

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1841.

AGENTS. MAIRE.-A: Soule, Bath MARE.-A: Soule, Bath Maw.Harranz.-N. P. Rogers, Concard.;-Wil-liam Wilkur, Dorer ;- Leonard Chae, Milford. Transor.-John Bemeni, Woodstock :- Rowland Robinson, North Ferriders. Massacursuryrs.-Mosee Emery, Wat Neebury.:-C. Whiple, Nesburyport,-Isanc Stearns, Man-field :- Luther Boatell, Groton,-W. 8 Wilder, Fitch-burg.-J. T. Everett, Princedors,-J. Church, Spring-field :- W. & S. B. Tyces, Safen :- Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell:-Jonish V. Marshall, Dorchester and wieni-ty -- Richard C. French, Fall River, -J. H. Sander-man, New-Bedford :- Wim. Henderson, Henver, :-Isanz A. stin, Nonitacte: - Elins Bichards, Fey-month :- Zdward Earle, Wor tster ;-J. Wm. C. Stone, Watertown :-A. Bears, Centreville :- Israel Perkin, Lyna :- E. Bird, Teint m: B. Freeman, Brevester :-R. F. Wolleut, Dennis :- George O. Harmon, Harer-Nil:-Joseph Brown, Anderer :-Jesneh L. Noyes, Georgeitnen :- John Clement, Torensend: [D' For a continuation of this last, see the last pace, last column.]

AGENTS.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

From the Madison County Abolitionist. Southern Independence.

Southern Independence. I like southern independence. There is a sort of mailness about it that contrasts nobly with north-ern servility. There are but few 'fence men' at the South. For or against a tariff-for or against a hank-in favor of or against the right of petition-devotedly attached or thoroughly opposed to the system of slavery, are they all. Southern men are ver/wicked they may be, they gather about them-selyss all the 'sublimity of wickedness,' and in the segmation of many, it 'covers a multitude of sins.' Now, I do not admire their love for slavery. I mount that so many of the most gifted intellects involutions of rearry, it's covers a multitude of sins.' Now, I do not admire their love for slavery. I mount that so many of the most gifted intellects involutions of rearry, it's covers a multitude of sins.' Now, I do not admire their love for slavery. I mount that so many of the most gifted intellects involution of none, it is less disguishing to be then the spirit which is so frequently exhibited by men at the North. You can never get a southern man to deny his creed, when a resident is our midat. No mitter how warm the atmosphere, how aboli-tionized the State, county or city where be takes up is abode ; while the spirit of slavery, is in his heart, he yiel ds himself up to its guidance, and looks well to it, that through him it has a faithful manifesta-tion. There ever known a southern man shrink, under

to ii, that through him it has a faithful manifesta-tion. I have never known a southern man shrink, under any circumstances, from avoving his sentiments up-oh slavery. It matters not what his expectations of preferment may be, what his profession is, he is prompt, even to passionateness, in his avovals. He is not Janus-faced. Even colonization, with all its addlation, its repeated assertions of the high respect it has for his 'robber right,' has never been able to teach him its secret. He will not learn this last of 'Yankee inventions,' how 'to appear, and not to ap-pear,' at the same time. Ho has but 'one faith, one lord, and one baptism.' In slavery, all three are comprised, and he follows her through eval wor-thy of a better cause. From Senator Preston to Jonathan Davis, this feature of characier stands out prominent and uncompromising. I do not blame prominent and uncompromising. I do not blame the South for claiming somewhat of chivalry in their composition. If a man can be chivalrous in a bad composition. If a man can be chivalrous in a bad cause, the whole South partake largely of its ele-

cause, the whole South partake largely of its ele-ment. How is it with northern men when they go to the South? How is it with them *at home*? How is it? It is a sorry tale to tell. Miss Martineau, in her 'Retrospect of Western Travels,' says of a northern man at Washington, 'that he always walks in a de-precatory tone, his head down, giving him the appear-ance of being perpetually harassed with the con-viction that he could not fight a duel while others could? It is even so. Men from the hills of New-England, from the valleys of the Genesec, from the broad prairies of Ohio and Illinois, are ashamed of what the South are pleased to call their PURTAN-ISM. Who ever saw Webster, upon Plymouth Rock, serect, dignified, majestic, with the dew of freedom-hanging so illustriously upon his broad brow, would have been perfectly astounded had they seen his crouching, cringing position on the steps of the capitol at Richmond. Magic could not work a greater change. I have more to say on this sub-ject. J. C.J.

From the Boston Courier.

Abolition of Slavery in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Courier. Abolition of Slavery in Massachusetts. Ma Energies - An article in one of your late pais islaves, has brought to my mind an account given we some years since, of the manner in which slaves. Massachusets. The the adoption of our Constitution, many most numerous in the town of Sheffield, Berkshire or your about the town of Sheffield, Berkshire standard of his. Mr. Sedgwick was then a prac-sing against his master for his services, and offered suit against his master for his services, and offered bed his case. The man did so. The case was standen of his. Mr. Sedgwick and state in Berk-shire county. Judgment was rendered for the man-net adoption of our constitution, many stated and the town of Sheffield, and the source the data services in the town of Sheffield and the suit against his master for his services, and offered the owner of their own limbs, and their own earning the source of the town limbs, and their own earnings, that if Justice in and judgment was the state adoption of our Congress, and to be speaker of that body. When he died, he had been for years an eminent Judge of our Supreme Couries to the day of his death he looked back to the as-sistance he rendered the poor slave as the brightest to all out of Justice in Congress, and to be speaker of that body. When he died, he had been for years an eminent Judge of our Supreme Couries to the day of his death he looked back to the as-sistance he rendered the poor slave as the brightest to the day of his death he looked back to the as-tiltered daughter, show that they are the worthy be the sin and guilt of slavery. The framers of the sin and guilt of slavery. The framers down the sin and guilt of slavery. The framers down the sin and guilt of slavery. The framers down the sin and guilt of slavery. The framers down the sin and guilt of slavery. The framers down the sin and guilt of slavery. The framers down the sin and guilt of slavery. The framers down to the elerical, political and legal

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LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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Fem the Dublin Morning Register. liberaian Anti-Slavery Society.

> as for a moment renework possessed of togen one man become possessed of to convert him into an article of propchattel, over which his enslaver rollable authority. Surely it is not it is force, fraud, and treachery. a cash-one which has often oc-

ay in the dismal hold of a slave ship, infortunate beings, our own fellow-subjected to all the horrors of suffosubjected to all the investor to a sea, ith. During a long voyage at sea, any of them perish in this stage of This is but one item in the long cat-ery. Bat is it not enough, my friends, slave-dealers are men capable of

man or woman who will sanction ling as I have described, can scarcely.

r on it many years ago. The same kept up a constant agitation on the

e years ago in our West India colonics, inend, anxious that we shall all of us ingly in this good cause until every shore India possessions shall also be declared free, so that every subject of our lovely illob in fact and in truth entilled to, and the provide the state and the pure state of the state of the state of the pure state of the state of the state of the pure state of the state of the state of the pure state of the state of the state of the state of the pure state of the state of the pure state of the state

all be in fact and in truth entilled to, and d of the right to 'life, liberty, and the pur-pointess.' This quotation puts me in mind its. Would that our withering contempt tunde to fall with such power on that peo-they should feel in their immost souls (if mers have souls at all) that while they blast-selves with the curse of slavery they were metates for free men. There are noble barever, in that fair, land who do not tame-its such a degradation of their country. me bere to read a few extracts from an apper, giving some idea of the shocking of slavery there. [Here Mr-II. read extracts].

permit me to enter at large into this of human freedom, my object is rath-

a of human freedom, my object is rati-tie attention of my hearers to the impor-it is only needful to have our eyes e wicked system to make us rally in rendeavors to put an end to it. I be-assist in producing this glorious re-ng of it to our children and friends. If

and on the out control and thereas. Here an American, let us make him feel, if are-owner, that we do not consider him a o be associated with; let us shun him as

a plague. I always feel desirous that we

s abolition is progressing gloriously, des-the obstacles that are being thrown in its en Cuba and the Braziis were beginning accessity of abolishing the odious sys-brane the manual statement of the system of th

ct distinction between slavery

The from slavery, and urged on all to exert theme there were much in spreading an anti-slavery party the spread of the spread she. It is torce, induct and other oc-all its frightful reality. In a quiet and allage the free man is happily seated sur-his happy family, with the wife of his their healthy joyous little ones play-their knees. After the labors of the day, exted themselves round their board, and is in the act of offering up thanks to their all his blessings-a band of roffians sur-village-set it on fire, and seize on the land unsuspecting inhabitants, hurry them and young manacle their limbs, and then a way in the dismal hold of a slave ship, as emofutuate beings, our own fellowceeding as I have described, can scarcery red as human beings. They are rather an earth, who ought to be shunned and herever they may be met. This wicked sonce sanctioned by Great Britain, but gened and virtuous public opinion was bear on it many years ago. The same

not along the African shore trade, but in all its forms, was done away with years ago in our West India colonies.

a correct distinction botween slavery resson too often exercised at home. I to hear it said that there are slaves in 6 m friends, there is not a human be-country can be sold, separated from his illera, and dogged even to death, at the ill of a mster. Nothing comparable to ation exts in Ircland. Our people, it is the oppressed and injured, but they too thenselves. Thank heaven we are wn improvement. A sober people will not treated. Let us feel for the wrongs of treated. Let us feel for the wrongs of treated the solution of the solution of the solution even in a solution of the solution of the treated. Let us feel for the wrongs of Riverted. Let us feel for the wrongs of we shall be thereby improving our own in every sense of the term. Allen suid that he rejoiced to be able to be meeting that the prospects of the anti-tases were brightening almost everywhere. I Joseph Starge had returned to America ; letter which he had from him he expressed ditun that abolition principles were spread-make letter, which he had lately from an-ding abolitionist, a native of Massachusetts, e, aboliton is progressing gloriously, des-

SE	LECTIONS.
From the	Madison County Abolitionist.

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From the Charter Oak.

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It has been apparent for some years the administration came into power which Mr. Ben-ton said would introduce the bowie-knife and pistol policy into the government-that unless effectual the administration came into power which Mr. Ben-ton said would introduce the bowie-knife and pistol policy into the government-that unless effectual measures were taken to preserve order in the Na-tional Legislature, we should find ourselves in a state of revolution first and plastic plausibility for glossing it dee by a certain plastic plausibility of appliances; by a temporary patchwork of recon-iciliation, and by professing to look upon it with a complacency that pretends to believe in the efficacy of public opinion-the inherent virtue of 'an en-lightened public opinion' and all that. Such con-duct as that exhibited in the Honse of Representa-tives daring the past week, must be promptly pun-ished and put down, or it is worse than idle to be lieve that we tar go on with this government ! It is not our purpose-it is not necessary - to sit in judgment on the actors in that scene. We do not undertake to say whether Mr. Stanly or Mr. Wise targitude equally between them; but we do say, that the retribution which it appears to be in contempla-tion to visit upon the aggressor, is the merest mock-ery that ever disgraced and degraded a deliberative body. What if Mr. Stanly and Mr. Wise have settled

ery that ever disgraced and degraded a deliberative body. What if Mr. Stanly and Mr. Wise have settled their personal share in the affray? What if those gentlemen are satisfied? Has that any thing to do with the contempt thrown upon the House? The House and the country have nothing to do with the personal feelings or the personal honor either of the one or the other. They have the right to adjust that matter as best suits themselves; but, the country has a higher duy to perform: and, unless it be per-formed, the very existence of the republic hangs suspended by a thread. We have no stronger guar-antee of its existence even through a single session, than the forbearance of some two or three hot-head-ed men, who may, if left to the guidance of their own passions, make the representative hall the arena of blood and murder, and leave the country no other law-givers than a few mangled survivors of a congressional massacre !

