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Tenes and communications must be year pain.

Light rearry making less than a square will residues times for 75 cts.; one square for \$100. Not. Ms. Isaac Kener, the late publisher, less than the subscription list interest in the subscription-list insidered his interest in the subscription-list insidered his interest in the subscription-list insidered his interest in the subscription of late in the subscription of the subscription of a community of the following continues: Faxsessing of the following continues: Faxsessing of the following continues.

SANERI. PHILERICK, ELLIS GRAY LORDON, SANERI. PHILERICK, ELLIS GRAY LORDON, CONTROL OF SANERI. PHILERICK, ELLIS GRAY LORDON, SANERI. PHILERICK, ELLIS GRAY LORDON.

rol. XI.---NO. 38.

SCOTLAND PATRACTS FROM THE
Annual Report of the Glasgow Eman-

ntion among abolitionists abroad, and cipation society.

If seem of opinion amongst themselves, your size have, during the greater part of last me have during the greater part of last seem placed in circumstances at once unpresent and painful. To the origin and present and an advision had occurred in the abolition ranks a division had occurred in the abolition ranks are division and occurred in the abolition ranks who did know of it, its true causes were seemly understood. It was hinted, indeed, assiduesly propagated, by those whosepurposes and the division in America had originated as admission of femates.

If the division is division to their down-trodden sisters, such things had existed from almost the consent of the abolition movement. Divisions of charles are divisionally and controlled the second of the abolition movement. Divisions of the abolition movement. Divisions of course, the assigned. This action of sendre stands abolition where the effected, treasen of course, be assigned. This action of by cetan prominent individuals. A separation by cetan prominent individuals. A separation sandry staunch abolitionists must be effected, a resen, of course, be assigned: This action of these formerly so loudly applauded, now occame material and hideous to be looked upon or sold of Hence the ery of the 'Woman questor. Woman's Rights' question, spread in this stry with fatal celerity, after the exclusion, by a set the Loudon Convention, of some half dozen is the matter viewed, seemingly, with more maig apprehensions, as our Committee believe, aby ministers of the various religious denominates both in this country and in America, and agree as it may seem, even by some members of Society of Friends!

Seety of riceuse receiving the date of the countries, or certain points, arising out of the countries, on certain points, arising out of the creat divisions. One party declined to move er could not, or consultation of the conserved which, but little business available to cause was transacted. But, in shortly recording reish, and tracing the causes that have led to unknown result, it will not now avail to any good that the parties recriminate each other. Hold-different views on various points, each may, in a sel charity, give the other credit at once for each other and and the parties are considered to the conservation of parties, and tracting the conservation of parties are considered as a full result of the conservation of the conserva

sing naties in a different light; and on particupost ariving at opposite conclusions, they could
wik together, because they were not agreed—
your Committee trust that the time and labor
bered, in investigating the points in dispute, may
have been altogether lost.

will be recollected that the last public meeting,
of the Agniversary in August, was that held
the 3th July, 1840, to receive the well known
hast Loyd Carrison, and his co-delegates to the
abso Concention; while our first meeting this
to, 20th October,) was to receive the Hon. Mr.

Loy, and his companion, Henry B. Stanton, Esq.
o are also delegates to the Convention, and, the
maries of the new Society in America, known
the name of the American and Foreign Antiters Society. These parties, though represent-Society. These parties, though represent level or your of American abolitionists, but without the smallest reference, on ou

of American abortions of American abonitoring in the without the smallest reference, on our table differences existing between them, which, hat pend, had not been so fully developed.

It wil also, your Committee presume, be in the objection of their constituents, that at the last and neoting, objection was made to a portion of the post; which, although intended simply to record at relaine to the preceedings of the Convention, do if occurred, without any coloring or partiality, a percenteless, regarded by some as assuming a read motion, the continuiting the Society to paralle opinions. The Repert wha, therefore, by a real motion, re-continuited for revision by the Commerce, that the portion designated as objected to gift be amended.

On the creating of the 14th September, and im-

at be annuled.

a the creaning of the 14th September, and imately prior to the adjourned anniversary meeta meeting of the Committee was field, at which
ab-Committee was appointed, for the purpose of
meding the obnoxious portion of the Report. The
domaittee convened on the 21st October,
as being meaninous in regard to the emendation
was the them and deeping the authority deleusted to them, and deeming the authority dele-ed to them final, the report thus amended, was sted and circulated in the usual manner.

raid to them final, the report thus amonded, was raided and circulated in the usual manner.

On the lith February last, your Committee held a special meeting to receive Mr. John A. Collins, the accretical and esteemed agent and representative of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and the Aut-Slavery Society of Massachusettis—then on a mission to solicit, from British abolitionists, pecuniantassiance and sympathy on behalf of these Societies. Mr. Collins had, some months previously, amed in London, and had presented his credentials to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Sivery Society, who stated no objections to them. In a letter, dated 2d January, however, they informed him, that the course recently pursued by the American Anti-Slavery Society had alienated their cyalence. But, to this day, that Committee has after specified to Mr. Collins any particular course to which they referred; nor yet to your Committee, whe have again and again solicited information from them on the subject without effect. The only attended at explanation they have condescended to then on the subject without effect. The only attent at explanation they have condescended to many the continuous and the contin at explanation they have condescended to



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANRIND

SEPTEMBER 17, 1841. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

pondence, with members of the London Committee; some of whom, as already noticed, had taken up the very unenviable position of detractors from the character of a society of long standing in the United States, and which the First Annual Report of the British Government. The debate, it is believed, it is believed, the British and Foreign Committee described as one whose gigantic efforts to purge their institutions from the stain, and their people from the guilt of slavery, they would have felt delighted to have referred to particularly. But, instead of using their endeavors to heal the divisions between the abolitionists, to whose labors they thus refer, and endeavoring to persuade the separatists to abide by the excellent constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society—under which they had done so much good they hasten to embrace the seceding party, thus rather widening the breach; and the attachment of the London Committee being pre-engaged, individuals evinced themselves but too ready to receive and in that time, and under their circumstances, in which notwithstanding, they have made astonishing progress. Their case was advocated, much to his honors by the clebrated American senator, and formerly president of the United States. John Quincy Adams.

Enough of the feeling created by the doings of Appearances, in all quarters, indicate the rapid

unle evinced themselves but too ready to receive and vireulate reports to the disalvantage of the old institution.

Enough of the feeling created by the doings of these individuals had reached Glasgow, to show that your Committee could not avoid being involved in circumstances of the most painful and perplexing character. They would only refer for particulars to the correspondence which has been published, by which it will be seen, not only to what an extent the alarm respecting the 'Woman Question,' as it is called, had seized the minds of members of Committee, but also the transactions arising out of that alarm. The proceedings relating to the reception of Mr. Collins by your Committee, have, in like manner, been detailed; with the subsequent resolution adopted at meetings called by members and friends of the Society, for one more than for the other of the two leading Anti-Slavery Societies in that country; publicity, or one more than for the other of the Society, when additional members were voted into the Committee. The meeting of members held in Trades' Hall, on the 31st May, to decide upon the propriety of such addition, as is well known by a majority, overturned it; though the same meeting, by a subsequent resolution, admitted the gentlemen to the place formerly assigned them; in which capacity they have accordingly acted up to the propriety of such addition, as is well known by a majority, overturned it; though the same meeting, by a subsequent resolution, admitted the gentlemen to the place formerly assigned them; in which capacity they have accordingly acted up to the propriety of such addition, as its well as to the resolution admitted the gentlemen to the propriety of such addition, as its well as the cause of God. Let us not injure it by our point of the committee. The meeting of members were voted into the Committee. The meeting of members to be a propriety of such addition, as its well known to be a propriety of such addition, as its well known to a propriety of such additional members were voted

Anti-Slavery Lectures in Waterford.

We are glad to learn that it is the intention of Mr. Charles Lenox Remond, who has lectured on American slavery six times within the last fortnight, before crowded and respectable audiences in Dublin, to visit this city for the same surpose. His lectures in Dublin were delivered, four in the Friends' meeting-house, Eustace-street, and two in the Scot's Church, Capel-street. The terms are 'Free Admittance—No Collection.' His object is not the collection of money. Although one of the earliest members of the American A. S. Society, and formany years agentof the State of Maine Society auxiliary to the National Society, and one of the ablest abolition lecturers in the United States, he does not appear in this co.intry as the agent of any Association; he is the representative of the oppressed millions in America, and they are his clients.

Mr. Remond is a gentleman of color, he is young, probably not more than seven and twenty. His complexion is very dark, though not of the deepest African hue. He is a native of Messachusetts, United States. He has never been a slave, nor can he trace back his ancestry into slavery. His grandfuller of the United States. His grandfuller is the revolution, and ment of the United States. His grandson unherits all the heroism of his ancestor, while his energies are elevated to a better cause, promoted by

The Committee feel it due to themselves, however, as well as to their constituents and the public, on commencing another year, to state their sentiments, explicitly and fearlessly, on the 'Woman Question' In the first place, then, the broad question of the 'Rights of Woman' neiver was before the London Convention; and, consequently, there could be no 'decision of the Convention, on that head,' for the Glasgow Emancipation Society either to 'accord with,' or be opposed to. The only question at all akin to it, and which even some sensible persons have most unduly magnified—was the simple proposition, whether five or six females should not be admitted as delegates to take their seats in that body. In proof of the correctness of this position, they quote the following resolution and amendment on the subject, as they appear in the authorized record of the proceedings:—viz.

of the proceedings:—viz.

Moved by Wendell Phillips, Esq, of Beston, and seconded by Professor Adam (late of Harvard Uni-

a correct list of the members of the school with instructions to include in such list all personant green green and anti-slavery body.

The following amendment was moved by Mr. George Stacey, one of the Society of Friends, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Galusha of New York ... 'That this Convention, upon a question arising a to the admission of females, appointed as delegates from America to take their seats in this body, re-solve to decide this question in the negative.

pendence of the United States. His grandson inherits all the heroism of his ancestor, while his ergies are elevated to a better cause, promoted by
moral means. We do not mean to undervalue the
independence achieved by America—far from it.
But whilst they struggled against the imposition of
a stamp act, and of a two-penny tax upon tea, because their imposition might have led to greater oppression—whilst they waded through blood to the
assertion of their rights, through the long and weary night of a seven years' warfare, the efforts of the
American abolitionists are of a far more momentous
character.

It is not generally known in these countries, that
of the twenty-six sovereign States which form the

to the admission of females, appointed as detegates from America to tabs their seats in this body, resolve to decide this question in the negative.'

After a long debate, in which the speakers expressed themselves according to the various views they held, the amendment was carried by a large majority. Still, the resolution passed by the Convention did not, it is evident, involve the question of Woman's Rights. Again, there is not, so far as an Anti-Slavery Society, 'who support what is called the Woman question.' The two leading Societies in America, the Original American And Slavery Society, who support what is called the Woman question.' The two leading Societies in America, the Original American and Forcign Anti-Slavery Society, both approve of and commend the action of females in the cause of the slave—with this distinction, that while the new Society, on the them on Committees, nor are they permitted publicly to plead the cause of bleeding humanity, and at anniversaries or conventions must be represented by male delegates. The old Society, on the other hand, not only has its female auxiliaries, but it permits the sending of females, as delegates, to annual or other meetings of Anti-Slavery Societies, and, if the females conscientiously believe it their duty to speak in behalf of the slave, it does not fortune them; and this is in perfect accordance with the original constitution of the American Society.

But farther—individuals in Anti-Slavery Societies in America, as here, are permitted to hold any pocularity of view, and any shade of opinion, citerion the importance of the slaver of the society, on the woman question or any other question whether of politics or religion; and long may it be before abolitionists there or here are required to be of one reced in religion, or of one opinion on the woman question, or to one opinion on the woman question, or to one opinion on the woman question, the temperance question, or upon any other question whatever. The object of Anti-Slavery Societies is simply, the abo

question whatever. The object of Anti-Slavery Societies is simply the abolition of the slavery of the human species; and, so long as the members of these Societies do not force their own private opinions upon the adoption of their brethren, they may individually hold, as well as advocate, in their separate and independent capacity, the sentiments they respectively entertain. Holding these views, your Committee trust, that, both as regards their own Society, and kindred institutions, the Woman question, or any other extraneous topic, will never more be mosted to mar the harmony, or retard the operations of those who, differing in other respects, unitedly desire the elevation of the slave to the same rights and privileges with themselves. The Glasgow Ernancipation Society has hitherto professed to hold these Catholic views; and it is for those now assembled at its anniversary to say, whether its constitution, based on such principles, shall continue as it is, or shall be altered or amended. Your Committee regret to inform the members and friends of the Society, that several of their esteemed office-heavers and members of Committee have resigned their offices; but they fondly trust, seeing that the Society and its object are still the same, they will have the pleasure, ore long, once more to number their late coadjutors among them.

The consideration of holding an Anti-Slavery Convention in 1842 was remitted to your Committee by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Societies in America are ascertained, as that country is the most deeply interested in the subject.

other religious objects.

It is not generally known that there are slave-blied in generally known that there are slave-bolding preachers, slaveholding bishops, and a vast number of liberty-loving, slaveholding patriots in America.

It is not generally known that in christian, repub-

It is not generally know that it can be to death, it is not generally know that it is a constitute burnt to death, over slow fires, starved to death, flogged to death, butted with dogs and guns.

It is sometimes said that this is a question of death, it is a constitute of the constitution of the constitut

It is sometimes said that this is a question of de-gree—that the slaves in America are not much worse off than the mass of the peasantry of Great Britain and Ireland. Is there a peasant in the three kingdoms, who would exhange place with the best fed, best clothed, and most kindly treated slave who may, by late, be sold at any time, separated from all his kin, sent wherever, and treated however, the hu-mor of his master may dictate? Not one.

the Society, that several of their esteemed office beavers and members of Committee have resigned their offices; but they fondly trust, seeing that the Society and its object are still the same, they will have the pleasure, ore long, once more to number their late coadjutors among them.

