LIBERATOR: ISHED EVERY FRIDAY, W. Williams, General Agent: SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNELL

whom all remains to the pecuniary concerns of the Land of the service of the serv

LIOYD GARRISON, Editor.

OL. XI.---NO. 39.

SELECTIONS.

A Trip to Pennsylvania. ing letter from Oliver Johns Standard of Sept. 9th, giving an recent trip to Pennsylvania, for the purelending a meeting of the Chester County

Society at Coatesville-from which we de following extracts :

registy morning, August 24th, I took the Catesville, in company with our honest-fined, Joshua Coffin, and father Shaw of a tehanjon of the third party. If I had set for describing the work of nature, I might at feed to the delightful region through which we lot for a plain, unimaginative being, like logical on such a theme, in this transcensive would be the height of presumption; I was the Baptist meeting-house, I believe, lat like a small village, about forty miles from soline. A word of the meeting the place, we found a samber collected from different parts of the; and when the meeting commenced, at 10 the house was well filled by an audience send to me to present indications of unitelligence and a warm devotion to the homan rights. The chair was taken by very resident, Esther Hays, a member of the of Friends. One of the Secretaries (Anna was also a woman; and Abby Kimber, one resembed delegates of the so-called World's lon, was at the head of the business committing and an hardly excited a edsy morning, August 24th, I took the n, was at the head of the business commit-free action of women with the other sex-al and spontaneous, and hardly excited a There appeared to be a forgetfulness, as r as of sect, which, to one who had often ings agitated and convulsed by efforts a mouths of women, was peculiarly agree-

first forenoon was spent in the organization, reading the Annual Report, of which I shall beenfer,—in the afternoon, the first resolutely forward was one drafted by Benjamin in reasonable in the afternoon, the first resoluis brought forward was one drafted by Benjamin
as, in favor of the third party. It was presented
of carosity to him, and, perhaps, one or two othwho agreed with him in opinion upon that subwho agreed with him in opinion upon that subwho agreed with him in opinion, upon that subwho agreed with him in opinion, upon that subwho agreed with him in opinion upon that subwho are the time of adjournment, the resoluassput to vote, only one individual, besides
subto, voting in its favor! This will serve to
set the feelings of the abolitionists of Chester
suff upon that feered question.
At the close of the meeting, I went to East Faldeld, where I spent a delightful evening in social
ercores, and enjoyed the hospitality of a warmand anti-alvery family. Benjamin Shaw and
size Cella remained at Coateaville, where they
seed a respectable audience, in the evening, on
subject of slevery.
We Wednesday morning, the subject of petitioncame up for consideration, and occupied considwhe time; after which, a resolution was unaniself adopted, expressive of sympathy with the
serican Society, and recommending contributions
the dolar plan. Opportunity being given, more
afty subscriptions were received and paid, on
span and several gave in their names as subment of the Standard. The feeling in favor of
American Society was as cordial as it was unanses.

ry of his adventures at the South, some e, where he went in quest of Isaac Wright, ten of the North, who had been kidnapped sa slave. You know that, for thus acting he good Samaritan, he was removed e et letter carrier in Philadelphia; the s Senate refusing to confirm the nomi-Postmaster, unless he would turn out d States Senate refusing to commit the unit of the Postmaster, unless he would turn out sampley a worthy man; with a dependant familia habeen guilty of the unpardomable crime, as free (?country, of assisting a kidnapped man gain his freedom! I wish that diagraced and a na recoom: I wish that digraces and debot could have withossed the righteous tion which their conduct excited in an assof honest-hearted farmers. When will that are to take her freedom?' When will she her representatives, who suffer her rights to pled in the dust by insolent and audacious.

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sers?
he close of the meeting, I accompanied the esteemed President of the American AntiSociety, LANDLEY COATES, to his home in my; and on the following day, went with him caster, where he executed a legal instrument, measter, where he executed a legal instrument, older in secure to our Society a bequest made to essury in the will of Allen Luper, late of Marcounty, Tennessee. As this bequest has not sold the standard, it may be well to state Mr. Luperrodered his Executors to sell a tract. Of acres of land, to the best advantage in their exall to divide the proceeds equally between offered societies, at the head of which he will be American Anti-Slavery Society. Observed when the societies are not inwill, or the ground that the societies are not inwill, or the ground that the societies are not inwill, or the ground that the societies are not inthe ground that the societies are not inover a Teanessee, and to the rights and interests of every slaveholding community. The court ordend that the societies be made parties to the will, and that they be called upon to file their answers to the complaint. The instrument executed by our Francisca, was the answer of the American Anti-Slary Society, prepared by E.W. Chester of this city, and showing conclusively, that the principles and objects of our Society are peaceful and constitution—that calculated to promote the highest good of Tennessee, and to the rights and interests lated to promote the highest good of of Tennessee. I entertain a strong ctizens of Tennessee. I entertain a strong that we shall obtain our portion of the bequest, havill probably amount to eight or nine hundollars; but whether we do or do not, we ought pose at so favorable an opportunity to spread principles before an important legal tribunal in atcholding State. The moral influence of such years, showing as it does that southern men are ching our movements with interest, and looking car with confidence and hope, as the means of lishing slavery,—cannot be lost, even if we fail weare the money which a repentant slaveholder Rampham;

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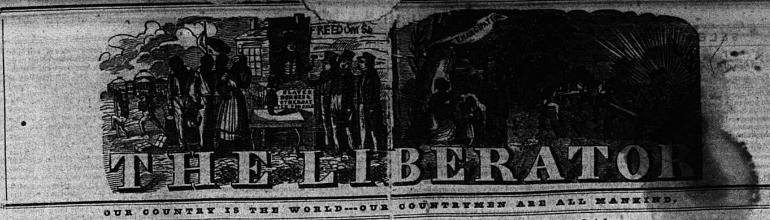
Cor, Standard

McClin

precise the money which a repentant slaveholder [st such was Mr. Luper] intended to place in our branty.

These much while in Chester county respecting include from slavery, scores of whom pass through that registery year. One venerable old man, a senater of the Society of Friends, told me that he also expected the section of the society of Friends, told me that he had electricated no less than forty under his own of withir the last five months; and another friend stated; that during a period of twenty-one cap, they had passed through his neighborhood at the state of one for every day. Public sentiment as addrouge to great a change that the slaveholder is sure to be builted, if he attempts, even where the forms of law are in his favor, to regain his flying property. A righteous public opinion in the second of the state of the second of the state of the second of the state of the second such was Mr. Luper) intended to place in our

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SEPTEMBER 24, 1841. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

party, which has no principles upon any other question than slavery. Such a party will contain within itself the seeds of its own dissolution.

On arriving at the place of meeting, we found an audience, respectable for numbers, already convened. Benjamin Shaw was present to advocate his favorite scheme, and an animated discussion of the political bearings of slavery was speedily commenced. The meeting, with but one dissenting voice, passed a resolution condemning the conduct of those who support pro-slavery candidates at the polis; but the third party appeared to find but few supporters—so few, indeed, that our friend Shaw did not seem disposed to press the resolution on that subject to a voice.

posed to press the resolution on the assignment.

I received during my absence \$84,00 on the Dolar Plan, and quite a number of new subscribers for the Standard. Wherever I went, I found warm friends of our Society, and most cheering indications that the cause is making sure and healthy progress. On the part of apponents, there was a readiness to converse, and a willingness to listen candidly to arguments and facts, which I never found before.

ors to your pulpit and communion; and have closed your house to prevent free discussion upon slavery; in and since, in the late communication of your pastor to Otis Smith, (in which, I presume, you agree, southern slavery is by fair implication made a divine institution, and the Saviour, the apostless and the primitive church, are made to endorse that whole system of abominations, I can no longer retain my connexion with you. Again, in a document that was wastem of abominations, I can no longer retain my connexion with you. Again, in a document that was they call a new test act, signed by your sastent what they call a new test act, signed by your sastent what they call a new test act, signed by your sastent what they call a new test act, signed by your sasted that all slaveholding Baptist churches have no right to censure or withhold communion from auch, would be to invoke the prerogative of Christ! Thus the command sof God, the rights of conscience, and the independence of the churches, must all give way to make room for a slaveholding religion, that slaveholders may come to our communion, with all their sins upon them I Under these circumstances, I feel it my duty to bear my solemn testimony against your conduct as a church, in taking sides with the oppressor against the abominations of slavery, both in the pulpit, and in the church, and in the world. And while I deep-to the church, and in the world. And while I deep-to the church, and in the world. And while I deep-to the repeated of the church, and in the world. And while I deep-to the church, and in the world. And while I deep-to the church, and in the world. And while I deep-to the church, and in the world. And while I deep-to the probable results, in relation to bilavery, I feel it my duty to withdraw from your communion, unless you can convince me that you company to a form of the same the photostory. I have a state of the church, and in the church, and in the world. And while I deep-to the church, and in the world. And while I deep-to the probable resu

are right, which Leshall be happy to afford you every opportunity to do.

In the above communication, I have anticipated the probable results, in relation to myself; but what are these considerations when compared with principle, or duty to God and the suffering slaves? Am I to consult my own case and popularity, or, through fear or favor, shrink from employing the only means I have left in this church, which is to suffer for those for whom I am not permitted to plead without giving offence? Could you think me either honest or consistent, if after what I have said in relation to slavery, I did not withdraw from all those who bid slaveholders God speed, and thus become partakers of their false doctrine and evil deeds of slaveholders.

A Great National Petition 1

PRIERRORO, July 17th, 1841.

My Dear Garrison:

The thought has impressed itself upon me strongly, whether it would not be good policy for abolitotist to appoint a Committee at New York, or Philadelphia, to whom all petitions upon the subject of alavery should be gent, before being sent to Washington, and have them all attached together, the commune with the following characters:—If any long the could not be good policy for abolitotist is called a brother be a fornicator, or covetous, or an extortioner, &c. with such an one, no, not, to est. Surely, if one of the sins here named by the apostle would justify a withdrawal from the

communion, can we doubt when it is known that these sins form but a small part of that great system of iniquity, of which a complain? And have you not, my brethren, opened your house, in direct violation of the above scriptures, to receive Joxa-THAN DAYES, a man-stealer, to your pulpit, who has had the audacity to attempt to prove before a Baptist congregation, that this whole system of adultery and oppression is sanctioned even by God himself? Will you disregard the warning voice from heaven? Rev. 18—4. 'And I heard another voice from heaven, saying, Come out from her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues.'

Yours, respectfully,

STILLMAN LOTHROP.

To the third Baptist Church, Charles-St. Boston.

I received during my absence 28 MOZO on the Duble Standard. Wherever I went, I found wram the Standard Stan

Mr. Stillman Lothbor:

Dear Sirs,—The letter presented by you to the Charles-street Baptist church, on the evening of the 30th July last, was at the last regular meeting of said church for business (held on Thursday evening, Sept. 2.) taken up for consideration. After a full consideration of the same, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously passed:

Whereas, Deacon Stillman Lothrop has unjustly and slanderously misrepresented and accused the pastor and the church, of 'taking sides with the oppressor gainst the oppressor of and whereas, in our conduct in regard to southern Baptist churches and ministers, he has accused us of being guilty of participating in all the sins forbidden in the ten commandments; and whereas, he has declared 'that he feels it his duty to withdraw from our communion;'y and whereas, he says 'he could not be either honest or consistent, if he did not withdraw from us, because we are partakers of the false doctrines and evil deeds of slaveholders;' therefore,

Resolved, That Stillman Lothrop be no longer a member of this church.

A true copy of the records,

Attest: S.G. BOWDLEAR, Clerk.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1841.

1st. It Would gank an impression upon southern has well as morthage anothern of Congress.

1st and we should not be a considered of the control of the

Letter from Oberlin.

OBERLIN, Aug. 4, 1841.

Light for the privilege of saying a few words in your paper, for the first own the connected with this your paper, for a timpon of Christ in the world in your paper, for a timpon of Christ in the world in which, they press of our timpon of Christ in the world in which, they fore the church hat the state of the church, in this land, was far, very far from being what it ought to be, and, it consequence, have withdrawn from the church of the chu

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer. WHOLE NO. 560.

lanc. A stin, Nantucket — Elias Richards, Naymouth — Edward Earle, Norsteet — Wins Richards, Naymouth — Edward Earle, Norsteet — Wins. C. Stone, Watertown ;— A Bearen, Centreville — Israel Perkins, Lynn ;— E Bird, Taind in; B. Freeman, Breester — R. F. Wolleut, Dennis ;— George O. Harmon, Haver, Mill;— Joseph Brown, Andover ;— Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown ;— John Clement, Twomachd.

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

The addresses of friend Douglas have been well received; and, coming as they did from one who has felt the cruel lash, cannot fail to do for the anti-slavery cause, just what the reformed inebriate is doing for temperance—an immene good. To those who know friend Collins, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, that his whole soul is in the work in which he is engaged; and it is believed that even his best friends do not sufficiently appreciate his invaluable services.

friends do not sufficiently appreciate his invaluable services.

While the visit of our friends has warmed the hearts of abultionists, it has stirred up the enmity of some of our clerical opponents to such a degree, that one, at least, has felt himself greatly insulted on being requested to open his meeting-house for the reception of our friends; while another, (Rev. Thomas Williams, late of E. Greenwich, R. I.) has been trying to create a disturbance in our meetings, evidently for the purpose of gratifying a spirit which is heatile to the peaceful dectrines of non-resistance. The Lord reward them according to their works.

Yours for the truth and the right,

Yours for the truth and the right, SAMUEL DYER.

ABINOTON, Sept. 8, 1841.

Agreeably to previous notice, the Abington Anti-Slavery Society held a quarterly meeting at the Town House, on Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clook, P. M.

Eloquent and highly interesting addresses were made to a large and attentive audience, by our friends Collins and Douglas; after which, the following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Society congratulates the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, on the favorable state of its treasury, as appears from the official report of August 15; and recommend that prompt and efficient measures be adopted for the immediate liquidation of the demands against that Society, that agents may be sent into the field now white for the harvest.

Resolved, That this Society feels greatly encouraged, in view of the rapid progress the antislavery principles have made, and are still making upon the public mind, and pledges itself to lator with more zeal and efficiency to bring about the immediate and entire abolition of slavery.

Resolved, That a subscription be now taken up in behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

SAMUEL DYER, Sceretary.

SAMUEL DYER, Secretary.

Proceedings in West Newbury.

WEST NEWBURY, Sept. 6, 1841. GARRISON:

BR. GARRISON:

Agreeably to a vote passed at the annual meeting of the West Newbury Anti-Slavery Society, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by A. P. Jaques, at the last quarterly meeting, and, subsequently, unanimously adopted, are now offered for publication in the Liberator:

quently, unanimously adopted, are now offered for publication in the Liberator.*

Whereas, we regard slavery as destructive to the peace, prosperity and liberties of 'hese United States, by 'reducing men to property,' and 'by sinking immortality into merchandise;' and whereas, we believe it is a sin against God, a violation of the most sacred rights of man, and a disgrace to our country, and, if not abolished, will prove our country's ruin; and whereas, we believe it practicable, by appeals to the moral principles and interests of the people, to awaken public sentiment throughout the nation, which will result in its entire abolition, and prevent a general convulsion; and whereas, it is a duty we owe to the oppressed and the oppressor, to justice and to God, to do every thing in our power to bring about its extinction'; therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the glorious results already brought about by discussing the subject of slavery, we will not cease to agitate it, so long as our land is crimsoned with the blood of slaves, and deluged in such an awful flood of guilt—until the oppressor's chain is broken, and the image of God is acknowledged to be a man.