Rencontres, and indecent personalities have be-come so common in the H Juse, and difficulties oc-tours so frequently, that require the intervention of f friends to heal the wounds inflicted upon the honor if the source of the source of the source of the source visable to establish a tariff of insults, to operate per se, all over the House, and also a formula to be used when a source of the source of a mediator are invoked. It is now settled that fighting is alto-ever gether unnecessary and absurd, under any circum-his stances. A blow is explained away without the sightest difficulty, and the most offensive language requires no apology whatsover. Souther chivalry, no matter how high-toned, takes every thing in the Pickwickian sense, and after a little more exper-rives, the following fines are to be exacted, to wit: and For calling a member an abolitionist, \$2 50

third time were repulsed. The contest was fearful. Our position was hotly disputed and as hotly main-tained. But have another object in view in stating these facts. I would not be trumpeting my own acts; the only reason why Lakve named myself in connexion with this transaction is, to show that I know where-of I affirm. There was a black regiment in the same situation. Yes, a regiment of negroos fighting for our liberty and independence; not a white man among them but the officers, stationed in this same dangerous and responsible position. Had they been unfaithful, or given way before the enemy, all would have been lost. Three times in succession were they attacked with most desperate valor and fury by well disciplined and veteran troops, and three times did they successfully repel the assault, and thus pre-serve our army from capture. They fought through the wat. They were brave, hardy troops. They helped to gain our liberty and independence. Now, the war is over, our freedom is gained— what is to be done with these colored soldiers, who have shed their best blood in its defence? Must they be sent off out of the country, because they are black? or must they be sent back into slavery, now they have risked their lives and shed their blood to secure the freedom of their masters? I task, what because of these noble colored soldiers? Many of them, I fear, were taken back to the South and doom-ed to the fetter and the chain. And why is it, that the colored inhabitants of our mation, hoor in this country and entitled to all the rights of freemen, are held in slavery? Why, but because they are black / I have ofton thought, that abould God see fit, by a miracle, to change their color, straighten their bair, and give their features and complexion the appearance of the white, siz-and complexion the appearance of the white, siz-and complexion the appearance of the white, siz-and complexion the appearance of the white, siz-s and coolexion. But is it a suitable cause for making men slaves, because God has given them

Inatter as best suits themselves; but, the country specify done winders, but a but as any of the perform; and, unless it is performed, the very existence of the republic hangs suspanded by a thread. We have no stronger guarance of its existence even through a single session, than the forbearance of some two or three hot-head ed men, who may, if left to the guidance of their own passions, make the representative hall the arean of blood and murder, and leave the country no other law-givers than a few mangled survivors to other away right to make or hold them slaves. This is a slaveholding nation. Our capital is the save frace in the District of Calumbia. If it has not, who has? No other bays for the oblish slavery in that part of it which was ceded by that State. Veither of these of holorable gentlemen, that it has been thought at capitre the services of a mediator are invoked. It is now settled that fighting is allo centers and absort, under any circumstances. A blow is explained away without the slightest difficulty, and the most offensive language requires no apology whatsoever. Southern chivary no making men slaves, because God has given them is a spetem. How high-toned, takes every thing in the Pickwickian sense, and after a little more experi- noe, memores a torogress with a with or receiver an bestow the most approbrious epithets with perfect. slave to disgrace our country.

The perhaps there was no more encouraging mane of the march onward' than the fact a pe-ter signed by a large number of the influential minute of Cuba had been presented to the Gov-mention, aking for the suppression of the slave be. But let it ever be romembered that the more reaks the evidences were that success was be-ming to reward, our efforts, the more need there us take assimptions in the cause. aber awiduously in the cause. Six millions as a tinght nearer the truth be said ten mil-of bodimen still trod the earth's surface; long is one of these rômained, there was ill be done. (loud cheers). He had lately a correspondence, as Secretary of the Hiber-still be done. (loud cheers). He had lately a correspondence, as Secretary of the Hiber-still be done. (loud cheers). He had lately a torespondence, as Secretary of the Hiber-still be done. (loud cheers). He had lately a torespondence, as Secretary of the Hiber-still be done. (loud cheers). He had lately a torespondence, as Secretary of the Hiber-two-ledged he felt faithless of them, un-ey were urged forward by the strong arm of spinon. Lord John Russell, in his reply, of taking such measures as wore practicable in sharery in Ceylon. But, surely, the pro-l'practicability' measure was, the immedi-toniational emacipation of the slaves (cheers.) ed that fam, uncompromising ground might as a this question. -Was there any man two dia not believe that slavery was a sin ? e would ask him, did he think it would not fail if he seme him by force, carried him, say South of Ireland, and there sold him as a Would not both buyer and seller be man-is and of all kinds of robbery, was not the y f man by his fellow man the most wicked? rease the robbery of man involved all other mobery. It deprived him of any property fit hare sacquired—it committed daily outrage bery, by forcing him to work without reimi-lier to ambut to the brutal linsts of her ownassiduously in the cause. Six millions er, by forcing him to work without remu-lit made woman, too, a chattel, and it to submit to the brutal lasts of her own-wards of one million of women were situa-in America, robbed of their persons, the existion of virtue exposing them to ridicule. any life had been conversing with an Amer-hubist member, whose preaching was day a very considerable effect in Dublin. One most powerful subjects was that of the y of not only repeating of our miadeeds, but ming restitution for any wrong we had at to the full texten of all that we possess-"(Mr. A.) had wrged him faithfully to up-tica- to interact to the slaveholders doctrine with respect to the slaveholders tran-to cell upon them mot only to liberate was but ta make restitution to them for all thobed them of (hear, hear). The speakers are extracts, showing the enormities insepare

No. 2 .--- The Abolition Meeting.

No.2.-The Abiliton Meeting. Count Wintraw, -We arrived at the place ap-pointed for the meeting before the people began to souse, with small windows and a high arched coil-ing. They had closed the shutters where the windows were broken, and a high arched coil-ing. They had closed the shutters where the windows were broken, and mailed boards over the windows were broken, and were wind and the large open fire-place. They had swopt the foo-man incely arranged the chairs and benches. Not withstanding the assurances of the little boy, I feit haps it was the fear of finding myself among a col-ocopie, and I watched the open door with some market, Those that came in first I took to be the soon lost all fear. There was the sober look of right incom lost all fear. There was the sober look of right incom level all fear there was the sober look of right in the was a middle aged many of siender form a large company of all sorts of poople. Some with a look of idle curiosity, others with serions faces in wome with looks of mischief. I new the tam-mer and the day laborer among the crowd. There when now I more and horer among the crowd. There when now I hould be aged rich were haits, gay ambroid dered ribbons, gaudy flowers, and French collars have the speaker's voice was beart, and I an longer aw the availence. There was a charm about him that absorbed my whole attention. That charm

Pickwickian sense, and after a little more experi-bestow the most approprious epities with period.
Pickwickian sense, and after a little more experi-bestow the most approprious epities with period.
Pickwickian sense, and after a little more experi-bestow the most approprious epities with period.
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Runaway Slaves.

The following is an extract from a letter from J. Miller M'Kim, a lecturer in the anti-slavery cause, dated Bellforte, Pa. Aug. 25, 1841.

The following is an extract from a letter from J. Miller Mikin, a lecturer in the anti-slavery cause, disted Bellforte, P.a. Aug. 26, 1841. There is one branch of the anti-slavery move-making remarkable progress in this State, and that is the self-emancipating department. I have been as more challed all them, who are continually pas-ing through the central part of the State, on their way to the North: and at the deep interest mani-fisted by the inhabitants, in their success and safe-ivy. In one town, the name of which for obvious reasons I need not mention, a short time before I seven or eight children, had recently sought refugo on their way to the land of freedom. They were signated, and it was only-by the most active vigilance, and much risk of detection on the part of the inhabitants, that they were saved. For the par-per of putting them safe beyond the power of their pursues, five intrividuals contributed a sum of about actu-five dollars out of their own pockets. The nother town where I had occasion to atop, and where our cause is but little understood, a usud of the shather, way to Canada, had scotad for rest-but a few days previous. My informant told me hat they were among the finest looking men he-in rest. A state to the mach. It is not difficult to under-stand how they could be 'sincerely religions,' and into be taken back. It is not difficult to under-stand how they could be 'sincerely religions,' and index as lef-defence and for the sake of liberty is unifiable. In another place, a stillage named Newport, not far of the rost to this place, quite a scene had they all expressed their desimants were carrying infiable. In another place, a stillage named Newport, not far of the scate to this place, quite a scene had they may can be scene to this place, quite a scene had they all expressed their desimants were carrying the model to the Scate, visue even of them, whilter the same time, inder the calinants were carrying the model. This so avakened the sympathies of the people of Newport, and their i

but for some reason simple into excape, does not app drowned. This so awakened the sympathics of people of Newport, and their indignation are

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You see from these facts, that there is a spirit among the slaves themselves that is helping on the work of emancipation. A young man in Carlisle said to me, 'Give me seven or eight dollars, and I will colonize as many slaves as Mr. Pinney can with so many hundred.' And so I suppose he could, and more justly, in a shorter time, and more happily for the slave.

Runaway Slaves--Henry Clay.

* The following extract is taken from a long and in teresting letter, published in the last Standard, frou James Cannings Fuller, giving an account of hisge cent journey to the South :

cent journey to the Couth : From Mayswille to Lexington, (sixly-five miles,) is the best road I ever travelled, not excepting the English roads. It is made and repaired with whitish limestone, from beginning to end. They told me the repairs were principally made by Irish workmen, as slaves were not to be trusted to do the work. At starting, I observed that the mail bags were nearly empty; and the driver, being questioned, informed me that I could carry the whole mail in my coat pockets. When he told me he was a Pennsylvanian, I asked him whether he could not earn as much in a free, as in a slave State. He said that eighteen dollars a month was the most he ever received for

Tasked him whether he could not earn as much in a free, as in a slave State. He said that eighteen dollars a month was the most he ever received for driving a team in a free State, and that now he received thirty dollars a month. This opened us way for a little anti-slavery talk. 'Last Sunday night,' said he, 'I saw a big black man making the best of his way for Canada 1 might have stopped him, and had the reward of \$200, which was offered.' I asked him whether it was best to have God's blessing, with the furthers of his honest industry, or his carse, with \$200 blood-money. He answered, with moistened eyes, 'I wish all the slaves were free ?' to which I, responded 'Amen.'
Some incidents connected with the escape of this more agreeable, to ride from slavery, than to run from it, he took a horse; whether his master's or not, I did not ascertain. The turpike gates were a great hindrance, and much increased the risk of apprehension. To avoid this, just before reaching a turpike gate, he let down a fence, cureful put it up again, to avoid pursuit, passed round the back of the keper's house, and came out through the fence beyond. As he was remounting his horse on one of these occasions, the driver came up with him. Supposing him to be one of the keper's house, a colored man, putting his horse to full speed. When he retaining his horse to full speed. When he retained he can also a colored man, putting his horse to full speed. When he retaining his horse to full speed. Then he retain a routaway, and to the twend people talking shout a routaway, and to the vertain the sus of the keepery.' I hope to God he'''' and as the re

Stage-coaches afford no facilities to the poor fu-Stop-coaches afford no facilities to the poor fu-gitives. By the law of the United States' govern-ment, no colored man can drive a mail stage. Nei-ther can any colored man ride on one, unless he is known to be free, or is a slave travelling with his master. Stage owners incur heavy penalties, if they infringe these rules. A verdict of \$1600 was lately recovered by a slave-master against the com-pany.

