracing him in the city of London.

In the third the been lonescent with it friends a privilege of embracing him in the city of London.

In America. In 1861 I was need out from this count in America. In 1861 I was need out from this count in America. In 1861 I was need out from this count in the city of the count in the city. It is the county with the minimate of the county with the county and during the third in the county. It is the county with the minimate of the county with the county and the county which have publicle in the county of the county with the minimate of the county of the county with the county and the county of the county with the county of the coun

are inow condemning the conduct of Mr. Garrison, any his feanate fellow-laborers. It was not Garrison who called upon the Quaker sistors to make their a properly of the control of the co

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

MASSACHUSZETTE.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isaac Stearns, Mansfeld;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfeld;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josah V. Marshall, Dorchester and sitnifeld;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josah V. Marshall, Dorchester and sitnifeld;—Isaac A. Stim, Neutaket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Warisster;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bease, Centivellie,—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Tauntm; B. Freeman, Brewster;—R. F. Wollcut, Dennis;—George O. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Andower;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgeloum;—John Clement, Townsend.

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

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Comme Wilbur, Dover; — Leonard Chase, Vennort.—John Bement, Woodston.
Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

WHOLE NO. 558.

myself and prefer a heavy charge against those who have been the instruments in this country of giving secret circulation to these charges. I accuse such persons, whoever they may be, of a cruel violation of Christian charity, as well as of an infraction of all the rules of fair, and hoiorable warfare. When such charges come, destitute of proof and without the opportunity of the party implicated being heard in explanation of defence, they should have inclosed them, and sent them back with letters of Christian admonition to their fabricators. Should any such come to me, concerning any anti-slavery rival or opponent of Mr. Collins, I trust I shall commit them to the lambent flames to be consumed to ashes, or to the innermest department of my desk, to lie and rot, rather than use them to the hurt of an ignorant and defenceless brother. (cheers.) It is within the compass of my own knowledge, that stab upon stab was inflicted in the dark upon the reputation of that gentleman, without warning and without affording him the smallest possible means of self-defence. These charges and inuendoes were, on reaching this country, transferred by accomplished copyrias to sheets of foolscap paper, and, enclosed in diplomatic envelopes, were sent to every part of the kingdom. They were again and again placed in my hands—none, let me tell you, ever came to me—(hear, hear,)—by persons who knew not Mr. Collins, and could only be alarmed and filled with suspicion by such dark intimations. Yes, every where I saw, or heard of these sheets of foolscap, the post-paid calumnies, sent forth to close the ears, the hearts, and the purses of the uninformed, ere the innocent victim drew near. (Cries of 'Shame, shame.') Was such Christian treatment to a stranger on our shores, and an accredited agent in the cause of humanity? (cheers.) Sir, those who circulated these charges must yet answer for them at the bar of the British people. (cheers.) And the day will come when they must do so; they have, in an unchristian manner, from beginning to end,

Good name in man and woman, dear, my Lord, is the immediate jewel of their souls:
Who steals my purse, steals (rash; 'tis something-nothing;'
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that fliches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
But makes me poor indeed!

But hat filches from me my good name, Robs me of that which not enriches him, But makes me poor indeed!

So was it with my friend Mr. Collins. He was left poor in every thing but conscious integrity, weak in every thing but the justice of his cause, a cause that will ultimately make him omnipotent. (cheers.) You may naturally ask, is there not really something in all this? How is it that so many good men in this country have taken part against these gentlemen? I will not attempt to answer this minutely; there is an old adage—Give a dog a bad name and you may hang him; if you dont somebody else will. (Laughter.) The other day I could not name Mr. Garrison but the roof of the building reverberated with acclamations, and I was honored and carressed because I was the friend of Garrison—he reflected upon me something of that lustre which, though dimmed for a day, shall yet shine brighter than before. (cheers.) Now, who so poor to do him reverence? What has he done? Are his principles the same? Quite. Is the constitution of the American Society what it was? It is. Are the labors of Mr. Garrison as constant, zealous, self-denying, and incorruptible as they were? Ay—every day reveals more and more how hard it is, how impossible it is, to make him swerve. (cheering.) But then he has opinions that are not our opinions. (A laugh.) He has many strange and ultra views. What! is it come to this, that we, who are battling for personal freedom, shall put fetters on the immortal mind, and clip the thoughts of men like the wings of a jackdaw, that has not the liberty to go boyond the wall of the garden within which we have confined it? (cheers.) Grant that Garrison differs from you and from me—I identify myself with no views of his but those that are anti-slavery views. (Loud cheers.) I worked with him in America, and he held many of those views then; but did that prevent us from working? No. When our work was done, we then talked togother of these views. Did this mar our harmony? No. I have been in New-York—and on the same plat lips of those men now writing down Garrison, the most cloquent eulogiums on this principle, and I have tried sometimes to imitate their strains;—it was indeed the grace and beauty of the movement in that country. (Cheers.) I ask again, what have the opinions of a man to do with the anti-slavery cause? I am not aware that I lost any of mine in America. I brought nothing extravagant or fancful away from America. Has any one ever discovered in me a desire, up to the moment I introduced Mr. Garrison to the Glasgow public, to bring forward the woman question? (Hear.) Mr. Garrison came to this country. He found those who came with him shut out from the Convention, and he refused to be a member of it—I bonor him for that. (Cheers.) I know, however, if he had gone in, his calm imperturbability, the force of his reasoning, the purity of his sentiments, the solemnity of his sapeals would have done good. In no meeting in America did Mr. Garrison ever offer a word to cause division—he ever deprecated it. He has said, let us have a convention for temperance, and, when that is over, let us away to the abolitionist meeting. (Hear.) Now, take a remarkable proof of this in our own country. In the Convention there was a debate about the female delegates; afterwards? came with Mr. Garrison to Scotland, and every where on the road, in the drawing-room as on the platform, every body who saw, admired and loved Garrison, till he was gone. (Hear.) We came to Edinburgh—nothing could exceed the harmony there—we came to Glasgow, nothing could surpass the enthusiasm with which Mr. Garrison was welcomed here. It was also my privilege to be associated with Messra. Birney and Stanton, two excellent individuals. The same scenes were witnessed. None of the peculiar theological views of Messrs Birney and Stanton were brought forward; and thus was a living proof afforded of the harmonizing operation of the great principle on which the American Society had been conducted. I, as an individual, could be equally at home with Mr. Garrison, who holds





OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD---OUR BOSTON, FRIDAY,

STI-SLAVERT OFFICE, No. 25 CORSHILL.

LIOYD GARRISON, Editor. 0L. XI.---NO. 37.

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HLLUSTRA-D VIEWS IN many of the re-and New Tes

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IRELAND ..

At the conclusion of Mr. It's address, Mr. entered the room, and, being warmly at the general request of the meeting took

on, when he for a moment compared any nazited on the people of this country with ed, robbed, down-trodden American slave

Richard Allen said that he was not a novice satisfarery cause—le, had labored for it for said he could assure the audience that every—ery month—every day, increasingly condition of the horrors of the slavery system; was the bounden duty of every man—of every man—of every that period when the sun shall se spon a tyrant, nor set upon a slave (cheers.) to he say this? Because he felt that the sof slavery was so desperately wicked—so sly sait-christian—that no modification of it lies moment be tolerated; but that it was the sa duty of every man—of every christian—to

med, the other that which are the slave had no surce but to strain every nerve to keep up with inhuman master. Such was slavery!—such inhuman master. Such was slavery!—such in inevitable results!—And it was in vain for to put the responsibility from us: it was our maken duty to habor for its abolition. The more very was examined, the more dreadful it would seat. He demanded not pitty, but justice for the ceed man. It was his Creator who dyed his skin a different hue, and it was innonstrous for white material to the planning themselves on their fancied suppose, the property of the pro

Rr. K. D. Webb alluded to the crowded state of imeting, and said they were packed almost as say as slaves in a slave-ship (laughter)—with efference, that they had plenty of head-room, include poor Africans had sometimes only two it and alulf between deck. He trusted that the chairer feding would burn higher and higher, that slavery all the world over would be consum-Mr. W. then read the address, being frequently sumped by cheers:—

s from the people of Ireland to their country

Der Friends :- You are at a great distance from stre land! A wide expanse of water sepa-ou from the beloved country of your birth— and from the kindred whom you love, and re you, and pray for your happiness and pros-

al disposition of each.
The object of this address is to call your attention to the subject of SLAVERY IN AMERICA—
at fact list upon the noble institutions and the fair
are of your adopted country. But for this one
sin America would, indeed, be a land, worthy your
country. botton; but she will never be the glorious coun-y that her free constitution designed her to be, so ag as her soil is polluted by the footprint of a sin-

rery is the most tremendous invasion of the hindisenable rights of man, and of some of elect gifts of God, 'life, liberty, and the pur-happiness.' What a spectacle does America it to the people of the earth! A land of proneat to the people of the earth! A land of proing christian republicans, uniting their energies
the oppression and degradation of three millions
that oppression and degradation of three millions
of ather, who suffer the most grievous wrongs and
whost degradation for no crime of their ancesto their own! Slavery is a sin against God and
a All-who are not for it must be against it.
The can be neutral. We entreat you to take the
tel justice, religion, and liberty.
It is in vain that American citizens attempt to
ceal their own and their country's degradation
for this withering curse. America is cursed by
very! We call upon you to unite with the aboliuse, and never to cease your efforts until perfect

ry! We call upon you to unite with the aboutity he grauted to every one of her inhabitants,
hack man as well as the white man. We are
diden of the same gracious God, all equally
ided to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
We are told that you possess great power, both
all and political, in America. We entreat you
terrise that power and that influence for the
set of humanity.

thes of America. Thirteen of them are free, arteen are stare States. But in all, the professing, though rapidly decreasing, is still. Do not unite with it: on the contrary, opby all the peaceful means in your power, the the abolitionists every where. They are y consistent advocates of liberty. Tell every

SELECTIONS.

LIBERTY AND SLAVERY THE CRISIS HAS COME !

From the Richmond Enquirer.

New Minister to Engalad.

Mr. Webster's hand is seen in Mr. Everett's appointment. We have some doubts whether, in some important questions affecting the South he will be found the best appointment for the South.

We look to the Senate of the United States to make a manly stand against this nomination. They have a most solemn and responsible duty to perform. Mr. Everett, however high and respectable he may be in other respects, stands fully and publicly committed in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, against the slave trade between the States, and against the slave trade between the States, and against the admission of any slave State into the Union. What can we think of such a man being appointed our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, whilst a crusade is proceeding in that country against our domestic institutions—and whilst certain delicate slave questions still remain unadjusted with Great Britain? The case of the Comet and the Elizabeth, in the British West Indies, still remains open. Should another World's Abolition Convention be held in London, who will guarantee that the resident Minister, will not co-openie with it, next

Elizabeth, in the British to see that the resident Minister will not co-operate with it, perhaps take his seat at the feet of Prince Albert?

The Saco Democrat also protests against his appointment, in relation to the boundary question. It charges him with gross indifference, and cold-blooded neglect, whilst he was Governor of Massachusetts, towards the rights of Maine—and in her name protests against his appointment.

The Globe thus remarks upon the above extract

The Globe thus remarks upon the abovo extract from the Enquirer:

'Mr. Ritchie is right. Mr. Everett's appointment is the very worst for the South. This is Mr. Webster's second great blunder. Mr. Everett, who is an ex-Unitarian parson, what the French call un prefre de froque, (an unfrocked priest) was for some time a member of the House of Representatives, and, for his pretensions, a very insignificant one. He there evinced no faculties of statesmanship. He had, however, one merit. He acted invariably with the South on the abolition question. He proved himself devoted to the rights and interests of the whole Union. But alas, for the frailty of human nature! When opposed by Judge Morton, in the election for Governor of Massachusetts, he meanly recanted his former sentiments, and, in a published letter, declared himself an out and out abolitionist. No one believed that he was a sincere convert, but all regarded this change as one of selfish calculation. He was defeated, nevertheless, by a single vote. He experienced the deepest of all human mortifications; the consciousness of having disgraced himself in vain. We submit, therefore, that Mr. Evertt is the last man to be sent to the Court of St. James. He may preach there, as he did before, in the Old Jewry, but he is not fit to be the representative of the United States,—especially at this time. A political revolution has just taken place in England. The Tories have regained power. They have succeeded by an alliance with the abolitionists on the West India emancipation was carried.—These circumstances give a graver aspect to our relation with England. Most of the questions under discussion are connected with that of slavery; for example, the illegal search of our vessels on the coast of Africa; the liberation of our slaves cast upon the Bermuca coasts; the congregation of black troops in the West Indies; the Ritish deeigns and intrigues upon Caba, &c. Is it proper, is it fair to the South, to send an avowed abolitionist, and one, too, who is so by recanting, whic

to settle these great and delicate questions? This is a great blunder. Mr. Webster has, doubtless great talent; but he lacks what is more important in public, as well as private conduct, we mean com

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION INTRODUCED INTO THE THE SLAVERY QUESTION INTRODUCED INTO THE, SENATE. There have been for two or three weeks past, various rumors in regard to the disposition of some of the Whig Senators from the South to oppose certain nominations made to the Senate by the President, on the allegation that the nominees are abolitionists, which if they prove true, may be considered as sealing the doom of this Union. We have presumed that those rumors were exaggerated, and that if they were well founded, the Senators in question would, on consideration, find reason to change their purpose. * * If men nominated change their purpose. * * If men nominated to office from the free States are to be subjected to the estracism of Senators from the South upon the mere allegations of opinions not satisfactory to them on the subject of slavery, it only remains to the New England States to retailate in the way they best can, and this they assuredly will do, whatever be the consequences, and whatever exhortations may be made by panic-makers against it. The consequences of such a course it is easy to foresee.

We do not enlarge on this subject at present, because the facts are too imperfectly known to render If men nominated

of such a course it is easy to foresce.