Resolved, That the anti-slavery societies are the instruments, under God, which will eventually accomplish this great work of delivering and elevating the colored man, and placing him on an equality with his brother.

Resolved, That we regard the colonization move-

Resolved, That we regard the colonization movement as a scheme 'shapen in iniquity, and in sin conceived'—fraught with evil, and nothing but evil, inasmuch as it would drive a man from the home of his father to dwell amongst savages in the filthy swamps of Liberia.

Resolved, That we are solely dependant on the blessing of God, and the guidance of His spirit, for the success of our enterprise.

Resolved, That on the anti-slavery platform, we will extend the right hand of followship to every human being, whether they be Jew or Gentile, christian or infidel, male or female, a believer that human government is of divine approval, or a non-resistant.

Resolved, That it is with pleasure we view the recent organization of a vigilant committee in Bos-

Resolved, That it is with pressure to recent organization of a vigilant committee in Boston," for the protection of the fugitive from injustice —to rescue him from the jaws of human bloodhounds of the south, and the vampyre kidnappers of the north; and we rejoice that there are men, whose noble and generous hearts prompt them to sacrifice their own peace and enjoyment, for the purpose of giving comfort and consolation to the afflicted and distressed; and we bid them God spe

distressed; and we bid them God speed in their metal needed and glorious undertaking.

Resolved, That we have strict confidence in the honesty and integrity of him who 'met priest, bishop, and titled digntary—who, when the people were shivering in their shoes, lest the priests should anathematize them, blew his trumpet blast, and aroused the slumbering nation—lifted his ponderous battle-axe, and beat down their castle about their cars, and told the people to walk out and be free'—and we honor his self-sacrificing and devoted heart.

—and we honor his self-sacrificing and devoted heart.

Resolved, That it is with joy and satisfaction we behold 'the influence of William Lloyd Garrison is' not 'on the wane,' but that 'slavery, at the mention of his name, trembles, and her blood pushes back to the seat of life,' as does that of a lesser criminal when we speak to him of the law or a rope.

Resolved, That we recommend to every abolitionist that independent journal, and terror to slavery and pro-slavery preachers, the Liberaton, as worthy their support and weekly perusal.

The following resolution was offered by bro. P. Pillsbury, at one of our meetings, for the purpose of giving bro. T. P. Beach, of Camptoo, N. H. an opportunity to speak, after the business for which the meeting was called had been transacted.

Resolved, That it is the doty of all ministers,

mously adopted.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all ministers, churches and christians, to do all they can, consistently with their other duties, for the abolition of slavery throughout the world.

Bro. Thomas P. Beach, having been invited to give a public lecture before the Society, came forward, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, after having been ably discussed by him, and an opportunity given for any person who wished to speak in the negative, were adopted by a rising vote of the house, no one voting in the negative;

negative:

Whereas, Slavery robs its victims of the Bible, the Sabbath, and the dearest privileges and institutions of Christianity—annihilates marriage, and all the solemn and interesting obligations of the family relation, thus heathenizing them; and whereas, the condition of the slave is inconceivably more dreadful than that of the most degraded heather on the globe—and all this so palpably evident, that none can plead ignorance as an excuse for silence and inaction; and whereas, this is exclusively a moral

This resolution was passed immediately after learning that the committee had organized.

question, as much so as the discussing of intemperance, idolatry, or Sabbath-breaking, and, coose usually, moral measures the only ones to be relied upon as a remedy for the evil; therefore,

Resolved, That those who engage in the fearless, humble and persevering advocacy of injured humanity, and in ministering to Christ's hungry, thirsty, naked, sick and in prison, in the person of the perishing slave, are enlisted in the most purely benevolent enterprise of the age, and will, under God, succeed.

Resolved. That those ministers and christians, of whatever denomination, who refuse to use such means faithfully, and in the spirit of anti-slevery's original platform, do countenance the horrible system of slavery; are recreant to their christian professions; cannot succeed in their professed benevolent enterprises, and give lamentable swidence that their interest in them is merely selfish, formal and hypocritical.

B. BROWN, Jr. President.

We desire it to be understood, that if there b any incorrect statement or personal injustice done in the following communication, our columns are open to a reply.—Eo. Lin.

Convention of the American Reform Board o

Distranchised Commissioners.

Mr. Entron—I seize a moment to report the following notice of the interesting proceedings of the above Convention, now in session in Zion Methodist Church, corner of Church and Second-streets,

New-York.

The proceedings are of an interesting character, and will do great good. I have only room for a

The proceedings are of an interesting character, and will do great good. I have only room for a sypopsis.

During last evening's session, the following resolution was discussed:

Resolved, That the principles and measures of the American Reform Beard of Disfranchised Commissioners, commend themselves to the confidence and support of every man, who knows that his destiny is the destiny of the perishing slave of the South.

D. Ruggles hoped that the resolution would pass. He said, these principles and measures commend themselves to the active support of every disfranchised and pealed brother and sister, because they are principles and measures of reform. Notwith-standing the trials which have been met, and sacrifices made, in our cause, by the advocates of immediate and universal emancipation, in America and Great Britain, we have no right to hope to be emancipated from thraldom, until we honestly resolve to be free. We must reimember that while our fellow-countrymen of the south are slaves to individuals, we of the north are slaves to the community, and ever will be so, until we rise, and by the help of Him who governs the destiny of nations, go forward, and, like the reformed imbriates, ourselves strike for reform,—individual, general, and radical reform, in every ramification of society.

As Mr. R. uttered the last sentence, Thomas Downing, George Downing, George White alias George Gibbons of Philadelphia, and Wm. Waugh, each claimed the floor, and insisted on being heard, in opposition to the resolution, and Mr. R.'s remarks—contrary to the rules of the Convention.

Thomas Van Rensalser rose, and addressed the meeting on a point of order. He was followed by W. P. Powell, and T. Jennings; but the excitement and disorder prevailed, until the meeting adjourned by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn until tomorow morning, at 10 o'clock, in consequence of the riotous conduct of certain intruders.

On the following Thursday morning, 9th inst. 10 o'clock, the Convention

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn until tomorrow morning, at 10 o'clock, in consequence of the riotous conduct of certain intruders.

On the following Thursday morning, 9th inst. 10 o'clock, the Convention met, Wrn. P. Powell in the chair. After prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Eato, the minutes of last evening's session were read, and the resolution which was then under discussion, was again called up for consideration.

Mr. Ruggles obtained the floor, and said—Mr. President, I am ashamed of my own conduct, and the conduct of the members of this Convention, for the attention we gave to the persons who assembled here last night to break up our meeting. I ought not to have yielded the floor, but as the leader claimed to be the 'guardian of the colored people,' we may be excussed for the course we took. The truth contained in the resolution is verified by the course of our opponents. Who that witnessed the scene of last evening, and reflects, can deny, that, without radical reform, our cause cannot succeed? Sir, do you not know the fact that white persons as a class, have no confidence in colored persons as a class, have no confidence in colored persons as a class, have no confidence in olored persons as a class, have no confidence in olored persons as a class, for the obvious reason, we have no confidence in ourselves. While every man's hand is against us, our every hand is against each other. I speak plainly, because truth will set us free. Are we not guilty of cherishing, to an alasming extent, the sin of sectarian, geographical, and complexional proscription? The spirit abroad is this: Is that brother a Methodist? He is not of us. A Baptist? He is not of us. A Presbyterian? He is not of us. A Roman Catholic? He is not of us. Does he live above human creeds, and enjoy the religion of the heart? He is of Beelzebub.

Again. Is that brother from the east? He is not of us. From

man creeds, and enjoy the religion of the heart?
He is of Beelzebub.

Again. Is that brother from the east? He is not of us. From the west? He is not of us. From the north? He is not of us. From the north? He is not of us. From the middle States? He is not of us. Is he a foreigner? He can never be of us. But, foreooth, is that brother of a dark complexion? He is of no worth. Is he of a light complexion? He is of no nation. Such, sir, are the simble lines of distinction, marked by slavery for us to follow. If we hope for redemption from our present condition, we must repent, turn, and until in the hallowed cause of reform.

The resolution passed.

G. H. New-York, Sept. 9th, 1841.

A Parker Pillsbury.

A communication from Danvers, (New Mills, signed 'Oue of the School House Gang,' was lately published in the Christian Freeman, culogizing is strong terms the anti-clavery character of two clergy men, (Messrs. Avery and Davis,) and denouncing it equally strong terms our faithful condjutor Parket Pilisbury, for certain things said and done by him during his visit to Danvers. In reply to this, we have received a communication from that place, ani madeerting in severe terms upon the writer in the reeman; but we deem it necessary to publish only that part of it which vindicates the course our bro. Pillsbury at Danvers, and which consures the lukewarm character of the Christian Freeman in

But, brother Pillsbury mistakes the disposition of abolitionists, if he supposes they will suffer him to dictate to them their duty in relation to matters of this character! So says the writer in the Freeman. Any one, not knowing the facts in the case, would very naturally infer, that the gentleman alluded to came here to dictate to the people what they must do, or what they must not do. But those who know Mr. Pillsbury, and his course af procedure, know very well that he came here to dictate to no man, or body of men, in reference to their duty, but simply in a brief, pertinent, but pungent speech, maintained the resolution, that all who were not active abolitionists ought not to be regarded as christians, or as possessing common humanity; and showed to the audience what he considered to be the duty of every abolitionist; leaving them to judge for themselves, and to act according to their pleasure. Now, every discerning person will see, at once, that the writer in the Freeman is either remarkably 'dull of apprehension,' or that his intention is to misrepresent Mr. Pillsbury, in order to cripple the influence which he is exerting in behalf of the despised victim of oppression. If such is the fact, which I have no reason to doubt, it is unworthy of any man, especially one professing such love for the cases. No doubt the communication tallies But, brother Pillsbury mistakes the disposition fact, which I have so reason to doubt, it is unworthy of any man, especially one professing such love for the cause. No doubt the communication tallies very well with the editor's views on the subject, whese time-serving, man-pleasing disposition would not have allowed him to publish a sarcastic eulogy on that indefatigable enemy to the slave, the 'editor of the Trumpet,' if he had seen the manuscript previous to its publication; and whose lack of editorial on the subject of human rights shows pretty conclusively, how little he feels for the cause of God and humanity.

and humanity.

The advice of the writer in the Freeman is very The advice of the writer in the Freeman is very well; but would it not be well for him to set the example—to practice as well as preach? To treat his brethren with 'common civility,' and 'extend to them the ordinary courtesies of life?' Let him think over a moment the events of his past life, and ask himself the question,—'Have I been wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove?' Have I strictly abided by the golden rule of the Saviour, 'Whatso-ever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also unto them?'

ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Danvers, New Mills, Sept. 1841.

SELECTIONS.

Cast down—but not d post. Another reign of the third time, the pro-been broken in pieces. lately in this city which Vicksburg and be compared, for [After

appeared

Thus far the

night was upprovoked, and that these acted strictly on the defensive.

2. That the Mayor and police are chargeable with neglecting to provide for the peace of the city, and that throughout, imbecility has marked their

movements.

3. That abolitionists, in all these riots, were entirely guiltless of giving any provocation.

3. That abolitionists, in all these riots, were entirely guildless of giving any provocation.

4. That the citizens of another State were among the principal, if not the principal offenders.

5. That from Friday night till Sunday morning, the mob held undisputed sway, setting all law at defiance, and putting the property and lives of orderly citizens in peril.

6. That no efficient organization to put down the mob took place, till the arrival and action of Governor Corwin.

citizens in peril.

6. That no efficient organization to put down the mob took place, till the arrival and action of Governor Corwin.

7. That our press, Burnett's property, and houses of colored people were destroyed, while the mayor and police, sherff and military, were on fopt—that no guard was posted where it was well known the chief attack would be made—and that by some—miraculous change, shall we call it? mayor, police, sheriff, military, were out of the way, when the mischief was is progress—in other words, nothing efficient was done, until the mob had accomplished a large part of their business.

We have something in addition to say. We togard the mayor as false to his trust; whether from cowardice, imbecility, or design, he must answer to his God. Common decency would dictate his immediate resignation. As for the military, we will not say that, they were mobocrats in uniform, but do say that, excepting, perhaps, one or two companies, they have given fair ground for suspicion that their sympathies were, for the most part, with the mob. Indeed, in some cases they were openly expressed. There is no use in disguising these things. The constituted authorities of this city, and the chosen executors of their will, have either subjected themselves to the imputation of imbecility, or the day of the city inviolate, and preserve the commonly may to kill rascality, is to expose it, and expose it too, by name. The following circumstance, which we give upon the authority of a young gentleman who was an eye-witness, will show off one company in their proper colors. As the rioters-were about carrying off a portion of the press, they were interviped by the soldiers. Soon after, the Morgan Rifemen, with Capt. Brough at their head, were attached in the alley, one half of the company sext to Main street, collected the whole in front of the often, where were several individuals of the mob, with lighted candles and sledge-hammers. A conversation ensued between these and the Riffemen, when several of the soldiers declared th

law, were subjugated by the mob. J. W. Piatt was the moving spirit of the scene. In a speech preliminary to the organization of the meeting, he took good care to denounce the abolitionists in most inflammatory terms, and expressed the opinion that it was high time to redeem Cincinnati from the taint of abolitionism. Seeing some abolitionism present, he remarked that he had in his eye some of these real Simon Pures, and wondered they had the audacity to appear in such a meeting. Considering the materials of which that meeting was composed, such a speech was a vile invocation of lynch law. This man succeeded in having a committee of nine gendemen appointed, of which he was chairman, and the resolutions reported are his offspring; it is presumed. But, we give the report of the meeting, which was stuck up in handbills all over the city, and was in fact a sufficient warrant, signed by the mayor, and countersigned by Edward Woodruff and D. Piatt, for the action of the mob in the evening. We subjoin the report.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

In consequence of recent Jisturbances of the public peace, the Mayor of the city, by proclamation, convened the citizens of Cincinnati at the Court House on Saturday, 4th of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sam'l W. Davies, Mayor, was called to the chair. Jededinh Banks, and John Carver, were appointed Vice Presidents. Edward Woodruff, Secretary, D. Piatt, Assistant Secretary.

jee Presidents. Loward iatt, Assistant Secretary. On motion of J. W. Pistt, Esq., a committee of on motion of J. W. Pistt, Esq., a committee of

offensive weapons—and that vigorous search he made for any and all offenders against the law of this State and city, and that all offenders be at once proceeded against in the manner provided by law.