matter. Stage owners incur newy penames, in they infringe these rules. A verilict of \$1600 was lately recovered by a slave-master against the com-pany. At Washington, the stage was stopped to know if a colored boy could be put on. 'Yes; where is he;' 'Up at the jail yonder.' The querist took a seat inside; and soon after I spied a colored man on the outside, with keepers. He was a recap-tured runaway, who had taken a horse with him, and imitated the Israelutes, in borrowing various other articles when he escaped from bondage. He assumed false whinkers, and a pair of spectracles; and on reaching the Ohio river, produced free pa-pers duly stamped with the County scal. But, un-fortunately, when questioned where he had staid the preceding night, he foolishly attempted to describe the place, and was thus detected: \$200 had been offered for him if taken out of the State, and \$100 if taken in the State. To ride in a stage, with a man behind, whose legs and arms were fastened to-getien with riveted chains and padlocks, was enough to make one feel the force of Patrick Henry's excla-mation, 'Give me liberty, or give me death'.' It was a poor consoliton to administer to the graw-ings of his hunger, while beholding his manly frame thus mancied; but I thought he seemed to eat my gingerbread with a better relish, whea I told him it was taade where colored men were free. At Payne's tavern, in Fairview, the poor fellow had to undergo an examination from the landlord, and lis-ten to a homily about truth-telling; so little do slave-holders seem aware that stealing and lying are con-stituent parts of their own system. In the stage-of-fice's at Lexington, we encountered the man who chained this poor fugitive. The driver, who had come with us the last two stages, wis a najve of Duchess Co., N. Y.; and he began to plead with the staveholder in behalf of the slave. Heard of another case, where the angry master there and promised for-giveness to his slave. If we can only get the com-mon people aroused, Way and, Bishop Hed

popular reforms. Having a great desire to see the imported on Henry Clay's plantation, I went thither. -C proaching the house, I saw a colored_stan, to I said, 'Where wert thore raised?' 'In Was ton.' 'Did Henry Clay buy thes there?' 'Will thou show me his improved cattle?' pointed to the orchard, and said the man wh He with those show me in a improved cattler. The pointed to the orchard, and said the man who had charge of them was there. As I followed his direction, I encountered a very including the light of the second state of the tho? 'Fifteen of sixteen.' 'Where are the??' 'Colored folks don't know where their children is; they are sent all over the county.' 'Where wer thun raised?' 'Washington.' 'Did Henry Clay buy these there?' 'Yea.' 'Where are they?' 'I don't know ; they tell me they are dead. The hut in which this 'source of usealth' lives, was neither as good, nor as well-floored as my stable. Several slaves were picking fruit in the orchard. I asked one of the young men whether they were tanght to read on this plantation, and they answered no. I found the overseer of the cattle with a short-handled, stout whip, which had been broken.' He said it answered both for a riding whip, and occasionally 'to wipe off the alaves.' These glances at Ashland reveal much concern-ing our mutual friend Joseph John Gurney's 'dear friend,' Henry Clay! the man who boests that 'every pulsation of his heart beats high for liberty;' yet is not ashamed to buy men and women at the Capitol that place, which above all others, ought not to be cursed by the footsteps of a slave. Yet. I fear there are not wanting in the abolition ranks men so wedded to political party that they may be tompted to vote for Henry Clay ; serving their party and themelves thereby, and perchance thinking they serve their country.

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President, because he had the terrible mark, that one great qualification, an onener of men, a SLAVE-NOLDER. Strange thought, that in a republican form of government, whose centre column is inscrib-ed with the birth-rights of all men, to wit, freedom, and equality, that this same people should solve man for the second office in *last* nation, whose main qualification consisted in his abhorrence of those principles; whose life had been spent in treading human beings and their rights under his test; whose bread, elothing, education, and year wrist. quaincation consisted in his abhorence of the principles; whose life had been spent in treading human beings and their rights under his icet; whose bread, clothing, education, and very exist-ence, had been pinched out of helpless sizves; yos, that he owned his being and every comfort he en-joyed, to the transpression and defance of the de-clared sentiments of the nation, put forth in the hour of its honest distress, on the 4th of July, 1776; who compelled slaves to work for him for nothing but the coarsest food and vilest clothing, placing all they earned beyond a wretched subsistence in his own pocket—and this he extorted with whips, chains, future, pistols, guns, stocks, and dungeons; yoa, more, and some of these slaves he bought, and some be sold, for money, and some of them are said to be rearly related to him. This was the man whose qualifications won the confidence of his slaveholding and pro-slavery countrymen. This is the man who, by the demise of General Harrison, has become President of this nation. This is the man who has caused his party infinite mortification, by vetoing the second time a United States Bank bill. A Bank of the United States was one of those great things, and other things, besides aboliton, which induced

by the demise of General Harrison, has become raused his party infinite morification, by vetoing the second time a United States Bank bill. A Bank of the United States was one of those great things and other things besides abolition, which induced some of our whig abolitionists to yote for 'Tyler of our whig abolitionists to yote for 'Tyler of our whig abolitionists to yote for 'Tyler of the United States was one of those great things and other things besides abolition, which induced you's alsycholder, in removing Gen Harrison, and in placing a slaveholder in the presidential chair by the great measure for which they yere made to turn side from the path of duty, in yoting for this ener-ing the poor slave-will open their eyes, in al-tion or this country's couldion, by any sort of wome of work on the great duty of obeying the di-tion or this country's couldion, by any sort of work of Man may repoint, and God can disappoint. No man ever did or ever will substantially improve to the great duty of obeying the di-tion or this country's couldion, by any sort of wheelency, which would not bear the approval of the Almighty. Right is always and the maxim, 'n the algo the hoor slave on any sort of wheelency, which would not bear the approval of the Almighty. Right is always and the site approval of the Almighty and son man, to chattize him, which shores, a brute, and that is the end of him, but wheeleng will run on parallel with the everlase hinds in merchandize that never dies, in scole whose whose being will run on parallel with the everlase the abores of the folicits escrapt who bows and hy wholehing, and ever-evereing God; and in hap-meses any attain a glory in the vast unfathomable present beautitude of the folicits escrapt who bows and hy wholehing the whole whole whole would eclipse the present beautitude of the folicits escrapt who bows and hy wholehing the distribution who would in the bore the iterand Throne. Lay not, who would be great Apostie Paul for cankered gold, to any would be reset. Do not attempt t

to run away from his master to a land of freedou But though no law has been broken the measu wrong doings. It is rather calculated to obstruct, with prejudice and passion, all access to their un-derstandings and hearts. Our principal dependence for bringing about the peacefal emancipation of sla-very, lies in enlightening the minds of slaveholders. And any system of measures on the part of avow-ed abolitionists calculated to defeat this object is greatly to be deprecated. They have generally disavowed any intention or desire to meddle with the slave. But this effort is certainly an exception. Could these individuals have effected their purpose —they would not have left any stone unturned in encouraging negroes to quit their masters and push for Canada. I would here say that Mr. Alanson Work is a mechanic from Middletown, Ct and long a member of the South Congregational church. The others, if I mistake not, are from New York. Their case was brought up at the celebration for the pur-pose of raising means to secure to them the assis-tunce of able counsellors and a fair trial, and I un-derstand the money has been secured. Their trial is expected to come on in September.

From the American and Foreign A. S. Reporter. The Mendi People.

The Mendi People. Thus the Africans, late of the schooner Amistad, call themselves. It is found that no such country as Mendi is known to geographers. The district from which the Mendians came may be known to them by some other name, but these Africans, one and all, very distinctly pronounce the word Mendi, when speaking of themselves or their native land. Its precise location is not known to us. They can-not describe its situation. They say, however, that it is six days from Mendi to the coast. Thus they compute distances. A day's iourney, we conjecture compute distances. A day's journey, we conjecture, is from 20 to 30 miles. Monci, then, may be some 150 miles from the Atlantic coast. We suppose it to lie a little north of east of the mouth of the river

to he a little north of east of the mouth of the river Gallinas. Several of these people had heard of Sierra Le-one before they were kidnapped and sold to the Spaniards. They say traders from that colony have visited Mendi with their goods. The name seemed to be familiar to them. James Covey, the interpret-er, now here, is a 'native of Mendi, but as he was sold into slavery when only six years of are, he is er, now here, is a 'native of Mendi, but as he was sold into slavery when only six years of age, he is not able to describe the situation of his native land. Full-wu-lu, one of the liberated Africans, who lived in the Fimmani, near the Mendi country, it has been recently ascertained, has been at Sierra Leone. He, and many of the others, seem to entertain no doubt but they could easily find Mendi, if they were only set down at Sierra Leone. The Rev. Thomas Pyne, an Episcopal clergyman of London, has sent to a member of the committee

but they could easily that mends, it they were only set down at Sierra Leone. The Rev. Thomas Pyne, an Episcopal clergyman of London, has sent to a member of the committee acting in behalf of these Africans, a copy of a new work published in London for the benefit of those work published in London for the benefit of those work published in London for the benefit of those in the set of the Niger, It is entitled, 'Specimens of African languages speken at Sierra Leone, ap-pended to African vocabularies,' by Mrs. Hannah Kilham. We find by this volume, that the language or dialect which we have denominatec Mend, is called Kossa. No intimation is given in the above-mentioned work, as to the native district of the Kos-sas. Mr. David Bacon, of New- Haven, speaks of it, we learn, as being in the interior, back of Grand Cape Mount and Sierra Leone, and as being called Longobar. The name Kossa is written Korso, in the Africans, these distructual people have opendd their hearts more freely than heretofore, to their in-structors and friends. They have acknowledged that hitherto they had agreed among themselves to be reserved respecting their native country, because 'they din ot know as we would save them.' Full-wu-lu now says that his father lives in Mendi, but that he, three years before he was stolen, lived with his grandmother, in Koveh, near Sierra Leone. It is, he says, one day's journey by laad, and two and a half by water, from Sierra Leone a great many times. It is probable that some of the others have relations at or near this colony. On mentioning to the Africans that we had a book in which their country is described as Kossa, hey say, that is not its true name, but it is a term of reprozch, a name that has been applied as the Mendi people, by the English, and by they show dislike them ! This accounts for their never having mentioned the word Kossa to their teachers and friends.

mentioned the word Kossa to their teachers and frienda. So great is the desire of these people to return to their native country—to their wives, children, and friends—and so much encouraged ara the commit-tee in the belief that the situation of Möndi, and the route to it, can be learned at Sierra Loons, that they have resolved on sending a special agent to that colony, the present autumn, accompanied by Cover, and two among the most intelligent of the Mendians, on a tour of inquiry. If it be possible for them they will reach Mendi—convey to the rela-tives of Cinqué, and the rest, the fact that these men and children, supposed to be lost, are alive and well —that is, the survivors of the group who were torn from Africa. After conveying this joyful intelli-gence, they, or some of them, will return to the United States, to conduct the whole band to Africa. Joshua Coffin ins been selected as the proper in-dividual to go to Sierra Loone on this important mission.

dividual to go to Sierra Leone on this important mission. The committee have just forwarded a memorial to the President of the United States, soliciting the aid of Government to send back these Africats to their native land, and it is hoped that Congress, on his recommendation, will make the necessary appro-priation. It will be honorable to this nation to fur-nish the means of restoring these men to their own country and their friends. The world will say— that is right.

TT The special attention of the friends of injured amanity is called to the following Appeal

From the Emancipator.

Appeal on Behalf of the Amistad Captives. The appeals heretofore made for funds for the de

fence, support and education of these Mendi Afri-cans, have been successful, and the money, so gen-erously contributed, has been economically expend-ed, and with the happiest results. The sume con-tituted and the surface dense the sume con-

From the Madison County Abolitionist.