The consideration of holding an Anti-Slavery Convention in 1842 was remitted to your Committee by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society at a recent period, but it has since been determined to defer the matter until the views of the Anti-Slavery Societies in America are ascertained, as that comitty is the most deeply interested in the subject.

As connected with this interesting department of the Society's object, your Committee are happy to report, that their respected and zealous coadjutor in the aboliton cause, Mr. George Thompson, has during the last year, been engaged in England in eloquently pleading on behalf of the object of the British India Society. We have also the satisfaction to state, that, in order more effectually to prepased follow subjects, the natives of British India. Mr. Thompson has obtained a qualification to appear in the Court of East India Proprietore, and has, within the last few days, been arduously engaged in advocating in that court the case of an Eastern

Service of the control of the contro

His lectures are strictly confined to American slavery, the means for its suppression, and the important part which the people of Ireland, of all sects and parties, can take in promoting this great and parties, can take in promoting this great and glorious object.

Let no one say, 'this subject of slavery is no affair of ours, let us mind our own business, it is a on the consequences. They will abolitionize the North. Let no one say, 'this subject of slavery is no affair of ours, let us mind our own business, it is a political question, we will have nothing to say to it.'

This is not true. It is our concern—or ought to be. It is a religious question, it is a question of he manity, philanthropy, justice, and sound policy. It concerns the well-being, and progress towards improvement, of the whole brotherhood of man.

Mr. Everette assume the follow such plain a surre to follow such plain is nighted:

and convert friends into opponents. On them we then the proposition of the states, and their names will 'fester, in the infa my of years.'

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 559.

The following is a choice specimen of Amerian 'whiggism.' Away with such imposture! British Modesty.

Waterioren; — A. Bearse, Centreville; — Israel Perkans, Lynn: — E. Bird, Taust m; B. Freeman, Breester; — R. F. Wolleut, Deanis; — George O. Harmon, Haverhill; — Joseph Brown, Andoer; — Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetoren; — John Clement, Townsend.

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

British Modesty.

If the people of the United States are not well instructed in the knowledge of their duties, it will not be owing to the want of foreign instructors. The labors of Mr. George Thompson in this line are still fresh in the recollection of many of our citizens. This gentleman, we believe, terminated his benevolent efforts somewhat abrupily. He was speedily succeeded by Mr. James Silk Buckingiam, of Oriental notoriety, who thought proper to address a circular to this nation on the subject of duelling. We observed, a short time since, that a Mr. James Hoby, through the columns of the Christian Watchman, was attempting to edify the Baptists of the United States on the subject of slavery. Last, and perhaps least, Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, has seen fit to address the people of this nation on the same subject. We would gladly be informed of the reasons which induce these persons, foreigners, and of no particular consideration at home, thus to obtude their advice and counsel upon a whole nation. Mr. Sturge is, we understand, a respectable floor dealor in Birmingham. We wish him a safe return to his friends, and success in his proper vocation. But we have had of late rather too much of this impertinent interference. It is time that it should cease... N.Y. Com. Adv.

M. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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MAICA, sinted Agent Island of Japan with as may be districted by employment I and other laport on their

path of duty, truth, and righteousness. Since I united with you, I have not lived as I ought; have not set a good example before the world; have taken up no cross till of late; but now feel it is time to take up my cross and follow Christ. I have already absented myself from the ordinances more than he who has been excommunicated; and as I cannot do otherwise in the present state of things, without violating my conscience, I now withdraw from all connexion with you as a church, with an earnest desire that we may all bos to unspeakably happy as to meet at the right hand of God.

With ardent affection for you all, I subscribe myself, Your unworthy friend and sister,

ACHSA F. ENGLEY.

Walpole, May 2, 1841.

DEAR BROTHER GARRISON:

### Spiritual Wickedness.

DEAR BROTHER GARRISON:

I have no need of an apology for addressing you. In this age, it is every man's duty, as well as right, to speak out the truth as God gives it to him.

It is charged upon one class of abolitionists, that they are continually 'sifting' into their discussions, principles foreign to emancipation. But is the slave-holder ever heard to exult at such signs of division and distraction? Nay, verily. He sees in every one of those principles, the naked arm of Truth, shaking the lance of eternal death at alavery. The shout of 'infidelity' and 'jacobinism' is from mitted heads—from a priesthood and church committed to the service of the devil. The American clerical and church organizations, as such, are a bro-

icel and church organizations, as such, are a brotherhood of slaveholders, warriors, and their abettors. They are the hiding-places of every abomination under the sun—does in which every monstrous beast whelps. Every imp of war and slavery skulks into them; the priest into the pulpit, and the people behind their slaves. Thus seanctarized, they turn the Bible into a shield of their smutterable ungodliness. They reject Christ, cracify him delity, and put him to an open shame. They neither possess nor exhibit any of that universal benevolence which shows forth in His life. His inward power to save from sin, they know nothing of. Their religion is legality and judaism; their worship, sabbatizing, and a morning and evening meckory of God. Instead of rebaking, with all christian faithfulness, legalized murder, concubinage and slavery, they have consented with thieves, and become partakers of their sin. They make Jesiss Christ the great Military General and Slaveholder of the Universe. I know there are many individual exceptions; but, as a church and clergy, the above is less than their real wickedness in the sight of Heaven.

But let us look at the charge of introducing foreign topics into the abolition discussion. The abolitionists set out with the principle, that elavery is sim—therefore it ought to be immediately abolished. This was their foundation principle. But there was a progrey of unpatural birth which had preceded this grand conception. The Colonization Society, by its lying tongue and hypocritic guile, had engrossed public conference. The monster had colied directly in the path of abolition. The whole artillery of truth was opened upon it, till its rotten carcas has become a stench and offence to the nation. Why was the necessary? Because Colonization Society, by its lying tongue and hypocritic guile, had engrossed public conference. The monster had colied and the second to abolition sten and the second to abolition. Here the second to abolition should be supported to holition sten and the second to abolit

slavery from their own robes, but also lift up a general voice, which would demolish its huge front. Indeed, they kaces that God's church would do this. But how stand the American churches in relation to it? Look at them! They see slavery, capacious as hell, hiding in her enormous womb, demons of every name. They see her holding in her horrid bowels, millions of God's image, and thousands of Christ's redeemed ones. They see the shameless man-stealer bartering the sinews end souls of men and women for, money. They see him annihilate marriage; violate female honor; obliterate God's hand-writing on the soul; assassinate Jesus Christ on the plantation in the person of His little ones; shut out the consolations of religion; knock off humanity by the pound on the acction-stand, and annihilate manhood. They look on all this with approval. The American church has taken slavery into the centre of its bosom, and fellowships every demon that blows her devouring fires. Look at their General Assemblies, their General Conferences, their Triennial Conventions. Their moderators are manthieves—man-thieves preach their sermons—manthieves do their praying. And now hear then, from Maine to Louistana, in one general choir, sing,

Lo! what an entertaining sight Are brethren that agree.

'Lo': what an satertaining eight
Are brethren that egree.'

Where is the denomination which has cut loose from their ungodly fellowship with the minions of perdition? Where is one solitary congregation, among all the American churches, that has done it?
What do these facts demonstrate? That the religion of these churches is not of Christ, but of Beelzebab. Why, look attheir position! They support Colonization, a beast more horrible than slavery. They have hugged the rotten carcass of slavery, till they have become, as rotten as ffeir polluted amoret. They fellowship the murderous war spirit. They are at war with the rights of woman. They have expunged the seventh commandment by refusing to regard its injunctions, and by refusing to teach it. This is the position of the American church and clergy. All who remain in such a church, practically sanction all these abominations. 'Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing: and I will receive you, and will be a father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.' Every true abolitionist and friend of God must take this stand. He must cast his minister and church behind his back, if they are against God and the slave. He must look to God alone to know his duty, and for grace to perform it. He must feel that neither his minister, nor church, nor creed, nor his sabbath-school, nor going to meeting, nor observing one day in seven to the Lord, —that neither

out God and without hope in the world. By how much their professions are above others, by so much is their hypocrisy greater. What shall we say, then, of that church, which refuses to open her mouth for the domb; which sustains a pro-slavery minister, and fellowships man-tealers; or which continues in connection with other churches that fellowship man-stealers? What are we bound to say of that minister who maintains such a position? We cannot say less, in relation to both priest and people, than that 'they feed on ashes. A deceived heart hath turned them aside, so that they cannot deliver their souls, nor say, have we not a lie in our right hand?? O that men would come into the spirituality of true religion!

liver their souls, nor say, have we not a lie in our right hands? Othat men would come into the spirituality of true religion!

My conscience bears witness that I have not said anght in a spirit of bitterness, nor in a censorious spirit, but from feelings of faithful love. It greatly grieves me, that there is a necessity to say these things. I would by no means do it, did I not feel that they are demanded. I dare not hide from the people their sins. Benevolence demands that I should rebuke them, and not suffer sin upon my brethren. It is a great trial, my brethren, to stand out in such an attitude before the community; but the feeling that truth and duty require it, extracts the poison from the wound. But there is immense importance in, examining what manner of spirit we are of, in rebuking the sins of the age. Great care with reproof. There is great danger on this score, Yours for universal truth,

JOHN ORVIS.

Ferrisburgh, 8th mo. 24, 1841.

Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society. The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society. The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society. Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1841. The President, Dr. Farnaworth, in Liberty Hall, Groton, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1841. The President, Dr. Farnaworth, in the chair.

Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society met, agreeably to adjournment, in Liberty Hall, Groton, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1841. The President, Dr. Farnaworth, in the chair.

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After a few indexed considerable excuencing ration freath feel the sationed conscience of say in the sationed on the tops of the representation of an attack.

Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society.

The Middlesex Co. Anti-Slavery Society met, agreeably to adjournment, in Liberty Hall, Groton, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1841. The President, Dr. Farnsworth, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Douglass, of New-Bedford. In the absence of the Secretary, S. C. Wheeler of Groton, was appointed Secretary pro tem.

All persons present were requested to take part in the deliberations of the meeting.

The following persons were appointed as a business committee:—Meessr. Collins of Boston, Pierce of Lexington, Mrs. Albert Leighton of Westford, Mr. H. A. Bancrot of Groton, and Mr. Clement of Townsend. The following persons were appointed a committee on the roll:—Messrs, G. W. Bancroft, Benjamin Spaulding, Albert Leighton, and Walter Dickson.

The resolutions prepared by the society at its last meeting for this occasion, were brought forward, and discussed by Messrs. Collins, Douglass and Foster. The meeting adjourned to half-past 1 P. M.

The meeting adjourned to half-past 1 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The discussion on the same resolution tinued by Mr. Picrce of Lexington, H. C. Wright, Rev. Mr. Lincoln, S. S. Foster, and Mr. Shattuck of Pepperell. Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The resolutions under discussion during the day were laid on the table, and the following resolution was introduced by S. S. Foster, of N. H.

Resolved, That no person, who is not an avowed and practical abolitionist, ought to be regarded as a patriot, a Christian, or a moral man.

After discussion by Messrs. Wright, Douglass and Foster, the resolution was laid upon the table. Voted to adjourn to to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.

The society met, pursuant to adjournment. The President in the chair. Prayer was offered by Mr.

Hawley.
The business committee reported the following

resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That when this society adjourn, it be to meet in Concord, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to inquire into the relation the people, the church, and the clergy of Middlesex County, sustain to the system of American slavery; and the best means to be adopted to bring about its immediate and complete abolition.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine into and report to the next meeting, the

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine into and report to the next meeting, the position which the clergy and the various ecclesiastical bodies of this country hold, both to the system of slavery and the auti-slavery enterprise.

Messrs, Pierce of Lexington, Collins of Boston, and Hawley of Groton, were appointed this committee. The resolutions laid on the table at the commencement of last evening's session were taken up, and advocated by Messrs. Douglass, Wright and Collins. On motion, the words, and devilish, were struck out of the third resolution. After further discussion by Messrs. Hawley, Wright, Collins and Foster, the society adjourned to meet at 1, P. M.

Atternoon Session.

Mr. Melendy, of Amherst, N. H., gave an inter-

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Melendy, of Amherst, N. H., gave an interesting account of the proceedings of the Congregational church in that place, relative to the subject of slavery, and of his withdrawal from it. After remarks from H. C. Wright, on the state of the cause in New-Hampshire, the committee on nomination reported as follows:—

Rev. Silas Hawley of Groton, Mr. Cyrus Pierce of Lexington, Mrs. Mary Brooks of Concord, Dr. Amos Farnsworth of Groton, Col. Harwood of Littleton.

Amos rarnsworth of Groun, Col. Harwood of Edition.

On motion, this report was accepted and adopted.

The resolutions before the meeting in the morning were further discussed by Messrs. Collins, Hawley and Foster.

Voted, That the resolutions which have been under discussion since the commencement of this meet-

der discussion since the commencement of this meet ing, be laid on the table, to be brought before the

society at its next meeting.

The following resolutions, reported by the business committee, were adopted:

Resolved, That this Society congratulates the Board of Managers of the Mass. A. S. Society, on the favorable state of its financial affairs, as exhibit-

## SELECTIONS.

BIOT AT CINCINNATII CINCINNATI, Sept. 4th, 1841.

After a few ineffectual shots from the small arms of the assailants, the cannon was discharged, but without effect. The negroes quickly rallied, and returned a heavy fire upon their houses; but the whites stood their ground, reloading and discharging their sixpounder cannon several times, and kept up also a brisk fire with their small arms. The conflict was terrible, but fortunately for the lives of many, the prompt arrival of the military silenced the firing, restored peace, and dispersed the mob.