We do not enlarge on this subject at present, because the facts are too imperfectly known to render it proper. That the President will take so degrading a step as to withdraw the nomination of Mr. Everett, on the ground here stated, we do not suppose probable. If Mr. Everett is to be subjected to this insult, it is an insult to which every other prominent political man in New England is equally liable. It is well known that he is no more an abolitionist, than every man in Massachusetts, of sufficient prominence to be nominated to an important office.

An insult to him, therefore, on this pretext, throwing out of consideration the respect and affection with which he is regarded by the people of this State, of which no man enjoys a greater share, will be felt by every. Whig in Massachusetts, as an insult to himself.

"Of the opinions of the other gentlemen named, on the subject of abolition, we are not informed.

"Whatever may be their private opinions on this subject, if these are to be made a matter of inquisition, and the test by which their appointment to the offices which they hold is to be approved, these Southern gentlemen have adopted the most direct mode of building up the abolition party in the non-slaveholding States, which could be devised.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York American appealing of the openation of cortain of cortain of the submission appealing of the openation of cortain of

The Washington Correspondent of the New York American, speaking of the opposition of certain Southern Whig Senators to the nomination of Ed-

Southern wing ward Everett, says: ward Everett, says:

'I will not upon an uncertainty as to the facts, indulge in the reflections which such a stand taken in the Senate in relation to appointments to office, would lead to; but this I will say, that the rejection of Edward Everett by Southern votes because of his imputed dislike of the Southern institution would nessorie The Union! I know the direful import of these words, and yet direful as it is, such would be—such should be the consequence.

Even the aristocratic and conservative portion of he community begin to think that we have sub

More Southern Dictation --- Edward Everett.

mitted to southern insolence and dictation long enough, and that it is time to take a stand. The southrons are not contented with a stayeholding President and most of the foreign ministers and high officers, but they undertake to pry into the private opinions of northern men respecting slavery, and to veto the Presidential nominations of all such as are not of their own way of thinking.

It is understood that slaveholding Senators have objected to the nomination of Edward Everett, as as Minister to England, Gen James Wilson, as Land Surveyor, and a Mr. Eastham of New-Hampshire, for some smaller office, because they are understood to have expressed views relating to slavery, not wholly in accordance with their own. The nominated post-master of Philadelphia, too, it is said, has been refused confirmation by the same body, unless he will dismiss Joshua Coffin from his employ as penny post, for entertaining anti-slavery views, and he has been dismissed accordingly, as it is said. The offence of Joshua Coffin was this: When a colored freeman of Pennsylvania had been kidnapped and enslaved in New Orleuns, Coffin went at the risk of his life and obtained his ransom. Truly, this is cutting it fine in good earnest. The most submissive dough-faces begin to be alamned, and to grumble at this new stride of insolence. Why, very soon our children will not be allowed to go to school, or ourselves to attend public worship, because learning and religion are unfavorable to their 'domestic After writing the above, we find the following in the Boston Atlas:

This journal has never favored the views of the abolitionists. We have always held that—though the domestic slavery of the South was, in itself, a great evil—it was an institution recognized by the Constitution, and one upon which we of the North are entirely foreclosed from all action. We have felt a deep sympathy for our southern brethren, in the anjustifiable attacks that have been made upon them by the abolitionists. But we now advise their Senators to pause, for a moment. If they reject the nomination of Edward Everett, as Minister to England, for any such cause as has been presumed to actuate them, they will create, by that act, more abolitionists in the North than all the finantical operations of that inconsiderable and uninfluential party have been able to raise up for years. Edward Everett. soon our children wil: not be allowed to go to school, or ourselves to attend public worship, because learning and religion are unfavorable to their 'domestic institutions,' and tend to undermine slavery! Who would not rather be under the government of a single despot, than under the oligarchy of these odious tyrants? But who can wonder at all this, after the encouragement they have received from the North, and the disgraceful concessions which have been made to them, for their votes—after the gags, which have been thrust into our mouths by our own northern members of Congress? What next?—Lynn Record. The Washington correspondent of the New-York

The following, from the Boston Courier, will find a ready response from every true citizen of the North:

The Generous South.

There is no doubt that through the influence of southern Senators, the pomination of Edward Everett, as minister to England, will be, or has been, rejected. The presence for this act of injustice is that Mr. Everett is an advocate for the emancipation of the slaves. Whether he is in favor of emancipation or not, is a question which ought not to be considered. His sentiments on that individual topic are of no sort of consequence, in connection with his qualifications to discharge the office to which he has been nominated by the President. No one doubts his qualifications. No one dares to oppose him on the ground of incompetency. Every man feels that it would be an addition to his national pride, as an American, to be represented by such a man as Edward Everett, at the first and most powerful court Europe.

American, to be represented by such a man as Edward Everett, at the first and most powerful court in Europe.

We have said, it is of no consequence, in this connection, what Mr. Everett's views may be, in regard to abolition—and we repeat the proposition. But if the Senators from the slave States choose to raise the question of abolitionism, whenever a candidate for an important office is brought forward, and approve or reject according to his opinions, avowed or suspected, on that question, the soner we come to an understanding the better. We have no dough-faced regard for the sensibilities of the 'generous South.' New-England has made sacrifices enough to southern pride and arrogance. The South thinks no better of us for those sacrifices.—They only tend to flatter southern vanity, and to damper a cormorant ambition to flourish a while over the backs of the white slaves- of the North. If the free States submit quietly to the rejection of Mr. Everett, under the presumption or the pretence that has is acceptabilizations. the free States submit quietly to the rejection of Mr. Everett, under the presumption or the pretence that he is an abolitionist, they will deserve forever thereafter to be excluded from all participation in the government. Let them avow and support independence, and equality of privilege and prerogative with the South, even at the expense of the Union or; be content with the brand of slavery, fixed upon them and their posterity forever.

The South vs. the North.

The Sonth vs. the North.

It is a trite maxim that the 'price of liberty is eternal vigilance;' and it seems that the people of the South think that the price of slavery is eternal vigilance also. The jealous spirit of the South has been fully demonstrated by the conduct of her Senators during the present session of Congress. The Senate has refused to sanction the appointment of Edward Everett as Minister to England, simply because he has expressed views favorable to the abolition of slavery. His nomination was laid on the table by a majority of two; the southern members opposing it, for the reason above stated. The nomination of Gen. Wilson, as Surveyor General of Iswa, and Joel Eastman, as District Attorney of New-Hampshire, have been opposed on the same grounds. In this state of affairs, it behooves our northern Senators to act well their part and resent with a proper spirit the enconchments of the South, or the time will soon arrive when the South will object to placing any man in office who hails North of Mason and Dixon's line. We believe there are but few mea in our country who would reflect equal hond; upon this nation at the Court of St. James as Edward Everett; and if our country is not represented by him, we hope, at least, it may not be by a slaveholder—one who buys and sells the image of God for dollars and cents! We repeat it—let not our boasted land of liberty be represented at a foreign Court by an advocate of the hellish system of human slavery.—Woonsockt Patriet.

It is stated by Washington correspondents, the strenuous objections are made to the confirmation. EDWARD EVERETT, as minister to England, on the ground that he is inclined to abolitionism. It is a so asserted that his friends have ceased to act on a so asserted that his friends have ceased to act on all other nominations, until that mission is disposed of. These are-curious times. The fact that an American citizen who abhors slavery, and depracates the evil, although not a zealous, thorough-going abolitionist, is raised an objection to him as minister to England, where slavery is abolished, seems passing strange indeed. The fact is, Gov. Everett is a northern man, from the 'heart of New-England,' and they are envious of the name, as they are of the high character of his native New-England land her enterprise. When will this narrow sectional. jealousy cease? When the chains drop from the limbs of the millions of benighted humanity, and the genuine principles of New-England industry and enterprise are permitted to take root in the soil,—not until the 'chivalry of the South' can look upon the labor of the North without disdain. of the North without disdain.

The following is from the Mercantile Journal of

It is rumored that the Senate hesitate to confirm th It is rumored that the Senate hesitate to confirm the appointment of Edward Everett, as Minister to Great Britain, on the ground of his being a northern man, and, of course, an abolitionist. We are well aware that many of our southern brethren are monomaniaes on this point—but we are unwilling to believe that any portion of the Senators from the South can manifest such a weakness of intellect, or such a feeling of injustice, as this proceeding would indicate. It would, besides, be a grossly impolitic act. It would not only be a crime, but what some politicians consider far worse than a crime, a mistake.

Will the South drive the whole North into a posture, which they would avoid under any other

Will the South drive the whole North into a posture, which they would avoid under any other emergency than that of teckless provocation? When did a northern man in the Senate offer remonstrances to a nominee, on the ground that he was an admirer of the sectional 'peculiar institutions of the South'?—Taunton Whig.

From the U. S. Gazette. Mr. Everett.

The report that the Senate of the United States has refused, or will refuse, to confirm the nomination of Edward Everett as Minister to the Coart of

the man and his principles to cement the ranks of the New-Englanders—hatred of persecution and tyranny would do the work. They will not stand by and see themselves and their principles struck down in Mr. Everett. Such things the abolitionists understand, and they will improve the circumstan-ces to their own advantage.

After writing the above, we find the following in the Boston Atlas:

'I have written nothing about the delay in con-'I have written nothing about the delay in con-firming Mr. Everett's nomination as minister to Great Britain, because I cannot, with any certainty, ascertain the truth respecting it. It seems such madness on the part of the Louisian senators, and the North Carolina senators—who are alleged to be opposed to the nomination because Mr. Everett is a northern man, and opposed in feeling and principle to slavery—that I am reluctant to be iere the oppo-sition on such grounds serious.

to slavery—that I am reluctant to be iere the oppo-sition on such grounds serious.

Moreover, the confirmation recently, at one sitting, of four gentlemen from slaveholding States to for-eign stations would seem to prove that there can be no difficulty about Mr. E.'s appointment; other-wise the senators from the non-slaveholding States could never excuse themselves to their constituents for permitting such nominations to be confirmed, while that of Mr. Everett was suspended for the cause assigned.

use assigned.

I will not, upon an uncertainty as to the facts, in-ulge in the reflections which such a stand taken in the Senate, in relation to appointments to office, would lead to; but this I will say, that the rejection of Edward Everett by southern votes because of his imputed dislike of the southern institution, would dissolve the Union I know the circful import of these words, and yet, stucked as it is, such would be, such should be the confequence.

The Salom Gazette says.

such should be the consequence.'

The Salem Gazette says:—

'The New-York Commercial Advertiser states that the nomination of Governor Everett, as Minister to England, has been laid upon the table, by a majority of two votes, in order that it may be withdrawn by the President. The majority was obtained by a union of ultra slaveholding whigs with the conception. opposition.
This is an outrage too flagrant for endurance, and

This is an outrage too flagrant for eidurance, and will do more to promote the cause of anti-slavery, than the united efforts of all the abolition lectures could accomplish in a hundred years. The North will not and cught not to submit to such unreasonable proscription. Whether so meant, or not, it is equivalent to a declaration that note but a slave-holder shall receive a diplomatic appointment; for Mr. Everett has no views on the sulject of slavery which do not pervade the religion of Christendom, the literature of the civilized world, and the common sentiment of humanity beyond the circle of the slave the literature of the civilized world, and the common sentiment of humanity beyond the circle of the slave region. The expression of his sentiments has always been limited by the strictest construction of the constitutional rights of the slave States, and by the courtesy due to countrymen and fellow-citizens. There is not, on any ground, the last apology for this exhibition of slaveholding exclusiveness.

There is but one course for the senators from the Fark States to pursue, under these circumstances, with a just regard for their own self-respect, and the rights of their constituents: and that is, to vote against every nomination of a candidate from a slaveholders are to be proscribed from official station, slaveholders also must be excluded.

We are glad to see the Whitp press of the North

We are glad to see the Whig press of the North speaking in so determined a tone of this matter. The Salem Gazette is right. The N. Y. American is right. There is but one course for us to pursue. If Evrett and Gen. Wilson are rejected for the cause assigned, it is a flagrant insult to the whole North, which it would ill become the North to bear. When such ground is taken by the South, we cannot, consistently with our own honor, and a proper regard to our own rights, have any further pirty connection with southern politicians. It will become regard to our own rights, have any further pirty connection with southern politicians. It will become our duty to protect our own rights—to form a northern party, which shall support the interests of free labor, and the rights of the free States. We will then see on which side of Mason's and Dixon's line the power lies. LET THE SOUTH LOOK TO HERSELF.—Greenfield Gazette.

From the Northampton Courier. Disfranchisement of the North.

Disfranchisement of the North.

It was suggested in our last, that the nomination of Edward Everett, as minister to England, was opposed by a portion of the Southern Whigs, on the ground of his anti-slavery views. That nomination, together with those of Gen. James Wilson, of New Hampshire, as Surveyor General of Iowa, and Joel. EASTMAN, as District Attorney of New Hampshire,—both opposed on the same ground,—still remain indecided. In the mean time the Northern press begins to speak out in language of no doubtful import. And it may be, that the indications of a reckoning day thus thrown out, will induce these mad politicians to alter their course. Atany rate, should these nominations be confirmed, it will be because and only because the South dare not reject. Their disposition to do so, is abundantly manifest. Only look at the following instance of mean and dastardly conduct on the part of Southern Whig Senators: When, a few days since, the nomination of Mr. Montgomery, as postmaster of Philadelphia was before the Senate, the Southern men refused to vote for him, on the ground that he had given the appointment of letter carrier to an abolitionis.—and Mr. Montgomery was distinctly informed that unless he discharged that individual, he would lose his office! Consequently, the sacrifice was made, and Mr. Montgomery was confirmed! The name of the individual referred to is Joshua Corris.—a native. office! Consequently, the sacrifice was made, and Mr. Montgomery was confirmed! The name of the individual referred to is Josaux Copyris,—a native, and until within the last seven or eight years, a citizen of Massachusetts. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College,—a man of strong mind, benevolent disposition, and excellent character. Being considerably advanced in the journey of life, depressed in his pecuniary circumstances, and having a family dependent upon him for support, he applied for the humble office of letter carrier. He obtained it. It was the means, during the short time he held it, of comfortably maintaining his family. But the jealousy and malicious vindictiveness of slaveholding Senators would not rest, until that unfortnate man and his poor family were deprived of their means of subsistence,—and for no other or better reason than that of entertaining sentiments on the subject of slavery, which are professed by ninetentientieths of the people of New England! And by this act the South has as effectually proscribed all who disapprove of slaveholding, as if she had declared it in so many words. How long—ay, how long, shall such wrongs and insults be submitted to? What say you, men of the North?