THE LIBERATOR.

Stand Erect. Some of the good folks ' in this region' know the 'Queen City of the West, 'Chcinnati, has h a terrible mob, in which all law was set at defiant in which the Mayor kissed the great los of the Noi Americas *Pope*, slavery, in which the office of t Philanthropist was destroyed, and a good many of er pretty things were done to preserve the Constit tion af our country, and keep quiet in their bede t bones of its framers. It seems that Cincinnati h like other parts of *terra firms*, some abolitionists, w see nd Ere

Ghosts in the whistling of the wind, Spocks before, and sprites behind," I they want the Doctor to hang up Freeddm's uth-piece, till the 'Pope' tells him to take it This is not the first time New Albany has signal.

The other parts of there from a none abolitionists, where the there is the there is the proof. Here, there is the springer behavior of the springer behavior the springer behavior of the springer behavior the springer behavior of the

From the New-York Journal of Commerce

Affairs in Cincinnati.

Lynching. We clip the following paragraph, which is the first intelligence we have in the premises, from this morining' Republican (Cincinnati.) "A most outrageous case of lynching occurred mear this city a few nights since. Some of the offi-cers of the steamer Richmond, lying at our landing, tot a boy (who was supposed to have stolen \$20) into a skift, crossed the river, and carried him into the woods of Kentucky, where he was diabolically whipped, to make him confess his guilt. After be-ing nearly, whipped to death, he stated that he had then it, and told where it could be found. Upon being brought back, not a particle of evidence, how-ever, could be found that he was guilty. On reach-ing this city, some influential friends took up his case, got-out warrans, and have employed able counsel to bring the perpetrators to the severest punishment of the law. It is high time that a stop was put to the lawless, reckless rewdyism, too often manifested on our river, and to show that we are under a government of laws, and not the code of Judge Lynch." Affairs in Cincinnati. EXTRACT of a letter from the Editor of the Cincinna-ti Philanthropist, (Abolition paper,) to a gentle-man in this city, dated CINCINNATI, Sopt. 21, 1841. By this time you know all about our mob. It was a ferocious one. The attack on the Philanthropist, I confess, was entirely unexpected by me. Its de-struction, however, was winked at by a portion, I fear a large portion, of the mercantile and mechan-ic classes. Southern trade and travel are at the bottom of the mischief. Kentuckians, it is notorious, were among the most uctive of the rioters. bottom of the mischief. Kentuckians, it is notorious, were among the most active of the riotera. You see but little sympathy mainfested in behalf of the Phihanthropist. Not a single paper here has ut-tered a noble sontiment on the liberty of the press. But we gak no aid—all we demand is, to be let alone. Single-handed, by the help of God, we can main-tain the freedom of the press. A better day, I hope, is coming. Our press is going again ; new friends are starting up. The citi-zens are beginning to grow heartily ashamed of the disgrace they have suffered. The 'Mob City' of the West is not half so sweet a name as the 'Queen City.'

the West is not half so sweet a name as the 'Queen City.' Since writing the foregoing, I see a notice in the Enquirer for a meeting on Thursday afternoon, to inquire what part abolitonists had in instigating the negroes to fire on the whites at the late riots. It is intended, doubless, as a preliminary to another mob. There seems to be a deadly purpose to crush abolitionists in Cincinsati. If our city authorities are vigitant and decided, they may. nip the mischief in the bod. If not, there is no telling the results. Your eastern mobs are far less forocious than dur west-ern ones. But we wait the event in patience. Our destiny is in the hands of God.

Persecution.

The World is Growing Wiser. 'In my time,' as septuagenarians often say, when alluding to their yoothful days, it was customary to send the young to school to learn to spell their 'ba, be, bi, bo,' and other such matters ; and customary also, for the teacher to arouse the intellect of such as were slow to learn the mysteries of Dilworth, by a free application of the rod to the meat sensitive part of the delinquerits 'outer man.' In a word, in those days of pewter platters and spinning wheels, men and women, of smaller growth, were whipped because they would not, or could not, learn to read; but thanks to the improving spirit of the age, this barbarous system of making 'ideas shoot,' is re-versed at the South, or more properly, the south-west, where, instead of being flogged for not learn-ing to read, it is recommended to flog those who do learn. If any field obts as to the correctness of this statement—this evidence of the progressiveness of improvement—we refer them to our authority—a pa-per called the 'New Orleans Crescent City,' of Au-gust 11th. The proof reads thus :— Perscention. The perscention of the colored people is extend-ing all along the Ohio river. It broke out in New Orleans, and Mississippi then took the hint. Then Indiana and Ohio. And now we hear, that in Kentucky the same devilish spirit is abroad. At Louisville the free people of color have been warned out of the State. In Lexington they were charged as incendiaries. At Mayaville they have been mobbed, and their church has been burnt. Will the God of the oppressed permit these acts of cruelty to pass unpunished? Never! Never!! —Philanthropist.

Hunting for Slaves.

We cannot but think, that one of the chief objects in lately imprisoning all the male colored persons, was to allow the slave-hunter a chance to search for runaways. The story was current, that Cincinati was an asylum for fugitive slaves, and now an op-portunity was afforded for (setting its truth. Some 30 or 40 slaveholders busied themselves is making examination, but among all the examined, but one was claimed as a slave, and the claim to him is not vet male out. Among others engred in this revoltyet made out. Among others engaged in this revol ing business, was a woman from Kentucky.—Ibid

Blacks Maltreated.

cortain that our slaveholders cannot which their ne groes too narrowly, and if we wish to remain a we now are, a compact and contented people, corr one of them thus caught reading, or trying to learn should be eisied with lashes. This may seem a haral decirine, but it is not half so harah as the butchery o our families and children. We hope, in this case the old Latin maxim of verbum sap." will be suffi-cient. But, says the reader, this will not do as proof of

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TOLUME IL---Not main and the credulous are delided, and and hat the colored people with a most toke of mission, or their breakers whom the seen. Exactly the reverse of Gospel in-t-seen, how can ye low him whom ye have and be the second second second second out of these occasional visits, with some of the second second second second second second out of these occasional visits, with some of the second second second second second second out of these occasional visits, with some of the second second second second second out of these occasional visits, with some of the second out the second se solitary man in all New-England, at this are velopement from Liberia, with a connect intelligence, who would roll the thought ore; mind one moment, of going to Libera W der still more, if George S. Brown be da Hartford, and we believe he is the very ost ing the game he played in the battle with de rican king, and his company, and his ban, through the papers, and also since his remu-country, that a person would place the sa confidence in any thing he might say of his panting and

conced in the least by any of his painting at enced in the least by any of his painting at ments. We are almost ashamed to find it beam his age of the scheme, to lift up our voice is voice that ever had a being the artfolder to verice that ever had a being the artfolder to be degreed, there is a field here, alketh in al-void degreed, there is a field here, and which is promised to every individual the be divided equally and alike among he sha to find it on the burning sands of Libra with the to the burning sands of Libra one moment, of taking his wife and life an even himself, to that open sepulcher, and they are himself, to that open as the they of God and his people; or if he must pe the Liberia delusion.

From the N. H. Baptist Register. Sentiments of the South.

Bo. WonTH: --- I perceive by a remit a valuable paper that the opinion is very gen New-England that professors of relign i South do not attempt to justify slavery used authority, but by the circumstances which are them, and by the condition into which they been unavoidably thrown by their anceston. I personal acquaintance with a great many gen christians of various denominations, I can ayour readers that this opinion is entirely em There has perhaps not a week passed such been a resident of the South, but I have come with more or less upon this subject-main seven different States, and there has been to opinion expressed by them all, and that a starty is right, and according to be law of the God. All, so far as I am able to learn, are madmit, that, if the Bible condemns it, no creates that the sile condems it, no creates of the south of th

are generally very hard masters, and ten is slaves with the greatest rigor. They spead de porting their slaves at a great expense, and me in return nothing but ingratitude and hatred. No ing is more common than to hear such person that their servants have no interest in their we all they care for is to keep from under the lak-they had just as lieve destroy every thing at plantation as not. In my next, I will give re-account of slavery in the city and slavery as plantation. Yours truly, ENSID

The very sound reason assigned for these doings was, that it was disreputable for white persons to teach black and mulattoes. They have no objec-tion that men should teach colored persons in Li-beria; that white missionaries should teach the warthy heathen; but that a white man should com-municate knowledge to his own dusky fellow coun-trymen...it was outregenos, indecent, insufferable. Immaculate delicacy! They could bear to violate the laws of God, if and upon their own constitution, commit violence, that would dishonor savages, and yet their sensibilities were too refined to permit a white teacher to instruct a few, poor, ignorant col-ored people!

Lynching.

From the Rochester Advertiser.

The World is Growing Wiser.

Martin Van Buren--John Trier.

Extract from the last annual report of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society :

York Sinte Anti-Slavery Society : The nation was disgraced by and through Martin Yan Buren, President of the United Sintes, and Forsyth, the Secretary of Sinte, who both did all in their power to sacrifice these men to southern wickedness and Spanish villary, through the courts of law. In case the District Court of Connecticut had decided against the poor Mendians, they, by their coursel, were not to be allowed a moment to appeal to the Circuit Court of the United States; but Martin Van Baren had ordered the sloop of war Grampus to lis off New-Haven, with its officers, ready the first instant the decision had been had

The Victims of Slavery.

A correspondent of the Hartford Observer, writin from Quincy, Illinois, gives the following particulars of the case of the three unfortunate young men, (two of them members of the Mission Institute, and the other a mechanic with a family residing at Theopolis,) who have just been sentenced to twelve years' imprison ment in the State Penitentiary of Missouri :-

have just been sentenced to twelve years' imprison-ment in the State Fenitentiary of Missouri :--"The facts in the case, as near as I could learn, were as follows. These individuals were impressed of God, and consulted with students and with one another. Burning with hostility to alsery, they so to became determined to make the attempt to en-tice slaves across the Mississipi, and put them on the track to Victoria's dominions. They took a canoe, crossed into Mississipi, and put them on the track to Victoria's dominions. They took a canoe, crossed into Mississipi, and put them on the track to Victoria's dominions. They took a canoe, crossed into Mississipi, and put them on the track to Victoria's dominions. They took a canoe, crossed into Mississipi, and put them on the track to Victoria's dominions. They took a canoe, crossed into Mississipi, and put them on the track to victoria's dominions. They took a canoe, crossed into Mississipi, and put them on the track to victoria's dominions. They took a canoe, crossed into Mississipi, and put them of the track to victoria's dominions. They took a canoe, crossed into Mississipi. and put them of the track to explain to them more fully their chance for escape—while the third remained in the canoe ready to transport them. One of the negroes when from their matters and take them down the river and sell them to sotton or sugar planters—a thing which they dread worse than death. This negro revealed the whole plot to his master. He bade him bis month, for the purpose of drawing as much in-formation from the young men respecting their plans as possible. In the mean time he gathered a company of while men—armed, who surfounded the som upon them and ironed, to understand -treated individuals were conducted to Palmyra jail by the shift argenete severity than horse thieres, who are confined in the same apartment with them. I would here any that the novement was without the advice or apprehension of their teachers, and though some persons think they see in the moderiste to cond

body of abolitionists in this region do not hesitate to condemn it. It is a very common opinion that they have broken no statute of Mo. The laws of the State are severe upon kidnappers. But their legis-lators seem not to have thought it possible that any man should care enough for the slave to entice him