Since 3 o'clock this morning, our city has enjoyed its usual repeach in there are apprehensions of a dreadful and converted attack upon the blacks to-night, which, of course the law-abiding portion of our citizens will exert hemselves to prevent. There are various reports of the number killed and wounded on both sides, but it is impossible to ascertain the truth of these reports at present.

The negroes were the victors! What will be the result of this? The negroes victorious! Think of that! It is said they were counselled by the abolitionists to arm themselves, and fire upon the whites, if attacked. A crowd of people have just passed my window in pursuit of some blacks, and I am informed by a friend at my elbow that, the city is all in confusion and uproar again, and that terror-struck negroes are flying in all directions.

There is no fighting or lynching, but the people, the mob, are taking the negroes into custody as fast as they can be caught, with the design of enforcing a law of this State, which requires all colored residents of Opio to give bond for their good behaviour, or leave the State. I will keep you advised of the progress of this negro war.

From the Cincinnatt Gazette.

## From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Riot and Mobs. Confusion and Bloodshed.

This city has been in a most alarming condition for several days—and from about 8 o'clock on Friday evening until about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, almost entirely at the mercy of a lawless mobranging in number from two to fifteen hundred.—Amidst the confusion of such a state of things, it is almost impossible to collect a full or accurate state of facts. But with deep regret, and acknowledged humiliation, we detail what happened as well as we can.

of facts. But with deep regret, and acknowledged humiliation, we detail what happened as well as we can.

On Tuesday evening last, as we are informed, a quarrel took place near the corner of Sixth street, and Broadway, between a party of Irishmen, and some negroes, in which blows were exchanged, and other weapons, if not fire arms, used. Some two or three of each party were wounded. On Wednester a manager of the corner of the corner

Resolved. That this Society congramlates the Band of Maragers of the Mass. A. S. Society, on the favorable state of its financial affairs, as exhibited in their report of August 15th, and would suggest the propriety of their taking steps for immediately liquidating the amount of their liabilities, that the Board may be enabled to employ and send out agents into the field already white for the harvest. Resolved, That the analgamation of the southern whigs and democrats of the United States Senate, to defeat the nomination by President Tyler, of Edward Everett as minister to the Court of St. James, is perfectly in keeping with the practice of the entire South for the last half century, and should receive the unqualified disapprobation of every patries and Christian in the county.

H. C. Wright offered the following resolution, which was adviced of the slave in Groton, for their kind and hospitable entertainment.

Voted to adjourn to meet at Concord, Taesday, Oct. S. at 10, A. M.

Audover Theological Seminary.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting was held in Liberty Hall, Groton, on the evening of Wednasday, Sept. 1st, to consider the question of American slavery.

Mr. Boutelle, of Groton, called the meeting to order; and, on motion, Dr. Farnawoth, was appointed chairman, and S. C. Wheeler, secretary. Prayer was offered by S. N. Fostor, of N. H.

Mr. Foster addressed the sasembly at some length, and concluded by offering the Coloring resolution. Resolved, That the confliction to alsivery and the anticlastery of all true friends of virtue alsievery and the anticlastery of all true friends of virtue alsievery and the relation the Theological Seminary at Andover the constitution to be regarded as one of the main pillars of the kingdom of darknoss in this land.

On motion of H. C. Wright, this resolution was laid on the table, and referred to the Middlesez Co. A. S. Society, to be hought up at their next meeting to the hought of the propose had lavely ever appointed that concord.

Voted to choose a committee, to in

Home on Sainteday morning, at. which the Mayer, Jadge Roed, Mr. Platt, Sheriff Avery, and Mr. Hart. They received to observe the law of Life and Calling themselves to control to all of the cital unbortly, to arrest and place within reach of the law, the negroes who certice in all of the cital unbortly, to arrest and place within reach of the law, the negroes who the company of the control of the law, the negroes who the company of the control of the law of 1807, requiring security of negroes—pledging themselves to enforce it to the letter, until the city's reiested of the effects of modern shollifonism,' having 'our fifth'—and to deliver 'up, under the law of 1807, requiring security of negroes—pledging themselves to enforce it to the letter, until the city's reiested of the effects of modern shollifonism,' having 'our fifth'—and to deliver 'up, under the law of Cod. grees, forthwith,' every, negro who escapes from his master and conner within the horder. They proquested the Mayor, Sheriff, and the civil amborities, and disruption of the city's the control of the company of the company of the parents and junctions of the city. They requested the Mayor, the control of the company of the parents and grandines of boys to keep them a born, or a way from the secured extension of the city, and the control of the company of the control of the company of the parents and grandines of boys to keep them a born, or a way from the secured extension of the city, and the control of the parents and parents of all roots and control of the con

respectable citizens, but were headed even within the military sentinels, and compelled to return within the ground. It was resolved to embody the male negroes, and march them to jail for security, under pretection of military and civil authoris.

The security marched off to the jail, surrounded by the military and officers; and a dense mass of men, women, and boys, confounding all distinction between the orderly and disorderly, accompanied with deafening yells. They were safely lodged, and still remain in prison, separated from their families. The crowd was in that way dispersed. Some then supposed we should have a quiet night

lodged, and still remain in prison, separated from their families. The crowd was in that way dispersed. Some then supposed we should have a quiet night —but others more observing, discovered that the lawless more had determined on further violence, to be enacted immediately after night fall. Citizens disposed to aid the authorities were invited to assemble, enroll themselves, and organize for action. The military were ordered out, clothed with authority as a police band. About 80 citizens enrolled themselves as assistants of the Marshal, and acted during the night under his directions, in connection with Judge Torence, who was selected by themselves. A portion of this force was mounted. A troop of horse, and several companies of volunteer infantry continued on duty until near midnight. Some were then discharged to sleep upon their arms. Others remained on duty till morning, guarding the jail, &c.

As was anticipated, the mob, efficiently organized, early commenced operations, dividing their force and making attacks at different points, thus distracting the attention of the police. The first successful onset was made upon the printing establishment of the Philanthropist. They succeeded in entering the establishment, breaking up the press, and running with it, amidst savage yells, down through Main street to the river into which it was

houses were broken open in different parts of the city, occupied by negroes, and the windows, doors and furniture totally destroyed. Among such is the Confectionary establishment of Burnet near the upper market—a shop on Columbia, near Sycamore—the negro church on 6th street—four or five houses near it—a small frame house near the Synagogue on Broadway, and several houses on Western Row near the river. One of their last efforts was to fire or otherwise destroy the book establishment of Messrs. Truman & Smith, on Main street. From this they were driven by the police, and soon after, before day light, dispersed from mere exhaustion, whether to remain quiet or to recruit their strength for renewed assault, we may know before this paper is circulated.

for renewed assaul, we may know before this paper is circulated.

Mortifying as is the declaration, truth requires us to acknowledge, that our good city has been in complete anarchy, controlled mostly by a lawless and violent mob for twenty-four hours, trampling all law and authority under foot. We feel this degradation deeply—but so it is. It is impossible to learn the precise number killed and wounded, either of whites or among the negroes; probably several were killed on both sides, and some twenty or thirty variously wounded, though but few dangerously. Several of the citizen police were hurt with stones and brickbats, which were thrown into the crowd by the mob. The authorities succeeded in arresting and securthe sitizen police were hurt with stones and brickbats, which were thrown into the crowd by the mob.
The authorities succeeded in arresting and securing about forty of the mob, who are now in prison—
others were arrested, but were reacted or made their
escape otherwise. We have attempted a plain
general narrative of these disgraceful proceedings—
have endeavored to be accurate in our facts, and to
narrate them in their order of occurrence without
coloring or distortion. Such a narrative, at this time,
we thought necessary to check the exaggerated rumors which have, doubtless spread in all directions
Many of these transactions occurred under our own
observation, during Friday night, and the evening
and night of Saturday.

We see in these outrages much to deplore, and we
see much which merits unqualified condemnation,
which has been done and emitted, during the violence of these lawless excesses. But it behoves all
of us now to be calm, and firm, to prevent another
outbreak—to unite and draw out for the preservation of the public peace, all good citizens. Many
have hitherto done little to stop this destructive violence, who should unite, and we still trust nearly
all will yet unite, to restore the quiet of our city,
and efficacy to the law. Hereafter, when the public mind is in condition to be reasoned with, we
shall speak as we think upon this subject, offend
whom it may.

Mn. Wisk advanced across the Hall towards the seat of Mr. Stanly, and leaned down as if to speak to him. On the instant Mr. Stanly arose, and he and Mr. Wise were thus brought face to face. Mr. Wise were thus brought face to face. Mr. Wise then shook his finger, one at the other. Mr. Wise advanced a few feet towards the door, and in turning his back to Mr. Stanly, beckoned him to follow. Mr. Stanly immediately threw saide his head, and flung out his arm with a sudden movement, as if disdaining to accept of Mr. Wise's invitation. Mr. Wise then turned round, and proceeded in the direction of his seat; but as soon as he reached Mr. Stanly, he again spoke to him, and the shaking of their fingers, one at the other, was again renewed. All this occupied a very brief period; so short, in fact, that it was scarcely perceived before the denoment. It was understood that warm words ensued between the two honorable gentlemen, which were only heard by a few gentlemen who were seated near them. Mr. Morgan of New-York, and Mr. Dawson of Georgia, were amongst those gentlemen, and not anticipating any rencontre, they playfully remarked, boys, keep cool. Mr. Wise, however, failing in his attempts to induce Mr. Stanly to accompany him out of the House, said the gentleman from North Carolina was contemptible, and beneath his notice. Mr. Stanly retorted, that the gentleman from North Carolina was contemptible, and beneath his notice. Mr. Stanly retorted, that the gentleman from North Carolina was contemptible, and beneath his notice. Mr. Stanly retorted, that the gentleman from North Carolina was contemptible, and beneath his notice. Mr. Stanly retorted, that the gentleman from North Carolina was contemptible, and beneath his notice. Mr. Stanly retorted, that the gentleman from North Carolina was contemptible, and beneath his notice. Mr. Stanly retorted the the most approved manner of the Fives Court. In an instant the whole House presented the appearance of a street fight—most of the members rushed to the scene of action, and crowd prevailing cries being 'order,' 'order,' 'go it Staply,' 'give it him Stanly,' and Stanly, in dutiful obedience, did 'go it' merrily. He had seized the collar of the gentleman from Virginia with his sinister hand, and with his dexter hand dexterously belabored his antagonist, who was thrown with his back against a desk. In the general melee, Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, the denouncer of the Presidential 'wretch' who yetoed the Bank Bill, and Col. Butler, of Kenucky, came in collision, and the strife was fierce and vigorous. Ultimately Mr. Butler seized Mr. Arnold by the throat, throw him with the small of his back on the arm of a chair, and choaked him until his face became as purple as Mr. Botts' during the reading of the yeto message, and his tongue protruded down to his cravat. The Speaker screamed out 'order,' the Clerk of the House seized the Sergeant-at-Arm's mace, and ran about the House with the ponderous instrument on his shoulder, like a Roman battle-axe, screaming 'order, gentlemen, order.' Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, stood on the top of one of the deska, and with uplifted hands cried, 'For the honor of your country, and for the Jove of God, come to order.'—'Order be damned was responded by some one, 'Go into them—let 'em have it.' 'Send for the Sergeant-at-Arms' order,' order,' screamed a hundrad vioces. The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared, and cried 'order,' as lustily as the lustiest. 'Go among them, and we'll support you to the sacrifice of our heart's blood,' exclaimed one gentleman's courage appeared to have evaporated long since, and his heart's blood with it.' Mr. Dixon H. Lewis elbowed his way to the scene of action, to separate the combatants. But still the strife was fierce and desperate. Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Proffit cleared the desks at a hop, skip, and a jump, into the midst of the affray; neighbor clutched neighbor, and they struggled, pushed, roared, and cursed each other in perfect desperation. The beating of the Speaker's hammer, and his demands to come to order, were disregarded, and the suppress

warning—it was not met in the expected.

the facts from a disinterested per der,' and ' Wise, go on.' Mr. Wise continued. In the

der, and Wise, go on.'

Mr. Wise continued. In the warms of we citement, I used language to which be retorn he used a word which I could not brook citement, I used language to which is not cribe or elsewhere. Neither here nor elsewhere to re issewhere. Neither here nor elsewhere brook that word. I struck him. I have do against the bouse, and I humbly ask its pulse am ready to submit to any punishment am flict.

Mr. Stanly. I rise, too, Mr. Speake, but ask pardon of this House, for if I had dense would resign or be expelled, or submit to use ask pardon of this House, for if had dense would resign or be expelled, or submit to make the safe and the gentleman from Va. came to my seat—so the gentleman from Va. came to my seat—so the strate but to scold, as he does every body we feets from the 'high born' Virginians. I can tolerate it, and I told him so. He said, I said yield tolerate it, and I told him so. He said, I said yield your own way. He said, what do you say? I him he had heard what I said, pursue your own course said, 'You deserve my contempt.' I said, year heard what I said, pursue your own course said, 'You deserve my contempt.' I said, year heard what I said, pursue your own course said, 'You deserve my contempt.' I said year heard what I said, pursue, your own course said, 'You deserve my contempt.' I said year heard what I said, pursue, your own course said, 'You deserve my contempt.' I said year heard what I said the form of the pursue your own course said, 'You deserve my contempt.' I said year heard what I said the form of the pursue your own course.'

and to report on the same.