We select the following extracts from several leading journals, in order to show our readers, how other whig editors regard these attempts of Southern men to proscribe the free-spirited citizens of the North. In fact, there is, so far as we can learn, but one feeling, and one voice in all the free States, in reference to this course of conduct,—the strong feeling, and the loud and indignant voice of reprobation. Mr. Montgomery was confirmed! The name of the

The New-York Journal of Commere says:

'Northern men are, one and all, opposed to slavery in the abstract; but with very few exceptions, they proscribe no man because he is a slaveholder; they ask no abridgment of his civil rights, his office and honors, on that account; and on the other hand, they claim to suffer no political disability themselves, by reason of their general opposition to slavery. Let southern men know and understand, that nothing would give the abolitionists more satisfaction, than the rejection of Mr. Everett, for the cause above indicated. It would add immensely to their means of agitation, and their materials for mischief.'

From the Boston Courier.

The Nomination of Mr. Everett has not yet been confirmed. The delay in this case is now generally believed to have been produced by the opposition of southern senators, and there is too much reason to fear that the same cause will operate to produce a decisive rejection of the nomination. In the mean time, the press is bold in expressing its views of the consequences of such a measure. If the northern men, whose talents and qualifications are undoubted, whose moral characters are unblemished, are to be excluded from all places of honor or influence, because they may happen to entertain different opinions in regard to the abstract question of slavery, from those which are popular at the South, there seems to be but a prespect of a permanent union of these States, and we think that the pare States professed to do some years upo—vizto calculate the value of the Union.

We have just noticed the following appropriate and temperate remarks, from a correspondent of the New-England Paritan, and transfer them to our columns, as embracing sentiments, which, we believe, are prevalent, if not universal at the North:—

Messers. Editors.—I notice that the Senate of the United States are a season.

Messrs. Editors,-I notice that the Senate of th United States does not confirm the nomination of Edward Everett as Minister to England, and the rea-United States does not confirm the nomination of Edward Everett as Minister to England, and the reasons given in the papers are, his supposed heresy on the subject of slavery. Can this be so? Are southern senators ready to assume the responsibility of taking that ground? Are they prepared for the consequences? Northern members of Congress have heretofore shown great forbearance on the subject of slavery, and educated as they have been, where freedom is not only professed, but enjoyed, it would be strange if many of them had not suffered some twinges of conscience. But let not southern gentlemen be deceived by this apparent apathy on the part of the North. There is a point beyond which endurance will not go—and let them understand distinctly, that if they introduce into the halls of Congress proscription for apinion's sake, they will wake a spirit at the North that will not brook insult, or submit to southern dictation. And before southern senators reject the nomination of northern men on account of any supposed opinions they may entertain on the subject of slavery, they will do well to count the cost, and perhaps make some calculation as to 'the value of the Union' 16 them.

The North value the Union' and have always been ready to make concessions for its preservation.

The North value the Union, and have always been The North value the Union, and have always been ready to make concessions for its preservation. But, if in order to preserve it, we must become the advocates of slavery, and the defenders of the slaveholder, if it is not enough to stifle the conscience, and silence the tongue, then I shall consider its value much less than I have heretofore. The North loves the Union, and will be the last to wish a stripe or a star taken from her flag; but, being the descendants of the Puritans, we love liberty of opinion even better.

Southern members of Congress, when things do not go to their liking, especially when abolition petitions trouble them, threaten a dissolution of the Union, as if it would annihilate the North, while to them it would be an affair of little moment. Nov them it would be an affair of little moment. Now it always appeared to me, that if I was a member from the North, that I should meet such kind of bravado, and say to them squarely, that whenever it was for their interest to dissolve the Union, the North would try to get along without their aid. The truth is, there will always be heart-burnings and jealousies between the North and the South, so long as the latter is cursed with slave labor. The industry of the North will ever give it the air of comfort and prosperity. Where the whole population is educated, where the labors of the field are performed by the owners of the soil, and the business of the ucated, where the labors of the field are performed by the owners of the soil, and the business of the country transacted by those directly interested, there must be evidence of comfort and prosperity, there must be intelligence and energy enough to defend a country thus blessed. Where slavery exerts its withering indisence, paralyzing the physical and moral energies of a people, there will not be the same evidence of general prosperity; it is not in the nature of things that it should be so. I make these remarks without any feelings of unkindness towards the South. But if they suppose that they can reject the nomination of northern men on account of their sentiments on the subject of slavery, they will find themselves inistaken. The North will go in mass against such proscription. they will find themselves mistaken. The will go in mass against such proscription.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. To the Public.

The subscriber having been lately removed by the postmaster of this city, from the office of letter-carrier, deems it a duty to state to his friends and the public the causes of his dismissal, satisfied that they will agree with him in pronouncing his rejection, at the dictation of a Committee of the United States Segate, as one of the most flagrant instances of a proscriptive and persecuting interference with seques seguate, as one of the most flagrant instances of a proscriptive and persecuting interference with the right of private judgment and a conscientious discharge of duty that can any where be found. The facts are briefly these:—In the winter of 1837-8, three colored freemen, viz. Isaac Wright, of Philadelicia. facts are briefly these:—In the winter of 1634-0, three colored freemen, viz. Isaac Wright, of Philadelphia, Robert Garrison, and Stephen Dickinson, of New York, found employment on board the steamboat New Castle, then lying in the harbor of that place, and destined to ply as a packet between New Orleans, and Florida. On her second return triponal Lawis who had page 150-000. Orleans and Florida. On her second return trip from St. Marks, one Thomas Lewis, who had es-caped from one of the Northern States, as a thief, and had broken jail in Florida, where he had been caped from one of the Northern States, as a thief, and had broken jail in Florida, where he had been confined on the charge of murder, came passenger. On her arrival at New Orleans, J. D. Wilson, her captain, being sick, Lewistook command, and under false pretences took the three men to the New Orleans jail, and there sold them to a being by the name of George A. Botts, for \$3000, thus adding the heinous crime of kidnapping to those of their and murder. They were then stripped, tied, scourged with merciless severity, trampled on and threatened with death if they ever afterwards intimated to any person that they were entitled to their freedom. They were then sent in chains to Vicksburg, and there sold at public auction as slaves for life. Stephen to a Kentucky horse-jockey, and Robert and Isaac to a Mr. McMahan, by whom they were again sold, Robert in Arkansus, and Isaac in Raleigh, Tennessee, both of whom he warranted to be slaves for life, although he well knew that they were free born citizens of New York and Pennsylvania. Shortly after this, the purchaser of Isaac having discovered the imposition that had been practised on him, voluntarily wrote to a gentleman of Philadelphia, offering to restore Isaac to freedom on the reception of his free papers. The letter was immediately answered by the subscriber, who, having procured all the necessary papers, started for Memphis, in order to obtain the fulfilment of his written promise, and if possible the liberation of the other two. On arriving at this residence he was shocked procured all the necessary papers, started for Memphis, in order to obtain the fulfillment of his written promise, and if possible the liberation of the other two. On arriving at his residence he was shocked to ascertain that, in violation of his solemn pledge, he had transferred Isaac in payment of a gambling debt of \$1200, to a brother gambler, both of whom had left the State. Placed in such circumstances, amongst the vilest of the vile, having had in less than a year six purchasers, each of whom had been in his turn a dupe and a cheat, what could be expect but a life of slavery, unless means were adopted to restore him to that liberty of which he had been so cruelly and unjustly deprived? These means were immediately and successfully used, and Isaac was again a freeman, and after a tedious journey of nearly two thousand miles, performed in the depth of winter, a large part of the way on foot, on the 7th of March, we arrived safely home. Had he been a white man, who had been thus redeemed from bondage, no terms of commendation would have been too extravagant in praise of his deliverer; but as he was 'guilty of a skin not colored like our own,' the deed was too atrocious to pass unrebuked.

Accordingly an exparte and incorrect statement

of the affair was transmitted to Washington, by the preciable, opponents of Mr. Montgomery, and placed before a committee of the Senate, in the confident expectation that thereby his nomination as postmaster would not be confirmed. In this, however, they were disposed and the confident expectation that the reby his nomination as postmaster would appointed, as after some weeks deliberation Mr. M. and do homogre reviewed intimations of a character not to be mistaken, that his confirmation as postmaster must be on the condition that the subscriber should be removed the condition that the subscriber should be removed to slavely at any without the imputation of a fault, the subscriber, with a large and dependent family, has been thrown out of employment, in consequence of having nearly three years ago, assisted a kidnapped freeman to with a large and dependent family, may but of employment, in consequence of having nearly three years ago, assisted a kidnapped freeman to escape from the unlawful custody of kidnappers and gamblers. Satisfied that in this act he did no more than his duty, he cheerfully submits this brief statement of the whole affair to the judgment of his friends and the community, leaving them to make their own comments.

JOSHUA COFFIN.

of a most hypocritical, spurious and loathsome char acter; but here is an outburst of sentiment, in one o the democratic papers of that State, that is more con sistent and manly.

From the Exeter Democrat.

Who and what are the Abolitionists ?

Who and what are the Abolitionists?

The great body of the Northern abolitionists—the rank and file—are democrats—they are men whose regard for liberty in its fallest sense teaches them it is wrong and unjust for man to hold his fellowman in bondago. They are those who will rebel against every form of tyranny over the mind of man, and who deem resistance to all typinny obedience to God. Somehow, and by what manner of means we know not, men who have all their life time until recently, worked with the democratic party, have become flaming abolitionists, and gone over to the whilg party, in the hopes by such a change to benefit the condition of the slave. What a mistaken idea is this! How truly do our friends commit an error of the head and not of the beart in doing thus!

What! will the detestable bonds of corporation tyranny, loosen the fetters of the slave? Will the odious, and to every lover of the rights of the whole people, the considered dangerous principles of the high-toned whig party, when elevated, and brought to practice, burst the chains of slavery? Most gross delusion! to suppose this.

There are some who were whigs until the antislavery question has been so much discussed at the North, but are democratis in feeling now. And one

delusion! to suppose this.

There are some who were whigs until the antislavery question has been so much discussed at the North, but are democrats in feeling now. And one gentleman of no inconsiderable influence acknowledged to us that until recently, he acted with the whigs, but when the slave question began to be agitated, he cast about him to see which of the two political parties were most strongly in favor of popular rights. With little hesitation and much examination, he decided in favor of the democratic party—and though he has not since this change in his views been to the polls, yet his prejudices are enlisted with us, and we trust that the day will soon come when he will go with us heart and hand, with the assurance that true democratic sits he talk alvery.

In the main points—that slavery is a curse to the country, a blight to our free institutions, a stain upon our national character, we agree with the abolitionists. But that the South should be denounced for this grevious sin, we will not agree. We talk to men, not brutes. We ask them in the name of Heaven, is it not wrong for you to hold human beings in slavery? Have you a moral right to crush the soul, to kill the mind of man for the sake of a paltry gain in dollars and cents? The slaveholders will not turn a deaf ear to argument; nay they cannot, dare not do this. That conscience which will not slumber, tells them they must hear argument. But when they are threatened, how stands the case? Their passions are aroused. Each man clads his heart in an armor impenetrable to the vociferous shouts of 'down with the slaveholder.'

The slave must, he will be free! What we can do for the cause we will do, and shall hereafter devote a portion of the Democrat to the discussion of this subject, and any abolitionist shall have a place in our columns for remarks which he may be disposed to make.

On the appearance of the foregoing article, the democratic editor of the democratic Portsmouth Ga-zette raised the following terrible hue-and-cry. 'Ye

Traitors ! Traitors !

(F A negro flag hoisted by a pseudo Democrat. 2) The following extract is from the leading editorial article of the F Granite State Democrat 1) of August 27th.

"The great body of the northern abolitionists—the rank and file—are democrate. "The slave must, he will be free! What we can do for the cause will do, and shall hereafter devote a portion of the Democrat to the discussion of this subject, and any abolitionist shall have a place in our columns for remarks which he may be disposed to make."

Is it possible that the editor of the Democrat is willing to join the abolition party? Is he willing to go with that party whose principles tend to the dissumino of the States? Is he willing to trample in the dust the constitution; that constitution purchased by the dearest blood of our revolutionary fathers? Will he prove a traitor to his best friends; to those friends who have fed, clothed and warned him into life? Ye shades of Lefferson Cochidit!

friends who have fed, clothed and warmed him into life? Yo shades of Jefferson, forbid it!

We warn the Democracy of Old Rockingham to be on their guard. There are traitors in the camp! We call upon the Democrats of Portsmouth to open their eyes. There are men among you, who stand high in your confidence, who have again and again received your suffrages, that go hand and glove with this pseudo Democrat, and are doing all in their power to break down the democracy of Old Rockingham. Will you permit it to be done? We call upon you to arise and plant your standard upon the constitution, upon the old Republican principles of minety-six. Now is the time for every true democrat to show his colors. Shall we appeal to you in vain? No—God forbid—is the answer we hear.

From the Practical Christian. The cause of the Slave Paramount.

The soul baptized with the spirit of Jesus, is a to do good. And hence the carnest inquiry—W cause is paramount in its claims to the philant pic? Who is the suffering man that demands it.

mediate aid? Need we hesitate in our answer, or be for a moment at a loss to decide where we will cast in our mite? No—here is the suffering man-the Asserican slave, and his cause is paramount all others. We know whereof we affirm.