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ed, and with the happiest results. The sums con-tributed and the czpenditures made, have been pub-lished in the American and Foreign Anti-Skrwiry Reporter, and the Nete-York Journal of Commerce, for the information of the donors and all persons in-terested. The time has now arrived, when another appeal has become necessary. Such facts have re-cently come to the knowledge of the Committee, respecting the native country of these Mendians, and the feasibility of their reaching their kindred and home, if they can be sent to Sierra Leone, that it has been determined to send the whole body of them (now reduced to 35 in number,) back to Africa the present autumn. They will leave in a vessel for Sierra Leone as soon as the necessary fund shall be contributed. The Committee have in view two ministers of the gospel, one white and one col-ored, to accompany them to Mendi, and take up their ahode with them as religious teachers, so long as the Providence of God shall direct; and they are desirols of engaging one or two more, to be asso-ciated with these brethren as missionaries to Mendi.

desiro.is of engrging one or two more, to be asso-ciated with these brethren as missionfaries to Men-dia. Contributions are carnelly requested. Remithan-towis Tappan, No. 7 Dorra Building, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, rear of Merchant's Exchange. Donors, if they choose, can aspecify whether their donations shall go towards defraying the expenses of the passage to Sierra Leone, dc. or for the asport of the religious tscherer. I not oth-erwise directed, the Committee will appropriate the mouth of the religious tscherer. I not oth-erwise directed, the Committee will appropriate the mouth of the religious tscherer. I not oth-erwise directed, the Committee will appropriate the mouth of the religious tscherer. The expen-ities will be published as heretofore. Ministers of the gospel are requested to take up of these Mendians, and of the evangelization of Af-rice, are invited to form committee for the purpose of nations in their congregations, and the friends of these Mendians, and of the evanges of ord; people available to the object named. It is scarce-by indicesses of the bolicet named. It is scarce-ered for this object. The propers of ord; people avaolicited on behalf of the liberated Africans, and the consempliated mission. Ministers of the Edwards of the Mondians is necessary to insure the accompliahment of the object in view. S.S. JOCELYN, JOSHUA LEAVITT, Committee "* Editors generally are respectively requested to give the above one or more insertions.

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Owing to the recent expulsion of the free negroes and mulattoes from the city of New-Orleans, St. Louis and some of the towns on the Wabash, there has been within the last month or two, an extraordi-But, says the reader, this will not do as proof of your position—this reversal of the old practice of whipping has reference soldy to negroes. Upon honor, this is true, come to look again, and our illastration is good for nothing after all! But, seeing we have gone to so much trouble in arranging it, we will just let it stand as a sample of the way they propose to do things at the South end of this glorious republic of freedom! What an outrage on morals, good government, and so on, were not these negroes inflicting in attempting to make the 'midnight oll' secure to them a knowledge of letters! How much better they would have been employed in prowling in the streets—making night hideous with their merriment or brawlings—spending their 'fifty ceuts a week' in the low hauns of vice, rather than laying it out quiefly at home for the purpose of learning to read is indispensable to the safety of the republic of read is indispensable to the asfety of the republic and the dignity of man, yet it is the height of assurity, for, though among white people, learning to read is indispensable to the safety of the republic and the dignity of man, yet it is the height of absurity to suppose that a man with a jet of tawney akin has any need of such an eccompliament, or that it would be christian-like to suffer him to attain it. We re-affirm this to be an age of improvement, and we don't care who knows it. onth or two, an ex his reversal of the old has been writin use as moments two, as a mary influx of this sort of population into our The new immigrants and many of the old on ing of an idle, dissolute and abandoned chas the evil has become almost intolerable, but ing of an intro-the evil has become almost intolerable, out gret to say that an attempt was last week made by some individuals to abate it by violence. To obvi-some individuals to abate it by violence. To obvi-some individuals to f such a procedure hereafler, a some individuals to abate it by viblence. To ouv-ate the necessity of such a procedure hereafter, as well as to get rid of the evil, the citizens generally have taken the unatter in hand, and adopted such measures as will, we are confident, produce the ef-fect desired. The meeting on Monday evening was one of the largest ever held in the place, and of the most unanimous. Their proceedings are to be found in another column.—Econspille (Ia.) Journal.

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

New Albany Disgraced.

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist. New Albany Diagraced. We have received a long account of the deeds of the molocracy at New Albany, which we are oblig-ed greatly to abridge. — Age months since several benevolent indivi-duals engaged in efforts for the improvement of the colored population of that place. A gentleman from Gincinnal succeeded in raising a school, of some forty or fifty pupils, of all ages from forty to fifty. A Sabbath school was also formed, numbering between provement had not long been in operation, when prejudice became inflamed, and led to the commi-sion of violence. The colored church in which the school had been keyt was on fire, and long and loud who tanght, therefore all things whatscover yo would that men should do to yoa, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets. Our corres-port eachers of the blacks in Liberia; some who contribute to the education of the ignorant of heath-en lands; some who had 'concluded to do all in their oppressed fallow citzes? — Margared fallow citzes? — Margared fallow citzes in which the de-tive oppressed fallow citzes in which the de-tive oppressed fallow citzes in which the de-device to function and instruction belonging to their oppressed fallow citzes is which the de-future to the education of the ignorant of heath-en ands; some who had 'concluded to do all in their oppressed fallow citzes? — Margared hackers, the mob grew boild, and there were not peace-officers enough true to their output to be easily the end instruction belonging to there were not peace-officers enough true to their there were not peace-officers enough true to their optime to the colored and all structions, and their there were not peace-officers enough true to their optime to the second enough the second true to their optime to the end-officers enough true to their optime to the colored and the actastrophe, and this there were not peace-officers enough true to their optime to the colored and the actastrophe, and the

spasmonic innuences, by which it preserves the ex-intence. For this missionary operation, about once in two years, calls home, or encourages to return come of its leading missionaries, who traverse differ-ent parts of the country, preaching upon the claims of the Liberia Mission, and holding up in connec-tion therewith, the beauties of Colonization. The re-sult is, an excitement among the people, the ignogiven up.

From the Boston Daily Times.

Arrival of the Acadia.

Artival of the Acadia. Artival of the Acadia. The steam packa Acadia, Cay, Byri, and package of 16 days from Liverpol. Site and his port this afternoon, Tuesday, Oct. its, and his port this afternoon, Tuesday, Oct. its, and halfato and Saturday, and on her passage from the botton, was exposed to the full violence days for the state of the full violence days for the state of the full violence days for the state of the full violence days out of the lobbroge. The ships was rounded ac-ter of the state of the full violence days for the state of the full violence days in an strengt to assessizate one of the Royal fac-ment of the state of the state of the state of the list alt. The French papers are then for any strength to assessizate one of the Royal fac-ment of the state of the strength of the state for the 13th alt. The French papers are then for any strength for assessizate one of the Royal fac-ment of the state of the strength of the state for the state state for Marseelles, the state the state state the state of the strength of the base of Octeans, Nemours and Monapolies, and base of Octeans Remours and Monapolies, and the state state to state of the strength of the state and was instantly arrested. The one therefore parent and the strength must have blood, were heard. The mode were not the state state form of as Avergens, fillenge on the military at Clements at Avergens, fillenge and the state of the state counts. The steamer Columbia startered at Liverpol and the ind store of the state accounts. M. James Curris, of Ohio, has been and integrand in a state large to ware in England, about for any in a state large to ware in the state of a state of the in a starte large to ware in the state of a state of the in a starte large to ware in the state of a state of the st

o clock, P. M. 14th ult. Mr. James Curtis, of Ohio, has been making were being several large towns in England, about us or bility and willingness of America to apply Egen with corn. The propie of Manchester had and us to write home that the corn-laws should be repute the several several several several several several several methods. mas Dibdin died in London on the lod

M. Hottinguer, the celebrated banker at Park so on the 10th ult.; also M. Bertin, principal char a the 'Journal des Debata' for forty years.

"This 'verbum sup' is a puzzler-that is the 'sup art of it.

The Colonization Society.

The Colonization Society. This organization, now upwards of twenty years old, and which, when viewed in all its tendencies and bearings of its operations, has done no good, but a great amount of bril, especially to the colored people of this country, has, for many years past, lived almost entirely upon spasmodic influen-ces. Upon its own principles it could not live; for they kill, rather than make alive, and had it been left to have acted itself out without concealment or false coloring, it would have died, long since, a nat-ural death. The Society is very much under obligation to the Methodist Epuscopal Missionary Station at Liberia, and through it, to the church, for these occasional spasmodic influences, by which it preserves its ex-istence. For this missionary operation, about once

tence. For this m

From the Colored American.

THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON: FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1841.

The Irish Spirit.

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The proceedings of another meeting of the Hiber and Oublin) Anti-Slavery Society occupy a portion due fort page-full of the true Irish spirit-benevo-der, philasthropic, all-embracing, all-neurongenerable, will be seen that the Irish abolitionists never fora different nut means anomionistenter for e Aserican slavery. While they give the right at the low-hip to all in this country who cordially bed of followship to all in this country who cordially dust and oppose the ensiavement of man, they as actually administer their rebukes to the republic, as act, for its hypocrisy and crucity. Webb, Allen, sub, for its hyportay and crucity. Webb, Allen, Bughton, Moore, ye are men of whom Ireland may he shoed, and to whose a flicitent labors for its redemp-in the world will ever be deeply indebted. Your its world will ever be deepiy indebted. You see are distinctly heard by us above the roar of the

enter are disunctly meaned by an above the roar of the Ananie-and net in vain do you speak ! Our readers have already been informed that a Our resours have already ocen informed that an adress to the Irish in America, on the subject of sin sizes to the Irish in America, on the subject of sla ref, is circulating for signatures in Ireland, which is completed, will be sent to this country. There el be a sensation, we opine, when it comes ! To is shat progress has been made in this business e copy the following extracts from a letter which in the last number of the Pennsylvania Free as, from a friend in Dublin :--

I an glad to tell thee, too, that the address from the I an glad to tell thee, too, that the address from the last sum to the Irish in America, calling on them to keelear of all participation in the wicked system sich transfes on the rights of three millions of your tores, and enslaves nearly all the rest as a natural concentre-is obtaining signatures rapidly. It has any think, showt 15,000 names, which, will, Fez-per, be 100,000 very shortly; all we want is time, to at millions to it.

and think, short 15,000 names, which will, Texperise 100,000 very shortly; all we want is time, to retain the train of the total the train my receive it, as the Tay may receive it.—the Irish may receive it, as the individual to see the energy of some poor people in obtaining signatures. Two working men here filled, mostly by silk weavers, as there sullings and one halfpenny, donations to the rate, given by the signatures. The owner here the total the second the second se

ar effort (contributions for the approach The Bay ar Boston Bazaar) goes on encouragingly; many of ar female anti-slavery friends are, I am glad to say,

it work. It may be well to let your religious professors of all dese know that a sifting awaits them here as regards their aboliton principles, and that if they are not pre-pards to eme up to the point of slavery 'boing op-pands the divine law, and of consequence a sift ariast God,' they will only get into a nest of hornets in the quarter. One who is here now is getting a reviewere catechising, but of this more another time.

The Saubeam.

We meant to have noticed at an earlier period, seekly publication having this title, the first volume of which was published in Hartford, Ct. The second slame was commenced a few weeks since, in this city. It is edited by Melzar Gardner, and has the wing quaint motio :- ' Open the shutters, and le is more light.' It is devoted to the cause of universal nity, and particularly to the interests of the Labeing Classes, to whose patronage we commend it as a spinted, intelligent and well-conducted 'periodical. Das every journal that is conflicting with a corrupt nent, and laying the axe of reform ot of oppression, it is languishing for support The amount of positive patronage thus far received is not sufficient to pay for the paper on which it i ninted. This intruly reproachful to the Laboring Classes, whose cause it so ably espouses, and who, it hey would ever triumph over an unprincipled aris-actary, ought to know, that every thing is depending in their own exertions. As long as they allow them where to be led by the nose by designing demagogue d mere political adventurers, they may rail against anopolies till they grow hearse, and denounce aris wy till the grave close over them, but all in vain They should feel personally interested in a publica-ion like the Sunbeam. It is their friend-their ad--their benefactor. Its object is to disseminat tht-and what do oppressors fear more than light What do the oppressed, who are groping in blindness eed so much as light

Is the last number of the Sunbeam is a moving ap the for aid to prolong its existence. The following in the concluding paragraphs. If stall-for universal Humanity, this paper labors.