The correspondent of the Herald adds, is a seript, that, such was the excitement in Washington.

even the President's second 'veto' was entirely gotten, and a duel or no duel was the only que Mr. Stanly is content with the laurels he was it

## The Relation of Free and Slave Ship

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The Relation of Free case ming a feat's portance in the political history of the count long discussion, some part of the time today with some heat, had resulted in a settled come that partial points, which is consisted to long discussion, some part of the time conwith some heat, had resulted in a settled comon the agitated points, which is consisted or
eason and sound statesmanship. Doring the
political campaign and since, it may be sait to
been settled in the minds of the great mass of
people in the free States, that slavery is wag
principle and inexpedient in policy; that he
stitution recognizes its extence, but does not
mit the power of legislating upon it whis
slaveholding States to Congress; that the ine
tion of slavery is, like all other local jumpmes
or forms of society, to be regulated by the a
themselves; and that while we have no right
terfere with that institution in those State, se
equally free to indulge our own sentiments
that, as upon all other subjects. The nose
holding States and their representative, via
one or two exceptions, have scrupulously relafrom attempts to make it a subject of legulais
debate, and have made concessions, and essa
a most strict forbearance towards the Sottlent
ings on this subject.

a most strict forbearance towards the Southensings on this subject.

But late events have shown that this forest is having an effect not anticipated. Our set friends, emboldened by this delicacy towards fears, pretended or real, or else from a cosema all love of bluster, have for several sessionadicated and the second of t North who do not oppose their favorite inchar They are making a stand on the point that sa who in even a moderate and unobtrusive me has spoken against it as a principle and forest ciety, shall hold office under the Federal for ment. Mr. Granger, for such cause, is their from office by refusing the means to carry at Post Office Department while he stands that and so far from keeping the subject out of Oce a southern member (Payue of Alabama) pronting the properties of the stands that and so far from keeping the subject out of Oce a southern member (Payue of Alabama) pronting the subject out of Oce a southern member (Payue of Alabama) pronting the subject out of Oce as southern member (Payue of Alabama) pronting the subject out of Oce and what we have and warm temperament, no man who hold sapelike his in a deliberate assembly, can be called lized in any proper use of the English languar.

Edward Everett, a man who is eminently as ed for the post, and who would honor the material and the subject of the open and the condition of the subject of the free States—barely for the sin of notation well of slavery, as an institution consisters moral light, or true liberty. This is said by ground assumed by Senators of the South as cent number to defeat the leading northern anations. God grant it may turn out others and the press in the free States to speak out her senate the south want discussion on the subject, he have no reason to withhold it. If they just making that a political question, ree shall not from its consequences. The North will seem

have no reason to withhold it. If they inst a making that a political question, are shall at from its consequences. The North will seem mit to this treatment. They will, they make inte. They will treat southern nominations as same manner. Nay, more, they will, any the uther root of the evil, and call for an amendant the constitution uself, that the subject may be one of federal legislation. But, says some such Hotspur, 'We will dissolve the Union.' That reply, is your old threat. It has lost its term too, would rather dissolve it than to submit a scription for opinions. We, too, would rather dissolve it than to submit a solve the Union, hallowed as it is in our least too, would rather dissolve it than to submit a solve the Union, hallowed as it is in our least to our bosoms, or live proscribed for expressive opinion which we happen to entertain upon he and slavery.

The north will never be the aggressors one subject, but they know how and when to commendate their own safety, not to snap the chain of span as tep. We appeal to their love of our country and history, and even to a consideration their own safety, not to snap the chain of span which binds us together as a great and prevention, by such gross violation of right and can we solve the such as the North have tended ereater.—Lavell Journal.

have reason to deprecate the conse have tenfold greater.—Levell Journal

West Indies.

If must certainly be pleasing to those who a situation to recall the state of excitement accontinued for a short time subsequent to the short of a shery, and the termination of the short ticeship, to find that matters now progress quiet, if not entire satisfaction in all quatters hear of no meetings at which angry speechs made. We see no letters alike disgraceful is party who indited them and disrespectful to the cutive. Above all, if we attend our local owe find the decorum of the bench preserved it same time that he cases adjudicated on are endevoid of the excata questio of exorbitant reas of the control of the excata question of exorbitant reas and grounds occupied by the laborers. It which is indicative of a kindly feeling amount of the excatal progression of the excatal prog

BOST'ON:

RIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1841

Non-Resistance Anniversary. New-England Non-Resistance Society New-Engine Advisors in Boston, on Tuesday in third Anniversary in Boston, on Tuesday reduceday, the 21st and 22d of September. All distribution of the control of the c Subsect opposed to war, and in favor of shares and spears into pruning hooks, are amend and take part in the discussions. ad to attend and take part in the discussions, ecasion will be one of deep interest. The proist of principles, on both sides of the Atlantic, and marked and most encouraging. The day is general than any anticipate, when the childcommon Father shall cease to devour one The policy of surrounding human life with y no less absurd than wicked-like selling and drinking rum, to save from ess. Thousands are refusing to comply with

us militia laws requiring human beings, pains and penalties of fines and imprisonmen the science of human slaughter. Thousisse asking, can a man, who believes that all justing, hold a military office, or help elect per to it. The principle and its applications to ach sod state will be freely and fully canvased. ance concerns humanity, and ere long every an being will take an interest in it.

The meeting will commence on Tuesday next,

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expect or y take such ur command the such ur command ideration of sympathy and powerful and community to the world the sympathy and community to the sympathy and community to the sympathy and t

iculars of the late frightful rlot in Cincin and of the disgraceful row in Congress, occupyas they do so large a portion of our inside form munications which we had intended to lay ir readers the present week. Among these

very coadjutor, Dea. STILLMAN LOTHROP, now Cambridgeport-containing a letter which he re in sent to the pre-slavery organization in Charles et is this city, called a \* church, \* under the care that rabbinmical apologist for man-stealing, \* Rev. the same, on account of its influman and in course, in relation to the enslavement millions and a half of the American people , the extraordinary proceedings of said church his letter, and the remarks that were made. the reading of it, at the church meeting, by mbers who had too much spirit to see their as memoers was the impunity! Dea. Lothrop has connected with the Baptist church for more than years, and no man has been more esteemed for word excellence, sound judgment; mild yet firm or, and blameless walk and conversation, than a organization for so long a period, holding an must office, and educated from early life to be a min-finds it necessary to shake off the dust-from estar a testimony against pro-slavery, by withing from the church, and standing aloof from evfare moral courage and christian fidelity on his bat of the approaching overthrow of Babylon sally in our country. The Lord speed the day men-made ministers and men-made churches, is to be what they are not, and impiously ' lord tover God's heritage, shall be swept from the and world!" Blessed be his name, that the true

of Jonatuan" waqqie, or addyard, Ct. Some xx, addressed a letter to us from his prison-cell artical, stating that he was incarcerated for the ng to obey a mandate to appear armed an ould say a militia fine without compromi rinciples. In our reply, (which was p the Liberator,) we gave several reasons why hought such a fine might be submitted to, as rea-as any part of governmental taxation, without it obligatory upon any one to go to prison y, when we occupied Quaker ground in rewar and civil government, we argued as they against the propriety of paying a militia tax; see have been led to perceive that they are 450g, in essence, for a distinction without a we have come to a different conclusion resent views; and in our letter to C. Stearns on every side. Accordingly our friend ransmitted to us his views, in opposition to We intended to publish his letter without and to necompany it with some remarks of our of, being laid aside, it was forgotten by us, and al delay, our friend WHIPPLE wrote again wishing to know the cause of it. Hoping to states a letter to cur friend C. K. WHIPPLE of the question,) which the latter put into our ar perusal, and which we shall not fail to insert thour ever-accumulating mass of manuscripts arotten. This explanation is due to our Conend, who, we believe, is a plain farmer whom we entertain very great respect. Al ogh his style is somewhat homely, his arguments ingenious, if not solid. We shall endeavor to ke a rejoinder, and shall be glad to hear frequently t, or from any other person, on this interestad important point.

A lemer from our beloved brother, JAMES C. s, of Peterboro', (whose face we long to see abose voice we once more yearningly desire to lided up in behalf of the rights of God and the es of man,) recommending to the abolitionists o aited States to imitate the example of the Britbartists, at the next session of Congress, by sign her names to one grand national petition, praythe abolition of slavery in the District of Co a, the Territories, &c. Our bro. Jackson says silling to endorse for the Empire State, that she do her part, in case this proposition be adopted he shelitionists generally, throughout the country sinclined to think that such a step, if now t could be premature, and that the old mode of sing will for some time to come be the mos No doubt, if a vigorous and united effor made by abelitionists, in all parts of the reput bey would succeed in obtaining a very large f signatures to one petition; but no succould be presented, and, consequently, no such reduced; as was witnessed on the presentation s of one million three hundred thousand nam amber unparalleled in the history of politica d, and the anti-slavery petitions are received and ted apon as regularly as any others, a scattering most annoying, and at the same time mo sidable to the enemies of freedom in Congress of this, before the abolitionists try their band at petition, we should prefer ing in a State capacity. Let Maine, let New re, let each of the other free States, knock : haldoor, and, in the sacred name of God anity, demand a hearing, in her sovereign

haracter. Then let the NATION speak-the voice of THE PEOPLE, in one mighty volume, thunder in the Capital! Bro. Jackson's letter would have apneared sooner, if it had not been mislaid.

4. A letter from Charles Steams, of Ober 4. A letter from Charles Stearns, of Oberlin-for-merly of Hartford. This young friend appears to be deeply imbued with the spirit of Christianity, and writes as though he had a living soul. We want to hear from him as often as he can find time to send us an epistle. In the Oberlin Institute, from its origin, we have felt a deep interest, especially in connexion with the anti-slavery movement; for it is most cor-dially hated by the foes of human rights, and regarded a swifelly heretical by the overgrown theological reminaries of the day. Still, we are apprehensive that the spirit of bigotry obtains too strongly at Oberlin; that law and grace are strangely commingled in the teachings and usages of the Institute; that to much stress is laid upon outward observances, to the injury of spiritual life; that legal bondage, to a grea extent, usurps the place of christian liberty; that re ligion is too closely blended with times and seasons rites and ceremonies, temple worship, and carnal o the Institute, no person will be received as a studer who is not a strict Sabbatarian—or, at least, wh travels on the first day of the week. If we had known this, at the time Messrs. Keep and Dawes solicites us to append our name, with others, to a recommen we should have declined complying with their request. But we were told that, so anti-sectarian and catholic was the Institute, one of the agents soliciting funds in its behalf was a member of the Society Friends. Now, if a Friend, or any other person is to be expelled, or prevented admission, on accoun of his peculiar views of the first day of the week, we are sure that the Priends in England, who contribut so generously in aid of the Institute to Messrs. Keep and Dawes, will feel that they have been deceived in this matter. Perhaps this is a mistake, and that freelom of conscience, on this point, is not restricted b correct our impressions, if they are erroneous? The hostile position which Messrs. Mahan and Finney especially the dogma recently enforced in a fast ser-mon by the latter, that circumstances may arise, not mon by the latter, that circumstances may arise, not-only to render fighting in defence of liberty a Christian duty, but also to justify Christians in actively sup-porting despotism! Mr. Finney is a constant con-tributor to the columns of the Evangelist; and much that he writes is instructive and commendable But he is too much given to metaphysics, to legic, to legal niceties, to theological speculations—and too little the utterance of plain, simple, soul-inspiring speech-

deals in self-evident truths-speaks in authoritati 5. The proceedings of the West Newbury and Abington Anti-Slavery Societies. These indicate that anti-slavery is 'going down' the wrong way for improved since I saw you in the Spring; for, although Southern slave-mongers and their northern abettors.

to suit our taste. Christianity is not argum

### Lydia Maria Child.

The September number of the American Phreno-logical Journal contains a description of the phrenological character of this gifted woman, by Mr. Fowler, of New York. It is stated that she was induced to visit Mr. F's office from curiosity; that she was a perfect stranger to him; that he had no means what ver of conjecturing her name or character; and that not a word was spoken by her until after the examination of her head was completed, and the results written down. The hit, it seems to us, is very remarkable, and serves to demonstrate the truth

lished in New York, and conducted by O. S. Fowler, as editor and proprietor. Under the editorial charge of Dr. Nathan Allen, (who now gives place to Mr Fowler,) it has been conducted with great ability, and has deserved an amount of patronage which, we are sorry to say, has not been realized. Indeed, so inadequate has been the support extended to it,-notnological knowledge in the county, that the proprie-tors of the Journal (Messrs. O. S. and L. N. Fowler) declare that, thus far, its expenses have exceeded its receipts by several thousand dollars!—so that L. N. Fowler feels compelled by a sense of duty, to decline any farther responsibility on its account. O. S. Fowler says that he is resolved to continue the Journal another year, 'party because he loves Phrenology as he loves his own life, and this Journal as its life-guard, and partly in the hope that the friends of the scienc not by good wishes alone, but by their subscriptions and exertious in its behalf, will yet place it upon permanent foundation.' May such zeul, enthusiasm and hope, meet with a just remuneration! The Journal is published in monthly numbers, 48 pages each, at 135, Nassau-street, New York. Terms, \$5 per volume.