The time has been They acknowledge no man popularity, none must expopularity, who make come

the language of a slaveholder: 'The will compare with any heathen on the face Let us then be earnest in our labors.

From the Practical Christian. Anti-Slavery Meeting at Millburg

This was truly a happy gathering of the and unwavering friends of the slave. Wen that it was good to be there. The spirit he action of primitive abolition was in our manufacture. action of primitive abolition was in or has been our happy lot to attend many the oppressed, but we hesitate not to as the oppressed but we hesitate not to a estimation was the best of all. A det estimation was the best of all. ins been our happy lot to attend many near the oppressed, but we hesitate not to st, an estimation was the best of all. A determined on and to suffer for the captive seemed his picted on every face. Free souls commend that another, and all who spoke had some say. We were most happy to witness the store of self-glorification in set speeches. This should be. We meet not to gain human stream important resolutions were pused great unanimity. And when in good circuit shaking in the Church and State. Let it of Our cannection with the foul system of own has been long enough. The church and immust pass through a firty ordeal. We wanted the stream of the successor is expected by the stream of the stream of the stream of the successor is expected by the stream of the successor is the audience hanging with breathless sizes on the lips of this faithful representative of the lips of this faithful representative of the successor is considered that the successor is the successor is the successor of the successor is the successor of the successor is on the lips of this faithful representative of the lips of the successor is the crush as spirit so full of heavenly fire. My bless the fugitive Frederick, and bear him is shis mission to review the work of abotics.

bless the fugitive Frederick, and bear his his mission to revive the work of abolition have strong faith that brighter days are consequently as the sifted and purified army of anti-slaver with speedily come.

The ladies of Millbury descree the thanks in litionists for the ample and excellent entents provided on the evening which closed dish meeting. With others we had hoped to have in this animated assembly with the slaves track—Wendell Phillips, but in this we were days ed. On the whole, we are fully persuadely effect of this meeting must be good. A night prevailed, which imparts to us fresh course now for action. Let it be temperate, bold sitiless.—e. w. s.

More Lynching. We learn from the Pensi Register, that, a few weeks since, a young man George Fisher, of Henderson Co. was take a bed by a band of ruffians, one half of his heath his body tarred and feathered, and then, so hands tied behind him, put into s cance and sen in the Mississippi river, with a threat that there kill him if he came ashore. After floating; imiles, Fisher contrived to free his hands ask the shore. He immediately returned home, and ed some of the ruffians to be apprehended, who due examination, were bound over to apper a next Court—two of them in bonds of \$120 and others from \$400 to \$300 each. The remain ruffians made their escape to the lows side river, and there succeeded in rallying a may came over in a furry-bout, and recapture fit. This was in the middle of the afternoon. Fair taken some seventy yards from the road, their chain and rope, and a guard of two men, area. More Lynching. We learn from the Peregister, that, a few weeks since, a young m second island above Bloomington, and forgetly men until his back, legs, and arms, were ets welts. He was then presented with a he-bling refusing to do which, he was again put intermit which was a large stone, and set aflost. His ever, effected a landing a few miles below Being.

Drought. Many parts of the country, it is at and east of us, are suffering most severely few of rain. In some parts of Maine, and wifeth wide extent, the hay crop has been short mat and the crop of polatoes will be extremely she had to corn will, be cut up for fodder—the full feed and and the crop of polatoes will be extremely she hat crains, which greatly revived vegetation a quarter, hardly reached Maine, and were verification which were lossed have been suffered in many places is spreading of fires in the woods and fields. In have prevailed in very many places, and have a serious apprehensions of more extensive my. The atmosphere in the upper part of New-Hams is full of smoke. The Wiscasset Telegraph and the plains' between that village and Brusswith been burning for several days. We had bresty the rain yesterday, which we hope may have ease d throughout the eastern and northern parts of country.—Daily Adv.

Public Lands. In the Senate, on Moshy, by

1839, the quantity of 9,739, 12 acres; in 185,9 quantity of 19,135,773 acres; in 1837, (the year 49 bank suspensions,) the quantity of 133,130 acres

Journal of Christianity. A sect called Bank lately published an organ under this name, a left sonville, Ia. The editor says: We have fully use the practicability of sustaining a free paper as thurch, and the result of the experiment is that not be done. In order to procure patronage adopt to the support of a weekly or monthly paper, is a apologise for and defend the system of American very as a * patriarchal institution, * sanctioned as * proved by the apostles.*

Since the 5th of June last, Mr. Ferdon and his sistants in N. York, have destroyed 1483 day, which 131 were killed week before last, and his week. Of the dogs killed on Saturday 1844 of completely mad. On Wednesday or Thurder let man and his young child were bitten by a rabid, in the neighborhood of the 9th avenue and 331 cm—the child being so badly bitten that it died the seday.

The Indiana Sentinel says that petitions are it of culation in Boon, and other counties, praying Governor to convene the Legislature at an early is (in September or October,) for the purpose of the into consideration the embarrasments of the less the deplorable situation of the State affairs, &c., is, with a view to the relief of the people.

In Scott county, Indiana, on the night of ise it instant, three men were shot while rubbing a mellon patch. Two of them immediately expert. The third was expected to recover.

Murder.—We learn from the Maysville esgk dis 21st, that on the previous day, a personal case took place between two boys, named Samed her and Joseph Wilson, in which Davis stabled Was with a dirk, causing his death in an hout.

Washington Irving is seriously iil at his copy near Tarrytown. A remittant billious fever, head on by fatigue and exposure in a recent exempts the coal region of Pennsylvania, is said to be best ture of his melady.

Loss of Steamboats in the United States—From late report of Mr. Woodbury it appears that stamers have been built in the United States which number 250 have been lost by accident to these boats were lost on the western water.

A black man got drunk and went to sleep of rail road near Wilmington. The consequence was was crushed to death by the locomotive, which poor over him.

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PRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1841. A Trip to New-Hampshire.

The sweet singer of Israel, in contemplating the The 'sweet singer of laraes, in contemplating the part of God as manifested in the visible creation, naturously exclaims—' O Lurd, how manifold are thy agterous; thou made them all; the eart afall of thy riches. If 'an undevout astronomer is and of he, whose single but high pursuit it is to ask regarance of the starry concave, may justly be fr Him who has 'set his glory above the heavens 'she said to see you wan, moon and stars, but upon set, not merely upon sun, moon and stars, but upon the guistreiched earth the great and wide sea, states are things creeping innumerable, both small sares are things ercepting institutes been bests '-mountains lifting their tall sum-nate to the clouds-cataracts and falls, forever and are dashing their waters down foll many a fathom ter from their high precipices-volcanoes pregnan devouring fire-all that the vast creation sate of inanimate, human or divine? Surely, the feel hath said in his heart, There is no God.

All lands are not equally beautiful, fertile, grand salubrious; yet each is superior to the other, in graduonous, yet each is superior to the other, in some particulars. All confirm the declaration, that the earth is real or the niches of a beneficent cestor. All are worth seeing, and each presents ob-pen peculiarly adapted to excite emotions of awe, swater, delight, or reverence. But who can deter-ness, where the most beautiful or romantic spot is to he fand? what spectacle is most sublime? what secution looks down upon the loveliest plains and vallets? what river is in all respects the paragon; what object is the most frightful or impressive? what haman face divine 'surpasses in beauty or majesty signant stee curing an apparent steep of the reproduct of man-ted will pendubly never harmonize. The same im-presions are not made upon every mind by the same Some individuals are excited to rapture where others exhibit a stoical aspect. What fills the som of one man with alarm, stirs up emotions o delight in another. One chooses to be a dweller many the everlasting hills; another selects his abode by the side of still waters; another makes his home apon the deep; another covets the fertile plain or agenting valley. Besides this variety of choice, man kind are generally-best satisfied with their own lo cally; so that, if oppression or starvation do not force then away, to them, 'be it ever so humble, there is no place like home '-there is no country like theirs Breather there the man, with soul so dead,

This is my own, my native land?

Hopr is it for the world, that these things are so at beauty, arength, sublimity, pleasure, are not sub menopoly of any land or people, but are attered broadcast over the whole eanth; and that believe of country is so strong in the human breast hwere otherwise-if in one portion of the glob er combined all that is attractive, desirable or pre sin every other-if all the ties of nativity we edered, and 'home' and 'native land' were un ming terms-what conflicts, what tumults, who ou changes, what wanderings to and fro, would a sitnessed among mankind! O that men would raise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderworks to the children of men!

lim an admirer of natural scenery, even to enthe If the eye is never satisfied with seeing,' still is the medium through which joy and delight are paramily communicated to the soul. I grew weary ("sight-seeing," however, during my sojourn on the threide of the Atlantic, last summer; for England, celled and Ireland are crowded with objects of inding interest, especially to the American travel-er. They are of the old world—the heary past— moss-cover-d antiquity. With us, every thing is now of to-day. A building one century old is indeed pre curiosity. Of man's creative power, we have nothing venerable or time-worn. The sea, the earth, the sky, san, moon, and stars, convey to the mind no be ruins of abbeys, priories, castles, which have been em-besten for a thousand years, and are yet mighty is their strength and grandeur—and look where, 's and bith filled up the palaces of old, sea-weed o'ergrown the halls of revelry '-that we are most deeply im ed with a sense of our nothingness, of the fully of human pride and ambition.

Is my journey to the highlands of Scotland, last

ter, I was accompanied by my beloved friend, N. P. Restas, one of the few 'of whom the world is not world? We went by the way of Stirling and Callander, through the pass of the Trosachs, across Lock erin, and over a rough defile to Lock Lomond from thence to Glasgow. It was while we were azing at the glorious scenery of old Scotland—with Sen Ann, Ben Venice, Ben Nevis, Ben Sadi, Ben Lod, and other mountainous elevations, full in view at my friend Rogens boldly affirmed, (though apressed by all he saw,) that the scenery in ter; and, to confirm his assertion, he invited take a ramble with him to the White Mounin the course of the next summer, should our see spared till that time. I guadily accepted of proposal; and have now just returned from a jaont

Hef the city on Saturday, Aug 21st, at 11A. M and seed at Nashua at 1 P. M —a distance of forty miles. is salogy. No one can estimate the amount of evenience, uncertainty, suffering, it daily to travellers. It matters not, whether the comroads are thick with mad, or covered with dustthe wind blow high or low-whether the meter range at zero, or ninety above-there is lick of comfort, no abatement of speed. Time and em almost annihilated. How different from the mode of travelling! This I was soon made to real t the road from Nashua to Concord is exceeding one of the most fatiguing to horses and trav-n all New England. The weather was inwarm, and our progress slow. A rail-road salua to Concord has been commenced, which be completed as far as Manchester during the on, and entirely finished in all next year, ip from Boston to Concord will then be mad our hours, without fatigue. From Lowell to the rail-road runs by the side of the gentle ne, and will be continued in this manuer up pital of New-Hampshire, crossing the rive achester, and again a few miles below Concord. brnks of the Me rrimae are remarkably level sent a very beautiful appearance. A thousand a rural habitations might easily be selected. ald sait the most romantic taste. Dwellingand cottages, of various forms and dimensions less one day be constructed along the en ile. If I say that the Merrimac is one of the

ers in all the land, ascribe my admiration to the fact that it is my own dear native which I was wont to plunge from earliod, and on the side of which it was my hapmy years to dwell. Yet, aside from the of birth, and the raptures of early associais worthy of poetical celebrity. It furnished om my gifted friend Jons G. Wherrier of his life, which kindled withi are of true poetic inspiration. Other bards as more gifted) shall strike the lyre in its coming years, until travellers from beyond eshall be induced to make a pilgrimage ast they may lave in its waters. og the passengers in the stage-coach from

was the Rev. Mr. el, cautious and politic, but civil and com-

panionable. As he did not seem disposed to intro-duce any question of a reformatory nature, our con-versation turned upon "matters and things in general.' On the way, he pointed out to me the spot where one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence once had 'a local habitation and a name, and also where the famous General Stark and his wife slumber beneath the sod. Stark was undeniably a brave man, but he had no mettle to play the part of a christian warrior. His weapons (how unlike those that were wielded by apostles and the martyrs of old!) were carnal, and wielded to the destruction of his enemies. Among worldly patriots, his to have been open to us. The Methodists would name will ever deserve to stand conspicuous; but lend us their house for him to lecture in, because name will ever deserve to stand conspicuous; but between worldly patriotism and christian heroism, there is an impassable gulf—a difference heavenwide. Christianity sheds no blood-takes no man's life-breaks no limbs-builds no prison-erects no pillory—circumscribes its regards by no geographical poundaries. It is more than patriotic. The fame of the warrior is destined to perish. 'The meek shall inherit the earth,' and their deeds alone shall become

Friends') meeting-house, which last I think I may say

immortal. ed that a lady of his acquaintance had recently visited the South, and written home to her friends that the slaves were in a very good condition. My clerical friend replied, that it was very singular there should be so many conflicting statements respecting the treatment of the slave population; and then gravely asked me what I thought of Mr. Weld's pamphlet, SLAVERY AS IT IS. A singular question for fessed abolitionist to ask !' I replied, that it was a work which no man had attempted to invalidate; that it was made up of the testimony of 'a thousand witnesses,' among whom were many slaveholders, and others who had resided many years at the South; and that it merely exhibited the natural and inevitable results of the slave system. For my own part, I did not need any such array of evidence to convince me that slavery was a condition not to be tolerated for one moment. The depravity which could lead men to make merchandize of God's image was capable of beating, starving, maining every human being subjected to its diabolical control. A young man was present, on a visit to his native State, after a resi-dence of six years in New Orleans. He had nothing to say on the subject of slavery, but seemed very anxmoral and salubrious city. He contended that it was as much so as any northern city, and denied that it was a common thing for the inhabitants to wear deadly weapons.