Elizabeth Pease----Remond. By the Acadis, we have received a long and valua ble epistle from ELIZABETH PEASE, of Darlington

a portion of which we shall copy into our next nu ber for the gratification of her nurcerous friends an this country, and the readers of the Libe admirers i rator. She heartily endorses the doctrine, that no countenance or support should be given to any proslavery minister or church-rebukes the Society Priends for their lukewarmness and inconsistency-gives an interesting account of the great Anti-Corr Law Convention of clergymen, of various denomina tions, at Manchester-and communicates much other

teresting intelligence. We have also received a letter from C. L. Re in which he says he is 'pleased with Ireland, and de lighted with the people." He will probably return home in all this month. His tour through Irelan home in all this month. His tour through Ireland has been very successful, in a wakening a deep inter-terest in the anti-slavery movement in America. The Limerick Reporter, now before us, eulogizes his lequers in warm terms-speaks of his undoubled fulent and acute and tutored judgment'-and of his hat lecture says, 'It was one of the most powerful, subquent and effective delivered in this city by that tal-eated and eccomplicated advects of fulls waiting the terms. ented and accomplished advocate, and fully sustained the character he has deservedly won at the hands, the enlightened and humane citizens of Limerick. At the conclusion of the evening's delightful enter tainment of intellectual excellence, the following resolution, proposed by Dr. Gore, and seconded by ac clamation, was passed, amid the loud and long-con tinued applause of a crowded and most respectabl audience :

makes us ashamed of our county for treating the co ored man as the offscouring of all things, it causes us ored man as the obscouring of all things, it causes us to lova and respect Ireland more, and to invoke upon her the choicest gifts of the Almighty. Remond writes in a very encouraging tone. In his opinion, a great crisis is at hend. He says-' As

surely as the calm succeeds the storm, will abolition succeed our just and righteous splation. The past year has been one of consultation and adoption, prayer and determination. The coming is evidently to be

cessary to give moral battle-and that, too, before the year 1842 closes. Southern danger, southern weak ness, southern bankrenter, southern pretensions, southern difficulties, southern hypotrisy, and south-ern liabilities, are being understood in Great Britain and Ireland; and Great Britain and Ireland will act their part in a becoming manner.

More Ruffianism.

Within the past fortnight, a series of brutal rages has been perpetrated upon the persons of seve-ral estimable individuals, in the cars of the Eastern rail-road, on the route from Boston to Newburyport by certain ruffians in the employment of the Rail Road Company, the most guilty and conspicuous of whom is STEPHEN A. CHASE, the superintendent of the road, a member of the Society of Friends. (?) in good standing. By his orders, several respecta colored persons have been dragged from the cars, and colored persons in we been dragged from the cars, and treated in a truly savage manner-among them, a wor-thy female residing in Lynn. Nay, more-for re-monstrating against this outrageous conduct, several white persons, (among them, Messrs. J. A. Collins and H. B. Louge, and Dr. Mann, all of this city,) have also been violently dragged from the cars, and not allowed to pursue their journey-threats and im-precations being poured upon them without measure ! The limbs and lives of travellers on that route are really in peril, and villany and cruelty rule supreme. These repeated outrages have created very great ex-citement in the community, especially in Lynn, citement in the community, especially in Lynn, where have been held three public meetings, and re-

where nave been need three public meetings, and re-solutions adopted, of a very spirited churacter. We have a long account of the whole affair from Mr. Collins, which we are unable to publish in our present number, but which shall appear next week, that ampte justice may be done to all the parties con-cerned. If the Society of Friends neglect forthwith to disown Stephen A. Chase, it must be willing to lie under the imputation of conniving at and sanctioning high-handed villany and brutal ruffianism.

Liberin

Liberia has long been a land of promise. By th last accounts, we are sorry to say, there appears to be 'a plentiful scarcity' of food, and starvation is beginning to stare the happy emigrants. full in the face ! gunning to start the acppy emigrants foul in the tace t This is not a story gotup by the abolitionists for ef-fect. The information is official, and taken from the African Luminary of 7th July. 'Stock, poultry, potatoes, casawa, and all, seem to, have failed-rice there is none in the colony '! The Luminary says: 'We anspect that agriculture has been considerably realested for a wave at. There is no other eland neglected, for a year past. There is no other plausi ble reason for the present lack, because the have been as heretofore, if not even more favorable. What a flourishing colony ! N. B. Two men were seriously injured on the 3d

experience in such pious and truly evangelical exer-cises !

THE LIBERATOR.

Withdrawal from the Society of Friends-WESTERLY, R. I. Sept. 20, 1841. BRO: GARRISON .

Bao. Gannisos: As there appears no prospect of the body of the Society of Friends, with which I have been connect-ed, becoming informed of my discovament of them by the most appropriate method, through their meetings of discipline, I wish to avail myself of the columns of the Liberator, as the mediam of communication. The letter below, as its date indicates, was sent to

the society early last spring; but, instead of being read in the meeting for discipline, was referred to a muittee for examination. The committee report ed against its being read, and I have recently

that many of the society are yet unapprised of the fact of their discomment. Why this care to keep mo-mentions subjects equipt when there are those whe when the subjects so quiet, when there are those whe sit in the uppermost sents, who say, ' The slavohold are have as much right to their slaves as we have to our horses and cattle?" All the objections, indeed urged against abolition from other quarters, are urged bers of Friends' Society ; hence their care keep in the quiet.' They are, as a body, pro-slave ry at heart. Many true abolitionists among them are anxiously enquiring, whether they can any longer remain in their present position, and be guiltless. ecent withdrawal from Friends, of our esteemed friend Dr. Peleg Clarke, of Coventry, President of the Rhode-Island A. S. Society, has done much to incite investigation. This one act of his will, in my opin more for the cause, than all he has done be ides. Standing as the society does, in such high proessions, and having had the credit of being anti-slaery, how much more deadly is its influence agains

bolition than the professed pro-slavery; and how abolition than the professed pro-slavery; and how much stronger is the obligation, on our part, to best an unequivocal testinony against it! - O! may those at least, who claim to be abolitionists, and still hold up this strong pillar of the bloody system, inquire whether they would any longer give it their support, if their own families were in the southern shambles, and the society should as now say. Our doors shall be the case to cleast their ensue; your must not join not be open to plead their cause; you must not join with others in redeeming them from the cruel clutch of the oppressor; or, you must keep in the quiet, till the Lord opens a way; thus blaspheming the holy name of Him who has never shut up the way, but has always kept it open, and commands to ' cry aloud and open thy mouth for the dumb." spare not,' and to

Thine for Christianity against superstition, ABBY KELLEY.



After a long season of quiet waiting, I am constrain ed to address you in that love, which, I trust, is the one of action; and, God helping the right, slavery, which, until the present, has defied all encroach-ment or approach and investigation, will find it newith you as a religious society. You are aware that that connection was originally

y no act of mine, but by the request of my beloved other. At a mature age, I became convinced o the truth of the religious principles professed by the society, and since that time have, I believe, in some degree, aimed to act in accordance with them. Ba of some of the practices of the society, such as adhe

rence to particular forms of language, the occasion for which have ceased, and which therefore have eased to be a testimony for the truth,-and adherence o particular forms of dress, without that regard to hristian simplicity which early Friends exhib of these practices, I may say I have never felt called to adopt them from principle; but, on the contrary have often been led to inquire, whether they had no have often been ice to induire, whether they had no become forms, which were made, in some instances to stand in the place of vital religion. Nor have ever been satisfied with some parts of its discipline which, however, it is not necessary for me here to enumerate. But the fundamental principles of the society have, I trust, taken deep root in my heart. A few years since I was, with many others, filled with surprise, and howed down with grief, in view of the fact that the New-England Yearly Meeting, of which we were a part, took ground in direct opposition to its own professed principles on the question of slavery ; for although, by our discipline, we refused to recognize a slaveholder as a Christian, yet, when few of the people of this and other countries were awakened by the cry of the perishing poor to make an effort on his behalf,--if so be they might, through the help of the God of the oppressed, restore to hi his plundered rights, or, failing to do this, wash their own hands in innocency, by having done what they could,-the Yearly Meeting took measures to preven any of its members uniting their efforts with these, by advising and remonstrating against joining societies in connection with persons not of our denomination And farther, it closed the doors of its meeting-house against those who felt themselves called to plead the cause of the dumb. These acts were hailed with joy by the enslaver, and by those who were openly apol ogizing for his sin. Well might those bodies in ou country, which are professedly the churches of Christ but which are giving their sanction to every sin under the name of slavery, feel strengthened in their deep iniquities, when referring to the New-England Year

ly Meeting as having come on to their side. Again, when a little band was raised up in o ountry, to give their testimony against violence in all its various forms ; however modified, whether ad ministered by the soldier on the battle-field, or by the dified, whether adofficers of a government whose last resort is the sword, and which claims the right of taking life at its pleasure ; the New-England Yearly Meeting, professin the principles of the Prince of Peace, distin N. B. Two men were seriously injured on the 3d demning personal self-defence by violence, and deny of July, during the [missionary] military parade, by ing the right to take the life of man under any circum

Abby Kelley-The Morning Post. MARLBORO', Sept. 20th, 1841. BROTHER GARBINGS

BROTHER GARKINGS : In the Press and Post,' a newspaper published in Boston, of the 17th inst. I noticed an article, purport-ing to be written by a citizen of Millbury, concerning the late Anti-Slavery Convention held in that place, in which the writer has not only attacked the cause itself, but basely slandered the town of Millbury ! And it is but just that he should be noticed. In the first place, he commences his foul-mouthed 'unrative' by worknow, succeim the chargeter of a

In the first place, he commences his foul-mouthed 'narrative,' by wantonly attacking the character of a distinguished friand of the cause, viz Abby Kelley. After rallying the editor of the 'Press and Post' for 'taking up the glove in defence of this female plai-lanthropist,' he expresses much grief to be obliged to inform him of the formidable competition he must encounter in restoring it to that fair hand, of which e speaks so glowingly. Now, sir, I do not intend to enlarge upon this, further than to quote the reason that he gives to said editor. It is because she remarked, that 'she preferred the company of colored people to that of the pro-slavery whites.' This I submit without comment. He then proceeds 'Touching the recent abolition Convention in M. it was, on the whole, a highly amusing affair-amusing for its very excesses. Their resolutions were so high-ly charged, that they kicked their movers over, while they vainly imagined that a thundering execution had been effected.'