## Thomas Paul.

Among those who graduated at the late comme ment at Dartmouth College was our young colored friend, Thomas Paul, son of the late Kev. Thomas Paul, of this city. The part assigned to him was Napoleon's estimate of himself on the island of St. Helena.' According to the concurrent testimony of several letter-writers, Mr. Paul acquitted himself in a the forward deck, very creditable manner, and exterted or unlified probation from all who heard him. During his connexion with the College, (with some few exceptions,) he was treated with much respect; and by his mild and gentlemanly deportment, and his assiduity as a scholar, won for himself the esteem of a large circle. He is now in Boston, anxious to employ his talents and educational attainments in the best possible manner. He would like to get as a teacher, or (as he is an excellent penman) be employed in writing. He has an aged mother who can look to him, and to him ne, as her only earthly staff in her declining years, and whose case should never be forgotten by the friends of humanity in this city and vicinity. Paul is naturally diffident, and needs to be taken by the hand and encouraged to go forward. Let him not have prepared himself for usefulness in vain. May he, through the kind co-operation of sympathizing friends, know nothing of that hope deferred which makes the heart sick. On the other side of the Atlantic, talent and worth often find generous patrons. There are those in this region, who can easily afford to make young Paul their protege. Will they not do so at least, till he can have a fair trial of his capacity to advance the interests of the human race, especially of that portion of it with which he is more particular-ly identified? Any recommendations of Mr. Paul, we resume will be very cheerfully furnished by President Lord and the faculty at Dartmouth, should they be desired by any individuals. For further particulars, application can be made to us at 25 Cornhill. We have written this article without the knowledge of Mr. Paul, and simply because we know that he is anxious to obtain some employment, and because we think he richly deserves patronage.

STATE ELECTIONS. The democrats have revolutionized Maine entirely, and gained immensely apor the whige in Vermont, where there is no choice of Governor. The whigs will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The 'third party' can-didate obtained some two thousand votes out of thirty

The 'mite' of our friend H. B. S., at Lowell shall be applied in accordance with his benevolent

drunken angabond, who is of a white complexion, is exempted from this provision!

On taking the chair, Mr. Stewart made a brief bu On taking the chair, as highly pertinent and highly pertinent address. A sories of important resolutions was then presented to the Convention, excellent in spirit and well expressed in language; and collections are adopted to the convention of th after an animated and protracted discussion, adopted with great unanimity. Two addresses—one to the electors, and the other to the colored citizens of the State of New-York—embodying sound arguments valuable facts, and carnest appeals, were also adopted and measures taken to petition the Legislature on the subject, and to excite a more general interest in the xercise of the elective franchise among the colore Convention be held annually, until justice be obtain ed, and that the next be held in Utica. A spirit like this, so resolute and colightened on the part of our colored fellow-citizens, is ominous of the speedy downfull of their oppression universally.

Among the colored citizens of the republic, ther Among the colored cuizens of the republic, there is not one who is held in higher estimation than the venerable JAMES FORTES, of Philadelphia; not merebecause, by his industry, skill and prodence, he ha rison to affluence, but mainly on account of his gen demanly qualities, shining virtues, and intellectua and moral characteristics. He suffered many hard ships in the revolutionary war, and was captured by the British while endeavoring to save his countr from a foreign yoke. Ungrateful country! The fol from a toreign yokd. Ungrateful country Fine to lowing letter from his pen, written by himself almos in copper-plate style, illustrates the spirit of this noble man:

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 31, 1841.

Mr. Wn. LLOYD GARRISON: ESTREMED FRIEND,—I am very happy to have the opportunity, which the visit of a young lady, a friend ofmy family, to Boston, presents, to forward the enclosed, my subscription to the Liberator. It gives me great pleasure, in reading it from week to week, to liear of the successful progress of our cause; and I never lay down the Liberator without feeling my faith in its final, and I trust speedy triumph, renewed Southern slave-mongers and their northern abettors.

6. The continuation of the sketch of our jaunt to the White Mountains.

6. The Mountains.

6. The continuation of the sketch of our jaunt to the White Mountains.

6. The continuation of the sketch of our jaunt to more than usually severe attack of it. Although unable to participate actively in anti-slavery labors, my in it is undiminished, and as ardent as ever That you may long be spared to carry on the warfare against all oppression, is the sincere and heartfel wish of Your true friend,

### JAMES FORTEN. Another Brutal Outrage.

who can read the following details of a mor dastardly outrage upon the feelings and rights of a highly respectable colored female, (formerly of this city, but more recently of Jamaica, wher has been acting in the capacity of a teacher,) and not the North against our colored population, the South or the colored female servants, referred to by Mrs Prince, they are to be pitied for their ignorance, degradation, and inhumanity. They ought to prefer star ration to occupying their present servile po

Boston, September 12, 1841.

DEAR SIR,-I wish to give publicity, through th columns of your paper, to the particulars of the Massachusetts, Capt. Comstock, on her passage fro New York to Providence, on the 31st of Aug. last.

While in New York, I had the misfortune to dish cate my shoulder, and also became lame, by a fall air highly dangerous. ded to go on board the boat for Norwich

but was accidentally carried to the Massachusetts. I purchased my ticket, paying what I supposed the fall price, and took my seat in the cabin with the other They showed much commiseration for my misfortune, and made no objection to my continuance there; but the two colored chambermaids, who had been standing by while I related my story, told me that was no place for me-I must go out of that, &c and behaved with great rudeness and violence. then went to the captain's office, and, on finding had not paid full price, told him I wished either to have a cabin ticket, or to have my money returned efused to let me have either, a left the boat immediately, (as it was still at the wharf, had not my lameness rendered me unable to walk. was therefore compelled to pass the entire night on merchandise, that I could find no place to sit, excep in a passage where there was a constant draft of cold air. About ten o'clock, Lagain went to the cabin, and requested the chambermaids to find a bed for me elsewhere, as I was already so chilled that I felt quite unable to sit up at all. This they refused to do, an swering me with great impertinence. In consequence of this exposure, I took cold, and have over since been much worse.

My object in writing and publishing this is, that it

may serve as a caution to colored people to beware o that boat; and to show the recreant conduct of the colored girls, who deserve exposure for pursuing such Yours very truly, a course. NANCY PRINCE.

CONFUSION AT WASHINGTON. The President ha given Congress a second yeto, by refusing to sign the Bill for a Fiscal Corporation. Thus, the moun tain in labor has brought forth—two vetoes! Very great relief to the country, certainly! All the mem bers of the Cabinet have resigned, except Mr. Web ster, who says that he shall remain at his post. To supply the vacancies thus created, the President ha made to the Senate the following nominations: Judge Upshur, of Va. (a slaveholder, and the advo cate of never-ending slavery,) Secretary of the Navy Hugh Legare, of S. C. (ditto, ditto,) Attorney General; Judge McLean, of Ohio, of the U. S. Supreme Court, Secretary of War; and Walter Forward, of Pa. Secretary of the Treasury.

## The Cincinnati Riot.

We lack words, as well as room, to express the mingled emotions of pity, indignation and horror that well tumultuously within us, in view of the frightfu outrages perpetrated upon the unoffending colored in habitants of Cincinnati by a band of lawless ruffian virtually headed by the Mayor and city authorities and sanctioned by the citizens generally. Thus far all the particulars are gathered exclusively from proslavery sources; and yet it is perfectly plain that no blame can justly be attached to the colored people either individually or collectively. Eternal infam will rest upon Cincinnati, for her murderous spiri and bloody deeds. The Lord succor the hunted vic tims and their persecuted advocates in that city !

children behind.

Being placed in this situation, he begs respectfully

aid from all such as may feel disposed to con tribute to his relief.

Since returning to New York, he has had the goo

fortune to meet with a couple of gentlemen, who have agreed to contribute the balance, should he be so for-tunate as to raise \$1100, which will be sufficient to pay what is due for his wife and children.

To illustrate the spirit of slavery, and to show he

an emancipated slave is regarded in a slaveholding region, we present to our readers nundry documents which are in the possession of Lunsford Lane.

The first is a 'warning' from two Justices of the Peace in North Carolina, ordering him to leave the State. We publish it verbatim.

To Luntford Lane a freeman of color

Te Lensford Lene a freeman of color

Take notice that whereas complaint has been made to us two Justices of the Peace for the county of Wake and State of North Carolina that you are a free negro from another State who has migrated into this State contrary to the provisions of the act of Assembly concerning free negroes and mulattoes now notice is given you that unless you leave and remove out of this State within thirty days that you will be proceeded against for the penalty prescribed by said act of the Assembly and be otherwise dealt with as the law directs given under our hands and seals this the 5th September

WILLIS SCOTT JP (Seal)

WILLIS SCOTT JP (Seal) JORDAN WOMBLE J Peac

Observe-nothing criminal is brought against Luns ford, who, in his distress and anguish of mind, anxious to remain in his native State until he could succeed by his industry and the charities of others in redeeming his wife and children, applied to C. C. Bat-tle, private secretary to Gov. Dudley, who wrote to the Attorney General of the State in his behalf, and re-

RALEIGH, Nov. 3, 1840. I have no objection, so far as I am concerned, that all further proceedings against Lunsford should be postponed until after the adjournment of the Legisla-

all further process after the adjournment of the aegure postponed until after the adjournment of the aegure ture.

The process now out against him is one issued by two magistrates, Messrs. Willis Scott and Jordan Womble, over which I have no control. You had better see them to-day, and perhaps, at your request, they will delay further action on the subject.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. HAYWOOD.

Mr. Battle next sent the following letter to the Justices who had warned Lunsford to leave the State.

Mr. B. appears to have acted very generously in the RALES, Nov. 3, 1840. GENTLEMEN:
I beg to call your attention and entered or my re

quest. I am, gentlemen, Very respectfully, Very respectfully, Your obt servt. C. C. BATTLE. Messrs. Willis Scott and Jordan Womble, Raleigh N. C.

Lunsford then addressed the following humble pe-tition to the General Assembly, which, though en-dorsed by the signatures of some of the most respectable citizens of Raleigh, was not granted:

To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:

The petition of Lunsford Lane humbly shews—
That about five years ago, he purchased his freedom from his mistress, Mrs. Sherwood, and by great teconomy and indostry has paid the purchase money;
—that he has a wife and seven children, whom he has agreed to purchase, and for whom he has paid a part of the purchase money; but not having paid in full, is not yet able to leave the State, without perting with his wife and children.

Your petitioner prays your Honorable Body to pass a law, allowing him to remain a limited time within the State, until he can remove his family also. Your petitioner will give bond and good security for his good behaviour while he remains.

Your petitioner will ever pray.

LUNSFORD LANE.

The undersigned are well acquainted with Lunsford ane, the petitioner, and join in his petition to the Lane, the petitioner, Assembly for relief. Charles Manly, H. W. Haywood, Eleanor Haywood, Drury Lacy. Will. Peck, W. A. Stith, A. B. Stith,

H. W. Haywood,
Wm. Hill,
R. Smith,
Wm. Peace,
Jos. Peace,
Wm. M'Pheeters,
Wm. Boylan,
Fabius J. Haywdoo,
D. W. Stone T. Meredith

J. Brown, William White, Geo. Simpson, Jno. I. Christopher, John Primers John Primrose, Hugh M'Queen, C. L. Hinton.

Lunsford Lane, the petitioner herein, has been servant to the Executive Office since the 1st January, 1837, and it gives me pleasure to state that, during the whole time without exception, I have found him faithful and obedient, in keeping every thing committed to his case in good condition. From what I have seen of his conduct and demeanor, I cheerfully join in the petition for his relief.

C. C. BATTLE,

P. Secretary to Gov. Dudley.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1840.

In addition to the strong recommendations of Luns

ford given above, the following are highly honorable to his character, of which no citizen in the republic

need be ashamed:

New York, Aug. 25, 1841.

When I resided at Raleigh, N. C. some few years since, Lunsford Lane, the bearer of this, attended in Mr. Goorge Simpson's store, adjoining my place of business, and he was much estcemed for his uniform good conduct. Since I left Raleigh, (to reside in this city,) I have met with Lunsford frequently here—say in the year 1836, 39, and 41—and ite has always appeared to maintain a like course of uniform good behaviour, which I hope and trust will enable him to meet with kind treatment, and realize the amount of money necessary to complete the purchase of his wife and six children, as represented in the preceding page.

Respectfully,

HENRY D. TURNER,

HENRY D. TURNER,
Of the firm of Turner and Hughes

RALEIGH, N. C. May 4, 1841.

The bearer, Lunsford Lane, a free man of color, for some time a resident in this place, being about to leave North Carolina in search of a more favorable location to pursue his trade, has desired us to give him a certificate of his good conduct heretofore.

We take pleasure in saving that his habits are term. norm in to pursue his trade, has ucased in to pursue his good conduct heretofore. It is placed in the pleasure in saying that his habits are tem to take pleasure in saying that his conduct has been or the pleasure in the pleasure of the pleasure in the pleasure of the p

perate and industrious, that his conduct has been or derly and proper, and that he has for these qualiti-been distinguished among his caste. Wm. Hill, R. Smith,
Weston R. Gales, C. Dewey.
C. L. Hinton,

STATE OF NORTH CARDLINA, Fake County.

I, Alfred Williams, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county, certify that the persons whose names are signed to the foregoing certificate are men of good standing, and worthy of being fully relied upon in any case as the above.

hereof, I have hereto affixed the A WILLIAMS, C. C.

Ranging, May 11, 1841.
Lunsford Lane is a member this city, and he is of gooder; and, also, that he is distinct to any other church of

Raleigh, and by his own industry and economy had paid \$1000 for his liberty he was driven out of the State as though he was a wild beast, and thus separated from his beloved wife and children, who are still pining in bondage. In addition to his own freedom, he has purchased that of one of his seven children, a little girl. The hill of all weeks as Chile.

" STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Wake County.

Mer. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Ruleigh, this 17th May, 1841.

B. B. SMITH. [Seal.]

Witness, Rob't. W. Hayward.

Mark how coolly the transfer is made on the par of the soller! Yet, remember, it is a father buy-ing his own child in republican, christian America

forrible! Those who wish to aid Lunsford in his pres effort to deliver his family from the prison-h bondage, can forward their donations to 25, Corn-hill. He is a modest, intelligent man, and very preossessing in his appearence.