Resolved, That the city authorities be requested to establish a strong and sufficient patrol to protect the persons and property of the blacks during the existence of the present excitement, and until they give the bonds required by the act of 1807, or leave the city. Resolved, That we view with shorrence the proceedings of the abolitionists in our city, and that we repudiate their dectrines, and believe at to be the duty of every good citizen, by all lawful means, to discountenance every man who lends them his assistance.

ce. Resolved, That whereas certain boys in permitted to take part in the excitement, and are the way of our officers and citizens in restoring la and order, that the Mayor be requested to call by prelamation on the parents and guardians of such botto keep them at home.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, Pres.

Kentucky and the South had denounced Cincinnations: arank with abolitionism, and the decision of Judge Lane as a violation of their rights. They had demanded from Cincinnati again and again, through the press and public meetings, a demonstration on her part, that she was sound on the subject of slavery; and opposed to her own courts. They had demanded this, on pain of withdrawing their trade and travel. Their demand had been enforced by the Cincinnati Enquirer, the democratic paper, which has again and again csilled upon the citizens of Cincinnati to put down the abolitionists. Tired of waiting, citizens of Kentucky, in concert with trade on the river, and some of our own citizens, had concerted a mob, which was precipitated by the craven submission, Cincinnati surrenders at discretion—a conquered province of the slaveholder. A public meeting, assuming to represent its real sention agreeing to reinforce laws, which in fact are but lynch laws, by authority of the General Assembly—as a suring of our southern brethren that this is no idle move, but will be carried out in good faith —holding up abolitionists to public abhorrence, which then proscribing 'every man who lends them assistance.'

They go further. They resolve to disarm the blacks. This, of itself, is enough to fix the brand, Mos, on this 'Citizens' Meeting.' The mey had as hope of vengeance, while they were permitted to retain a most abominable resolution.

The slaveholder has triumphed. All he required, is granted. The evening of that day consummates his triumph. The 'move, sure enough, is no 'idle' one, but is 'carried out in good faith' towards 'our southern brethren.' Two pressess are thrown into the river, property to the amount of thousands of dollars is destroyed. and as if the medical procession is the other were southern.

where were several individuals of the mob, with lighted candles and sledge-hammers. A conversation ensued between these and the Rillemen, when several of the soldiers declared their determination not to interfere in the work of destruction, only beging the mob to desist for a few moments. The mob remained quiet, Capt, Brough marched his company out of the alley into Wainut-street; but had scarcely done so, when the mob entered the office their work. Now, if this gentamers, to complete their work. Now, if this was the mob had done, was overheard to say, Done what they ought to have done long ago—pulled down the abolition press and thrown it into the river. 'Well, what did the soliders do?' 'Looked on, pleased enough; was the answer. We wish we had the mam of this individual; it should be given to the public.

It was the intention of the mob, sher the destruction of preperty, to assail the persons of these hard of the work within hearing of their hard promotion of them marched to his house, but made no assailt. Mr. Donaldson's stoer was threatened, and a detachment of the mob had proceeded as far as Main and his efficient superintendence, it would have been actual of the control, A portion of them marched to his house, but made no assailt. Mr. Donaldson's stoer was threatened, and a detachment of the mob had proceeded as far as Main and his efficient superintendence, it would have been carried to change their purpose. As to the intention of personal violence, there is no dont. Had it not been for the timely arrival of Gov. Corwin, and his efficient superintendence, it would have been carried on a sectorities. The mention of the most had been carried on startlay, was shocking. Small bands, sometimes composed of mere boys, with clusts, and other weapons, went all over the city, instituting inquisitorial searches, demanding the persons of colored servants, and driving them o armed. Two or three were left in the beat, which immediately put off. While in the act, the men on shore cried out to those aboard, to be sure and be back by evening, with additional force. They swore they would, and then exclaimed to those on shore, and be sure you kill every d— d abolitionist. To a person who leaped from the beat, and was formerly a captain of a steamboat, they said—'If we chance to get into jail, you will bail us out?' Oh yes!' was the reply.

From the Cincinpatti Republican.

From the Cincipnatti Republican.

In relation to the violation of the person of A tegro woman by two men, on Saturday night, there is no doubt of the fact. A child who was in bad health, was so much injured in the same room as to cause its death on the next morning. There were various acts of pilfering committed in the negro houses on Sixth street, which show the true characters of those composing the mob. Small sums of money, in one instance \$7, in another \$13, and the like trifling amounts, were eagerly seized upon and taken off. Trunks, drawers, &c. were broke in upon, furniture destroyed, and every species of meanness perpetrated.

A few words as to the proceedings of the militar . A few words as to the proceedings of the military of on Saturday night. We would earnestly request the citizens to recollect that they were acting under the orders on that occasion of Sheriff Avery. The Sheriff was, we understand, if it was not the case, nothing is easier than for that officer to correct our statement,) the commander of the civic forcers. Whatever was done, emanated from him. Was a guard requisite at a certain point, it was the doty of the Sheriff to station it. If necessity required a troop to fire on a band of the rioters, no one but the Sheriff could have given the command. It has ber in the opinion of some persons that the trobps were not as efficient as they might have been. But the qui sation of efficiency does not lie with them. If the rewas negligence, it is to be attributed to their commanding officer, and that officer on Saturday night, was Sheriff Avery. On him the blame must rest it our city was not protected, unless he can prove that the military disobeyed his orders. We have he sand of no such charge against them.

This fact is so evident, that we should not have stated it, had it not been for a feeling among the military that prove has the military that proven that the military that injustice had been done to them. Platt, Assistant Secretary.

On motion of J. W. Pistt, Esq., a committee of nine were appointed to report auitable resolutions for the action of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee.

J. W. Pistt, J. C. Avery, R. A. Madison, J. C. Vaughan, B. Storer, D. T. Disney, James Read, Jas. Goodin, N. W. Thomas.

During the absence of the committee, Samuel M. Hart addressed the meeting, and concluded by moving that the citizens of Cincinnati will place themselves under the orders of John C. Avery, Sheriff or Hamilton County, as a posse comitatus, for the purpose of preserving the peace of the city, and to sustain the majesty of the law—which was unanimously adopted. The Hon. N. C. Read, and others, addressed the meeting open the questions under consideration. The committee returned and reported this following resolutions:

Resolved, That the observance of the law is necessary to the well-being of every community.

Resolved, That the hereas the city of Cincinnati has been much excited by negroes on the persons of two considers that in the military disobyed his orders. We have be sard of no such charge against them.

This fact is so evident that once along the city of Cincinnati has been much excited by negroes on the persons of two consider that all the troops, so far as we can I earn, acted with promptees, efficiency, and patriotic m so far as they were ordered—further they could not be them.

Resolved, Howwer much we may be opposed to

every MAN in our city with a louthing too strong for words to express. All comment is unnecessary, for no MAN can take but one view of the transaction.

Many of our most respectable citizens protected negroes on Saturday morning, from the unamthorised bands who paraded the streets, to carry them off. It was natural they should do so; and we have heard it frequently expressed that many of the negroes who were taken off were infinitely more respectable than those who took them away.

As it was to be expected, the citizens of Covington and Fulton have expressed strong indignation against the charge that Kentuckians were generally engaged in the mob. They admit that some few of their people came over to take a part, but the notion of fastening such a transaction spon the high-minded, homorable and patriotic citizens of Kentucky, has only seemed to us an assertion too ridiculous even to notice at all. That there are evil disposed persons in Kentucky that would degrade themselves so low as to destroy property, and set the law at defance, may be possible, but we have such citizens amongst us.

Nothing can justify a mob and it is imposterial.

hance, may be possible, but we have such citizens amongst us.

Nothing can justify a mob, and it is immaterial who attempts to justify it, whether they be white or black. We have not the slightest sympathy with any person who takes part in a mob, no matter what the object of that mob is. This Union rests upon principles, and mobs are in direct violation of them; therefore every patriot, every good citizen, no matter of what party, color, or standing must, if he take the name of American, put down at once, every shadow of attempt at a mob. We shall state the commitments, as soon as we get them.

Pradence.

We have been advised by many to suspend the publication of our paper. We cannot do it. It would be a sacrifice of the right of free discussion, ye should blush to make. Many prudent ones say first they cannot think of risking their lives to protect us in our imprudence. If it be imprudent to maintain our rights without flinching, may God help us always to be imprudent. And if it be generous to abandon us for planting ourselves upon rights given by Heaven, and guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the State, God save us from such generosity. No, friends, the Philanthropist must be published. The war has now become openly, a war against free discussion, and shall we give back? We are not ambitious to be a martyr—life to us is precious—but, we are willing, heaven helping us, to suffer all things, rather than turn traitor to a cause we have so long advocated—a cause, identified with the highest interests of man—a cause which God approves, and will conduct to a glorious issue, whatever the fate of its advocates.—Philanthropist.

The Philanthropist.

It may be asked what we intend now to do. The answer is easy. We consider that the Philanthropist is identified with the right of free discussion in the West. By it then, we stand or fall. Two presses have been thrown into the river. Its editor and printer are in daily jeopardy. Our enemies are open in their threats. Prudent friends advise a suspension. But we give place to the mob, no, not for an hour. So long as the friends of liberty shall aid, by the help of our Father in Heaven, we abide at our past. All we ask is, the means. Our Society is in debt. Our printer is a poor man, and has lost all but his type. Perhaps eight hundred dollars will cover his loss, and one hundred, ours. We ask help for him, and forthe cause. Will our friends grant it, or will they at this crisis, by their neglect, do what no mob can do, put down the Philanthropist?

— Ibid.

Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. MEMORIAL ON SLAVERY.

The following memorial was read by Rev. Mr Beloved Brethren—The undersigned, ministers in New-Hampshire, and most of them honorary members of the Board, address you on a subject in which they feel a deep interest, and which they reard as of the utmost importance to the cause of missions. We address you as our fellow laborers and the especial agents of the church in this cause. And we assure you that we have great confidence in you as such. But we think the circumstances in which you are now placed require a modification of the course you have hitherto pursued. We allude to what has appeared to us a studied silence on the subject of American slavery. We know that you have been goaded in unchristian methods, and have been censured for not carrying out plans that were neither wise nor good. But we think you may, and we frankly say, you, should make known your views and feelings on the subject, so that you shall be recognized by all as sympathicing with those Christians who deeply abhor that system of abominations. Beloved Brethren-The undersigned, minister

shall be recognized by all as sympathizing with those Christians who deeply abhor that system of abominations.

And, in addition to the consideration that it is right, we say also, a regard to the pecuniary safety of the Board renders it expedient. There is a deep feeling of disapprobation in the community in relation to the studied silence above alluded to. Nor is it confined to those who have dealt in denunciation towards all who did not conform to their precise method of opposing slavery. The sober and considerate ministers and members of our churches, who have from the first been the firm and true friends of the Board, are distressed. They love the Board, and have loved it long. They regard it as foremest umong the benevolent societies of the day. They have paid more for its support than for the support of any other society. And more than of any other, has its prosperity been the burden of their prayer. But we greatly fear that their contributions must ultimately, and that, before long, be suspended, if the Board shall think it their duty to observe such a studied silence on this great subject of interest and responsibility to American Christians.

Brethren, do not for a moment, think that we are not your friends. We say this in love—love to your cause, and love with assurance of confidence in you. We do think that American slavery is such, and brought, in the Providence of God, so distinctly into the notice of American Christians, that no man or body of men can innocently maintain a doubtful position in relation to it.

John M. Whiton, Antrim; Samuel Lee, New Ips-

John M. Whiton, Antrim; Samuel Lee, New Ipswich; Winthrop Fifield, Epsom; Rufus A. Putnam, Chichester; James R. Davenport, Francistown; Giles Lyman, Marlborough; Cyrus W. Wallace, Ma nchester; Horace Wood, Dalton; Jonathan Curtis, Pittsfield; S. W. Clarke, Greenland; Jeremiah Blake, Wolfborough; R. W. Fuller, Westmoreland; James Tisdale, Dublin; Samuel Nichols, Barrington; J. D. Crosby, Jaffrey; David Sutherland, Bath.

This was referred to a committee consisting of th following persons, viz: Drs. Woods and Hawes, Chief Justice Williams, of Connecticut, and Rev. Messrs. Magie of New-Jersey, and Hanmer, of Bal-

timore.

The committee afterwards made the following report, which, after some little discussion, was unaniusly adopted :-

mously adopted:—
In attending to the subject under consideration, your-committee notice, with heartfelt pleasure, the candid and Christian spirit manifested in the communication from the brethren in New-Hampshire. We have entire confidence in their attachment to the cause of Foreign Missions, and in their disposition to deal! in their power, to send the bleasand. sition to do all in their power to send the blessed gospel, with all its healing influences, to the ends of the earth. It will ever be our delight to act with the earth. It will ever be our delight to act with such men as they are, in promoting the object of this missionary Board. And it is our earnest wish that every thing should be removed out of the way, which would be likely, in any measure, to promote the accomplishment of this object, or to hinder the cordial and uninterrupted co-operation of its friends. This Board was incorporated for the express purpose of propagating the gospel in heathen lands, by supporting missionaries and diffusing a knowledge of the Scriptures. In the language of our laws, 'The object of the Board is, to propagate the gospel among unevangelized nations.' The Board and its missionaries have taken care to confine their efforts

which would be likely, in any measure, to promote the accomplishment of this object, or to hinder the cordial and uninterrupted co-operation of its friends.

This Board was incorporated for the express 'purpose of propagating the gospel in heathen lands, by supporting missionaries and diffusing a knowledge of the Scriptures.' In the language of our laws, 'The object of the Board is, to propagate the gospel among unevangelized nations.' The Board and its missionaries have taken care to confine their efforts to this one object—an object great and excellent enough to engage the labors of angels and men. It appears to your committee to be a duty of the first importance—a duty required by a conscientious regard to the sacred trust committed tous, to continue to pursue our one great object with undivided zeal, and to guard watchfully against turning assis from it, or mixing any other concern with our appropriate work, as a Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. There are, indeed, many other works of Chiristian benevolence to be accomplished. But the reork of this Board is one, namely, to propagate the trook of this Board is one, namely, to propagate the ligitudy and strongly, and working them out with supplies and suppli

ion; and that turning aside to any thing else, how important soever in itself, would be a dereliction of duty on our part, and would disappoint and grieve the great body of Christians who patronize the Porcipi Mission.

Considering the character of this Board, as a Christian institution, and the momentous object which it is pledged to promote, we think it may fairly be presumed, that the funds contributed from time to time, to our treasury, are obtained in a proper manner, and given from proper motives. At least, the principle is not to be admitted, that the Board must examine into the motives which influence those who sustain its operations, or into the origin of the funds which are contributed in furtherance of its object. Such a principle would be highly invidious in its character, and altogether impracticable in its operation.

vidious in its character, and altogether impracticable in its operation.