We passed through Manchester, a large manufac

turing village, or rather a huge city in embryo, which incredible as the fact seems to the traveller, has sprung up within three years, as by magic. It bids fair to eclipse even Lowell. Its manufactories are of the largest size, built of brick in a very handso style, and present an imposing array. Lowell has nearly exhausted her water-power, but Manchester has still a vast amount that remains to be called into

activity. Success to free labor there—every where !
We arrived at Concord, at 7 o'clock in the evening Bro. Rogers and his interesting family were in readiness to give me a most friendly greeting under their anti-glavery cause and that great cause which it tram hospitable roof. The next day, being the Sabbath, I attended, both forenoon and afternoon, the little heretical meeting of the comeoutists, in a small hall over formed! He showed that the promises were to those the Bank. Some thirty or forty were persons presspontaneous, after the apostolic pattern. Hymns were sung, prayers offered, exhortations made, portions of visit I addressed a very respectable and somewhat nu-merous audience in the Unitarian meeting-house, on the subject of slavery. My remarks were designedly plain and pungent, and were listened to with unbroken attention to the end. Application was made for the South meeting-house, (orthodox,) but its doors are closed against every friend of the old organizationallhough itwas expressly stipulated in writing at the time of its erection, that it should be freely opened to all sides of the question of slavery and colonization. So paltry is the spirit of the pastor, (Rev. Daniel J Noyes,) that he refused to read a notice of the meeting to his audience.

[TO'BE CONTINUED.]

Edward Everett.

The refusal of the Senate to confirm the nomina tion of Mr. Everett es minister to the Court of St. James,—by laying that nomination upon the table,—is making a might stir in the free States, and doing our Irish guest, John A. Collins, has returned from his long wanderings. May all be strengthened to per the frightful encroachments of slavery upon their rights and liberties. We have grouped together, in the preceding page, the sentiments of the newspaper.

C. L. Remond is now travelling through the South. press on this subject, some of which will be worthy of special notice at another time.

George Thompson.

The speech of this eloquent champion, which or cupies so large a portion of our first page, is a mas-terly vindication of the course pursued by the friends of the old anti-slevery organization in this country, and will increase the solid reputation of Mr. Thom pson as a faithful, sagacious and fearless advocate of the cause of human rights. It will be read with intense interest by multitudes on both sides of the Atlan-We have printed it verbatim as it appears in the Glasgow papers, although it contains some complimentary allusions to ourself personally. The tribute paid to Mr. Collins is deservedly just.

C. L. REMOND. The numerous friends of this excellent young man, and faithful defender of his encounts of his reception in Ireland, which are contained in our present number. He is doing a great work abroad

Donation from Pictou.

The following friendly and cheering letter is from Pictou, Nova Scotia. Humanity rejoices at such foreign interference.' MR GARRISON :

The bearer, Mr. Roderick Fraser, will hand you six dollars, the mite of a few individuals in Pictou, in aid of the funds of the old Anti-Slavery Society, which has for so many years, in the face of powerful opposition, unflinchingly pleaded the cause of

the oppressed. Pictou, Aug. 4, 1841.

MILITARY FINES. We proffer to our estimable friend and correspondent, JONATHAN WHIPPLE, of luded, in the minds of our people; the basis of my ar-Ledyard, Ct., our sincere and hearty apology for the unintentional delay of the publication of his interesting letter on the subject of paying military fines. We are not sure but he is in the right, and we are in the wrong, on this point, an d desire to have the question fully and fairly discussed in our columns. He shall be heard next week. His manuscript was mislaid for a season

The editor of the Liberator is again absent from the State, on an anti-slavery mission. He hopes very shortly to be able to occupy a more permanent seat in his editorial chair than he has done for some months

The proceedings of the Middlesex County A Society, at Groton, on file for insertion next week.

Correction. In the notice of the Smith School exhibition, published week before last, there was an error of the compositor, which injured the diction and the sense of that part of the well written article in which it occurred. For 'much praise,' near the close of the second paragraph, read much promise.

C. A., Nantucket, Mass , is hereby informed that her letter of 8th mo. 31st, containing ten dollars, was duly received, and receipts have been sent to the inCharles L. Remond.

Duntis, 16th of 8th mo. 1841.

I take up my pen to send thee a line from the Emerald Isle, to tell thee that our hatred to slavery is bound to labor for the oppressed has been greatly in-creased by the visit of your interesting country man, and our valued friend, CHARLES L. REMOND. He has now been in Ireland for a few weeks, and has done good service for the cause since he came. It is true, we have been shut out from places which ought was not an exclusively religious object '!!! The In dependents, because—they would not—or, perhaps, because an impostor in the anti-slavery cause once borrowed it. What excuses christian bodies satisfy was given with right good will, by the great majori body. I need not give thee any general details of the lectures. They have been glanced at by some of our papers, copies of which I have sent thee; but may tell thee that the exertions of our friend were minently effective, and that, if I am not greatly mi taken, a deeper feeling against American slavery exists now in our city than ever did before. Yes, m friend—America must either rid herself from her gian sin-disenthrall herself from the grievous trammel with which she is shackled, by the South-or she must give up her claim to freedom, and avow hersel as the queen of despots. It is in vain for her to seel longer to cover herself up in the cloak of republican ism. People are beginning to look with an unc vision—the great principles of liberty are beginning to be understood. Men will no longer be gulled by the name instead of the substance of freedom. Irish nen-Irish tectotallers, see that America is very akir to the wolf in sheep's clothing; and it is rapidly near ing the time when your country must make her elec-tion—whether she will really side with the oppressed or the free. I write not these things in a d

my mind.

But to return to our friend Regund. I rejoice that he has come amongst us. He has done the cause of genuine abolition great good. He has proved himself a judicious, a skilful laborer. He knows the strong points of his cause, and he uses them with a master hand. His audiences have had comprised amongs them a large portion of the respectable, the religious They have had set before them the defalcations of their brethren in America. Their pride of sect ha been humbled by the exposing of the shameful dere liction of their fellow-professors in America. The have clearly seen that they most either be partie them. I was extremely anxious that one lecture should be devoted to showing that slavery is indeed religious question-that the Methodists, as well as oth er bodies too-for there is a strange separating of the ples under foot in many minds—should see that the and that amongst those commands were, to feed the hungry, watch over the sick, relieve the oppressed e prisoners. Again, that the Priest and Levit scripture read, &c. &c. In the evening, at 5 o'clock, were condemned, not for inflicting suffering, but for passing it by unrelieved. I believe those truths have sunk deep into many minds.

enthusiasm: they are the settled, abiding feeling o

ny mind.

Thou wilt have observed that, at the conclusion o the lectures, we held a meeting at the Royal Ex-change, at which an address was agreed to most warm-ly and enthusiastically—to be signed by 1,000,000, or by millions, it we have patience to collect so many names—calling on the Irish in America to wash their hands of all participation in slavery, and to join heart and hand with the abolitionists. Oh! this is a warmhearted, a genuine address. Thou would be deligh ed to see the exertions which are being made by who live by the sweat of their brow, to obtain signa tures to it; and it is only to ask for them. May this address, when it reaches you, tell as it ought on you recreant countrymen, the slaveholders.

I rejoice to know that our valued friends, Wende Phillips, and wife, are amongst you again, and that H. G. and M. W. Chapman are at home too; and that our Irish guest, John A. Collins, has returned from

C. L. Remond is now travelling through the South and lecturing very effectually. He is a staunch old organizationist. He shows mildly, quietly, and yet effectually, who are the real friends of the cause—who have never swerved.

What a noble expose George Thompson has of the Rajah of Sattara's case! I never admired him more. Don't forget East Indian slavery. Give it no rest.

It will be perceived in a notice of my 'Slavery, its Un

constitutionality,' by the Boston Post, that while i

MR. EDITOR:

Sincerely and affectionately thine,

RICHARD ALLEN.

The Morning Post.

commended the language and the argument, yet the reviewer though t I was prolix, and that I had erected a man of straw, and then argued him down. If any one will read the book, I cannot but think it will be found the reviewer in the Post had created the 'm of straw,' not myself-as the fact that slavery was be coming to be considered a great good, was not a point at all in the argument; it was only an incidental thrown in to show there was any need of an argument at this late day on this subject. The Post, contrary to its usual stand on this subject, now says it is a evil, and is so considered by the community, and seems to forget its commendation of Rev. Mr. Davis and to forget that yourself was dragged through ou streets, and that Mr. Lovejoy was shot for discussing this subject; and that even now, one of the most lite rary and talented men in our city has been complain ed of in part, before an ecclesiastical council, for do ing the same thing; and that Professor Drew, and McDuffie, and Preston have been loud in its praise But, lest I should make this communication too long I will say, I did not make this change, to which I al gument. I stated it, and I thought I had stated i learly, it was upon the fact, th makes no exceptions to any race of people, who may come under its jurisdiction. Its provision ple and broad, embracing all people and all persons and they are meant, and designedly meant so to be Among other evidences, I think I have proved it from the fact, that a restriction was attempted to be made, and it most signally failed. To quote a few instances. 1st. In a number of the amend word 'freemen' was introduced by Virginia and North Carolina, in contradistinction to the word ' person ' but it received no countenance by Congress, but, o the contrary, the amendments proposed by these tw States, that were added as a supplement to the Const tution, had the word person substituted in its steadthereby expressly granting to all persons, without re triction, the immunities and privileges granted i their several amendments. 2nd. That Massachi etts refused to assent to the Constitution, till she wa

assured the rights of all persons were as well secure

the Kennebeck.' Also, that the Judges of the Su

preme Court, whenever the rights of individuals hav

een called in question, have invariably decided con

formably to this doctrine; and further, that the pre-amble to the Constitution expresses the purposes and objects for which the Constitution was formed, and

objects for which the Constit

that to this alone can we look to ascertain the purposes and objects for which any Constitution was formed, or a change of government was made.

G. W. F. MELLEN.

A Row in Millbury.

MILLVILLE, August 31, 1841.

BRO. GARRISON Believing the cause of humanity demands it, I si own, with emotions of deepest grief, to record som facts connected with the anti-slavery movement in this place. I am sorrowful, not that it devolves upon me to give these facts to the press, thereby warning others to escape the pollutions of slavery, but the there has been cause for the existence of these facts—that such deep moral corruption is found to have had a place among us. Millbury has been evilof the strongest anti-slavery foot-holds in Worcester county South, and many have been amazed at the recannot say that I was surprised. I know it was surgery rooted in injustice and selfishness. What surprised me was, that it could be awakened from its apathetic condition. I had almost despaired of it, and feared the palsy that had seized it, was undefault. Now I have much hope of my own loved Milbury; for, with all its faults, I love it still.—It has given good evidence of life and returning health.

In what may follow, it will be necessary to be some-what personal. I do not love personalities, and would avoid them, did the sause of truth permit; but the avoid them, did the eause of fruth permit; but the fact that some of whom I may speak were once my personal friends, (and perhaps they are so still, I am theirs, certainly,) constrains me more strongly to hold up the mirror to them than if they were strangers.

at the close of our recent state and county meetings in Millbury, some of the friends having observed that an interest, much deeper than heretofore had existed, was awakened by the church resolutions and ssions, thought it a favorable time to bring the question of the pro-slavery churches before the people; and as S. S. Foster, by speaking in stronge terms of condemnation of a man-stealing, woman-whipping, adulterous and murderous church, than any other nd become peculiarly odious, he was earnestly so licited to remain a few days to do the work, and he consented. He held no public meeting that week, but had considerable conversation with individuals. The er an address on the connection of the northern church with slavery, at 5 o'clock, in the house in which our mentings were held, and an invitation was given to all who chose to participate in the discussion. At the hour appointed, the house was well filled. After opening the meeting, bro. Foster again earnestly in intrusion to be interrupted at any time, while speakintrusion to be interrupted at any time, while speaking. He then proceeded to state distinctly some of
the blackest sins inherent in the slave system, calling
upon the audience, as he brought forward the proof of
each position, to bear witness against it, if it were not each position, to bear witness against it, if it were not true. Not being able to disprove his positions, what could the spirit of slavery do? It had sit writhing in anguish beyond endurance, a long time, and now in the person of a pro-slavery lawyer, by the name of Miles, rose, apparently in great wrath, and declaring he had never been in an anti-slavery meeting before, railed against the Convention for its irreverence the church and clergy, and then said were he the son of Rev. Mr. Holt of Portsmouth, to whom brothe Foster had alluded in illustrating some position, he would, were there no other way of bringing him (Foster) to terms, discharge a pistal achim. He then, in a ferocious manner, left the cose. Let me here state, that I may not give the precise language of the opponents, not having with me the notes I to ok at the time, but I give the substance.
Soon, another champion of the baby-stealing insti-

Soon, another champion of the cary-steaming insti-tution made his appearance in the person of Asa H. Waters, a lawyer by profession, but at present en-gaged in manufacturing wapons of death for the U. S. Government, some of which, I am told, go to murder the poor Seminoles. He is a member of the Congregational church !!! But, neither did he rise to disprove what bro. Foster had stated, that slaveholding was a complication of the foulest crimes, and that Holt, of Portsmouth, and every other slaveholder, was guilty of them. He wished to read some notes of the discussions taken by himself, on the last day After reading them, he drew of the Convention. the conclusion that the object of the A. S. Society was, merely, the destruction of the Sabbath. and ministry, and that it had assumed the cloak of philanthropy for this purpose. He then re-ferred to the sending back of Onisimus by Philimon, and ridiculed the Convention for its want of numbers, &c &c. Arguments, which, six years ago, he would have scorned—for then he professed to be both anti-slavery and temperance, now he is hostile to both. The meeting was now in great confusion Anson G. Stiles, another church member, cried out, let him go on-he will soon use himselr up.' Eld. Dunton, another member of the same church, referred to the efforts of the abolitionists. in the late meeting, to abolish that respect of persons which now thrusts away, with murderous heart, Christ in the person of his brethren into the negro pew, and was successful in rousing up the foul de-mon of prejudice in the audience. Confusion reigned. rey, another church member, after speaking ch composure and dignity, reminded them that they et his arguments, and after answering the of theirs that were worth noticing, he proposed, as he had hardly entered upon the main part of his argument, and as it was now nearly dark, to hold another sion the next evening. Here an outery was made against the house being desecrated again by such a man, and this by those who saw no profanation of the day, or the house, by him who threatens murder; by him who would bewray him house; by him who uses blasphemous language; or ofdarker hue. These by him who hateth his brother sentiments may be advanced in the ' holy house ' and on the 'holy day'; but he who speaks the truth in love, sternly rebuking such barefaced hypocrisy, is a deffier of the place, and a profaner of the day. A hall broke up tumultuously.