### ITEMS.

Shocking and Fatal Accident.—We record with unfeigned sorrow the following heart-rending and fatal occurrence, which took place vesterday morning about ten o'clock at the Navy Yard, in the eastern portion of this city. While Captain Jacob Bright (commander of the Marion Rifle Corps, and Master Armorer in the Navy Yard) was engaged in a room attached to the laboratory, in either charging or handling (which does not appear to have been clearly ascertained) a thirty-two lb. shell, filled with detornating powder, it suddenly explosed, and in a moment blew Capt. Bright into atoms. The force of the explosion was no great, that the left arm of the unfortunate victim was literally separated from his body, his entrails were scattered, and his head was shockingly mutilated and disfigured.—Washington paper.

Painful Suicide and Sudden Deatk.—The Village

mutilated and disfigured.—Washington paper.

Painful Suicide and Sudden Death.—The Village Record states that 'the wife of John Shoffer, in West Nantmeal township, was found suspended by the neck in an adjacent corn-field, on Saturday last. She was quite dead, and her knees nearly rested upon the ground. The loop was made of sekoin of thread, and fastened to the limb of a small walnut tree. She was missing from Saturday morning, and although diligent search was made, could not be discovered until Sunday. She had been partially deranged for some time. On the news of this fatal act reaching the aged mother of the deceased, she fell and expired! On Saturday, in the same township, another female, wife of Joseph Neeley, committed spicide by cutting her threat from ear to ear with a razor. She was in her own house, surrounded by her children, and no doubt this melancholy act was the effect of temporary insanity.

\*Woes Cluster—Few have solitary Wees.—A sad fatality seems to have attended the family of the late Governor of Florida, Robert R. Reid, whose death was recently announced. His distinguished brother General Reid, was lately assassinated; his son-in-law, Gen. Graham, died a few days since; his son, Lieut. Reid, Jhe, tallang, commander of the Sea Gull, attachabies period—and of that numerous and diet in his about the sea of family, only a desolar widow.

dran are left.—Neteark Daily Ide.

Murder.—A melanchely and fatal occurrence took place at Montreal, on Monday afternoon about 4 of clock, in that portion of the gool set apart for lunaties. In the yard, one of these unfortunate persons was employed in splitting wood, and another of his fellow unfortunates, named Patrick Kelly, happened at the time to be asleep on a bench, with his head reclining on his bosom. The individual having the axe went up to Kelly and struck him a heavy blow on the back of the neck, which caused him to fell on his face, after which three or four blows sufficed to sever the head from the body. The maniac murderer trundled the head about three or four feet from the body, and then proceeded to split some more wood, totally unconscious of the horrid deed he had perpetrated.

unconscious of the horrid deed he had perpetrated.

Another Great Fire in St. John, N. B.—A gentleman from this ill-fated city has furnished the Messrs. Topliff with an account of a tremendous fire which occurred there on the 26th ult.—About fifty houses, and a ship of nine hundred tons, on the stocks, were consumed. The ship was nearly completed, and was to have been launched in about a week. The loss is not known as yet, but it is said it will fall heavily on the poor, and occasion much suffering. Very little is believed to have been covered by insurance. During the progress of the fire, and smid the hurry and confusion; a solder and a sailor were accidentally killed. The fire caught near the ship, in the chips and shavings, and spread with great rapidity.

Generally Meller, the wall-known over died as

Grenville Mellen, the well-known poet, died a New York on Sunday last. He had been subject to New York on Sunday last. He had been subject to a pulmonary complaint for a long time; and a few months since visited the Island of Cuba, with the hope of regaining his health. The last intelligence we had of him until the news of his death, was that a Southern clime proved very salutary to his health, and he was rapidly recovering. But it has proved otherwise; and he whose productions have so often beguiled our weary hours, and won the admiration of thousands, sleeps the long sleep that knows no waking! His poetry was very like that of the lamented Willia Gaylord Clarke; and like him, he has found an early grave. Peace to the poet's mannes!

Another Great Man fallen. John B. Richardville, the Principal Chief of the Minmi Nation, died on the 13th inst. at his residence on the St. Mary's river, near Fort Wayne, in this State. He was about 80 years of age. He left about \$200,000 in specie, beside immense quantities of very valuable real estate. By will he left his vast fortune equally divided among his relations.—Indiana Journal.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Mobile under date of Aug. 25, says: \*Col. John M. Owen, one of our most anniable and estimable citizens, was this morning instantly killed in the hall of the Custom House, by a dirk stab from A. H. Guzzaman, one of the clerks. The affray originated on account of some redress being demanded by Owen, in relation to old pecuniary troubles.

The Uniontown (Pa.) Herald states that on Saturday night last, Wm. P. Simpson, Esq., late sheriff of Belmont county, Ohio, was met by two armed villains on Laurel Hill, about 8 miles East of Uniontown, and robbed of §1440. The robbers hat their faces covered with black handkerchiefs, and were otherwise dis-

Recently, in Ray county, Missouri, a man named White was executed for the murder of a Mr. Adams When first suspended from the gallows the rope broke, but after a respite of fifteen minutes, he was again swung off, and paid the penalty of the law.

William E. Wilson, collecting clerk upon the Vicks-burg and Jackson rail-road, was run over by one of the cars and mashed to doath, the wheels passing di-rectly across his heart.—N. O. Bee, 21st ult.

A person near Baltimore, in a fit of insanity caused by intemperance, recently threw himself upon the rail-road as the cars were passing. The whol tra n passed over him, and he was instantly killed.

Puit, a slave of Dr. Gnatt of Ala., was tried a few days since in Attakapas, for using soditions language to negroes, and found guilty. The punishment is death, but the jury recommended the Governor to commute the sentence to hard labor for life.—N. O.

More Efficy Burning.—The New York Herald says: We learn from a private source that preparations are making, by a certain set of patriois, to burn the efficy of President Tyler, through the principal streets of the city, on the evening after his veto to the stock-jobbers bank bill shall have been received in town."

The bodies of more than 100 of the sufferers by the purning of the steamboat Eric have been recovered.

## NOTICES

PRIENDS OF FREEDOM, ATTEND!

The friends of the Liberty Perty will hold a meet,
g at No. 32 Washington street, on Monday evening
axt, at 7.1.2 o'clock precisely. Liberty party voters,
ad all others who have not yet made up their minds

and all others who have not yet made up their min on the habject of independent political action, a carnestly requested to be present. T. R. KIMBALL, Secretary. Boston, Sept. 15th, 1841.

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 WEDNES-DAY, the Zist 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, Res. Sec. Boston, Sept. 3, 1841.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY A quarterly meeting of the above Society will be held at Nowburyport, commencing on Traesday, the Sight of September, at 2 o clock P. Mr., to continue through the following day.

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

Provision will be made for the gratuitous accommodation of those who attend.

J. D. BLACK, Rec. Sec.

The adjourned meeting of the Middlesex County, Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Concord, on Tussday, the 5th of Oct. at 10 o'clock, A. M. 'to inquire into the relation the people, the church, and the clergy of Middlesex County sustain to the system of American slavery, and the best means to be adopted to bring about its immediate and complete abolition.'

lition.'
Societies are requested to send delegates, and all persons interested in the subjects to be discussed are cordially invited to be present.
Gentlemen from abroad are expected to give their attendance, and an interesting and profitable meeting may be anticipated.
HARRIS COWDREY, Secretary.

CHURCH, MINISTRY, AND SABBATH CON-VENTION.

The third session of this Convention will be held at the Chardon-Street Chapel, in Boston, on TUES-DAY, the 26th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The subject remaining for discussion is—THE CHERCH. All manner of persons are invited to join the Convention, and take part in its deliberations.

WE. M. CHACE,
STENEY SOUTHWORTH,
Boston, Sept 3, 1841

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

The sixth anniversary of the Connecticut State Temporance Society of colored Americans, will be held at Bridgeport, on Monday the 29th day of Sept. at 3 o'clock. P. M.

The several temperance societies in the State are requested to send full delegations, and to furnish their reports on the state and progress—

1. Of the temperance cause.
2. Of oducation.
3. Of the mechanic arts.
4. What has been done towards obtaining the elective franchise.
5. The number of colored freeholders in each town.

town:
6. The proportion of adults that can read and G. The proportion of adalts that can read and write.

As all of these items are of the greatest moment, it is hoped that all the societies will feel the necessity of making their reports as full and as accurate as possible. Information on the last two subjects has been in great demand during this year; and as those reports may be made with but little difficulty, the societies and their delegates can render very essential service, by a little exertion, between this and the time of the annual meeting.

Sons of old Connecticut, awake t arise! and let us work. We have much to do, and that too which is highly important. Come up to the work, and acquit

# 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 discuss the subjects of human rights in all their bearings. Interesting information, respecting this contemplated Convention will be then given. Much interest is manifested on the subject in this country and in England. Does the manify 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 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 which the Committee to call the Convention was appointed last spring is as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve be appoint 'Resolved, 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, Nathaniol P. Rogers, Maria W. Chapman, Robert Purvis, Lucretia Mott, Wendell Phillips, Henry C. Wright, Samuel J. May, Wm. Bassett, Edmund Quincy, Chas. B. Burleigh.

ERRATA. In the editorial article, ' A Trip to New-Hampshire,' last week, for 'Lock Lomond,' read 'Loch Lomond'—for 'Ben Venice,' read 'Ben Venu,'
—for 'Ben Sadi,' read 'Ben Ledi.' We again acknowledge the receipt of a letter con-

taining ten dollars, from C. A. of Nantucket, Mass.

Receipts are sent. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. SUPPOLK, 55. At a Probate Court, held at Boston, in said County, on Monday the thirteenth day of Sep-tember in the year one thousand eight hundred and

WHEREAS, Samuel E. Sewall, Administrator, W with the will annexed, of the goods and estate of AMY JACKSON, late of said Boston, widow, docased, intestate, has this day presented for allowance the second account of his administration upon said es-

ordered, that the said Sewall give notice to all per-Ordered, that the said Sewall give notice to all persons interested therein, to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at said. Boston, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of September current, at nine o'clock, before noon, by publishing this order two weeks successively in the newspaper called the Liberator, printed in said Boston, that they may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, either for or against the allowance thereof.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, Judge of Probate.

A true cony: Attest—

A true copy: Attest-OLIVER W. B. PEARODY, Register.

# Mason's New Singing Book.

JUST PUBLISHED, (under the sanction of the Boston Academy,) CARMINA SACRA, or the BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC. Boston Academy) CARMINA SACRA, or the BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC—comprising the most popular Pasim and Hymn Tones in general use, together with a great variety of new Tunes. Chants, Sentenees, Motetts and Anthems, principally by distinguished European composers; the whole constituting one of the most complete collections of music for choirs, congregations, singing-schools and societies, extant, by Lowell Mason, editor of the Boston Handel and Haydo Collection, Modern Paslmist, and various other musical works. The latest work of the author was the Modern Paslmist, in which work the four parts were printed on two staffs. Although this plan has several important advantages, it is objected to by many under the supposition that the music is difficult to be read. This consideration, together with the fact that every ambitious choir needs a constant succession of new tunes to sustain its interest and position, and that the editor had in his hands much new and valuable music recently received from distinguished European composers, has led to the publication of Carmins Stern. The metrical part of the work contains such a diversity of style in melody, larmony and rythm, as cannot fail to gratify the lovers of sacred song, and increase the interest in this part of church service.

Teachers and societies supplied with the work on the most favorable terms, by

SAXTON & PEIRCE,

Sept. 17.

From the Democratic Review THE FRANCONIA MOUNTAIN NOTCH.

The blackening hills close round—the beetling clif The blackening hills close round—the beetling.
On either hand towers to the upper sky:
I pess the lonely inn—the yawning rift.
Grows narrower still, until the passer by
Beholds himself walled in by mountains high,
Like everlasting barriers, which frown
Around, above, in awful majesty—
Still on, the expanding chasm deepens down
Into a vast abyse which circling mountains crows.

The summer air is cooler, fresher, her The breeze is bushed, and all is calm and still-Above, a strip of the blue heaven's clear Cerulean is stretched front hill to hill, Through which the sun's short transit c No breath of fainting sultriness; the soul Imbued with meditation here, and hold Communion deep with all that round it doth unfold

Thou, reader of these lines, who dost inherit That love of earth's own loveliness which flings A glow of chastened feeling o'er the spirit,

And lend creation half its colorings Of light and beauty—who from living things Dost love to 'scape' to that beatitude Which from converse with secret nature springs, Fly to these green and shady solitudes, High hills, clear streams, blue lakes, and everlastin

And as thou musest 'mid these n And as thou muses: 'mid these mountains wild,
Their grandeur thy rapt soul will penetrate,
Till with thyself thou wilt be reconciled,
If not with man—thy thoughts will emulate
Their calm sublime—thy little passions—hate,
Envying and bitterness—if such be found
Within thy breast—these scenes will dissipate,
And lend thy mind a tone of joy profound, In impress from the grand and mighty scenes ar Here doth not wake that thrill of awe-that feeling

Of stern sublimity, which overpowers
The mind and sense of him whose foot is scaling
The near WHITE MOUSTAIN NOTER'S glar Here is less grandeur, but more beauty-bowers For milder, varied pleasure—in the sun Blue ponds and streams are glancing, fringed with

flowers,—
There, all is vast and overwhelming—one Is La FAYETTE-the other, matchless Washingt

Great names! presiding spirits of each scene, Which here their mountain namesake overlook—
"Tis well to keep their memories fresh and green
By thus inscribing them within the book
Of earth's enduring records, where will look
Our children's children,—till the crumbling hand Of time wastes all things, overy verdant nook And every crag of these proud hills shall stand Their glory semblems, o'er our broad and happy le

Where a tall post beside the road displays Its lettered arm, pointing the traveller's eye Thro' the small opening 'mid the green birch tree Towards yonder mountain summit towering nigh-There pause-what doth thy anxious gaze espy An abrupt crag hung from the mountain's brow Look closer !-- scan that bare sharp cliff on high-Ah! the wondrous shape bursts on thee now! A perfect human face-neck, chin, mouth, nose and

And full and plain those features are displayed, Thus profiled forth against the clear blue sky,
As though some sculptor's chisel here had made
This fragment of colossal imagery The compass of his plastic art to try. From the curved neck up to the shaggy hair That shoots in pine trees from the head on high,

Most wondrous vision! the broad earth hath not Through fil her bounds an object like to thee, That traveller e'er recorded, nor a spot More fit to stir the poet's phantasy—
Gray OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN—awfully, There from thy wreath of clouds, thou dost upres Those features grand -- the same eternallydweller 'mid the hills! With gaze austere ou lookest down, methinks, on all below thee her

And curious travellers have descried the trace And curous travellers have descried the tr Of the sage Franklin's physiognomy In that most grave and philosophic face. If it be true, Old Man, that here we see Sage Franklin's countenance, thou indeed A learned philosopher, most wise and staid, From all that thou hast had a chance to see, Since earth began—here thou, too, off hast played With lightnings, glancing frequent round thy rugge

Thou sawest the tawny Indian's light canon Glide o'es the pond that glistens at thy feet, And the white hunter first emerge to view From up you ravine where the mountains mest, To sears the red man from his ancient seat Where he had roamed for ages, wild and free. The motley stream which since from every state
And clime through this, will vale pour ceaselessly
Travellers, gay flourists, all have been a theme.