In regard to the particular object of the memorialists, that of othaning a formal expression of the views and feelings of the Board respecting slavery, your committee do not think such a measure is called for, or that it would be right and expedient it is indeed perfectly evident that this Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions can sustain no relation to slavery, which implies approbation of the system, and as a Board, can have no connection or sympathy with it. And, on the other hand, it is equally evident, that the Board cannot be expected to pass resolutions or adopt measures, against this

high respect for those ministers of Christ, who have addressed us on the subject now under considera-tion. The spirit which pervades the communication addressed us on the subject now under consideration. The spirit which pervades the communication cannot but excite within us feelings of love and esteem towards them. It is our carnest desire and hope that this Board may give them entire satisfaction, and enjoy their entire confidence. And we cannot doubt the continuance of their benevolent efforts and their fervent prayers in behalf of that precious and glorious object, the conversion of the world, which they and we are united in seeking. And we will only add an affectionate request to those beloved brethren, and all our fellow-laborers, that they would keep in mind the great and only object of this Missionary Board, together with the uatold labors, the perplexing cares, the burdens, difficulties and auxieties, which fall to the share of those who are called to perform the executive business of the Board, and to direct its vast concerns at home and abroad. Let them join with us in thanking the God of missions for the unexpected and wonderful manner in which he has interposed to prosper our labors. Let them join with us also in endeavoring to avoid whatever would divide the counsels and hinder the success of those who are seeking the enlargement of Christ's kingdom. And as the God of heaven and earth is on his way to have mercy on all nations, let our hearts be cheered and more in our labors of love, waiting in faith and patience and joy for the coming of our Lord.

In behalf of the Committee.

EEONARD WOODS, Chairman.

Rev. Dr. SKINNER hoped that some modification

Rev. Dr. Skinner hoped that some modification would be made of one or two paragraphs of the Report. He was pleased with the spirit of the whole, but he was sure that our friends at the South would be grieved at some of the forms of expression which might be readily altered.

T. Bradford, Esq., seconded the suggestion of Dr. Skinner. The same thoughts had occurred to him while the Report was reading.

Rev. Dr. Barrs hoped the report would be recommitted without debate and the alterations made. Rev. Dr. Woods was sure there must be a misapprehension of the report, as its simple object was to declare that the Board did not feel called on to express any opinion, for or against the subject of slavery, and this was the current of the report from beginning to end.

Rev. Mr. Greens hoped the report would be adopted as it is. No one could object to the words; they expressed the sentiments of all reasonable men. He had his own feelings, strong and decided on the abstract subject, but as a member of the Board, he had no right to touch it.

Rev. Dr. Woods said that he would for himself have preferred to omit the paragraphs to which exceptions had been taken.

Rev. Dr. Woods said that he would for himself have preferred to omit the paragraphs to which exceptions had been taken. [They were the paragraphs beginning 'there are indeed,' &c., and 'in regard to the' &c.] But it must be remembered that these memorialists are worthy men, representing a very respectable portion of men in New England; they are not men stamped with radicalism, but of kind, serious feelings, who can be satisfied with a fair exhibition of the views of the Board. To prevent a schism in New England, which would denrive this Board of a large share of its contributions, he hoped the report would be permitted to stand.

Rev. Dr. Dow thought it was as mild a report as could be expected, and he trusted it would be adopted. He thought every man was in conscience an anti-slavery man; and though he was by no means an abolitionist in the modern sense of the term, he thought it the duty of the Board to give utterance to its views in the language of this report.

Rev. Dr. Cox said that he would make a few gemarks, though no man had been more misrepresented than he on this schiect. He had been morbed

Rev. Dr. Cox said that he would make a least marks, though no man had been more misrepresented than he on this subject. He had been mobbed and all but murdered for his supposed opinions. He urged the immédiate disposal of the subject, and by no means to re-commit, and thereby bring up the crowded. He suggested a single verbal amend-

ment.
The discussion was further continued by Rev. Dra The discussion was further continued by Rev. Dra. Skinner, Anderson, Bates and Woods.

Rev. Dr. Palmen, of South Carolina, said that all reasonable men would be satisfied with this report; and there were some men whom no report would satisfy. He thought it was a judicious report, and

and there were some near satisfy. He thought it was a judicious.report, and should be adopted.

Chief Justice Williams explained the difficulties of the Committoe in framing the report; and said that they would have preferred not to touch the question; but finding it must be met, in order to do justice to themselves and the subject, they thought it proper to submit this paper. They regard slavery as an evil, but it is an abstract question with which the Board have nothing to do, and the report so declares.

the Board have nothing to so, and the special clares.

Rev. Mr. Blodger, of South Carolina, said the report would satisfy the South. All the South asks is, that the Board will attend to its own business, and so long we shall be glad to co-operate. Let other societies do what they please, thus Board has nothing to do with them. This appears to be the doctrine of the report, and he believed it would be satisfactory to the southern friends of the Board.

The question was taken on Dr. Battes motion to re-commit and lost. The report of the Committee was then unanimously adopted.

From the Limerick (Irish) Reporter of Aug. 24. Slavery in America.

and a judicious and cultivated understands and in the country less important or interesting, because All are aware of the anomaly of him co-existing with the broadest principle co-existing with the broadest principle freedom; but all are not aware of height to which this despotem has a frightful terrors with which it is accurately the property of the crimes gives birth, and of the near the crimes gives birth. frightful terrors with which it is accompanied to the miseries it entails—of the crimes is gives birth, and of the necessity that creatist unconditional, immediate extinction have all reflected on the paradox that such things should breathe the same atmospher which is said to be particularly apportune mountain nymph, sweet therety. We see that Mr. Remond means to lecture again have no doubt that crowded audiences him their praise. To the philosopher the to which his deliberations on this subject must be nearlicularly integer. Townley's, Bedford-Row, on to-

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2 Great Anti-Slavery Triumph!

Great Anti-Slavery Triumpa;
The slaveholding South has been driven wall, and conquered by the Spirit of Libery W. S. Senate has confirmed the nomination of W. S. Senate has confirmed and James Wiese ward Everett, Joel Eastman, and James Wiese withstanding they have openly espoused he may very enterprise in its most ultra form! The very enterprise in its most ultra form! The inations were invidiously laid upon the tibs, a inational ware 'milty described by those individuals were 'milty described. inations were invidiously laid upon the tabs, a ground that those individuals were guit; of a opinions hostile to slavery; and certain souther ators, in conjunction with certain norther death had imperiously made up their minds to rejet to But this indignity was too great to be bore; whig presses of the North! They thusbens lightened tempestuously—talked of a dusting the Union—and warned the South to beward the Union and warned the guitty, considing the stage of the North to the guitty, considing the stage of the North to beward the union—and warned the guitty, considing the stage of the North to beward the guitty, considing the stage of the North to be union. heard,—trembled,—succumbed! We mirrar this is another great anti-slavery, victor, to be to that which took place at the Harrisburg Contion in the defeat of Henry Clay, and to the conthe South on the Texas question. At the ag sion of Congress, we shall obtain another glama umph. Courage, friends of freedom!

The following is the official account of the of the Senate :

ON THE NOMINATION OF EDWARD EVERIT ON THE NOMINATION OF EDWARD EVERIT.

YEAS—Messrs. Bates, Berrien, Choale, CoKentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Haton, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morchees, RiPortor, Pronties, Rives, Simmons, Smith, elies
Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge, 21

NAVS—Messrs Allen, Archer, Benton, Buta
Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulns, L

Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Preston, Sevier, San
Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodburt, In

19.

ON THE NONINATION OF JOIL RAIFFLIX.

YEAS-MESSES. Blates, Berrien, Chost, C
Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Huntingte,
gum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Peles, I
Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indians,
ard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge-22.

NAVS-Messes. Allen, Archer, Benton, Bec
Calhoun, Clay, of Alabams, Cathbert, Fulos,
Linn, MeRoberts, Sevier, Smith, of Cens
Walker, Woodbury, Young-16.

ON THE NOMINATION OF JAMES WILSO. YEAS—Messra. Bates, Bayard, Berries, the Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, 6th Huntington, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Mon Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Sm Smith, of Indjana, Southard, Tallmadge, Whathe Smith, of Indiana, South Stridge 25.
YEAS — Mosers, Allon, Benton, Buchusan, Ch.
YEAS — Alchama. Cuthbert, Fulton, Hoise

Yeas—Mesers Alicen, Benton, Button, Highs Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Highs King, Lina, McKoberts, Mouton, Nicholsa, by Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappas, Wa Woodbury, Wright, Young—21.

The Non-Resistance Meetings.

We have been too much absorbed in the men of the New-England Non-Resistance Society, in have been held the present week in the Cart street Chapel, to be able to devote much the by present number. These meetings have been ul-tended, and were of an unusually interesting dat ter; and though all who were present were lim the utmost liberty of speech, on all questions came up for discussion, whether they were part or war men, only one individual came forwards position to the principles of non-resistance. Asst Charles Marriott, Samuel J. May, Adin Ballos, II Collins, A. B. Alcott, Edmund Quincy, and XI Whiting, all of whom participated in the discuss Particulars hereafter.

Case of Dea. Lothrop.

It is scarcely necessary for us to call the sum of our readers to the case of this excellest as detailed on our first page; for there is nothing of kind which excites more attention, at the presume is read with more interest, or is more important instructive. Babylon is falling! Praise the and the Lord! We have taken the liberty slightly stance, for the purpose of making it read to church, on the reading of the letter, is describe comments which we have neither time nor rece make, but which every free and intelligent mid i

readily supply.

The friends of our cause in Middlesex are regarded to take notice, that the adjourned meeting of Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society, (edition to be holden on the 5th of Oct. at Concord,) sees PONED until Tuesday, October 12th. The Con Show will take place at Concord, Oct 5th; the per terly meeting of the Worcester South Division A Society will also be held on the same day, and of the North Division, at Holden, on the 6th ; and is for these reasons, and to insure the presence of st eral advocates of the cause, that it has been deed expedient to postpone the Middlesex meeting the 12th at Concord.

Old Essex, Arouse!

Will the unfaltering friends of our great ing enterprise, in old Essex, remember that a quantity meeting of the County A. S. Society is to be hold in Newburyport, on Taesday next? We desire the not only to remember this fact, but also to rully sense to only to remember the fact, but also to rully sense. ly on the occasion. As the place of our patric have a strong desire to see Newburyport foremand every great and good work; and though there's great deal of pro-slavery in her midst, it is cheening hear that there is an unusual degree of interest of among the inhabitants at the present time, in first the anti-slavery movement. Next wask, we must be convictions will be deepened.

The Riot in Cincinnati-

We have received a number of the Philas ublished since the riot, from which we have eve ill the particulars of that terrible outhreak. It is dent that the most guilty of all the ricers were mayor, city authorities, and sheriff. They, virial were at the head of the mob. Shame on the fessed abolitionists, who are urging a suspense the publication of the Philanthropist! And imp able honor be given to the courageous and se spirit manifested by its editor, at such a crisis.

letter from our philanthropic transatlantic, Richard D. Webs, of Dublin; and the aint we have to make is, that it is so short. ally complaint we have to make is, that it is so short.
Is will delight, it will cheer every anti-slavery man
and women, who is favored with its perual, on this
add of the Atlantic. The reception of our colored
field REMOND, in Ireland, it will be seen, has been fixed Kraose, and the lightest degree cred-ofs most generous character—something far beyond content and respect—and in the lighest degree credolitionists of America, we proffer heart-felt he assumed manner, to our Dublin friends, danks, in a special manner, to our Bublin friends for the active zeal and personal interest which the are manifested in his behalf, as well as for what her are doing to stir up in the bosoms of they are doing to star up in the bosoms of their coun-bymen, at home and abroad, a deep and intense ab-letrence of slavery, especially in the United States. terrece of slavery, especially in the United States. We are delighted to receive so many assurances, from there whose testimony is of great weight and nuthority, as to the able, faithful, judicious, and most elected manner, in which Mr. Remoud has managed is sold cause before the people of England, Scotthe poble cause before the people of England, Scot-lad and Ireland. Let those who prate about a 'ne-ural 'prejudice against colored persons, blush, an d-sug their ignoble heads for shame, on seeing the flatking reception which has been given to Remond !

Remond in Ireland. KILHEE, County of Clare, on the shores of the Atlantic, 8th mo. 28th, 1841.

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ilanthropist, have copied . It is eviirs were the y, virtually, a those prerepension of and imperialand sublinarising:

Mr Dean Gannison :
Here we are, a party of thy Dublin friends, on the grawe are, a party of the property of the party of the pa to thee. My brother Thomas, James Fisher, and to thee. My protter fromas, sames Figure, and George Downes, are of the number, besides Charles I. Remond and myself. Remond came to Ireland about five weeks ago. He

held six meetings in Dublin, which were largely and respectably attended—four of them in the Friends' meeting house, and two in the Scots' Church. All sets of people came to them, and the interest they ing house was nearly as full as I have ever seen it at the time of a yearly meeting; and as soon as the lec-tare was over, we held our regular anti-slavery month-hy meeting in the Royal Exchange, C. L. Remond in the chair. The room was crowded almost to suffocanot be surpassed. After some observations from R. R. Moore, (who is now in England, niding George Thompson in his Corn Law agitation,) Richard Allen James Haughton, J. H. Webb, and myself, the chai man made a spirit-stirring and eloquent speech, which was enthusiastically responded to: An address from he People of Ireland to their countrymen and coun the respice of the transfer was also rend, and adopted on this occasion; and it is intended that when it shall be signed as extensively as practicable, it shall be for ded to America for publication there, as a testi most to our distant brethren of the sentiments of their friends in eld Ireland, on the subject of slavery as it our distant brothren of the sentiments of their exists in the land of their adoption. It embodies an expression of feelings and opinions so simple, and yet clear, that all who profess to admire the doctrines of ustice. I earnestly desire that the moral influence of regenerated people may be felt in America. The millions who have grouned under the slavery of in nce, and have thrown off its thraid well claim to be beard with respect when pleading is

behalf of the guiltless victims of republican oppress A day or two after this last mentioned meeting, C Remand, accompanied by my brother James, visit-the old town of Wexford, where they held three crowded meetings, and were hospitably entertained by some relations of mine. There is a small band of hight-minded and well-informed abolitionists in this slace, who have zeal as well as knowledge, and prin-ciple as well as zeal. Anti-slavery is not with them a ere negro matter. It is not mere geographical sem-mentalism; and I doubt that will be found alive and fourshing after many days. Some slight opposition down. Amouse is not weaker in the paw of a car than is a pro-slavery champion in the grasp of onthe stands on the rock of Truth and Justice

In the early part of this month, I visited Waterford in order to see my family who are spending some time there. On the 12th, Remond arrived from Wexford, and lectured in half an hour after his arrival, in the Town Hall, a large and elegant room, which was freely granted for the purpose. Before he came, noices had been distributed, announcement made in the neeting-houses of several dissenting congregations, and the room prepared. Now as Waterford, a city. about 30,000 inhabitants, has the reputation of being a somewhat apathetic place, where but few have ever before felt much interest in the anti-slavery cause, judge of our pleasure to find the room filled with all rts of people, including a large proportion of ladies, ss that the bright gas and the brighter faces formed a prospect altogether delightful to behold. Our friend acquited himself to admiration; and as to the admion, be got plenty of it. I don't think that, after that lecture, all the professors of divinity and physi-elog, in all your southern colleges, could have con-tured the good people of the 'urbs intacta,' that Re-mont but. ongs to any other race than that which is de clared to be only a little lower than the angels. trowsed with glory and honor,' Or, if he be, what cumpany of superior natures the chivalry of e South must be, all more sensitive, more eloquent te intelligent, more pious, more devoted, more furniting, with all the higher elements of our to more bountifully bestowed on them, than it bited in the person of that inferior creature, Recrawled than the former, and the second by a third, which to speak like a Hibernian, was fuller than the hon, tould hold. It filled and overflowed to such a degree of inconvenient pressure, that we were diged, against our wills, in order to secure an auditude that mail the such secure and such such secu that could hear, to issue tickets of admission to the two last lectures. For these, a small charge was make larger room was secured, and a more select eapany obtained.