was offered for the next evening, and the meeting The next evening, some of the opponents wer present, and endeavored to gain an advantage by the appointment of a Chairman. Foster resisted this mauvre on the ground that it was merely an adjourn ed meeting, at the same time pledging himself that the persons present might, if they chose, occupy the whole time, or if they chose to hear him speak, he would give way at any time. He then alled on any one who wished to open the debate; but as no one came forward, he proceeded to show the guilt of the North, through its political relations. I have seldom listened to so thrilling and impressive a discourse. The crowded hall was wrought up to a pitch of intense interest, and even mobocracy was held in breathless silence for more than hour, till A. H. Waters again appeared in its behalf, when it hissed, and shout ed, and stamped, and uttered demoniac laughter, as he again charged upon the Garrisonian party the wish to destroy the institutions of christianity. 'They are,' Wright school,' H. C. Wright has declared that the marriage institution ought to be abolished.' He and the others who spoke were again reminded by F. that they did not meet his arguments. And after denying their charges, it being now late, another meeting was appointed for the next evening; for as yet the main ion, the church, had not been examined. The next evening again brought a crowded assembly, but ough they had received special invitations. This evening, the abominations of the proslavery church were clearly shown, but none can openly to its rescue except a poor inebriste, who I pre-sume, spoke the minds of its former champions *ex-ing sergeant.

acity. Mobocracy was, however, on the spot, out doors and in, and one deacon declared Foster responsible for the whole. At the close, an enquiry was made as to what was the duty of those now in connection with such churches, and another meeting was appointed to consider it.

Our next and last meeting was more riotous than either of the preceding. The nature of christian worship was clearly shown; and a clear definition of the christian church and ministry given, and then the duty of all distinctly pointed out. Dea. Lelend rose and inquired whether bro. Foster would adopt a better way if it were shown. 'Certainly,' was the reply, and he was urged to point out that better way, but he declined. The audience felt an assurance that he was declined. The audience felt an assurance that he was nonplused. After some further inquiries were made and answered, the meeting was again mobiceratically

What will be the immediate apparent result

ABBY KELLEY. Third Party Candidates.

Mr. GARRISON :

DEAR SIR, -I noticed, in a recent number of the Liberator, an article from the pen of David Lee Child, conjuncting with a paragraph, containing a contemp-tuous allusion to the qualifications of the candidate of the Liberty party, for the high offices of the United States. So contamptible does Mr. Child consider their abilities, that it is a stretch of magnanimity with their abilities, that it is a still as be reads their names.

This language, having reference to Birney, Morris, and Earle, has certainly the merit of novelty, and argues a falent of discrimination, or at least a bold-ness of assertion, beyond the pretensions of any of Mr. Child's brother politicians, of whom many, in-cluding the editors of the Globe and Intelligencer have spoken in respectful Jeserence to their talents

It is hardly worth while to assail or attempt overthrow the decision of D. L. Child, Esq., or even to ask him on which degree of his scale of qualifications for the ' high offices of the United States,' he would be willing to writh the name of James G. Birney, allowing ' Tip and Ty,' (for whom Mr. C. is said to have voted) to stand at the top of said scale. There are many of your readers, however, who have There are many or your reasers, nonever, had some opportunity of forming their own estimate of Mr. Birney's talents and qualifications; and per-

But the principal object of this communication is to inquire of the editor of the Liberator, if he is ready to sanction or justify the quoted remarks of Mr. Child? As they were copied into the Liberator, not under the head 'Refuge of Oppression.' nor with any other indication of censure, it is inferred that they are adopt ed as good Liberator doctrine; and as there is some difference of opinion on the matter, and it is not to be supposed that the editor of the Liberator would wish approves the sentiments which he is not ready openly to ayow, he is hereby respectfully asked, whether he approves the sentiments which he has copied from Mr. Child, regarding the qualifications of the Liberty party candidates for the 'high offices of the natio And, also, if, like Mr. Benjamin Sargent of Chester, whose sentiments are also copied into the last Libera-tor without any indication of dissent, he would rather see John Tyler, the slave-breeder, in the Presidential chair, than that it should be filled by James G. Birney. Respectfuly,

In reply to the above, we beg leave to say, that we do not hold ourselves responsible for every senti-ment that may be uttered in articles selected for our columns, even though they are not placed in the . Refage of Oppression'; -that, while Birney and Morris occupy a very ridiculous position as third party candidates, we think no exception car be taken to them on the ground of their intellectual or moral qualifications to fill any office in the gift of the people ;—that D. M. is mistaken in supposing that Mr. Child voted for 'Tip and Ty,' or for any other pro-slavery candidate, at the last presidential election ;-and that the question of a third party, or n third party, in the anti-slavery movement, is not to be settled by the interrogation, whether we should pre fer to see John Tyler or James G. Birney in the Pres idential chair .- Ep. Lin.

Anti-Slavery Organization. PROVIDENCE, Aug. 21, 1841.

In the official account of the Nantucket Anti-Slave ry Convention, as published in your paper yesterday, I ppear as advocating a resolution, 'demanding of professed friends of the Anti-Slavery enterprise to sacrifice all sectarian opinions or considerations that may impede its progress.' And so I did. But I did not advocate the passage of the resolution as defined by every other speaker and by the mover.

orted that the anti-slavery organization become the greatest hindrance to the Anti-Slavery enterprze, because of its sectarianism; and I urged bolitionists to ' shake the dust from their feet against the anti-slavery organization, when they called upon others to leave 'church organizations.'

These views I felt free to present in the Conven meeting.

My motives may be, as they have been, misrer resented. I will not complain. But if I appear at all in the reported proceedings of anti-slavery meetings. I desire to appear as I am; equally opposed to anti-slavery sectarianism as to Methodistical or Calvinistical sectarianism.

I have a great deal I should like to say on this sub ject; but I will not occupy more of your room. To successfully advance the cause of freedom, we must be brothers, not leaders or followers

Respectfully yours, &c. WM. M. CHACE.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Boston

Pithy Logic. If there be any man who opposes this cause from conscientious motives, I will ask him, and I will endeavor to convince him of his error; I will bring him to a garret in a loathsome lane, and I will show him a corner where I, and my wife and family used to lie on a wad of straw, almost naked, without food or fire for days; and then I will lead him to a respectable street, and on arriving at the drawing-room, I will show him a well dressed female, and two children, fat and healthy, surrounded by all that can produce human happiness, and I will tell him these were the people who lived in the garret I showed him; teetotalism took them by the haad and brought them here, and would you advise them to go back?—Selected.

2 o'clock, the office of L. L. Tate, collector on Pennsylvania Canal at Berwick, Columbia com was entered in his absence, and robbed of ab \$1,000, in bank notes, checks, promissory notes due bills. On the afternoon of the 18th inst. between 12 an

A Jump.—A man named Enkron jumped from the balcony of a house in Spain street, Third Municipality, New Orleans, a distance of 40 feet, to the ground on Friday night, 13th inst. during the delirium of fever, and escaped uninjured.

The cars on the Boston and Maine Railroad, can to Dover, N. H., for the first time, on Wednesday—67 miles from Boston. It is intended to continue the road to the line of the State and Great Falls, in the course of the year.

Education—A better safeguard for liberty the standing army. If we retreach the wages of school master, we must raise the wages of the rec

Murder of Mary C. Rogers.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Boston Mail says:—'Gov. Seward has offered a reward of seren handred and fifty deliars for the arrest of the murderers of Mary C. Rogers. There is now some prospect of getting hold of the villains. The governor has also increased the reward offered for the arrest of Benjamin Lett, who while under sentence for setting fire to a steamboat, escaped from the Sheriff of Oswego Co., to nins kundred Mellars, and an additional two bundred and fifty deliars for the discovery of any person who sided Lett in his escape.

Mr. Nathaniel Ferguson, of Danbury, was killed on Saturday last, by taking a does of corrosive sublimate and camphor, through mistake. The stuff had been prepared and placed on a shelf, for bod-hugs. He was about sixty years of ago.

Mr. Ralph Rider, of the same place, was killed by falling from a barn, on Thursday; aged about fifty.—

Bridgeport Farmer.

Great Speed.—The new steamboat New Jersey came from Chester to Market street, yesterday, in 55 minutes.—Distance 20 miles. This is the shortest plassage ever made between the two places.—Phil. Inq. Aug. 21.

The slave John, who was apprehended and committed to Nurfolk county jull this day week, on an assault on Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Lambert, with the intention to murder and rob them, was tried to-day and sentenced to be hung.—Norfolk Bescon.

Melancholy Accident—Mr. Moses Phelps, of the firm of Kimball & Phelps, in this city, was killed on Thursday, at the residence of his father, in Hubbardston, by the accidental discharge of a musket, in the hands of a younger brother.—Bos. Transcript.

The managers of the U. S. Bank in New-York have brought a libel suit against the editors of the Journal of Commerce—damages, \$100,000!

One of 36 carrier pigeons despatched from Bayonne, the other day, reached Liege, a distance of 300 leagues, in 24 hours.

Riot and Mob. A member of the St. Louis bar, who visited the Kaskaskis court at the late term, to prosecute the claims of a negro to his freedom, was violently assailed and mobbed by a portion of the citizens.—St. Louis Republican.

The yellow fever is raging at Bath, Maine. There have been fourteen cases, nine of which have proved fatal. We understand that the stores and public houses are closed, and all business supended for the present.

About seventy country people, old and young, of both sexes, have broken up comfortable establishments in England, for the purpose of embarking for America to join the Mormons.

A dreadful fire broke out on the 8th ult. in the pre-mises of Messrs. Smith, corn merchants, Thames St. London, inflicting a loss of nearly £100,000, which will fall chiefly upon the Sun Fire Office.

A disastrous fire broke out at Smyrna on the 29th A disastrous fire broke out at Smyrna on the 29th July. One third of the Turkish quarter the whole of the Jews' quarter, several bazaars, a great number of mosques, seven synagogues, and more than 10,000 houses were destroyed. It was supposed 30 or 40 lives were lost.

NOTICES.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
A quarterly meeting of the above Society will be held at Newburyport, commencing on Tuesday, the 28th of September, at 2 o'clock P. M., to continue throughsthe 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 accommodation of those who attend.

J. D. BLACK, Rec. Sec.

CHURCH, MINISTRY, AND SABBATH CON-

The third session of this Convention will be held at the Chardon-Street Chapel, in Boston, on TUES-DAY, the 25th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The subject remaining for discussion is—THE CHURCH. All manner of persons are invited to join the Convention, and take part in its deliberations.

EDMUND QUINCY, Pres.

EDMUND QUINCY, Pres.

WM. M. CRACE,
SYDREY BOUTHWONTH,
BOSTON, Sept 3, 1841

LT Editors friendly to free discussion, are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions in their papers.

NON-RESISTANCE ANNIVERSARY. The New-England Non-Resistance Society will hold its third annual meeting in Boston, in the Chardon-Street Chapel, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 21st and 22nd of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Friends of peace from all parts of the country are affectionately invited to attend.

MARIA W. CHAPMAN, Rec. Sec.

MARIA W. CHAPMAN, Rec. Sec.
Boston, Sept. 3, 1841.

"" Editors friendly to the enterprise are respectfully requested to copy the above.

World's Convention.

World's Convention.

It is expected that during the week of the non-resistance meeting, on the 21st and .22d of September, a meeting will be held to deliberate on further measures to call a World's Convention, to dis uses the subjects of human rights in all their bearings. Interesting information respecting this conterplated Convention will be then given. Much interest is manifested on the subject in this country and in England. Does humanity call for such a Convention? Is it practicable? When and where shall it be held? The best way to organize and perpetuate it? These questions will come up for consideration at the meeting in September; and all who feel interested in organizing a human rights Convention for the world, and have any suggestions to make, are invited to attend.

The resolution under whigh the Committee to call the Convention was appointed last spring is as follows:

*Resolved, That a Committee of twelve be appoint-

Nessolved, That a Committee of twelve be appointed, 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 present condition of mankind in respect to them—the causes of their violation—and the means of their restoration and protection.

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

Non-Resistance Anniversary.

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 September. All interested in this onward enterprise—all who are opposed to capital pusisliments, 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 Atlantic, has been marked and most encouraging. The day may be nearer than any acticipate, when the children of a common Father shall cease to devour one another. 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 making, selling and drinking rum, to save from drunkenness. Thousands are refusings to comply with the barbarous millitic laws requiring human beings, under pains and penalties of fines and imprisonment, to study the science of human slaughter. Thousands are asking—can a man, who beliaves that all war is wrong, hold a military office, or help elect others to it? The principle and its applications to church and state will be freely and fully canvased. Non-resistance concerns humanity, and are long every human being will take an interest in it.

An establishment hiss lately been opened in Belknap street, where no liquid death is meted out, and where king alcohol and his votaries find no quarter. This is indeed a cheering sign of the times. Measrs. Bowers and Townsend, the proprietors, are deserving of the patronage of families in that vicinity, more epecially as with their notions on temperance they have also been favorably known as having adopted perhaps the more fauntical one poculiar to abolitonists.