In thee the simple-minded Indian saw The image of the great, benignant God, The spot where the GREAT SPIRIT made abode. When storms obscured thee, and red lightnings

From the dark clouds oft gathered round thy face He saw thy face to anger veiled, nor rowed His birchen bark, nor sought the wild deer chase, Till thy dark frown had passed, and snushine filled its place.

Oh! that some bard would riss-true heir of glory With the full power of heavenly poesy, To gather up each old romantic story That lingers round these scenes in memory, And consecrate to immortality— Some western Scott, within whose bosom thrills That fire which burneth to eternity, To pour his spirit o'er these mighty hills, And make them classic ground, thrice hallowed by his spells !

But backward turn-the wondrous shape bath go The round hill towers before thee smoothly green Pass but a few short paces further on,-Nought but the ragged mountain side is seen Thus oft do earthly things delude, I ween, That in prospective—glittering bright and fair, While time, or space, or labor interven

Approach them, every charm dissolves to air, Each gorgeous hue hath fled and all is rude and bare And trace you streamlet down the expanding gorge To the famed Basis close beside the way, Secoped from the rock by its imprisoned surge For ages whirling in its foamy spray,
Which issuing hence choots gladly into day,
Till the broad MERRIMACK it proudly flows,

And into ocean pours a rival sea, Gladdening thir meadows as it onward goes, Where 'mid the trees, rich towns their heavenward spires disclose.

And further down from GARKER's lone abode And returns own than the mountain side, Leaving below the traveller's winding road, As though some earthquake did its mass divide In olden time—there view the rocky Fluss— Tremendous chasms—rising side by side, The rocks abrupt wall in the long, high room, Echoing the wild stream's roar, and dark with vapo

But long, too long, I've dwelt as in a dream Amid these scenes of high sublimity—
Another pen must eternize the theme
Mine has essayed, though all unworthily
ERAKOSTIA, thy, wild hills are dear to me
Would their green nooks might be my spir
Oft o'er the stormy waste at manne Oft o'er the stormy waste of m Shall I look back, where'er I And see their shining peaks rice Lancaster, N. H. Lancaster, N. H.

MISCELLANY.

From the Herald of Freedom.

Prom the Herald of Freedom.

A "Counsellor at Law."

Byron called his Pirace Lambro a 'Sos-Attorney.' We wonder what he would have called a terra firma pirate, kept in a free State city, by masters in slave States, to dog their fugitive slaves, and maell out their hiding places. One of these attorneys has sent our publisher an epistle-misch, being busy with the types, he has handed us for notice. We cheerfully give the epistle place in our columns, and welcome the dog Pettis to his currish immortality. He writes like a staunch hound. He would make a smart 'sec-attorney.' We doubt Pettis has practised on the 'high-way of nations,' and kept an office peradventure in the Gulf of Mexico,—a place of great business, a few years since. And what a descent he has experienced, if he has really fallen from piracy to his present calling—from a human felony on his own account, down to a blood-houndship of tracking fugitive humanity, at the scomful hidding of a slave-owner! How Randolph would have spurned Pettis from his door yard. So would Calhoun, or the proud Clay, or any common planter indeed. We have never heard of so diabolical a human station as Pettis! It is a mismomer, though, to call Pettis kuman, or his work diabolical. The devil is too proud to stoop to it. We gave some of his sexclamations the other day, as his infernal spirit was shocked at Washington, at sight of a slave auction. 'Angels of grace,' said the devil, as they struck off a woman! We wish he had known of the hound Pettis. He would have called at his kennel, on his way to Washington, and honored him with a stanza. Had he seen Pettis worry down a fugitive, he would not have gone to Washington. He would have reasked back to Gehenna, for shame at the gratuitous, superfluous meanness of his attorneys on earth. It would be nothing strange if he had revoked Pettis' power of attorney. We would not trifle in such horrible items—but really it is belitting all estimate common supersition has formed of the devil, to suppose he could be gratified at such transce

NEW-YORK, July 28th, 1841.

Sire: Your infamous sheet, called the 'Herald of Freedom,' of date the 16th just was received by due course of mail, and its contents, particularly so far as they relate to myself, have been properly appreciated. If your object in assailing me is to entice me into a newspaper controversy on the merits and demerits of slavery, I at once accept your challenge, provided that you and your amioble and patriolic coadjutors will first satisfy me that you gar at all worthy of my notice. As it regards the Police charge to which you allude in connection with myself—I have the time it was penned. They are not gentlemen, ergo I cannot notice them further. It is true that a black rescal, like yourself, by the name of Leach, made affidavit at the Police, that I had 'violently assualted and beat him.' The whole of this was false—I regret that I did not flog him to the extent of the law of Moses, and thereby have saved him from that punishment which awaits him, both here and hereafter, for the high crime of false succaring. I have further to state that I was not committed to jail, as you and your cut-throat adjunct, the Tribune, have stated, but that I promptly gave the required soil. Further; I never owed Leach one cent in my life—on the contrary, I have been his benefactor in various ways; and because I relaxed my indulgencies to him, he resorted to perjury the most foul (per the advice of other secondrels,) in order to make me appear, at least for a time, ridiculous before the nuclearouring to promote the interests of my south.

appear, at least for a time, ridiculous before the public.

I shall always take both pride and pleasure in endeavoring to promote the interests of my southern fellow-citizens by striving to restore to them their lost cattle, whether it be in the shape of negroes, horses, sheep, or any other such property.

With due respect,

Iam, &c. F. H. PETTIS,

Counsellor at Law, 410 Broadway.

Mr. Jno. R. French.

P. S. I will give you one thousand dollars if you will meet me either in the city of Richmond, Charleston, or Savannah, on any day you may name. Forther, I will give security in ten thousand dollars that your life shall not be endangered. This is certainly a great premium; the same being, at least, one million per cent. upon the real value of said life, one million per cent. upon the real value of said life.

From the Colored American. Trip to the East.

It has been some time since we returned from our short tour to Massachusetts, where we went more to bring our family home, than for business. Still we have a few occurrences which we prefer not to let pass by in silence. Massachusetts is our native State—all the tender associations of youth and home are associated with her. We have been went to pride ourself upon her sons and her deeds. She has produced men who have stood highest in the nation; men, too, who have ranked first in the literary world. Her deeds, as connected with the nation's independence, are famous on the page of history. The doings of her Legislature upon the slavery question, bespoke for her a noble character; it is an easy thing, however, to assert doctrines, but not so easy to carry them out. It is an easy thing to speak of other men's sins, especially when they are distant from us, but it is not so easy a thing to condemn our own, and repent of them, and bring forth works meet for repentance.

Massachusetts has fallen, or at least some sections of her. Her glory, in our estimation, has departed ne time since we returned from ou

forth works meet for repentance.

Massachusetts has fallen, or at least some sections of her. Her glory, in our estimation, has departed—she has proved herself, in more instances recently than any other State, recreant to the principles she has always avowed. She professes more, and practically, in the treatment of her own chidren, stabs her principle to the life, and we must be ashaned of her, and cease our eulogiums upon her.

We refer to the rules and arrangements on most of her rail-roads, steambogts, stage-coaches, &c., but especially the New Bedford and Taunton railroad, and also the Nantucket steamboat, and which, is inferior as is this boat, and as limited as is the travelling on the route on which she runs, a most contemptible rule is in full force on board of her, and which is enforced more than on almost all other boats that ply the American waters, and enforced sometimes with a vengeance—a rule which not only deprives a sick female of a place in the hadies' cabin, but which forces male and female alike forward of the wheel, and sometimes among four-footed beasts, not allowing them even a sear on the sfer deck. This is a rule at which unsophisticated nature shudders, and which has the frowns of Heaven, and should alike receive the informs of Heaven, and should alike receive the information of e

Yorkers; but in this they have overshot the mark, as facts will show. For although myself and wife, with a number of others, we're not permitted, by this rule, a seat in either cabin of the boat, we were both, but a few days subsequently, admitted, by right, to the cabins of the steamer Rhode Island, on a passage from Stonington to this city—with births, the one to berth No. 60, gentlemen's cabin, the other to berth No. 8, ladies' cabin, and my wife was waited upon by the stewardess equally with the other passengers. Again, two ladies, but a fow days subsequently, took passage in the Mohegan, and both sat and lodged in the ladies' cabin. And yet again, the other day, in returning from the Troy Convention, more than twenty of us took passage in the splendid steamer North America, and all, excepting three of the ladies, had comfortable berths in the cabins, and they had beds in the ladies' cabin; besides, we all had a comfortable supper provided for us in the same cabin where the other passengers took theirs.

besides, we all had a comfortable supper provided for us in the same cabin where the other patiengers took theirs.

I am thus particular to mention these facts, because the captain of the Nantucket boat, in conversation with me, insisted upon it that no such privileges could be obtained in any of the regular boats on these rootes, and because he referred to their usage in justification of the rules on board his own boat; and to show them also, if they wish to ape the New-Yorkers, how to do it.

The New-Bedford and Taunton rail-road has a rule of the same character with the Nantucket steamboat, and which is executed, when there is the lesat reluctance on the part of the proscribed to move, under the influence of all the worst passions of a corrupt heart. The existence of this rule we must attribute to the New-Bedford people; for we had a number of times travelled on the Taunton branch before the New-Bedford road was completed, and never saw any signs, or heard of any such a rule. We have travelled on almost all the principal railroads in the free States, and we know of but one instance, out of Massachusetts, in which such a rule exists. In Massachusetts, on a number of their principal roads, they seem to disregard the feelings of a colored person, and erush and proscribe him with delight. This is a reproach to the land of the pilgrime—an evidence of a degenerate state of things in the old Bay State. And so long as that class in that Commonwealth, and which is by no means a small one, whose whole nature risse up in indignation against such wickedly invidious doings, look up in silence, similar and yet greater outrages will be committed upon the colored people. We must break of abruptly, having said already more than we intended to, and must take another occasion to speak of our anti-slavery and friendly visit to Nantucket.

Visit to Nantucket.

CLERIST THERTINES. The monstrous practice of churches concealing the misconduct of their clergynen, is making fearful havoc in the clerical ranks. But a few weeks since, two Methodist clergymen in the South were advertised—one in Ohlo, one in Maine, clergymen, were also advertised more lately—as men who were addicted to licentiousness. To these, Littlejohn in our own State, and another, a Presbyterian clergyman in our own city, have been added. And now comes another—an Episcopal clergyman of Rochester—an aggravated case of seduction! It is enough to sicken the heart of any lover of humanity and religion, to hear so frequently as we door dress things. The effect on the public mind must be no less saddening and disgusting. The whole profession is liable to be brought under general suspicion and discredit, by the conduct of these few unworthy members.—N. Y. Paper.

general suspicion and discredit, by the conduct of these few unworthy members.—M. K. Paper.

AN INCIDENT AND A MORAL. The following paragraphs are the climax of an amusing article in the Mirror:—

'On a certain day, a day never to be forgotten by me, news arrived in town that the governor was dead. No sovereign prince, pontiff or potentate, on the face of the earth, ever appeared so gigantic and formidable to my childish eyes, as that harmless gentleman, the governor of Massachusetts. Imagine the shock occasioned by this announcement! Straightway the bells began tolling, people collected in groups, quidnuncs scoured from place to place, gossips chatted, children gaped in dumb astonishment, and old women with dismal faces ran about, croaking the Governor is dead!? To me these things seemed to betoken the general wreck of nature; for how the order of the universe could subsist after the death of the Governor, was beyond my grandfather's mill-pond to upset. The horrible foreholms under which I lay down to sleep that night, are not to be described, and it was a long time ere I could close my eyes. In the morning I was awakened by a dreadful rumbling noise. "The Governor is dead!" I exclaimed, starting up in a terrible fright. The noise continued. I listened, and discovered it to be nothing more than my old grandmother grinding diffee!