The fourth and fifth lectures were delivered before

duaces of this kind; no inconvenience was expe-need, and they went off as satisfactorily as could wished for. During the interval of the third and ch lectures, Charles and myself visited New Ross, lows about eleven miles from Waterford, at the in on of George W. Carr, who is celebrated as the ader of the first Temperance Society in Ireland. Ve ludged at his house, and were mo bospitably received by himself and family. An ery meeting had been placarded for Remboosly to our arrival, and the court-house where van held was crowded as full as it could hold by "all hers of people," who listened with the most rapt ataterrupted only by murmurs of indignant of or bursts of admiration, at the speaker's elo and thrilling details.

lefter think it is an ignorant thing to wonder a Star never heard? How can people know what ary affect those who have never had their atlarned towards them? who have no idea of retailty of their application? Poverty and lry -we are so used to abject want and ener we are so used to abject want and enor-larry, that slavery is not readily looked on so is the robbery of rights, as a privation of ad-terior that the wikedness of man's holding proper-tian is forgotten in the description of the sup-distance of the sup-fied, the imposition of labor, the quantity of the supag, and the animal wants of the man. They do er that a slave, with every sensual and wai advantage to lessen the degradation of his is all a slave, a thing—he is chattel property. Jeing unknown amongst us, we are tempted sandit in our minds with the lowest position

of h umanity with which we are familiar. This is per feetly natural, but extremely fallacious. 'Slavery as it is,' and 'Jay's Views,' are admirable text-books. It emond quotes largely from them. They give classically the support of the America —and to drop a word ter and verse—there is no disproving their statements to fine the very necessities of slavery demand the per-ladies' committee have issued an appeal from D. Internation of all sorters of wicksplaces. Slavery would to the ladies' committee have issued an appeal from D. potration of all anta of wickedness. Slavery would not be slavery, if it were possible for her to exist with-

at cruelty and injustice.
In Waterford, Remond lodged with myself and far if y at the house of a near relation of mine, who did every thing that could be done to make his stay agree, a ble. We made several excursions to the beautiful a sarine scenery in the neighborhood, Tramera, Garrierish, and Dumore; and the wild rocks and thursten in the second of th a ble. We made several execution of the responsive process and there is a second plant of the responsive process and the wild rocks and there is resplintered pianacles of the various Islands will be a resplintered pianacles of the various Islands will be in future associated in our minds with the eloquent young stranger who came amongst us pleading with as left impressive energy in behalf of outraged humanity in your 'free country.' Before he came to Walerford, there were many reports there before him, which threw difficulties in his way. His independent position, the fact of his not being connected with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and of his being a member of the American Society, and a friend being a member of the American Society, and a friend of Garrison and his friends, were unfavorable circumand a member of the American Society, and a triple in the much richer, than he was when he lar duces in the eyes of some high professors. He, as a setter forth of strange doctrines—women's rights— non-resistance—and other yet more terrible heresies. Many worthy people, however, found on acquaint-ance with him, that there was no occasion for all this apprehension. They discovered him to be a modest, appresentation. They discovered him to be a modest, yet fearless defender of his own opinions, and that none of them were at all soul-destroying. They found him just towards all, judicious, unobtrusive—yet unswerving in his fidelity to the great cause to has espoused, and to its uncompromising advocates. I don't think he could be tempted, by fear or favor, to hold back from proclaiming thy claims to the gratitude of the colored man, and the respect and sympathy of

every true lover of justice and liberty.

[Some who refused to lend him aid and assistance be fore he arrived, were so changed in their feelings by what they saw in public and private, that they volunteered aid and courtesy in the kindest manner, and were profuse in their hospitality. Some few high professors held back entirely, but I heard of no active opposition from any one of these. 'To your tents, oh Israel,' is a common cry amongst sects, both great and small. It gratifies a man's vanity to think that he belongs to some extremely minute section of mankind-and the smaller the better-set apart by the Most High for the reception of his special gifts and fathe slave, or the assertion of his rights—these are extraneous topics—charity begins at home—he must take care of himself, and of the 'highly favored society' that may happen to own him. Such people give practical evidence of their belief, that 'Truth lies in a mut-shell." On the 24th, now about a week since, I accompa-

nied our friend to Limerick, where we were most kindly received by B. C. Pisker. This city contains a population of about 80,000, about one-tenth of whom re Protestants, of different denominations, and th remainder Roman Catholics. The first lecture was delivered the evening of our arrival, in the Friends' meeting-house. The room was as full as it could hold, and a large number had to go away, not being obtained for the the two following lectures, which and Remond's aspect set up in the primitive district we travelled, nobody could conceive. Men, women audiences they attracted. The last was at once the most crowded and the most attentive meeting of the kind I ever attended. Sectorian and political meetings in Ireland, when of a mixed character-I mean when composed of all sorts of people—are sure to give rise to ill-blood and manifestations of augry excitement. But this mission of humanity is altogo other affair—all Irishmen stand on the same platform
Their natural sympathics are in favor of the opprosess. and the unhappy—they learn to the side of justice when not warped by the prejudices of education. All that our people want is, to be told the truth—to know what to do—and they will be sure to act with energy and determination. We have millions of tee-totallers in Ireland. Why should we not have millions banded against the awful tyranny of the South? There is no reason in life why we should not, except that our Captain Cook when he first landed among them. A people have not got the necessary information; and large proportion of young and old speak no other this we must endeavor, as far as possible, to supply. Much has been done by the efforts of a few; when the number of intelligent laborers in the field is increased, the result must at least be commonute.

I can hope any thing for Ireland, and Irishmen and
woman. The state of the country is utterly amazing, in consequence of the spread of tee-totalism. It My recent journey through a great part of the South has been full of delightful interest on this account. The most glowing dreams of prophet or poet could ctured such a change as has taken place in not have pictured such a change as has taken place in our rollicking, ragged, fighting, reckless, wild popu-lation. The cottages are cleaner and more comforta-ble, the people better clothed, factious fights and quarrels almost at an end, education advancing, and a strong foundation being laid for the erection of a right glorious social edifice—not established, like those of England and the United States, on the labor of slaves, and the plunder and extinction of nations. We are not likely ever to have a Florida war, a battle of Tippecance, a Chinese invasion, or a British India, to boast of. When I speak of the difficulty of exciting any one

them. They have broken these asunder, as Samson burst his cords; and our children, and our children's children, must reap countless benefits, as the conse quence of such an effort. Remond has lost no proper opportunity of setting forth the short comings of the American churches on the subject of slavery; and as a necessary result, considerable screness has been evinced wherever he the subject or sixvery; and as a necessary result, elements exist in equal abundance in tretand, but they have not been suffered to come in his way. He is has been. People can not or will not see, that the apt to trouble himself with the apprehension of critical greatest blow that their version of Christianity can receive, must come from the arm of him who disgraces take care for itself, and he need not be so depressed every thing that is worth the name of religion, by countenancing or committing the sin of slavery. No greater kindness can be shown to any church, than to point out to them the causes which lower the fair fame of their opinions, and obstruct their progress in the hearts and consciences of men. the hearts and consciences of men.

not a tee-totaller, I mean among the poorer classes—among the millions. When I ask a poor man, whether

such ar such a wearer of broad cloth is a temperaner

I believe the pledge is looked upon, oy a large num-

ber of those who have taken it, as something lucky— as an act of faith—as the price paid for certain bless-ings in prospect. And such it really is—the perhaps

The Methodist leaders have evinced far the most better than Christianity, justice, or humanity. They are ambitious—they love the good opinions of the world, and to be called by men, 'Rabbi.' In every case, of late years, that application has been made in Ireland for the use of their meeting houses for anti-slavery purposes, they had been refused, on one preor another. In Dublin, it was pleaded that the world. anti-slavery was not a purely religious object ! What anti-slavery was not a purely religious object! What kind of religion prevails where slavery flourishes? And how can religion flourish while slavery prevails among christians? What good can Bible Societies and Missionary efforts prospet, so long as the heathen and the infidel can point to nine or ten millions of people-held in slavery beneath the sway of most christian axions?

As long as I have been with him, I have taken at opportunity, at the beginning or end, or sometimes at both ends of his lecture, to give some information as required—to explain some difficulty—to recomment the adoption and promotion of the 'Address to the Irish people in America'—and to drop a word in fiver of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The ladies' committee have issued an appeal from Dubli to the ladies of Ireland, on behalf of the next Bazas which has been read. to the ladies of Ireland, on behalf of the next Bernar which has been read wherever we have been, and we have reason to hope that a good many pair of fair fingers are flying in behalf of the slave, in Dublin, and the south of Ireland. Even if they effect nothing for the oppressed, they cannot help benefit ling themselves by their sympathies being yet firthe attended in behalf of their unhappy feltowareatures.

The colored race have a most creditable range tive in Remond. His eloquence, his demeanor, an the discretion with which he moves, are all calcula have done so effectually. I am glad that I have h tance; and all I have yet seen has confirmed the te timony of some of the best friends of the anti-slaver cause in England and Scotland, who know him well and have seen him tested by very trying cir stances.
It is now the 30th. Yesterday evening, our party

took a walk for the first time along the coast ward from Kilnee; and such cliffs-such thunder splintered headlands, of perhaps 150 to 200 feet highsuch islands torn from the mainland by some sudde known distance under the shore, and echoing to the thundering waves—such natural arches, unuges, and all sorts of fantastic and sublime combinations of scenery, I never saw before. I never so longed for those I love, to help me to enjoy the prospects that continually changed as we rounded each headland. those I love, to help me to enjoy the prospects that continually changed as we rounded each headland. How Rogers would have luxuriated, if he had been with us! I often thought of him, and wished we could have spitied him across the 'broad Atlantic,' that heaved and a welled before us. We should have had a sparkling, darling, speaking landscape and sea-scape from his pen, such as nobody but himself could

portray. We are waiting, this morning, with cabs at the door, for the weather to clear up before we set out on a longer excursion to Loop Head, the northern point of the Shannon's mouth, at the southern extremity of the sea coast of the county of Clare. Look at a map of Ireland, and you will see where we are. If we go, I suppose we shall be bogged knee-deep, and wet to the skin into the bargain—all to show our enthu-

siasm for 'the beauties of nature.'
Now it is 5 o'clock on the morning of the 31st. were at Loop Head-five, no, six of us, and a lady-or a lady and six of us-which ever you like: a piper happened also to be of the party. He carried a able to get in. The Independent Chapel was then Highland pipes, and such a wild halloo as his music and children followed us along the cliffs, along the roads, and into the cabins-fo The people are chiefly remarkable for beautiful bazel eyes, fairly divided among both sexes-and a great profusion of lovely faces among the women legs, tattered garments, great poverty, wonder-bare legs, tattered garments, great poverty, wonderful good humor, an original simplicity and ignorance of the rest of the world. The coast is precipitous, iconstound, without tree or shrub for miles inland. I saw many children as old as twelve years, who had never seen a tree. How the music set them going! They run, and jumped, and laughed, and showed their fine white teeth, that might drive a dentist to despair. They crowded round us-stared and chattered in Irish (the language of the ancient Celts,) as intelligiyranny of the South? There is bly to us as the lings of the New Zealanders wa we should not, except that our Captain Cook when he first landed among them. tongue. As they say themselves, they have no English —that is, those who have any to represent the ignorance of the rest.

ignorance of the rest.

Now the sun is springing up, bright, and red, and cloudless, from the Atlantic ocean beyond the cliffs of Moher which we are about to visit to-day. Those we have hitherto seen are about 200 feet high. The are some of the highest ocean cliffs in Ireland, of perhaps in the world. They approach a thousand feet perpendicular, and lie north of Kilhec, beyond the town of Kiltown Melbay, which you will see the coast of Clare on any good map of Ireland.

Remond agreed he had never seen more po a denser rural population, or so many laughin eyes and pleasant faces, as he witnessed yesterday The cheerfulness and light-hearted gaiety of all thes The cheerininess and light-nearith gately of all these poor people, of all ages, is wonderful. Potatoes and fish are the best of their diet. Meat they hardly ever

and are the oest of their during first they sarrily ever est.—because they can't get it.

The scenery of yesterday was of the most varied character the wild rocky codst can present. The wild waves of the Atlantic keep up such an everlasting tumult, that you would at least award them the praise of industry. How they fret, and fume, and swell and foam, and thunder, and gnaw, and Between the wild people and derment yesterday. His exquisite appreciation of the inmost recesses of nature both animate and innumate, would have been gratified to the full. It is because I know him, that I say so much about him. He was not precisely in their sense. It is impossible to esti-mate the glorious results of the movement: it must do good—great, permanent good. The people are not mate the glorious results of the movement: it must do good—great, permanent good. The people are not you, to be sure—and if you could have heard us across by nature devoted to drinking. The chains of ovid the water, which was all that lay between us, you habits and old ancestral customs were strong upon them. They have broken these asunder, as Samson the 'Refuge of Oppression,' or the 'Pro-Slavery Retreat.'