He then selects a specimen from the resolution r ferred to, to give their tone and temper :- ' Resolved That it is a libel on christianity to suppose that a slaveholder can be a christian.' Now I ask, sir, what true friend of christianity is there, who will not say amen? What ! to suppose that a man, who not onl degrades the image of God to a brute, tramples upo all law and justice, despises the command of God, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' and is daily bringing reproach upon the cause of Christ-to suppose such a man can be a christian, is it not a libel indeed? No honest man can doubt it. And yet this citizen seems to say to all such, ' Come ye, and commune with us We have a mantle for your sins ! Come, enter ou Ve have a mante for your sinks to chart, enter our pulpits, and proclaim to us the truths of the gospel ! Commensorate with us the love of Him who died for all mankind, and then go home and practise your hellish deeds upon your defenceless victims ! " But, af ler all, he says, 'it was rather fortunate that this cor vention was held here; for before, Millbury was a a little tinctured with the fell spirit of abolition, but it is completely cured now. You could not drum up enough for a fourth corporal's guard ' Miserable in deed is he who has to resort to falsehood to accom plish his designs. Sir, I need not tell you that Millbu ry has many warm-hearted friends to the cause ; and instead of the cause receiving its death-blow, as he asserts, Millbury is from this instant an anti-slavery

But I have already quoted enough to show the spin it of the writer, and I will not enlarge upon it-the I should like to call your attention to one point: Why did he not publish his foul mouthed shander in any of the papers which are circutated extensively in the town which was the scene of this 'burlesque af fair,' as he is pleased to term it ? The reason is ob vious : He was afraid to let the people of Millburg know that he had so basely slandered them. But rather than enter into an argument with him, I will give you a parody on the fable of the Sick Lion and the Ass, and leave it to this citizen of Millbury to ap ply it at his leisure.

THE SICK LION AND THE ASS-A FABLE

The Lion by his trials worn, Of half his strength and terrors shorn, Lay sleeping in his den: And many a benst who'd fult the might Of his destroying paw and fight,

· - - nr. But, list of all, another came, Of awkward, stop and meaner frame, His wit was grees—he, brown; And lovelled at his fettered foe, With filthy heel, a coward blow, Then hurried from his frown.

IV. Alas,' th' enfeebled Lion said, 'Alas, in entreolied Lion said, As lifting up his shoggy head, With a deep sigh --' Alas ! "Twere hard enough for me to have borne-The nobler creatures' marks of scorn; But, oh ! that sneaking Ass!'

Thus mighty Truth when left to stand Alone, with foes on every hand,

Alone, with foes on every hand, Stript of her robes of terror; Upon her, from the high and low, Is levelled many a coward blow, By snivelling sons of error. Yours for truth and humanity, CINCINNATUS.

Churches vs. Liberty.

The New-Haven Herald boasts that that city 'no ontains twenty-three churches, besides Co Rooms, and other places of public worship,' and Theological Seminary. Of what value they are the cause of human freedom, of down-trodden and ensiaved humanity, of God's poor and needy held in abject servitude, may easily be inferred from the fact, that it is scarcely possible to hold a public anti-slavery meeting in New-Haven without very se When Gerrit Smith attempted to delive an address on slavery, in that place, some time ago, he was assailed by a troop of ruffians, (probably head ed by southern students,) who broke up the meeting and attempted to seize his person; but, fortunately be escaped without any serious injury. Any serious agreet deal of religion in New-Havon, but very little of christianity. without any serious injury. They have

ANOTHER MURDER. Crimes are multiplying fright-

Axorszn Monozz. Crimes are multiplying fright-fully in this country. A horrible murder was com-mitted in New York, on the 17th ult. upon the person of Mr. Samuel Adams, printer, of the firm of Seathard and Adams. The proofs are overwhelming that the murderer was J. C. Colt, the author of a new system of book-keeping, who owed Mr. Adams 2200 for printing his book. He has been arrosted, and committed to prison for trial. The body of the vic-tim, dreedfully mangled, had been put into a box, and, by the order of Colt, conveyed as merchandize to a New Orleans packet ship. At was recovered and New Orluans packet ship. -It was recovered and

TT In consequence of the extraordinary severity of the late storm, we took it for granted that the meet-ings of the Worcester South and North A. S. Societies, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, would neces sarily be very thinly attended, and therefore decme it expedient to remain at home-hoping that no scri-ous disappointment was felt by our absence. Messra. Collins and Douglas were doubtless present at both meetings.

Ourssions Among other interesting articles the Ownshows Among other interesting articles that we are obliged to postpone till next week, is a report of the address of Lucretia Mott, in the Mariboro' Chapel, a short time since : also, the proceedings of the Essex County A. S. Society, and a sketch of the liscussions at the late annual meeting of the Non Resistance Society.

ITEMS.

IT THES. TERMENT COLLEGON. On TURSDAY ADERDON, the ENERGENT MONITORY ADERDON, THE STATES AND ADERDON ADERDON ADERDON ADERDON Raid Road, both going at great apped, met in a curve about four miles west of Westfield. The two loco-mitives, and two or three passengers cars of each train, were samaled to a complete wreck! The passengers were jammed and tumble together in the ruins, in dreadful confusion. We are informed that eighteen or twenty have limbs broken, and as many more are severely braised and lacerated in various ways. Mr. Varrien, the conductor of the train from the West, is shockingly motilated. Mr. Taylor, the engineer of the Springfield train—a young lady, nicce of Major Whistler—and Col. Harvey Chapme, are badly injur-elergyman from South Carolina, were wounded—one scratched and bruised, and the other had his leg bro-ken above the knee.—Boston Times. Incendiaries. The Rev. J. Bmking of Rinley, sub-

ken above the knec.-Boston Times, and the teg bro-ken above the knec.-Boston Times. Incendiaries. The Rev. J. Rankin, of Ripley, pub-lishes in the Telegraph of that place, that on the night of the 12th inst. an attempt was made to fire his barn and to attack his house, by some, six or eight men. Threats had reached Mr. Rankin's ears of an intend-ed attack, and he had prepared himself with arms for defence. His son and nephew hearing a signal whis-tle, rashed out of the house with pistols. The son came upon one of the raffians, and received a shot so close as to set his shirt on fire, and leavo on his body several distinct marks of shot. The fire was returned, when the assailants cried morder and ran. Another man fired at the nephew, which was returned, and with a loud shirtsk his assailant fiel, slower than the others. Six or seven shots passed in a few seconds —the yoong men purneed, but without overtaking the mob-nor have the persons concerned since been dis-covered. The attempt to fire the barn failed, owing to the dampness of the night. Mr. Rankin is an abo-litionist.-Cincinnati Gat.

litionist.—Cincinnati Gal. Murder of the Res. King Grisnold.—Last April this clergyman was killed in Cincinnati just after he had dismissed his congregation, by a stone thrown by Ed-ward Layton, a rowdy who was offended at his point-ed discourse. The stone struck him on the head, he staggered a few ateps, fell, and survived but a short time. From the testimony before the mayor as it ap-pears in the Christian Advocate, no. doubt could be entertained as to the guilt of Layton. He had threat-end, was seen to put the stone in his pocket, and to hurl it. The same evidence was presented to the grand hurd it. The same evidence was presented to the grand hurd it. The same evidence are the suffered to bill of indictment ! Laytonwas discharged from jail, and has absconded. Is it to be marvelled at, mobs rule in the Queen City, when marderers are thus suffered to go unwhipt of justice? + Cleasland Herald.

un whipt of justice? - Clessland Herald. Disgraceful Fight. - Prompt Action of the Mayor.---We regret to have to recerch another disgraceful fight, which took place on Friday night, near the corner of Cove and Baltimore streets, between the United and Watchnake fire companies; a general batte of long duration took place, during which stones and brick-bats showcred on the contending parties with inces-sant fury, several pistols were also fired, and some of the men were wounded. We have heard several dif-ferent accounts of this scene, but as they are so con-flicting, we have thought not best to give either. We understand the mayor has ordered the engine houses of both these companies to be closed until further or-ders. In the meantime, the disgraceful affair will be investigated, and then we shall know all the facts.---Baltimore San.

Baltimore Sun. Outrege on the Frontier. A correspondent of the Boston Ailas writes from St. Albana, Yt. that on Sun-day the 19th inst. twelve or more of her Majesty's subjects came over the line two miles and a half into the town of Alburgh, and arrested Col. Grogan who figured largely at the late Canada insurrection—bound him in channes and carried him to Montreal, where he was lodged in prison. Col. Grogan formerly—that is before the rebellion—resided in Canada. During the rebellion, his property was wantonly destroyed and he driven from his home into the United States. It was the line. To punish him, as they pretend, they have been guilty of the most iflegal and hostile transac-tion which could possibly disgrace any man or class of men.

We have been favored with an extract of a letter da ed Krr Wzsr, Sept. 14, 1841. News reached here from Havana, by a smack, a w davs zeo. that a very respectable body of citizen News reached here from Havana, by a smack, a few days ago, that a very respectable body of citizens of the island of Cuba, called on the Governor with a remonstrance against the British governments inter-foring with their slave trade, and soliciting his inter-cession with his Government to put a stop to it; at the same time informing the Governor that should the Spanish Government refuse on neglect to comply with their request, they would set aside their allegiance to Spain. The truth of this is doubted, but if true, the consequences may be serious.

ces may be serious. We have taken the trouble to compare the mortali-y of the present summer with that of 1839 and 1837

W. H. Burleigh, known as the author of a volum of poems recently published, proposes to issue by sat scription a new poem, entitled 'Our Country-It Dangers and its Destiny."

NOTICES.

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Lecture in Foxborough An address on slavery will be delivered in the Bap-tiat meeting-house, Foxboro', by Wm. Lloyd Garri-son, on Thursday evening next, Oct. 14th.

NOTICE.

AUTICE. The Liberty Party will hold a meeting at No. 33 Washington at on Moday evening next, Oct. 11th, at 7 o'clock precisely. All who are resolved to cast their votes against the slaveloiders in the person of persons of cilter of the nominations of the pro-alvery parties, are carnestly requested to be present. T. R. KIMBALL, Scretchry. Berlin, Ost Sch 181. Boston, Oct. 6th, 1841.

A SUFFOLK COUNTY CONVENTION A SUFFOLK COUNTY CONVENTION Of all who believe it right to use the elective fram-chiss for the good of the slaves will be held in Tre-mont Chapel, on Friday, October 8th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and 7 o'clock ing the avening. Come, every friend of crushed and bleeding humanity ! Let no one who thinks it right to use the political power of the nation against slavery, be absent. Several eloquent speakers from other States will be present to address the meeting. How beats the heart of old Suffolk for liberty ? (Chall Measurement states are no langer.

How beats the heart of old Suffolk for liberty? *Shall Massachusefts stand erect no longer, But stoop, in chains, upon here downward wwy? Let be imitate our sister Counties, in preparing to answorthis question at the polls. Let the friends of the slave, in every part of the city/and-of Chelses, rally, and let us have a glorious mosting. JOHN E. FULLER, Chairman of Co. Committee.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Boston Famale Anti-Slavery Society will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Oct. 13, in Mariboro' Chapel, flail No. 2, at 3 o'clock in the aftermoon Mr. Douglas, formerly a slave, is expected to be present, and address the meet-ione, is expected to be present, and address the meet-

Ing. All persons interested are invited to attend. S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec. Boston, Oct. 6, 1841.

NOTICE.

The adjourned meeting of the Middlesex County, Auti-Slavery Society will be held as 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 suitain to the system of American slavery, and the best means to be adopt-ed to bring about its immediate and complete abo-lition."

Societies are "requested to send delegates, and all persons interested in the subjects to be discussed are

Societies are required in the subjects to be used persons interested in the subjects to be used. 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.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT LYNN. The Universalist Anti-Slavery Convention held at Lynn, November 19, 1840, passed the following re-

Resolved, That this Convention hold annual nessoures, Inas Illis Convention hold annual meetings in the month of October, (on the 2d Wed-nesday and following Thursday) until American ala-very is abolished, and that the Secretary of each Con-vention issue a call for the succeeding one, in as many of our religious journals as will freely publish the same, for a few weeks previous to the meeting.