The effect of this prodigious anti-climax can hardly be imagined; nover in my life was I so puzzled and confounded, as at the first moment of this discovery. 'What!' said I to myself, 'is the Governor dead, and yet the people grind coffee? Then it seems as if we are to get breakfast, just as if nothing happened. Is a great man of no more consequence than this?' A new ray of light broke in upon me; I fell to pondering upon the occurrence, and five minutes' pondering completely demolished the power supreme with which many a pompous owl had stalked through my imagination. From that moment, governors, town clerks, selectmen, representatives, justices of peace, and great people of every d

out them.

How often in after life have I applied the moral of this incident! How much moving eloquence and direct denunciation have I passed by with the remark. 'That is a great affair, no doubt, but it won't stop a coffee-mill.'

The Haunts of Crime. According to the last accounts, the haunts of the vicious in this city are estinated as follows:—

Gambling houses of all kinds (probably) 200

Assignation houses, "100

Houses of ill fame, "500

Grog-shöps without license, "300

Other places, 1100

1000 Total. Total,
These places all form one brotherhood or social circle, mixing and associating with each other. They are known to the police and the authorities, yet they escape from all legal restraints. It is from these places that spring all the crimes and wickedness tha stalk abroad in society.—N. Y. Herald.

Simple Cure for Rheumatism. Boil a small pot full of potatoes, and bathe the parts affected with the water in which the potatoes were boiled, as hot as it can be applied, immediately before getting into bed. The pains will be removed, or at least greatly alleviated, by the next morning. Some of the most obstinate rheumatic pains have been cured by one application of this novel and simple remedy. of this novel and simple remedy.

All are not called to dig or hew—to plough or plans—but every man has a sphere of usefulness allotted him by Providence, and is unfaithful to his high trust if he deserts it for idle pomp or heedless luxury. One man may be fitted by nature and inclination for an urtisan, another for a sailor, and a third for a merchant; but no man was ever born fitted only to be an idler and drone. Those who become such, are the victims of preverse circumstances and a deplorably false education.—N. V. Allas.

community whose ancestry were of the plain Qua-ker stamp, and where are still seen the broad hat and straight coat.

The Nantucket people quote the New-York boats as a precedent, and have attempted to ape the New

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

Died at his residence, Ludlow station, on the 15th iost., James C. Lovatow, in the 42d year of his age.

His father, Col. Israel Ludlow, was a leading man in the first party that settled this country, and is yet remembered with the most affectionate regard by those of his fellow pioneers who still survive. Mr. Ludlow was born in Cincinnati, and remained a citizen of Ohio till his death. His loss cannot soon be repaired. Quiet, subdued, and dignified in his manners, overflowing in kindness, of boundless hospitality, he became endeared to all who were acquainted with him. An anecdote related of his father, will finely illustrate one of the many virtues for which he was eminent. On a certain time, Col. Ludlow having mounted his horse, and gone some distance on an excersion of business, soon returned, rode up to the fonce and called out to his wife— Don't forget the poor—then proceeded to give specific directions for the dispeksation of particular charities. The same beautiful charity out of a pure heart made his son a blessing to sall around him. Mr. Ludlow was a philanthropist, in the highest sense of the term. He regarded all men, every where, as his breuthran. Deeply sympathizing with humanity on the broad scale, enthessatic in his hopes of human progress, his mind was continually engaged in speculations, having for their object the good of his fellow-beings. There was no aristocracy in his benevolence. It was without partiality and hypocrisy. He was an enemy to all wer; a strict friend of temperance; a genuine democrat in his political principles; an implacable foe to oppression under all its forms. He loved truth for its own sake; formed his opinious, and avowed them without any regard to self; and did right, because it was right. Never have we seen one more sincere, more independent, more courageous in acting out his own convictions of duty.

He was a safeli member of our Executive Committee of this death; and an abolitionist, active and avowed, from the beginning of the From the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

West against slavery. He was never opposed to our cause. Of singularly clear moral perceptions, and a and-his influence in their behalf. No sooner had he recognized the justice of our cause, than, in direct opposition to the earnest wishes of a very extensive circle of influential friends and relatives, he publicly identified himself with it; and when he had once taken his stand, nothing could move him. In an age of martyrdom, he would have gone to the stake, an unreluctant martyr for his principles.

One other trait in his character should be noticed—his unaffected, republican simplicity. Anheriting property to a great extent, he carefully abstained from all show or extravagance. The furniture of his house, his equipage, his dress, though all conformed to good taste, yet by their plainness of style rebuke the parade and luxury of those who deem ostentatious display necessary to maintain their consequence.

His illness arising from ulceration of the stomach and bowels, was greatly protracted, and attended at times with extreme suffering. For nearly a year he was confined to his home, and much of the time to his bed. Yet his patience was never exhausted, his quiet cheerfulness coftinued unabated to the last. Not all his sufferings could make him fretful, or selfish in his cares. He met death with perfect tranquillity; and even in his last moments, when stupfied by the narcoic, administered to allay his agonizing pains, he found time to express his profound affection for the cause of the slave.

round time to express his profound affection for the cause of the slave.

To his afflicted family it must be a rich consolation that in his last hour his prayer went up to the Highes for support, his trust was in God.

From the Lynn Record.

Died at the residence of his son, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 16th ult. Mr. Pelatish Purinton, formerly of this town, in the 79th year of his age.

In the death of this venerable 'Priend,' it is due to his memory to say, that to record the death of one more generally beloved among his acquaintances and friends, seldom falls to the lot of man.

From youth to old age he was a sober, industrious citizen of this place.—a meek, exemplary Christian and philanthropist, seeking every constitutive is his

citizen of this place—a meek, exemplary Christian and philanthropist, seeking every opportunity in his power to alleviate human suffering wherever it might be found.

He possessed large benevolence, and might be considered emphatically a friend of the human race, and his virtues will long be remembered by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Portugal. The accounts from the Algarves are of a most lamentable nature; scarcely any thing but murders, assassinations, and robberies of the worst description, are to be heard of.

A terrible fire recently broke out in a large pile of buildings in Lisbon, belonging to the Braganza family, called the Thesoaro Velho, which was entirely de-stroyed. Several lives are said to have been lost.

Affairs in the East. The Liverpool Standard says,

'The news from Alexandria is calculated to confirm
fully the opinion which prevails, that the submission
of Mehemet Ali is not sincere. He had not abated
in the least his naval and military operations, and had
set on foot an active impressment for forcing the follahs to labor in the shiftles.'

The Durham Chronicle gives an affecting account of an explosion by fire-damp in Thornley colliery, by which ten lives were lost, and several persons dreadfully injured. The death of the celebrated giantess, Mary Laskey

The death of the celebrated giantess, Mary Laskey, took place on Tuesday evening, in Guernsey. She had attained the extraordiany stature of seven feet two inches. Her brother, who had accompanied her, for exhibiting, measured seven feet seven inches.

One week's traffic on the different lines of railway now open, as reported in the Railway Times of Saturday week, amounts, within a few pounds, to the enormous sum of £09,000.

The Thames Tunnel is nearly completed. On the 15th, Sir J. Brunel, the engineer, passed through it from one end to the other, under the bed of the river. An Anti-Corn-Law Conference of the ministers of religion was commenced at Manchester, Aug. 17th. Upwards of 600 ministers were present.

Sorious disturbances broke out in Bordeaux on the nights of the 12th and 14th of August. The riotersbruke lamps and windows, and wounded several soldiers with stones. Order was finally restored by the National Guard.

M. Boiteas, a student in the Medical College at

National Guard.

M. Boiteus, a student in the Medical College at Paris, had expired in great agony from mortification caused by a slight wound in the hand, received while dissecting a dead body. The virus overpowered its victim in about two days.

Methodists in Great Britain. A late English p tys that the Wesleyan Methodists have no less 50 foreign missionary stations, they employ 220 ionaries, and in the schools under supervision nost missionaries there are the amazing numbe 0,000 children. The contributions to the missionads within the last year were nearly £30,000

Extraordinary Steambont Speed. The Hudson G rette contains an account of the passage between the fity and New-York of the steambont Colsmbia, Car Kewbury, a new and beautiful boat, owned by times of Hudson. The passage was performed ix hours and fifty-five minutes, including landings

At Demorars, the extensive firm of Troughton.
Brothers & Co. had become insolvent, and great excitement among the planters had been produced.
Their liabilities were stated to be £160,000 sterling ind the assets £30,000. They had sold bills on Engand to the amount of £120,000, all of which had been or would be returned protested.

Sagar in Louisiana. According to an official state-ment, there are 525 sugar estates, in Louisiana, em-ploying 40,000 hands, and 10,000 horses, and the ave-rage crop is equal to 70,000 hogsheads of 1000 lbs, and 350,000 gallons melassas. The average value of sugar is aix cents per pound, and molasses twenty cis-per gallon.—Penn. Inquirer. Affecting Appeal. Holler, the celebrated engraver, died, as he had for the principal part of his life lived, in the greatest poverty. Within a few days of his dissolution, bailifis were sent to seize the bed on which he lay, for a small debt which he was unable to discharge. Spare me's said the expiring artist, my bed for a little while, only till I can find another in the create.

he grave.

Mesars. Wakefield and Son, London riock brokers, and absorded, leaving a deficiency of £75,000, the cost of which sum will fall upon ladies who had enuristed their property with these parties.

My Old Coat. It is better to turn the old coat, said my aunt Prudence, than to run in debt for a new one. But see, replied I, there is a hole in it! Never mind that, said she, put in a patch; a patch upon the sleeve a better than a writ upon the back.

A negro woman named Maria Ann, belonging to Mr. Blair Burrell, Beacon, was discovered on boan the ship Garonne, Capt. Sagury, now lying in Hamp ton Rands, bound for Cowes, E I She was found by the second mate secretied in the forecastle, and say slie was enticed on board by the cook, a free man color. The cook, together with the slave, have been brought up and committed to the jail of this Borough—Norfolk Beacon.

Mr. Calhoun lately passed a 'glowing encomium' on the South Carolina currency. Mr. Smith, of Indiana, rose, and calmly read to the Senate the face of a current S. C. bank bill, as follows—'The Directors of the Bank of South Carolina promise to pay the bearer treaty-free cents in current money!' [Great sensation.] A Reconciliation.

The Archbishop of Paris has forbidden his pries

PERFUMERY AND EXTRACTS.—Just received, and for sale at JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 2d door from Washington-street.
Double Extract Geranium, Hungary,

"Barganotte, Eau de Lavender,
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Extract aux mille Fleurs, Honey "Double ex'et noir le mouble ex et noir le mouble ex

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Singing Schools, &c. Compiled by Asa Fitz and E. B. Dearborn.

From the next-confidence, R. I.

Masses. Saxron & Peirer.—I have examined with much pleasure the Vestry Singing Book, recently published by you. You will allow me to express my thanks for the service, you have rendered the christian community, in supplying what has long been needed to promote the interest of our social and religious meetings. The hymns you have selected for this work are such as will be acceptable to all evangelical denominations of Christians, and one of them, in my humble opinion, will be objectionable (as too many of our conference hymns are, to persons of refined poetical taste. They have been selected from the sweetest compositions of our sacred poets, and most of them have long been familiar to the pious and devotional of this land. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the science of music to express an opinion of the tunes, but highly approve of the rule you have adopted, of selecting old and well known airs, as I am decidedly of the opinion, that, however many new tunes may be introduced into the public worship of God, in the sanctuary, no tune should be brought into the conference room, till it is an o.t. tune.

J. DOWLING

From the Boston Recorder of June 11th.

Messrs. Fitz. & Dearboon have rendered an invaluable service, in our humble estimation, to the cause

From the Boston Recorder of June 11th.

Messrs. Fitz & Dearbon have rendered an invaluable service, in our himble estimation, to the cause of Sacred Music, by the compilation of this neat and attractive volume. Designed chiefly for social and religious meetings, and family devotion, it evinces the exercise of good taste, and sound judgment, and comprises only such tunes and hymns as are widely and justly approved. The tunes are 117 in number, and the hymns 321—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 reasion of the fact lies in the difficulty of recollecting tunes in sufficient variety, and with sufficient distinct. son of the fact lies in the difficulty of recollecting tunes in sufficient variety, and with sufficient distinc-ness, 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

practice will render the exercise uniformly pleasant and profitable.

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

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July 16.
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July 23.

Heresy of a Human Priesthood. caused by a singh, would in the hand, received while dissecting a dead body. The virus overpowered its victim in about two days.

Young Jones, the percevering intruder at Buckingham Palace, has obtained the appellation of In-igo Jones.

HICTSY 01 at HIMBH I FIGSHOOOD.

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

SUN-SHADES.—Just received a small lot of Sa Sindes, which will be sold very low, at A JORDAN'S, 2 Milk-street, 2d door from Washing

The Sabbath School Singing THE SAUHAHI SCHOOL SHIRING BOOK CONTAINING a selection of easy and feater to tunes, adapted to the Union Sabbab School Union. Together with several other benefind Hymns and Tanes, not before published to Am Fitz and E. B. Dearborn.

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The South-Boston Unitarian Ordin

This Day Published, report of Mr. Parker's sermon, rehild, Driver and Dunbam, toget s spon that report and sermon's and other papers. Also the con Messrs. Fairchild and Lathrop, Conrier and other papers. Also the correspondence Messrs. Fairchild and Lathrop, 2 lets Rev. Mr. Driver, of B. Boston, of original matter, ed with the S. Boston Unitarian ordination, and the other communications which have been ed in relation to the same subject. As the mind is deepl/ interested in this matter, whought that the community generally would lifed to have it in their power to obtain, its a ed and permanent form, all the most importunities of the property of the munications which have appeared in different SAXTON & PEIRCE, 133 1-2 Washigton

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THE fordamental powers of the human mist in tically applied, as manifested through the in seven degrees of development, with introduce observations find remarks illustrative of the scient Phrenology, by T. H. Pons.

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March 26.

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