Remond has, Litherto, had no battle to meet Iteland—neither unkindness, nor persecution, nor any thing of the kind. Prejudice and ignorance have barred his way abundantly in England. The same elements exist in equal abundance in Ireland, but they

From Loop Head, we have the wild and pictur esque coast of Kerry-Brandon Hill, which rises fron the sea, and forms at once the boldest headland and We saw the cloudy base of the cloud-capped Reeks, tha surround the Lakes of Killarney, which are famous a the most beautiful combinations of natural scenery is

If received by Joseph Sturge, letters from J. G. Whit-tier, J. A. Collins, W. and A. Phillips, and Geo. Brail-burn, by which I was greatly obliged and gratified, though I have time just now to do no more than acthough I have time just now to do no more than ac-knowledge their kindness in remembering us. [Letters from our American friends are always grateful, and they run from hand to hand like the burning brand among the Scottish clans in days of old. I will write to them soon, and am, Affectionately, thine and theirs, PICHARD D. WEBB

RICHARD D. WEBB

Books for orders and donations are opened l Committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery F 25, Carnhill. The friends of the couse are in that the value of all donation of lines, can thread-edging or silk, will be in an access, by mad in many instances quadrupled to the cause, by means of the Fair. From intelligence received from Prance and England, as well as from various parts of Now-England, there is ground for supposing that the New-England, there is ground for supposing that the Fair this year will be more brilliant and attractive than ever, and combine more articles elsewhere untinan ever, and combine more articles eisewhere un-attainable than any former occasion. The various towns engaged are informed that exertions propor-tionate to the additional demands made by the in-crease of their numbers, will be made in Boston for crease of their numbers, will be made in Boston for the discharge of the pleasant duty of hospitality at the time of the Fair. Every motive by which we have ever been stirred to action grows daily stronges. Our sympathies with the slaves, by exercise, have become deeper—our hopes of their ultimate deliverance grow stronger—our hatred of slavery more intense. Let the discharge of the pleasant duty of hospitality at the time of the Fair. Every motive by which we have sown been stirred to action grows daily stronger. Our sympathies with the slaves, by exercise, have become deeper—our hopes of their ultimate deliverance grow stronger—our harged of slavery more intense. Let those who have mone spend, and let those who have mone be spent in this inspiring cause. The burn been with the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair. It has done more towards solening the public heart towards the claims of our enslaved countrymen, than many a more imposing instrumentality. However unpretending, do not think it trivial, or of a frivolizing tendency. All means that are not wrong, an end like ours can ennoble and sanctify. The need of exertion in the cause was never greater—the opportunity for it day last, a deaf and dumb individual anneared before. cas ennoble and sanctify. The need of exertion in the cause was never greater—the opportunity for it never fairer. There are villages within twelve miles Alfonsee, where the first anti-slavery lecture has yet to be given; and whole towaships in the western part of the State. We call upon the women of the Commonwealth for help in carrying forward the cause we all hold so dear. It is their cause as well as ourc. We welcome them once more to the fellowship of faith, and labor, and patience. By mutual co-operation, the strength of each becomes the strength of eld, and the anti-slavery influence is multiplied a thousand fold.

For the committee of the Anti-Slavery Fair,

THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, MARIA W. CHAPMAN, M. A. W. JOHNSON, ANNE WARREN WESTON.

The time of the Fair is at Christmas week, an the receipts are to be devoted mainly to the Mass

Will be furnished, to friends of the cause skilled in shell-work, quantities of the Terebellum, Vitrina Diaphana, Lascia, and the various kinds suitable for work-boxes, card-racks, vases, flowers and hair-orna

source of pecuniary profit to the cause, as well as minds which will not receive the anti-slavery principles through any other medium The Editor's address is M. W. CHAPMAN.

6 Chauncy Place, Boston

Coming right up to the mark !-Rockingham Conference.

NEWBURYFORT, Sopt. 20, 1841.

Bro. Garrisos

It may be pleasing to some of your readers to know that action the Rockingham Christian Conference, composed of Elders and Brethren from different parts of God's Zion, took at its last session in this place, on tions, yiz:

Whereas, American slavery is among onoring and soul-damning sins of the present God-dish age; therefore,

Resolved, That whoever has voluntarily and kno ingly any connection in sustaining slavery, is unwor

a name among enlightened. Americans professing to be free, and still more so of a name with God' people; but must be distinguished as children him who was a liar from the beginning.

As slavery sanctions the following crimes,

tial to existence, i. e. concubinage, man-stealing, rob bery and murder; therefore,

Resolved, That as a body of Christians associate.

for Zion's interest, we cannot sustain pro-slavery min isters, or bid them God speed; much less commemo rate the sufferings and death of our great Delivere with those guilty of this sin. Hence,

Resolved, That, as far as our influence may be felt we will lend our aid to sustain those principles which are consistent, and the most uncompromising with outhern slavery.

DANIEL P. PIKE.

P. S. Truth is mighty, and must prevail. D. P. P.

The American Board.

What? Why, the remarkable response given by the American Board of Commissioners for Poreign Missions to a Letter addressed to them by certain clergy men in New-Hampshire, beseeching them to expres enism, American slavery! Mark how cunningly they attempt to escape from the dilemma in which they are placed! Mark, too, how anxious were the northeri doctors of divinity to weaken the tone of this feeble and contemptible response,—not wishing to have the least allusion made to slavery,—and how

Paririoniss. We gave our views, in our last nun Periviosisc. We gave our views, in our instantan-ber, in relation to the proposition for sending one great national anti-slavery petition to Congress at its next session, as contained in the letter of our friend J. C. Jackson. The time, we think, has not yet fully come for such a movement. 'It's coming yet, for a

much more anti-slavery were the southern clergymen

From the Cleveland Herald.

Prom the Cleveland Herald.

Another Arrest - We mentioned a few days since, the arrest of two colored men in this city as fugitive slaves, and their commitment to jail for further examination. To-day, Vernon Lintenbergher of Louisians, the claimant, as agent for his employer, of the colored men in question, and a colored barber in this city by the name of Jackson, were arrested by a police officer from Buffalo as fugitives from justice, and also committed to jail. They are to have an examination helore dustice Barr this afternoon.

We understand they are charged with decoying away one of the negroes in jail from the State of New-York, contrayt to the laws thereof. The circumstances, as we are informed, are as follows:

Some days since, Linterbergher came on here in the line of his business, alave catching. He employed Jackson to go with him to Buffalo, and inveigle the two men he was in pursuit of to this city. They proceeded to Buffalo together, accompanied by a lawyer, W. H. Wilkon, Eq. One of the negroes was a cook on the De Witt Clinton, and the other, a very light mulatto, was induced to come up on the same boat, by laise representations made by Jackson, that a portrait painter in this city wished to employ him as an apprentice. The mulatto, Jackson, Lintenbergher and Wilson, all came passengers on the Clinton. Soon after the best arrived, Jackson directed the mulatto to the painter's room. On his way thither, an officer arrested bita, and immediately took measures to secure the negro employed on the boat. Such, as we learn, are the simple facts in the case.

A large bundle of some thousand champagne sein labels, lately passed through the Boston Caston House, and have gone to New-York. They were printed in England, in colors expressly for the American market.

ITEMS.

learn that rather a serious affra ays since, in the neighborhood on a consequence of an attempt, o

lins mentioned to us a rumor that the Govern that State is about to demand their surrender. I a serious difficulty may possibly grow out of the ness.—Louispille Jour.

M'Lead.—Much excitement exists in and about Whitesboro, N. Y., in consequence of reports that party of men (to be called patriots probably,) were about to assault the jail, seize the prisoner, and dispose of him as they pleased. To prevent this, Gov Seward has called out the militia, and posted a guard it is said the cannon have been stulen from some gun houses, and that the powder blown up at Syracus was designed for the expedition to take M'Leod.

The majority against the old (whig) ministry, as indicated by the votes on the addresses to Her Majosty in reply to her speech, was 92 in the Lords, and 11 in the Commons, A few members were absent.

The Fire at Smyrna .- The ravages occasioned b Diaphana, Lascia, and the various kinds suitable for work-boxes, card-racks, vases, flowers and hair-ornaments. Address M. W. Chapman, care of Henry W. Williams, 25, Cornhill.

NOTICE.

The friends of the cause, of whom the Editor of the Library Bell. has promise of contributions, (literary and pecuniary,) are requested to notice, that the time of publication draws nigh. No effort should be spared to make this third number of the Anti-Slavery Annual better than its predecessors. It has always been a source of pecuniary profit to the cause, as well as a Destructive Fire at the Rawof Chalms. The Rich Calmer The Rich

Destructive Fire at the Bay of Chalcur.—The Picton Mechanic and Farmer of the 8th instant mention on the authority of a passenger is the Unicorn, whe came on board the Unicorn steamer at Gaspe, that the whole extent of the forest along the Bay of Chalcur was on fire—that a great portion of the new town of Bathurst was burnt down, and that four or five of Mr. Cunard's vessels were burnt on the stocks.

Post Office Defaulters. According to the late report of the Post Office Auditor, Mr. Whittlessy, there were on the fourth of March last no less than three thousand three hundred and thirty-seven post-masters in arcears to the government, for same varying from a few dollars to many thousands.

A bill has passed the House, allowing Mrs. Harrison, the widow of the late President, to exercise an enjoy the franking privilege during her life. The same privilege was allowed to Mrs. Madison, after the death of her husband.

Mariners' Safety Kite.—A kite has been invented by Mr. Walker, formerly a sergeant of the Horse Guards of London, to which is attached an inextinguishable light, and can be seen at a great distance to communicate intelligence from a vessel wracked of in distress. The kite, upon experiment, was found to raise one hundred fathoms of line.

Trial of McLeod. This trial will commence on 27th of this month at Unica. A panel of forty-eight jurors has been ordered to be drawn in the presence of the first Judge and Sheriff of the county. Chief Justico Nelson will preside at the trial; the Attornoy General will prosecute, and Mr. J. H. Spencer will defend the prisance.

Death of a Missionary. The Rev. Story Hebard, a missionary of the American Board, at Beyroot, in the mission to Syria, died at Malta, in the Mediterranean, about two months since, of consumption. He was on his return to the United States.

The Guiana Times give an account of what it de scribes 'a novel species of immigration—the landing of slaves escaped from Surinam.' They rowed incessantly for fourteen days and nights, upon a very scant supply of provisions. Their bost was seized by the officers of the Customs.

The Hon. John Brown Francis was on Thursday elected Chancellor of Brown University, in the place of Hon. Samuel Bridgham, deceased. Rev. Barnas Sears, of Newton, was chosen a member of the board of Fellows, and the Rev. Edward B. Hall, a member of the board of Trustees.—Daily.

Williams, the person condemned to pay \$12,000 for bringing slaves into New Orleans, has failed to procure a release on a writ of habeas corpus.

Calvin Smith, of Needham, was run over by the Worcester train of cars near Newton, on Monday avening, and so much injured that he died in a few hours afterwards. He was intoxicated.

Gen. Robert Bogardus, one of the oldest n

aged 70.

Accident. We regret to learn that Mr. John P. Milton of Rowley, fell from his oxeart, leaded with threa tons of hay, and one wheel passed over his breast, and killed him instantly. He has left a wife and two or three children —Ade.

Three more bodies of persons lost in the ill-fated Erie, have been picked up. One of them is Lloyd Gelston, the clark of the boat.

Acto Railroad. We learn that a Railroad from Quincy (the Grakite region) to Boston, is in contemplation. A survey of the route is now being made. It is proposed to terminate it at South Boston or South Cove, as may be thought most expedient, and it will ultimately no doubt be extended into the heart of the old Colony.

Glasgone. By a late census of this city, the popula-tion is 230,670; in 1831, when the previous census was taken, the population was 202,425. This shows an increase during the last ten years of 78,250 per-sons, which is a proportion that is equalled by very few cities in this country.

Mr. Daws, one of those wounded by the explosion at Syracuse, was robbed of \$260 while lying in a tate of insensibility. U. S. Bank shares sold at New York for 5 3-4; at Philadelphia, on Satorday, at 6 3-4.

Eighteen hundred dogs have been killed in the city New York since June 5. Cal office

A Heavy Arrival.—One of the pilasters for the Merchants Exchange arrived in State street, from Quincy, at 1 o'clock this morning. It is forty feel tong, as feet wide, five feet in thickness, and weighs according to measurement, fifty-seven tone.

according to measurement, fifty-seven tons.

From Hasens. The correspondent of the Philadelphia National Gazette, writing from Havana on the Zott of August, says a rumor was circulating that England had demanded from the Spanish Government a fulfilment of the treaty of 1825, for the suppression of the slave trade, and required the Government of Cuba to give up all slaves imported since that date.

Also that 2000 troops were to embark immediately at Cadiz for Cuba, and that the fortifications of the siland were to be put in a state of efficiency.

It was reported also that the Canary Islands had declared themselves independent of Spain.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

of receipts into the Treasury of the Massac Anti-Slavery Society, from Aug. 1 to Sept

1841.

From Holliston, T. Deniels, 2,75; Sidney Wilder, 1,25; Moses Adams, 1; Sanuel Greenlenf, 1; Eli Phipps, 1; Wm. Joslyn, 3—

Poston, collections at Marlboro Chapel, 18 36 Walpole, do. Lewis Fisher, 2, 19 Boston, sale of tickets at meeting in Chardon-street Chapel, 47 don-street Chapel, 47 Mest Wreutham A. S. Society, Nelson M. Fisher, 3 63 Townsend, Geo. Foster, weekly con. Lucy Gales, Tr. 150 Francis Jackson, donation at Milbury, 100 Salem, Joshun Pope, weekly con. 2 50 Weymouth, weekly con. E. Richards, Tr. 2 50 Weymouth, weekly con. E. Richards, Tr. 2 50 Milton, do. F. M. Robbins, do. 87 Milton, do. F. M. Robbins, do. 87 Westminster, J. H. White and S. S. Miles, 1 08 Pictou, N. Scotia, friends, per Roderic Fraser, 100 Total

Total, \$195 94 E. E. S. PHILBRICK, Treasurer.

NOTICES.

We publish the following simply as a matter of courtesy, and not because we wish to give any countenance to the third party movement.—Ed. Lib.

NOTICE.

The Liberty Party will hold an adjourned meeting at No. 32. Washington at. on Monday evening next, Sept. 27th, at 71.2 o'clock precisely. The friends of Freedom who laws decided to record, their votes in favor of buman liberty, whenever opportunity proffers, will show at the November election that they are true to the caure of the slave; and others who have not yet enrolled their names under the name of liberty are earnestly, requested to be present.

T. R. KIMBALL, Secretary.

Boston, Sept. 22d, 1841.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the above Society will be held at Newburyport, commencing on Tuesday, the 28th of September, at 2 o'clock P. M., to continue through the following day.

An interesting and important meeting is smicipated. 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 Res. Sec.

J. D. BLACK, Rec. Sec. Danvers, Aug. 24, 1841.

WORCESTER SOUTH DIVISION SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the meeting-house in West Brookfield, on Toesday, Oct. 5th, at 10 1-2 o'clock, A, M. to continue through the day and evening. Advocates of fire cause are expected from abroad, and it is hoped that there will be a genfrom abroug, and a second second attendance of the people.

SAMUEL MAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The adjourned meeting of the Middlesex County, Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Concord, on Tuesday, the 12th of Oct. at 10 o'clock, A. M. 'to inquire into the relation the people, the church, and the clergy of Middlesex County austain to the system of American slavery, and the best means to be adopt-ed to bring about its immediate and complete abo-lition.

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.

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 25th of Corober next, at 10 o'closk, A. M.

The subject remaining for discussion is—rite cubics. All manner of persons are invited to join the Convention, and take part in its deliberations. WM. M. CHACE, COMUND QUINCY, Pres.

WM. M. CHACK,
STURY SOUTHWORTH,
BOSTON, Sept 3, 1941.