OUN-SHADES.—Just seceived a small lot of Sen-Shades, which will be sold very low, at A. B. IORDAN'S, 2 Milk-street, 2d door from Washington itreet. Sept. 1.0

WANTED a few miles from the city, an apprentice to the shoemaking business. Two or three boys o the shoemaking outside the country.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

A YOUNG girl of 15, who has recently become an orphan, would like a place in the country.

W.C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

POETRY.

HYMN. Before Sunrise, in the Vale of Chamouni BY S. T. COLERIDGE.

Besides the rivers Arve and Arveiron, which have heir sources at the foot of Mont Blanc, five conspic ous torrents rush down its sides; and within a few aces of the Glaciers, the Gentiana Major grows in means numbers, with its 'flowers of lovelies

Hast thou a charm to stay the morning star In his steep course? So long he seems to pause On thy bald, awful head, O sovran Blanc! The Arve and Arveiron at thy base.
Rave ceaselessly; but thou, most awful form Risest from forth thy silent sea of pines, How silently! Around thee and above, Deep is the air and dark, substantial, black, An ebon mass: methinks thou piercest it, As with a wedge! But when I look again, It is thine own calm home, thy crystal shrine, Thy habitation from eternity ! O dread and silent mount ! I gazed upon thee O dread and stient mount: I gazed upon thee, Till thou, still present to the bodily sense, Didst vanish from my thought: entranced in prayer I worshipped the Invisible alone.

Yet, like some sweet beguiling melody, So sweet, we know not we are listening to it, Thou, the meanwhile, wast blending with m

thought,
Yea, with my life and life's own secret joy; Till the dilating soul, enrapt, transfused, Into the mighty vision passing—there, As in her ustural form, swelled vast to heaven

Awake, my soul! not only passive praise Thou owest! not alone these swelling tears, Mute thanks and secret ecstacy! Awake, Voice of sweet song! Awake my heart, awake! Green vales and icy cliffs, all join my hymn.

Thou first and chief, sole sovran of the vale! O struggling with the darkness all the night, And visited all night by troops of stars, Or when they climb the sky, or when they sink : Companion of the morning star at dawn, Thyself earth's rosy star, and of the dawn Co-herald: wake, O wake, and utter praise Who sank thy sunless pillars deep in earth? Who filled thy countenance with rosy light? Who made thee parent of perpetual streams?

And you, ye five wild torrents fiercely glad ! Who called you forth from night and utter de-From dark and icy caverns called you forth, Down those precipitous, black, jagged rocks, For ever shattered and the same for ever? Who gave you your invulnerable life, Your strength, your speed, your fury, and your joy, Unceasing thunder, and eternal foam? And who commanded, (and the silence came,) Here let the billows stiffen, and have rest?

Ye ice falls! ye that from the mountain's brow Adown enormous ravines slope amain -Torrents, methinks, that heard a mighty voice, And stepped at once amid their maddest plunge Motionless torrents! silent cataracts! Who made you glorious as the gates of heaven Beneath the keen full moon? Who bads the sun Clothe you with rainbows? Who, with living flov

Of loveliest blue, spread garlands at your feet?— God! let the torrents, like a shout of nations, Answer! and let the ice plains echo, God! God ! sing ye meadow-streams with gladsome Ye pine groves, with your soft and soul-like so. And they too have a voice, you piles of enow, And in their perilous fall shall thunder, God!

Ye living flowers that skirt the eternal frost ! Ye wild goats sporting round the eagle's nest! Ya eagles, playmates of the mountain storm ! Ye lightnings, the dread arrows of the clouds! Ye signs and wonders of the elements! Utter forth God, and fill the hills with praise

Thou too, hoar mount! with the sky-p Of from whose feet the avalanche, unheard

Shoots downward, glittering through the pure serene Into the depth of clouds, that well thy breast -Thou loo again, stupendous mountain! thou That as I raise my head, awhile bowed low In adoration, upward from thy base Slow travelling with dim eyes suffused with tears, Solemnly seemest, like a vapory cloud, To rise before me-rise, O ever rise, Rise like a cloud of incense, from the earth! Thou kingly spirit throned among the hills, Thou dread ambassador from earth to heaven, Great hierarch! tell thou the silent sky, And tell the stars, and tell you rising sun. Earth, with her thousand voices, praises God !

From the Advocate of Moral Reform THE DYING CHRISTIAN, Wash my feet, and let me go to the celestial city.—
The dying exclamation of the late Rev. Mr. Nelson.
Wash my feet, let me go to the city above;
Let me go let me go to the world which I love
There are voices around me now chanting its lay, There are glim'rings of light streaming down from it

Wash my feet, let me go ' to the holy bright land, et me bathe in its light—let me join the blest band In the glory and praise which to Jesus is given (Casting crowns at his feet)— let me go up to heaven.

Let me spread my plumed wings, and away to the

Let me enter heaven's portals- this is not my rest. Let me speed as the light; and with feet the Let me tread the bright city where Jesus is seen

There's an altar on high-there are worshippe there, They are all robed in white, as if surpliced

prayer;
'Let me go'—'let me go' to the temple above,
'To the city celestial—the place that I love.

Haste- Wash my feet, let me go, I would not sta God is calling me home—the bright city is near

See! its streets are a l gold—how it dazzles in light List! these voices grow sweeter, as dimmer my

There are angels descending—they sing as they fly Wash my feet, let me go '-- let me go', let me die.
They are coming for me--they will take me above,
To the city celestial--the land that I love.

THE COLD WATER ARMY.

HARR, THE SOFT BUGLE.

Hark, hark, the sweet music that sounds o'er the land And thrills in the ears of us all; As loud, and more loud does each cold water hand

Respond to the temperance call; While thousands spring up from each valley and hill And seizing the spirited strain, Send back the glad challenge with hearty good will

From hill-top to valley agaic. And thus may the sounds of the cold water Bs round us, while lasts the glad day; And night in its stillness, the echo prolong, As time with us all wears away ;

While hope with her warm light, each beaming eye Evermore may that soul-stirring strain] Ring out as an earnest of joy, till it thrills.]
And echoes to heaven again.

COMMUNICATIONS.

What shall be said of them? That they are not what they claim to be—christian churches. Anything but these. They may be Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, or Congregational churches, but no more christian churches than are governmental or-

Presbyterian, or Congregational churches, but no more christian churches than are governmental organizations.

They are the main support of slavery. All the leading sectarian organizations of the land are composed, in part, of man-stealers. These are in them as members, deacons, elders, bishops, reverends, and D.D.'s, and are licensed, and ordained to preach, pray, and administer baptism and the supper. Slavebreeding and slave-trading are in good standing in them; and by joining them as Christ's churches, we say to the world, that men may practise these about in them; and by joining them as Christ's churches, we say to the world, that men may practise these about in them; and ground of the truth. Till it can be shown that Christ's church abolishes marriage, scourges, in prisons and hangs men for reading the Bible, and traffices in slaves and the souls of men, it will be a practical denial of Christ to recognize these pro-slavery organizations as christian churches. Who could possibly receive a slave-stealing and slaveholding Saviour and religion? Who would not rejoice to be known as their uncompromising enemy? Who would not count it all joy to be deemed worthy to be denounced, by a pro-slavery religion and clergy, as a blasphemer?

These organizations are the main support of the tear-system. They contend earnestly for war—they pray for war—vote for war—are composed, in part, of war-makers—and are sustained by the war-power. They teach the right and duty of war, it the Sabbath school, the prayer-meeting, at the communion table, and in the pulpit. They hold up the war-system as a gospel institution, approved by Jesus, and the necessary fruit of his spirit. They say, the spirit of Christ is a war-spirit; and, to avenge ourselves, resist evil by arms and blood, and kill our enemies for our benefit, are plous deeds. They it to the prayer meeting, at the communion table, and in the pulpit. They hold up the war-system as a gospel institution, approved by Jesus, and the necessary fruit of his spirit. They say, the spir

firmed, respecting war and the treatment of enemies; and to assure the world that to love and forgive enemies is, to break their necks, or shoot them. Christ's church never shoots or hangs enemies to show its love. Calvinistic, Wesleyan, Lutheran, and Socinian churches advocate this.

They are Theological compacts. Formed not to protect kumanity from outrage and violence, but to guard and disseminate soctarian theology. They have much theology, but no humanity. They were not formed to redeem humanity from the slave-auction, the dungeon, the gallows, or battle; but to tilustrate and vindicate Methodism, Presbyterianism, and Congregationalism. Their theological dignity is offended when questions of humanity are brought before them. Those who do this are denounced as disorganizers, blasphemers, infidels. They bar their meeting-houses against humanity. As well ask a combination of thieves to help abolish stealing, as these sectarian organizations to help abolish stealing, as these sectarian organizations to help abolish stealing, or the theological companies formed and trained to light in defence of sectarian theology. Their meeting-houses are built for the defence of Calvanism, Wesleyanism, Romanism or Protestantism. Oppressed humanity runs away from them all, and takes refuge among savages.

How are These Organizations to Research of the variety of the yare.

How are these organizations formed?

How are these organizations formed?
Their members are voted in and voted out, generally by the Men, (the women being non-entities.)
They are organized by men, and ruled by-majorities. To have and live out the spirit of Christ, gives no tille to admission—not to have it, is no cause of rejection. Nor is it any evidence that we are Christ's to be received; nor that we are not, to be rejected.
They are created and disbanded like any other voluntary association—at the will and pleasure of nan. Men voting each other into Christ's church, and out of it, at pleasure! Men determining who shall, and who shall not, be admitted to Christ's church! Hence slaveholders and war-unakers are supposed to be in it, and what is called the christian church has become a sanctuary for all wickeded to be in it, and what is called the christia has become a sanctuary for all wicked

supposed to be in it, and what is carred the carreball church has become a sanctuary for all wickedness.

But Christ never left it to any council of deacons, elders, or clergymen, to organize His church, and say who may be admitted, and who not. The aportiles never organized a church, of Christ. They never voted any into it, nor out. We read that the Lord added to the Lord. We read of one Diatrophes (who 'lored to have the pre-minence,' who cast the apostles, and those who would receive them, out of the church; (John 3. 9, 40,) but the apostles never assumed to note any into or out of it. The spirit of Christ, alone, can admit us. to his church; nothing but the want of it can keep us out.

Is this light, I view our pro-slavery, war-making churches. They are not christian churches, but a practical rejection of true and living christianity, and are doing much to make men inhuman, heathenish, and infidel. Were Christ among us, I do not believe he would join one of them. How can the victims of their cruelty, the slaves and Indians, regard them in any other light than as 'dens of thieves?' How can any who love humanity, respect human rights, and seek to promote the brotherhood and peace of mankind,' regard them in any other light than as combinations of cruel oppressors and bloody-minded men?

It seems to me as a practical denial of Christ as the Prince of Peace, to join them, or remain in them

other light than as combinations of cruel oppressors and bloody-minded men?
It seems to me as a practical denial of Christ as the Prince of Pence, to join them, or remain in them as his churches. I doubt not that MARY MEMBERS OF CHRIST'S CHURCH ARE IN THEM, and they are not able to bear the reproach of coming out, and simply following Christ; but, while they remain and fellowship them as christian churches, they are causing Christ to be blasphemed among his enemies, and making the christian name a hissing and a byeword. Let all who would exalt the Prince of Peace, and redeem humanity from the auction-stand, the gallows and battle, cease to hold them up as churches of Christ. We might as well enter a monied or political organization as a christian church, as these.

ied or political organization as a christian church, tas these.

It is the right and duty of the members of Christ's church to live and act socially, and form social organizations—and they will. They cannot help it. They will organize and act socially against drunkenness, slavery, war, idolatry; will be a tempersiance, anti-slavery, non-resistance, missionary—a universal moral reform society; and, as the members of it become acquainted with the existence and nature of any system that is wrong and outrage done to man, they will be impelled of necessity, by tithe spirit of Jesus within them, to use all right means for its immediate and entire abolition. But when men form sectarian organizations, and admit manstealers and inurderers into them as members in good standing, and hold them up as christian churches, and urge men to join and sustain them as such, it is high time to lift the warning voice, and exhort all to come out of them, and be not partakers in their abominations.

The Religion and Clerky apparature and the complete of the statement o

the Prince of Peace, is not. He, good Samaritan like, is busied binding up the wounds which their swords and guns have inflicted on humanity. The Comforter is not. This is away, comforting hearts crushed and broken by fueir ambition and revenge. They are religious shotes, which any, however ferocious and savage their temper, can perform. And while they retain their present position, God says to them, 'Bring no more vain oblations; your new moons and sabhaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with; even the solema meeting is iniquity. Your feats, my sool hateth; I am weary to bear them. When ye spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes; when ye make many prayers, I will not hear. YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF BLOOD!

will not hear. YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF BLOOD.

While I would urge all, as they would honor our common Father, and promote the regeneration and redemption of our common humanity, to cherish and sustain the christian religion and ministry, I would ask, can the followers of the Prince of Peace, who came to deliver the captive, sustain such a religion and clergy? Not without treason against God and man. All are bound to renounce them as enemies of righteousness.

Should you take this step, you will be cast out by them as blasphemers and infidels. They will insist that, to renounce them, and their war-making and slaveholding religion and clergy, is to renounce christianity, and the christian ministry and church. But heed it not. Consider who they are that thus accuse you, and for what they cast you out. The Scribes and Pharisees denounced and crucified the Son of God as a blasphemer, and an enemy to Casar, because he denied their religion and their government; and the idolaters of Greece and Rome denounced and crucified the apostles as no government men, movers of sedition, pestilent fellows, and atheists, because they denied their gods, and taught that 'Jesus was king.'

According to the religion and clergy of Greece and Rome, the apostles and early christians were atheists and blasphemers, and were obliged to be so, in order to be christians. So in the estimation of a slaveholding and war-making religion and clergy, we must be blasphemers and infidels in order to live out, in our daily life, the spirit of Him who came to proclaim liberty to the oppressed, bind up the broken-hearted, die to save his enemies, and preach peace on earth and good will to men. Christians must be infidels and blasphemers in their judgment, as truly as in the judgment of paganism and its priesthood—for such a religion and clergy have little more affanity, in spirit, to the religion and God of christians, than lave thereligion and gods of the Hindoos. They have little more affanity, in spirit, to the religion and clergy have here the proces

to the slave, and is more humane, than either.