37 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 Temperance Society of colored Americans, will be held at Bridgeport, on Monday the 29th day of Sept. at 3 o'clock. P. M.

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 education.

3. Of the mechanic arts.

4. What has been done towards obtaining the

elective franchise.

5. The number of colored freeholders in each town.

6. The proportion of adults that can read and write.

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 sarvices by a little exertion, between this and the time of the annual meeting.

Sons of old Connecticut, awake! arise! and let us work. We have much to do and that too which is

Sons of old Connecticut, awake! arise! and let us work. We have much to do, and that too which is highly important. Come up to the work, and acquit yourselves like men in your own cause.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON, Pres't.

Isaac Cross, Cor. Sec.

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR

The Pawtucket Juvenile Emancipation Society will hold its Sixth Annual Sale on Wednesday, Oct. 20th, at the Free Hall.

Priends in the country favorable to the cause are carnestly solicited to contribute.

Donations however small will be gratefully re-

J. ADAMS, President Pawtucket, Sept. 24, 1841. UNION MONTHLY CONCERT. The monthly concert for the ensiaved, will be held at No. 25 Cornhill (up stairs,) on Monday evening next, 27th inst., at 71-2 o'clock. All persons inter-seted are invited to attend.

DIED—In this city, on Friday last, of inflamma-tion of the lungs, Helen, only child of Henry and Jane Weeden, aged seven months.

THE MIRROR OF LIBERTY.

THE MIRROR OF LIBERTY.

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends and patrons, that a consultation of emisers physicians, associated with Dr. Mott, have giren the opinion that the blindness, which has so long beffied medical skill, may be removed by a skilful operation.

Feeling assintence desire to look again on the countenances of my friends, and to dispense with the necessity of an manunchins in my editorial labors. I have resolved to try the experiment.

In the mean time, the Mirror of Liberty will either be conducted by a competent brother, or suspended until my sight is restored. In the fatter case, the pledges, dosations, and subscriptions, to the amount of \$913.83, so generously contributed to the cause of reform, will be returned to my patrons with grateful acknowledgments.

Should it please God to restore my vision, it will be my joy to use every faculty in the cause of freedom, until the day of our redemption drawns.

DAYID RUGGLES, Editor of the Mirror of Liberty, 251 Elizabeth street. New York, Sept. 6th, 1841.

N. B. Agents and subscribers who are in arrears for the first volume, are requested to make payment as early as possible.

WM. G. NELL,

Tailor and Clothes Dresser, IS NOW LOCATED AT. No. 62, COURT-STREET,

OPPOSITE THE READ OF BRATTLE STREET,
Where he continues to after Gentlemen's Apparel to
any desired Fushion. any desired Fushion.

(F Also, Clothes CLEANSED AND REPAIR-ED in the Newtset Style, and at the Shortest Notice.

F W. G. N. respectfully solicitathe notice of his old friends, and a share of the public patronage, The smallest favors gratefully received.

POETRY.

From the Boston Olive Branch. THE OLD ARM-CHAIR. re I sat, but no matter where Except that I sat in an old arm-chair ; A chair where my father had sat before, For many long years, at least threescore Recalling to memory scenes long past, I thought of the time when I saw him He sat near the window to take the air, But died while he sat in that old arm-ch

No pen can describe, and no tongue declare, The tie that I feel to that old arm-chair; Tis a sacred relic of years gone by, Which I never recall without a sigh; For when I in childhood's earliest day, Returning from school, or coming from play, Did always with pleasure at once repair To my sire, he sat in that old arm-chair.

Time cannot efface or even impair Impressions then made in that old Impressions then made in that old arm-chair, When allowed to sit on my father's knee, While he taught me to know my A. B. C., And impressed on my mind in my early youth The laws of Love and the claims of Truth: Yes, more—he taught me the use of prayer, When I sat on his knee in that old arm

Of beauty I know it has none to specific the Yet I love not the less that old arm-chair, Which stood by the fire in the winter's day, But as summer returned, when zephyrs play, It stood in the shade near the open door, It stood in the shade near the open door, Of beauty I know it has none to spare, Commanding a beautiful view before:
Yet stand where it would, my father was the
In his favorite seat, that old arm-chair.

I'll guard it in future with special care,? That no harm may befull that old arm-chair; It ever possesses for me a charm—
For sorrow a cordial, for grief a balm—
And always such pleasure is sure to give, I never can part with it while I live : But even when time has silvered my hair, I will sit in my tather's old arm-chair. Soptember, 1841.

From the Glasgow ' Chartist Circular.' ON THE MIGHT OF RIGHT. For a people to be free, they have only to will it. LAPAYETTE.

I saw, or I dreamt it—no, 'twas not a dream— There was power on the side of oppression-Iniquity run down our streets like a stream— Religion was strife—and injustice was law; For hell had combined with the great ones of earth The many to crush, and I wept at the sight; When thus a voice whispered, 'Cease weeping, The people shall come in the MIGHT of their RIGHT

Twas a still and small voice at the first that I heard But louder, and stronger, and bolder it grew, Till princes and priests became pale at its word, For this was the malison on them it threw :-Whom God would destroy, he infatuates first, And the cup of your madness is filled to its heigh The fetters you forged now like green withes a

burst;
See! the people are up in the MIGHT of their RIGHT You have ruled with a rod, and with scorpions cha

tised,
And laughed at the ruin and torture you w Remonstrance was vain, and petitions despised, And the source of your power you regarded naught.

With the hypocrite's cloak you have cov

Gold—your idel; but those you intended to guide,
At last have asserted the MIGHT of their STORT. I looked again, and behold! what a change!

The door of the slave and the tyrant was scaled Each MAN was a freemen, and thought it was strange That the many so long to the few should hav kneeled. The throne-where a throne was-on justice

Religion was robed in a garment of light,

And this was the shout that in triumph was raised We have won-we are free by the MIGHT of RIGHT.

And over the length and breadth of the land, The people supreme in the might of their right!

EARLY TEE-TOTALISM—THE JUG OF RUN Copied from the Western Star, published in Mussa setts, 1792.

Within these earthen walls confin'd, The ruin lurks of human kind; More mischiefs here united dwell, And more diseases haunt this cell, Than ever plagued the Egyptian flocks, Or ever cursed Pandora's box.

Within these prison walls repose The seeds of many a bloody nose The fist for fighting nothing loth,
The nose with diamonds glowing red,
The bloated eye, the broken head!

Forever fasten'd be this door-Confin'd within a thousand more ; Destructive fiends of hateful shape, Even now are planning an escape.

Here, only by a cork controll'd, And slender walls of earthen mould, In all their pomp of death, reside REVENCE, that ne'er was satisfied, REVENOR, that ne'er was satisfied,
The Tark that bears the deadly fruit,
Of maining, murder, and dispute,
ASABLY, that innocence assails,
The images of gloomy jails,
The giddy thought, on mischief bent,
The evening hour in folly spent—
All these within this jug appear,
And—Jack the hungman, in the rear-

And-Jack, the bangman, in the rear Thrice happy he, who, early taught Thrice happy he, who, early taught:
By nature—no'er this poison sought;
He with the purling stream content,
The beverage quaffs that nature meant;
In reason's scale, his actions weigh'd,
His spirits want no foreign aid— Long life is his, his vigor pass'd, Existence welcome to the last— A spring that never yet grew stale : Such virtue lies in ADAM'S ALE.

HOUR OF DEATH. My Saviour, when the hour shall come, When flesh must fail, dissolve and die, Let heavenly annshine gild the tomb, While faith shall point me to the sky.

As I lay struggling into rest, Anxious this dying flesh to drop, Let not a fear disturb my breast, Nor sorrow dim the light of hope.

Then shall my soul rejoice to rise In triumph to her native skies. Hopes, what are they?—Beads of morning Strung on slender blades of grass;
Or a spider's web adorning,
De a straight and treacherous pass. : B MISCELLANY.

L. M. Child or of Hobomok, The Rebels ok, The Girl's Book, The Fillows, Appeal for that clusters, &c. &c.—Girsty 7th 1821

From curiosity, Mrs. Child visited office in New York, as a perfect area no means whatever of conjectoring character, and not a word was extent ter the examination of her head as the following results written downstempersment is a predominance of the indicates great mental activity. She was his reallectual evertion—more so r. Fowler's er. He had the following results written down.—This lady's temperament is a predominance of the nervoux, and indicates great mental activity. She is capable of much intellectual exertion—more so than physical. Her thoughts and feelings are intense and vivid. She has a positive character, and a self-directing mind. Her mind does not run in channels with other persons; her thoughts are not others' thoughts. The leading points of her character are perseverance, ambition, friendship, powers of reason, and ability to retain information. Her selfish faculties have comparatively an inferior influence. She is whole-souled in every thing she attempts; is half way in nothing. She is zery strongly attached to her friends, and is at times too much influenced by her friendships. Her tastes are decidedly social and domestic; and she has strong connubial love and affection. It is unnecessary to go into details; it is sufficient to remark that this head indicates a combination of qualities peculiarly calculated to confer and enjoy domestic happiness. She likes the society of men better than that of women, and feels more interest in the subjects on which they converse. At no period of her life has she ever enjoyed women's society so highly as that of intelligent and cultivated men. She has strong attachment to place and home; would like to live in one place and have her own from, with books and accustomed conveniences about her; is homesick among strangers, and does not enjoy rest and food so well when absent from home. She takes a deep interest in the welfare of children, and, as a parent, would be most devoted. She would be naturally fond of teaching children, and helping them wherever they happened to come under her observation. Her sympathies are very easily excited by distress, and she is always ready to lend a helping hand; yet Love of Justice is more largely developed than Benevolence. She would like to know whether the Beggar made false pretensions, or was impoverished by his own vices. She enjoys herself with a book and pen more

her to do it. She would prefer to hire some one to do her household work for her. She has fair conceptions of order and arrangement, but, somehow or another, her things 'won't stay put.' She likes method in household affairs, but is not old-maidish or fastidious in this respect. She has more mental than physical arrangement; this shows itself in a clear and orderly manner of expressing her thoughts. She has a fair appetite, yet easily controlled. She eats to live, and does not live to eat. If I mistake not, she sometimes wishes it were possible to live without eating, considering it a waste of time. She places little value on property, as such, but wants money to use, not to hoard up. At times, the influence of Acquisitiveness is not sufficient to control her other faculties. She is much more prudent in the use of money, than anxious to acquire it. She dislikes the trouble of pecuniary details, and would prefer to have another arrange them for her; but she is cautious in expenditure. Her maxim is, 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.' She would prefer a small, certain income to magnificent

prefer to have another arrange them for her; but yehe is cautious in expenditure. Her maxim is, 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush'. She would prefer a small, certain income to magnificent chances; would rather make sure of the one dollar she has, than risk it to obtain more. She has great resolution, spirit, and force; does not stop at trifles; and is always ready to defend herself and the cause; pand is always ready to defend herself and the cause; pand is always ready to defend herself and the cause; pand is always ready to defend herself and the cause; pand is always ready to defend herself and the cause; pand is a lover. There is a good deal of General Jackson an ordinary degree of moral courage; is never afraid to defend what she thinks right; speaks in unqualified terms of any thing she considers morally wrong; and is a severe critic upon those who violate principles. The strongest trait in her moral character is love of justice. She would rather avoid opposition and difficulty, if possible; but fearlessly defends what she thinks true, regardless of consequences—having faith that they will take care of themselves. She is radical in her notions; does not go by old landmarks; is not satisfied with the world as it is, and has more than an ordinary degree of ambition to turn over a new leaf, and bring about moral, social, and intellectual reforms. Her hopes and anticipations are strong, yet never get the better of her judgment. Ambition is more likely to lead her astray than Hope. Combativeness is large. I know not whether it has been exercised in scolding; but in some way or other, this faculty has been active. She takes no pleasure in cruelty, and never retains malice. She may feel indignant, and wish the object of her displeasure out of the way, but she is sarcastic only when occasion requires, and never tetans malice. She may feel indignant, and wish the object of her displeasure out of the way, but she is sarcastic only when occasion requires, and never takes pleasure in giving pain to gratify a school No. 1. In all that she does, she reess as the eye of the public was upon her, and has strict reference to the influence she exerts; she never felt reduced, and as if she had no influence. She cannot tired, and as if she had no influence. She cannot tired, and as grieved at being found faul

she can throw on rearrain, and expire a document of reeling in a free and easy manner. She is very direct and plain-spoken: utters herself with great clearness and distinctness, and never mystifies what she has to say. She can convey her ideas better with the pen than in conversation. She may be ratify but yet conjuny, in the use of language. She she has to say. She can convey her ideas better with the pen than in conversation. She may be rapid, but not copious, in the use of language. She has a mind capable of a high degree of discipline. She can connect her thoughts and feelings as long as circumstances require, but is not tedious and prolix. Some persons, who have the faculty, weary their hearers with minuteness of detail; it is not so with her. She has a clear, discriminating, analogical mind, capable of tracing a subject from beginning to end; can reason connectedly, both from analogy and from cause to effect. She is very open to conscition, desirous of improvement, and always learning. She has naturally an excellent memory of what she reads, and of historical accounts; more theoretical than practical talent; better judgment of principles than knowledge of facts and details. She is fond of discussion and philosophical investigation. Her mind is better adapted to the study of literature and mental philosophy, than to the natural and exact sciences. Her reflective faculties have been developed at the expense of her perceptive. She thinks more than she observes. She is not incredulous, but readily receives moral impressions; is rather spiritually minded, and is devotomal and respectful toward every thing she considers holy; yet much that others regard as sacred, appears to her in a ludicrous light. She may, perhaps, make fun of many of the religious notions of the day, because they appear to her perfectly absurd. She enjoys a joke, and has a quick perception of the ridiculous and the incongruous. She is fond of poetry, but her pectical feelings are not of the extravagant and bombastic kind; she peculiarly appreciates poetry of the affections and sentiments. Her imagination is strong and vivid. She has a correct idea of proportion and outline, and a very strong love of the beautiful, both in nature and art. She can copy drawings, and work after any pattern. She has a great versatility of talent, and is seldom at a loss for means to accomplish her ends

Traffic in White Slaves. Trailed in White Blaves.

The depravity of sixve-traders is every day causing greater horrors. It is now two years since they have been committing a new sort of crime. They seduced young women at New York, to whom they hold out the most brilliant prospects in order to induce them to embark for Havans, when they are taken to the coast of Africa, and there sold to the chief who will give the greatest number of slaves for them. One alone has been known to sell for a full carge. Cornecus Gazelle, June 10.

The Havana letter writer above quoted writes

'I have just been informed, on the most undoubt-ed authority, that the captain of the brig Boladar has taken with him to the coast of Africa, a very

handsome young American woman (who on board at the time of his sailing, and thereto by many persons resident in this on board at the time of me saming, and thereto by many persons resident in this city he intended to offer, instead of money, in es for slaves. It is easid that the same thing home before by others, and that from fifty hundred Africans are readily given for a winan, whose worth is determined by her you beauty. In behalf of humanity, I would be if I could conscientiously declare that I determined the slave trader, that I believe that the deprayity to which the habitual committal these reduced the slave trader, that I believe woman on soard the solution in the solution in

The nomination of this noble son of old Massachusetts still awaits the action of the Senate. From
every section of the country, we hear the enquiry,
why is this delay in a nomination which ought to
have been promptly responded to. Nor is the enquiry confined to the whig party alone. The Portsmouth (Va.) Old Dominion (a tory paper.) in speaking of Mr. Everett's nomination, says, 'that this
gentleman, distinguished for all the manly virtues
and moral excellencies which win the admiration of
the wise and the good, should have obstacles throwt;
in the way of his nomination, is to us amazing beyond comprehension. That the Minister to England is to be taken from the whig ranks, we presume
none will dispute—that there is no other gentleman;
in that party to whom so few objections could be

cer has ably detended him.

We are unwilling to harbor a doubt that the nomination of Mr. Everett will be confirmed by the Senate. Not only cannot a better nomination be made, but under the existing state of things, the harmony of the different sections of the country demands that much from the South.—Full River Mon-

The Riot in Cincinnati.

Alluding to the public meeting held by the mayo and city authorities of Cincinnati, in the midst of th ate murderous pro-slavery riot, for the express pur ose of denouncing the abolitionists and kissing the great toe of slavery, the Xenia (Ohio) Free Press says

It is a source of high gratification to know that the respectable gentlemen whose names were used to give character and force to the infamous resolutions adopted by the meeting, disclaim any participation in them. Mr. Vaughn, editor of the Republican himself a South Carolinian, who has spent nearly all his life in the midst of slavery, thus speaks of the meeting: eeting:

meeting:

'The meeting at the Court House was an ill-savised and miscrable affair, for the time, and did harm; and, what is more, it will disgrace our name. What, when a mob has possession of our city, when lawless-ness stalk abroad, when private property, and the sacredness even of home, are disregarded, shall we stop to disavow abolitionism, or pledge our faith to our southern brethren? The best pledge, the only pledge worth having or giving, is the maintenance order; and the only word which that meeting ough to have breathed or uttered was the simple and sterr resolve to maintain the law inviolate at all hazards. The honor of the city, our own honor, demanded tha nothing more or less should have been said.'

The name of the Hon. B. Storer was also used.

The name of the Hon. B. Storer was also us The name of the Hon. B. Storer was also used by the meeting to give character to their proceedings. Of all the persons named on the Committee we felt the most confidence that Mr. Storer could not sanction the resolutions reported by it. The following, from the Gazette of Tuesday, shows that we were not mistaken in the man.

'Bellamy Storer requests us to inform the public, that he was not at the Court House meeting on Saturday, although named as upon the Committee that reported the resolutions—that he disapproves of the resolutions, and, had he been there, he would have opposed them, being of opinion that the only resolution proper for the adoption of the meeting was to suppress the disturbance, and maintain the superrancy of the law, at all hazards. This is precisely what we expected of Mr. Storer, from his known character. Mr. Storer was actively engaged as a volunteer member of the city police, during the nights of Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Bellamy Storer requests us to inform the publication was not at the Court House meeting on Satu

The following Proclamation has been issued by th Governor of Ohio:

Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas, it has been made known to me by the authorities of the city of Cincinnati, that the peace the city has been wantonly broken by large bodies a lawless persons, and that farther violence to the pesons and property of the citizens is threatened: Therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by it laws of the State of Ohio, I hereby command all pesons who may be in the city, to yield prompt observed to the city in the city, to have the persons of the peace. And I enjoin upon all persons abstain from any unlawful assemblage, or any activiolence against the persons or property of the cizens. And I hereby make known to all concerned that orders have been issued to the military forces. and by virtue of such authority, to capture, by force of arms, all disturbers of the peace.

Given under my hand, at the city of Cincinn atithis 5th day of September, A. D. 1841.

THOMAS CORWIN,

Governor of Ohio, and Commander in Chief.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Sept. 11th, contains the ollowing intelligence:

THE CITY—The Mob. The Committee of Public Safety, appointed on Sunday last, have announced that the peace of the city is entiryly restored. They acknowledge the prompt aid received from the Governor, the military, the citizens, and the public officers—deplore the exaggerated rumors affoat, and particularly in reference to personal violence upon colored females, which, they say, upon inquiry, they are inclined to think are, in a great measure, without foundation. They have disposed of 'colored persons who had been placed in the county jail,' as follows:—3 discharged on certificates of nativity—110 dischary net upon filing bond under the act of 1807, or placed in the hands of respectable sureties for that purpose—36 ware discharged by an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—about 72 remain for further disposition. Besides these, a number of children were discharged. THE CITY-The Mob. The Committee of Publishers, appointed on Sunday last, have appointed

Bug in the Ear. On Wednesday, a colored mi to was seen by a physician, passing up Saratoga-stree it apparently in pain; and when he inquired into it is cause, found a bug had entered and rumained in it sear. He immediately procured sweet oil—caused it is man to lie down on the pavement, and filled the exition. In a short time the bug, being unable to breathe, was forced to the surface, and thus removed it. The intense agony suffered was shown by the fact that the man, an athletic laborar, when the bug was taken away, became insensible, and remained so for a quarter of an hour, and was restored by the applies the control of the care of the control of the care of the control of the care by the above method, filling it with oil; and a intense suffering—a few causes producing greatermight be endured before a physician could be obtained, every one should be acquainted with this simple remedy. Attempts to remove the insect with an instrument, would probably fail, or injure the delicated listing of the car, or kill the bug, and thus increase the difficulty. It cannot breathe through the oil, and being thus compelled to seek the surface, is removed without risk or pain.—Belt. Patriot.

The Washington Total Abatinence Society have published their first quarterly report, which gives a flattering account of the success of the members in the great reform now going on. From this report we learn that the receipts for the promotion of the objects of the Society, during the quarter, amount to \$2574.30, and the expenditures were \$2537,10. The Society numbers at present about 4000 met abors.

NON-RESISTANCE

The following is the letter addressed to a frier Governmental Taxes and Military Fines.

LEDYARD, (Conn.) June 20, 1841. My DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER!

My Dear Friend and Brother:

Since I received your views on the subject of paying fines, I have thought still more upon the subject. You say, 'I see no material distinction between the payment of military fines and ordinary taxes to the government.' You likewise say—'Of course, we are to bear a public and continual testimony against the wickedness of making war, and exacting the money of the commanity to pay the expenses of it. This being done, I think we are clear of the guilt.'

Now the question is, whether this can be done, and at the same time we can bear a true testimony. To pay a fine for the neglect of doing that which we know to be wrong to do, and then have money demanded for our not doing as they command us; and then for us to pay the demand in the manner we do our ordinary taxes, I think would be inconsistent. As I view the case, 'custom or tribute' is a different demand from that of a fine; and, to illustrate my views, I will make a few comparisons or suppositions.

Now we will suppose that government feels dis-

sistent. As I view the case, 'custom or tribute' is a different demand from that of a fine; and, to illustrate my views, I will make a few comparisons or suppositions.

Now we will suppose that government feels disgusted at what the editors of the Liberator and Non-Resistant are charged with doing—of overturning the laws of the nation, and trying to tear down all the churches; and it says, 'This will never do. We must make a law, that every office where such seditious stuff is printed, as we see exhibited in the Liberator, shall pay a fine of \$500; and every person who takes one of those papers shall pay a fine of \$5. For we are determined not to have these fellows overmun the country. And, still further: let us make a law, that every one of them shall attend our meetings; and, in case they do not, (every sabbath,) they shall pay a fine of \$7. For, in so doing, we can bring them to an end; for we have seen in the Liberator a declaration, that it is agreeable to their belief to pay fines the same as though they were ordinary taxes.' And, finally, they do make laws, in the manner above mentioned; and all who are found to break their laws, have a fine brought against them. Now, it is well known that those editors have the true light of the gospel, and the testimony which they are bearing is a true testimony; and yet, if they bear it, they must pay a fine. Now I think it would be a schism in their testimony; and yet, if they bear it, they must pay a fine. Now I think it would be a schism in their testimony; and yet, if they bear it, they must pay a fine. Now I think it would be a schism in their testimony; and yet, if they bear it, they must pay a fine. Now I think it would be a schism in their testimony, and a great one too, to offer to pay this demand. It appears to me that the ordinary custom or tribute is entirely a different requirement; for it seems at the time the example was set by our Saviour, that there was a miracle wrought, to substantiate its being right to pay that demand. In giving forth this example

seem to be rebellious, —as Wm. L. Garrison said, in his answer to C. Stearns; for if 'rebellion' is what the saints are going to regard, their testimony must, of course, cease—for almost the whole course of a christian's travel. life, and testimony, is in rebellion or opposition to the carnal mind and its views, Again, said Wm. L. Garrison, 'I see no reason by a military fine may not be paid as well as any other exacted by a government based on physical force.' Now, whether Wm. L. Garrison meant any other fine, or any tax, or either, or both, I do not know. The definition of these two words seems not to be the same; that of a fine, and that of a tax, as I understand it. One seems to be a demand brought for a neglect of some requirement; whereas the other for property owned, or the like.

Again, we will suppose that the hangman of a county is elected by drafting; and every intelligent man, whether professor or non-professor, whether a true christian or false, must run his chance; and whoever is drawn, must act, or pay a fine of a specified amount—and by paying this fine, the person drawn would be clear, and the fine paid should be taken to hire a man that would perform the deed of murder—for there are enough for the money that would. Now I ask, whether he would be clear, and pay this fine, and at the same time, bear a true faithful testimony?

Now, Wm. L. Garrison says—'If I refuse to bear

would. Now I sak, whether he would be clear, and expect this fine, and at the same time, bear a true faithful testimony?

Now, Wm. L. Garrison says—'If I refuse to bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear an open and uncompromising testimony against the military system—I do all, in my opinion, that is required by christianity. In paying that which is exacted of me, in consequence of my refusing to train, I by no means assent to the justice of the exaction, but act in the spirit of the precept, 'He that will take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.'

If paying this, fine is an act in the spirit of the precept, why not say that we could go into the field, and do military duty, and say, 'This we do in the spirit of the precept.'?—for they require it of me, and I will do it, rather than 'seem to be rebellious.'

And I will do it in the spirit of the precept where it says, 'If a man compel thee to go a mile, go with him two.' Now, say I, I can go into the field, and do military duty; for there I shall have a better opportanity of bearing an open testimony against that evil, as I shall be among the public; yet I will tell them at the same time, I shall do 'violence to no man.'

New I see no distinction between paying a train-

an open and uncomponising testimony agriate the military system—I do all, in my opinion, that is required by christianty. In paying that what is not been all the process of the exaction but at in the epirit of the precept, "He that is not all the epirit of the precept, "He that is not all the epirit of the precept, "He that will all the procept, why not say that we coult have a man do military drop?" 2—for they require it of more and I will do it, rather than "seem to be rebellion; And I will do it, wather than "seem to be rebellion; And I will do it, the print of the precept when the procept, why not say that the spirit of the precept when the procept of the precept when the process and the p

among them.' And so, with these views, I am hastening onward. As I am meditating upon what I have seen, and the dreadful confusion which every one brought themselves into by stopping and wasting their time smong the wrangling multitude—and a lso ruminating on the wonderfulness of my deliverance when across the bridge—they come upon me, and say to me. 'Come—you must stop here with us, and assist us in our confusion'; for we have got into a quarrel, and there is murder committed among us, and you must join with us, and help us; for your help is needed.' But I tell them, 'I cannot join with you in your confusion, quarrelings and fightings. I can have nothing to do with you in these thingst' But,' say they,' you must; there is no getting awn y from it; we shall hold you to it; for all who pass this bridge have to assist us, or pay money if they disobey us; for we have bad jobs to do which must be done, and it is no more than right for you to help do them.' 'What are they?' I enquire. 'Why,' say they, 'we have a great many to kill, and such like.' 'No,' I reply—'I shall have nothing to do with it. I think there is no need of it. We ought to love each other, and be kind, and tenderheartod, and affectionate to each other. And, moreover, I am forbidden by my blessed Master who has promised me an eternal home after I cross the bridge. To do violence to any one, I cannot; and with the feelings I have, I am afraid of displeasing my beloved Master—and he has actually commanded me to do violence to no one, but to love as a dear child, every one, even my enemies not excepted.' 'Well, feelings I have, I am alraid of displacing of the loved Master—and he has actually commanded me to do violence to no one, but to love as a dear child, every one, even my enemies not excepted. 'Well, then pay us for not obeying us; that will anawer our purpose.' 'I am willing to pay gate fee; that I do at every gate; my Master gave me ilberty to do this, and even set the example himself while passing this bridge (for He passed himself.) Now, if he had been willing to conform to all your requirement, perhaps he might not have been killed among you. I don't know how much money you demanded of him, and I have no account of his paying any of your demands saving the fee; and that he has given me liberty to pay, and that I am willing to pay; and no more.' 'Now,' say they, 'if you will not conform to us any more than this, you shall be punished. What! will not pay your fine (as we call it) for not obeying us?' 'No.! answer, my Master says, I must obey him, in preference to you. As far as he has given me liberty to go, so far I will go, and no farter; and if I have to suffer, as he enferred among you, I am willing to endure it, for His as he has given me liberty to go, so far I will go, and no farther; and if I have to suffer, as he solfered among you, I am willing to endure it, for His sake, if he gives me strength; and if I put my trust in him, he has promised to give me strength sufficient to carry me across this bridge. Now, for me to submit to any of your requirements where they do not agree with His commands, I shall not; neitite the hyphysical assistance, nor by paying money in lieu thereof. For he has told me to bear a faithful testimony against such wickedness as I see carried on smong you, such as killing each other. Now because I will not be one to act among you in this bloody work, you demand money of me, and say, money answers the purpose equally as well. I shall pay no money to you, save my toll—no demand of yours for the end of the strength of the demand of yours for the end of the strength of the

do.'

This is my view of paying military fines. If it is not correct, I desire that I may be corrected; and for this purpose, I send you this lletter, hoping you may feel brotherly towards me, as I do towards you.

you.

Were it not for the invitation given by William L. Garrison, I should not have asked of him a reconsideration of the subject; but his invitation appeared so friendly and brotherly, that I could not forbear accepting it. Now if I can have a hearing. I shall feel thankful. Not that I feel competent or desirous of entering into a discussion with Wm. L. Garrison, but rather to see his views again on the subject.

Garrison, but rather to see his subject.

I have quoted some parsages from W. L. (
awer to C. S. not by way of derision, but
brotherly love towards him, and towards a
faithful brethern and sisters in your vicinity.

found of you all.

J write as being your affectionate brother in the truth of the gespel,

JONATHAN WHIPPLE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. SUFFOLK, SS. At a Probate Court, held at Boston, is said County, on Monday the thirteenth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred an

tember in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

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

Ordered, that the said Sewall give notice to all peons 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, print of in said Boston, that they may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, either for o against the allowance thereof.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, Judge of Probate.

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