Let all who would suffer with Christ that they may live with him, rejoice when they are counted worthy to be reproached, from such a source, and for such a cause, for it is their surest witness that they are baptized into the spirit of humanity, and are faithful to that kingdom which is not of this world—whose subjects cannot fight. CLEAVE TO CHRIST'S CHURCH—IDENTIFY THE INTERESTS OF YOUR WHOLE EXISTENCE WITH IT—and hide your life with Christ in God—but to do so renounce, at once and forever, all those organizations that license and sustain a man-stealing and man-killing religion and clergy. They what now gives to slavery and war their most efficient support, will cease to be regarded as the christian religion and ministry, and God and man be rid of a deadly enemy.

Who will soberly affirm that to join these organi-

ed as the christian support, whit cease to be departed and man be rid of a deadly enemy.

Who will soberly affirm that to join these organizations is to join Christ's church, or, that to be turned out of them is to be excluded from tt? Why then cling to them when, by so doing, you must be chained to the demon of slavery and war, and sustain these bloody abominations? It may be respectable to belong to them, but not christian. They look solemn, awful! They have been consecrated by prayer and a dedication sermon! The hands of the Presbytery have been laid on them! The right hand of fellowship has been given them! Every thing about them looks awful! The meeting-house, the steeple, the bell, the pulpit, the pews, the minister, have been consecrated, look so solemn, that you dare not leave them, though by remaining you are obliged to hold christian fellowship with the foulest system of crimes. Such is the almost complotent sway which these sectarian organizations have over their members and some others, that they will remain in them and join them, and that as christian churches, though they know that they must be accessories to all the pollutions and horrors of slavery and war, at which their souls shudder.

How unlike the religion and apostles of Jesus are the clergy and religion of this nation! By the former, all injustice, oppression, robbery and murder were rebuked and made odious; by the latter, they are ordained, consecrated, baptized and made reputable. View these things as Christ did, and as we shall in the judgment, and we shall escape from these slaveholding and war-making organizations as the Jews did from Babylon, or Lot from Sodom.

Philadelphia, Aug. 12th, 1841.

H. C. WRIGHT. Philadelphia, Aug. 12th, 1841.

MISCELLANY. .

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

Intolerable Ignorance of the Clergy. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17, 1841.

sing Christ to be blasphemed among his senemes, and making the christian name a hissing and a bytoword. Let all who would exalt the Prince of Percee, and redeem humanity from the auction-stand, the gallows and battle, cease to hold them up as churches of Christ. We might as well enter a nuch as these.

It is the print and duty of the members of Christ's church to live and act socially, and form social orthurch to live and act socially, and form social orthurch to live and act socially, and form social orthurch to live and act socially against drunk-caness, elsever, war, iolatry; will be a tenperance, anti-slavery, non-resistance, missionary—anniversal moral reform society; and, as the cand bere of it become acquainted with any and outrage done to man, they within them, to use all right means to is immediate and entire abolition. But when men form sectarian organizations, and admit manistalers and nurderers into them as members in good standing, and hold them pa sa christian church; and understand the men form sectarian organizations, and admit manistalers and nurderers into them as members in good standing, and hold them pa sa christian church; and understand the same denominations.

THE RELIGIOT AND CLERGY SYLINED WY SACT ALLIGOUNG, D. A. kolding, breeding and exhort it is high time to lift the warning value and clergy. Proof of this is members, elders, ministers, bishops, and the control of the same done of the six of the control of the six of the six of the control of the six of the control of the six of the six of the control of the six of the control of the six of the six of the control of the six of the control of the six of the six of the control of the six of the control of the six of the six of the control of the six of the six of the control of the six of the control of the six of the control of t

Supposed conversation between a Michigan Far er and Hon. J. M. Howard, M. C. at Washington

Good morning, Sir. I have a petition Farmer.—Good morning, Sir. I have a petuton here which I wish you to present, praying Congress to allow me certain sums which are due to me for services and supplies rendered the government several years since. There will be no difficulty whatever in the claim being allowed. You will present it next Monday, I suppose.

Mr. Housard.—I am sorry to say the petition cannot be received till next winter. The House has so resolved.

Expuser.—Can't be received! I should like to

Mr. Howard.—I am sorry to say the petition cannot be received till next winter. The House has so resolved:

Farmer.—Can't be received! I should like to understand that. Does not the Constitution you have sworn to defend, expressly provide for the right of petition? I know that the House has refused to receive abolition settions; but then I am no abolition settions; and I expect my petition will be heard.

Mr. Houserd.—I will explain to you just how the matter stands. You know what a dust has been kicked up in Congress for several years on account of these abolition petitions. The House has refused to receive them. But the abolitionists were determined they should be received, and begun to withdraw from the Whig party, and make out independent nominations for Congress and for other officers, for themselves, and we saw this would not do: so the Northern Whigs, in order to pacify them, had to promise to support the right of petition. We could do no other way. When this present session met, we told the South what our situation was: but they would not hear a word to it, but began to froth at the mouth and bellow like the bulls of Bashan. But we could not back out, so we insisted on the right of petition for every body, abolitionists and all, We battled them two weeks, when finding we were too strong for them, they agreed to adjourn the matter over till the regular session next December. In the mean time, a compromise has been agreed to, by which all matters not mentioned in the President's message (except a bankrupt law,) lie overtil next session.

Furner.—My petition, then, will be received now, and be acted on next December. The rule says that your activity as all eithers event that

and be acted on next December.

Mr. Howard.—Not exactly. The rule says that your petition, as well as all others, except those I mentioned, shall not be received. The question of

your petition, as well as all others, we have a relief their reception is laid on the table.

Furmer.—Have you any right to make a rule that petitions shall not be received? Did your constituents ever authorize you to do such a thing?

Mr. Howard.—Why—no—not exactly. But then this was the best we could do, and the South refused to organize the House unless we would do something to keep out abolitionists, and in keeping them out, it so happened that others were kept out also.

Farmer.—So it seems in gagging the abolitionists, you happened to gag all the nation. That was a great mistake. Do you know of any country in the world where the government has made a law refusing to receive the petitions of those who are aggrieved?

grieved?

Mr. Houerd.—I do not; and were it not for the hatred towards abolitionism, the people of this country would not endure it a month. But then you see the inconvenience of soly temporary. The right of petition will be restored at the next session.

Farmer.—How do I know that? Perhaps the South will be more obstinate than ever, and then we shall be gagged again for another year, and as you have begun to give away to them, I am afraid you will continue to yield more and more of my rights. But what right had President Tyler to designate on what subjects people might petition?

Mr. Houerd.—He only recommended some particular subjects to the attention of Congress, and the House agreed to receive no papers on any other subject except a bankrupt law.

Furmer.—Why was this last exception made?

Mr. Houerd — Because a large portion of the people were in favor of such a law.

Furmer.—It seems, then, by your own account, that you will receive some petitions and memorials, and others you will not, just as your fancy leads. You admit the an assumption of power your constituents never conferred on you, and yet you intend to exercise it always in future, whenever you think expedient, or whenever the South may choose to bluster and storm. Has such a rule ever been in operation before, since we became a nation?

Mr. Houard.—No; none but abolitionists have been gagged heretofore.

Furmer.—Then you have made greater encroach.

Mr. Howard.—No; none but abolitionists have been gagged herotofore.

Furmer.—Then you have made greater encroachments on the rights of the people than any of your predecessors ever dared to do. Is this a part of that great Whie Repoam which was promised us? If so, the less of it, the better. I supported you at the last election because I thought well of you as a man, and because I thought you would faithfully represent the interests of your constituents: but I now see how utterly foolish it is to hope that any man will faithfully defend my rights, while he stands willing to see the rights of any portion of his countrymen, to any degree, subverted or trampled on.

Dreadful Accident.—On Sunday afternoon last, a Miss Cole, of Philadelphia, on a visit to her uncle's in Jersey, near Salem, took a ride on horseback in company with her cousin, a young lady, and two gentlemen. After having rode about three miles, and on their return, a short distance from home, the cousin's horse took fright, and she was also thrown, her foot became entanged in the stirrup; and she was dragged about two hundred yards, and her body horribly mangled. It was feared that neither of the young ladies would recover.

Anew use of the Microscope.—The Microscope is about being introduced into India by the Missionaries, for the purpose of subverting their religion by showing them the impossibility of practising the abstinence from animal food enjoined by it. It is supposed they will surrender at discretion when they discern that living beings teem in every drop of water. The telliving beings teem in every drop of water. The telling on its eclipses, is not swallowed by a huge fish, as their religion teaches. If these Indians have half as much ingenuity as our own reprobates, heir religion is not in much danger from philosophical apparatus. The fraits of Christianity, exhibited in the lives of its professors, would furnish a better instrument than the microscope or telescope.

A New Slare Question.—A farmer in New Jersey some time since manumitted two slaves—a man

A New State Question.—A farmer in New Jersey some time since manumitted two slaves.—a man and wife. The manumitted couple recently came to this city, bringing their two children with them. The farmer followed, claiming the children as his property, and alleging that the manumission did not release the children of the freedman. A writ of habeas corpus was taken out, to carry the children before the Recorder, and test the question, but the parents, suspecting the intention, have concealed the lade, and they will not probably be found. The question to decide, should the parties be discovered, is a nice one, viz: whether or not the emancipation of the parents did not necessarily include the children, they being minors.—N. Y. Tattler.

minors.—N. Y. Tattler.

Southern Ignorance of Slavery.—We had occasion, a few days since-ia. a speech, to quote the Alabama Law, which gives the citizens of that State liberty to seize and make a slave for life, any free person of color who comes into the State. An Alabamian who was present, denied that any such law was in existence. We had a copy at hand, and read it to the southron. He was confounded, and acknowledged that he was entirely ignorant of any such provision before. Yet it is on the testimony of such men, that our northern pro-slavery community makes up its verdict in favor of slavery, and against the abolitionists. Is it not a fine way to get at truth?—Abolition Standard.

Rencounter.—In the parish of St. Mary a few days ago, an affray took place between Mr. G. L. Feuselier and Alcide Pecot, each party being accommodated by their friends. In the engagement, Mr. Feuselier received a ball on the breech of a pistol which he had about him. Mr. Pecot was wounded in the head and leg by a broadsword from Mr. F., and Mr. Alfred Pecot was cut in the hand in parrying a blow aimed at his brother. Mr. Cherie Pecot, a cousin of the two former, was shot through the right shoulder hy Dr. Nabonnet, one of Mr. F. s friends. None of the wounds are considered dangerous.—N. O. Bee.

are considered dangerous.—N. O. Bee.

The Crops.—We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from Edisto Island, that the cotton crops are in a deplurable situation, in consequence of the immense quantities of rain which have fallen and still continue to fall, in that section of the country. He states also that the catterpillars have made their appearance, and that on one plantation about 20 acres of cotton, in which they were, has been listed in hopes of checking their progress. The provision crop will also be very short. The worm, so destructive to the potato crop, is committing great depredations.—Charleston Cour.

The number of enterprises.

Charleston Cour.

The number of emigrants who arrived at the port of Quebec during the week ending August 14th, was 573. Whole number since the first of January, 24, 178. Excess over last year, 4,680.

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

Boston, June 18, 1841.

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

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

From the Rev. John Doucling, Paster of the Pineserect Church, Providence, R. I.

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

From the Boston Recorder of June 11th.

From the Boston Recorder of June 11th.

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 evinges the exercise of good-taste, and sound judgment, and comprises only such tunes and hymns us are widely and the hymns 321—affording a rich and large variety, 'selected from the finest church melodies,' and the sweetest poets 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 far from being as common and edifying as it ought to be; and, beyond a doubt, a principal reason of the fact lies in the difficulty of recollecting tunes in sufficient variety, and with sufficient distinctness, to inspire confidence and interest in those who bear a part in the exercise. But let each member of the family possess a copy of this book, and a very brief practice will render the exercise uniformly pleasant. The sublishers would state that they have already.

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.

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went the interests of your constituents: but I now see how utterfy foolish it is to hope that any man will faithfully defend my rights, while he stands willing to see the rights of any portion of his countrymen, to any degree, subverted or trampled on.

ITEMS:

Dreadful Accident.—On Sunday afternoon last, a Miss Cole, of Philadelphia, on a visit to her uncle's in Jersey, near Salem, took a ride on horseback in company with her cousin, a young lady, and two gentlemen. After having rode about three miles, and on their return, a short distance from home, the covain's horse book fright, and slelwas thrown with great violence upon her head, at the same time Miss Cole's dragged about two hundred yards, and her body horribly mangled. It was feared that neither of the young ladies would recover.

Ance use of the Microscope.—The Microscope is about being introduced into India by the Missionaries, for the purpose of subverting their religion by showning them the impossibility of practising the abstinence from animal food enjoined by it. It is supposed they will surrender at dissertion when they dissern that living beings teem in every drop of water. The telescope is also to be used, to convince them that the microscope or telescope.

A New Stare Question.—A farmer in New Jersey some time since manumitted two slaves.—a man and wife. The manumitted couple recently came to this city, bringing their two children with them. The he that never fails in judgment? Our opinion of the utility of this mode of diffusing knowledge of the Bible is unchanged. A multitude of readers will be attracted by the 'pictorial illustrations' to volumes that contain a wast amount of biblical information, hitherto accessible only to a very limited class in the community; and they will gain much knowledge of scripture that had otherwise been hidden from them for ever. We have looked over this' second series,' with great interest, and a strong conviction that it will contribute materially to the increase of scriptural knowledge, to the edification of believers, and the confusion of binfields. We could wish that the 'second series' at least, were placed in every family library of the land.

June 25.

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