Pursuant to this resolve, I hereby give notice that the Curvention will hold its next meeting in Lynn, in the First Universalist meeting house, on Wednes-day and Thursday the 13th and 14th of October next; and all interested in the subject, especially Universal-ists favorable to the exertion of a moral influence for

iss invorses to the exertion of a moral influence for the removal of slavery from our land and the world, are extractly solicited to be present. On the morning of the first day, it will be remem-bered, an address, occasional and appropriate, is ex-pacted from bro. Cbb

J. O. SKINNER, Secretary. Famingham, Sept. 11, 1841.

Premingiann, Sopt. 11, 1841. NORFOLK COUNTY, ATTEND! The Norfolk County A. 8. Society will hold its neat quarterly anoting at Wrentham, in the Centro octock, A. M. Wm. L. Garrison, John A. Collins, Edmund Quincy, and other friends of the slavo, are syspected to be present. A strong relly of the aboli-tionists of the County is anticipated, to rejoice over the trightening prospects of the cause, and to deviso and urge vigorous measures for its successful prosecu-tion. It is hoped that it will not be a small matter the will binder heavy abolitionists in the county, and out of it, who can, to give their attendance. J. Y. MARSHALL, Rev. Sec.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Wo-men's Anti-Slavery Conference will be beld at the house of Benjamin Jackman in Georgetown on Thurs-day, the 21st of October, at 10 o'clock, A: M. A gen-eral invitation is extended, and a large meeting de-sired. REBECKAH H. FOSTER, Sec. Andorer, Sept 23, 1841.

CHURCH, MINISTRY, AND SABBATH CON-

VENTION. The third session of this Convention will be held at the Chardon-Street Chapel, in Boston, on TUES-DAY, the 26th of October nsrt, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The subject remnining for discussion is - THE CHURCH. All manner of persons are invited to join the Conven-tion, and take pert in its deliberations.

WN. M. CHACK, EDMUND QUINCY, Pres. SYDNET CHACE, SYDNET SOUTHWORTH, Secretaries. Boston, Sept 3, 1841.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The fourth enniversary of the Maine Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention, will be holden in connection with the Maine Missionary Society at Hallowell, Oct. 13th and 14th, 1341; the services to commence at the

For all-for universal Humanity, this paper labors, or the may whole highest happiness is unceasing without sector for the loss of employment, see lightest hope for their children is the same seesing round of toil, and for themselves a Aried es, sad a quiet though 'trampled grave;' for these has word to speak. Its editor belongs to their mar-face all the wrongs they feel-and like om, (ad as may be the thought, and painful as thereanies), was born with the right to live, a winds the right to labor; except in the way, at miss and to the end, permitted by another. The mark of the the theory of the same a winds the right to labor; except in the way, at miss and to the end, permitted by another. The mark of the time to doing so? Ho cannot may have for in this direction while he has and; the time when he may not have it, except in a wind not in the ord, way, will be revealed by aronase of the public to this-his fast appeal. Complete flex of the present volume will be sent, and and like there the public to this, and the star flex the short of the revealed by a proper of the the bits to the sent, and the star flex the short of the sent, and the star flex the the short of the revealed by a root of the the short of the sent, and there flex of the present volume will be sent, and the star flex cont in the flex the sent of the short of the short of the short of the sent and the star will be and the short on the remaind. and alterwise directed, until further notice. For ar am, not less than 35 cents, which may be remit-ble, the paper will be sent at the rate of 3 cents per table, to the amount remitted. The regular sub-knipton price is \$1.50 per annuum, or 75 cents for siz analy, pyable alwars in advance. Five copies to ne address, at months, for \$3.

A Contrast.

The editor of the Hingham Patriot, after noticing has General Military Review on the Common in 9, MITS :

'The perform The performances at the Chardon-street Chapel as same day, though of quite a different character, is in accessificatory, and infinitely more sensi-Tar third annual meeting of the New-England Resistance Society was very fully attended. Not from all parts of New-England were delegates up to take the quarter whence least expected, the partices of the West; and the hard-handed, hermi farme of Michigan evinced a mind as strong, that as stout as his body; he was truly one of as a subtenes. On both the days of meeting, heard the unst interesting discussions we ever lis-ter and which, if fully reported, would, we be-the read by view thoughtful man with as much as the and the debates in Congress, as the con-art interesting discussions with as much the Chardon-street Chape

ROXISE. At a recent meeting of the West an Anti-Slavery "Slavery Society in North Ferrisburgh, i mously 'Resolved, That for any member of ary to yote for a slaveholder, or an apologist ary to yote for a slaveholder, or an apologist Ty, for any civil office, is a barefaced viola-their abolition principles, and of the word of

Worldly Honors.

Death and the grave are ceaseless mockers of hu-man aggrandizement. So that they crush mortality, they pay no heed to worldly honors, to age, -beauty, or rank. They teach impressive lessons-but how slow is man to learn ! They never flatter, but are faithful in their mission, and are ever repeating the solemn admonition-"He builds too low, who builds beneath the skies."

The mutability of human expectations, and the vanity of human ambition, have been vividly illustrated in the melancholy fate of the late Lord Sydenham, the Governor General of Canada, who recently died of the lockjaw, caused by a fall from his horse, which fractured his leg. As the news of his death was crossing the Atlantic to England, tidings were com ing over to Canada that he had been gazetted a Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Order of the Bath! Truly,

"The path of glory leads but to the grave.

Middlesex County.

Middlesex County. An adjourned meeting of the County Ani-Slavery Society will be held at Concord, on Tuesday next. Some very important resolutions will be presented for discussion, drawn up expressly to attract a large del-egation. Our Concord friends desire its to state, that arrangements have been made to accommodate all who may attend, in the spirit of anti-slavery inopi-tality. Messre. Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, John A. Collins, and other well known abolitionists, have promised to give their attendance.

News

One of our pro-slavery religious journals exulting-records the secession of Dr. Wardlaw from the One of our pro-slavery religious journals exuling-ly records the seconion of Dr. Wardlaw from the Glasgow Exananipation Society, 'in consequence of George Thompson's attachment to Garrison and his party, (i.e. to the old anti-alavery platform) and says,-- Dr. Wardlaw is the father-in-law of Mr. Thompson 'I. This is news to us, and we think will be to Mr. Thompson. But, suppose it were a fact-what would it prove ?

to send out to the world a protest against these her tenly doctrines ! This act, also, gave comfort to d-stained world.

In consequence of these departures of the Soc om the high ground of truth,-or, if it should I claimed that the Society never occupied this ground, then I would say, in consequence of its refusal to occupy it,-and for the course it has pursued in harden ng itself against the kind admonitions and faithful rebukes of some of its members, who have been misrep resented, and, in some instances, informally discount ed for their refusal to obey man rather than God,-

say that, for these acts, and others which might ed, I cannot acknowledge it a christian body or even as being actuated by those feelings of huma ity which have, in some instances, bid even the in fidel to stretch out a helping hand to our neighbo who has fallen among thieves. I therefore take this means of informing you, that I hereby discoun all con-nection or fellowship with the Society of Friends, feeling it a duty to ' come out and be separate, an have no communion with the unfruitful works of dark ness.' Yet'I would assure you that, in performing this act of obedience to the Divine will, I do it with the most tender regard to all in the Society. My heart is overflowing with love to the whole family of man, and it is my constant desire and prayer I Him, in whose hands are all hearts, that he wou turn and overturn, till truth shall cover the earth at the waters do the great deep. I feel much gratified in being able to say, that then

are some in the Society, with whom I have taken sweet counsel, and to whom I still look up as father and mothers in Israel. That these and others ma follow the guidings of the unerring finger of the F ther of light in the way of everlasting life, is the ear ther or ugan nest longing of my spirit. Your friend and sister

ABBY KELLEY.

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AROTHER ADVOCATE. The Christian Witness which has been suspended for some time at Pitta-burgh, Pa. has been revived, and is now published as "The Spirit of Liberty, --Ray. E. Smith editor, and Wm. H. Burleigh associate editor. We trust it will deserve the cerdial support of the Penn. abalitionists.

LUMSTOND LANE. A correspondent of the Hing-hum Patriot, having communicated to that paper the particulars of the case of this strinken man, the editor ppends the following pertinent invitation :

• Now, anti-abolitionists, and all ye who insist that the southerners ought not to part with their slaves without being paid for them, here is a chance for you. Attention the whole! Please form a line, - tralk or single file-and lay down your money one at a time We beg of you not to confuse and overwhelm us by rushing in all at once.

with wind, rain and snow. Much damage was done with wind, rain and snow. Much damage was done to the shipping in this and other ports-many chim-neys were blown down, trees oproated, building in SEVERE STORN. A most violent N. E. storm com neys were blown down, trees uprooted, buildings in jured, vessels dismasted, sunk, or driven to sea from their anchorage, &c. &c. At Waltham, anow fell in some places to the depth of an inch-the earliest withsome paces to the depin of an inch-the earliest with-in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. Fair weather had not come up to the time of writing this paragraph, (Wodnesday night,) though the wind had been folled to sleep. The storm was felt probably as far south as Baltimore.

formed that we purposely omitted to publish the reso-lution adopted by the A. S. Society of that place, in vindication of the Liberator from certain vills charges circulated against it—not deaming those charges wor-thy of the least notice, though much obliged to ou-West Newbury friends for their kind approval of ou-course.

ERRATA. In the communication on our last page (which discloses some extraordicary facts.) the nam of Mr. Pooler in twice erroneously printed Poole.

both sea in which the vellow fever raged wit

-both sensons in which the yellow fever raged with uncommon violence. The weekly number of deaths thus far exceeds by nearly a third, that of 1839, and is greater than that of 1837, if we consider the paucity of the non-resident population. At the worst period of the epidemic of 1839, the bills of mortality did not exhibit more than 189 deaths per week. The last weekly statement for this year shows a mortality of 245, and the list for this week will more probably demonstrate an increase of forty or fifty more. It is moreover an iversally admitted by medical men, that the fever is far more intractible than usual. The regodial agents which have formerly proved so successful, are mert and inefficacious.-.X. Oriense Bet.

Mortality at Sea. The ship Bangor, which arrived at this port yesterday; from New Orleans, suffered the following losses among her passengers and crew, dur-ing the passage. On the 17th of August, died Mr. J. D. McIntosho, of Boston-he was ill rix days. 18th, died Mr. David French, of New Hampshire. 19th, died Mr. David French, of New Hampshire. 19th, died Wm. Amon, seamen, an Englishman. Sept 1, died Wm. Green, steward, of Maryland. Same day, Thos. D. Bragdon, of New Bedford, fell from the fore-topsail yard and was killed.—Boston Times.

Shecking Murder in Mayseille.—The Maysville Engle contains an account of one of the most brutal murders that avec disgraced the annals of human de-pravity. Mosses Kenn, a journeyman boot and shoe maker, who has resided for a few years in the place, cut and mangled his own wife's throat with a razor, in his own house, which produced her immediate death. It was one of the most shocking spectacles ever belefd. The savage fiend theor made an effort in cut his own throat with a shocking, but the inci-sion was not deep enough to prove mortal. The Naurchet linguier, annueres the death of

The Nantucket lequirer announces the death of Dr. M. T. Morton, Collector of the Customs for that port. He died on Saturday last, after a painful and protracted illness, at the age of 53. He has held the office, now made vacant by his death, for a period of years, and at various times filled many other im-portant public stations.

A Horrid Case of Marder and Suicide recently oc curred at Delaware, Ohio.—A German mamed Gotlait Keen, a thilor by trade, shot his son in the most de liberate manner, making him stand up and placing the muzzle of a gun close to his beast. He then reload ed his gun, and discharged it against his own boson by means of the ram-rod.

The beautiful church owned by the third Reform Dutch Church Congregation in Albany was destroy by fire on Tuesday. It was finished only three yes since at a cost of \$16,000. It was insured to t amount of \$6000.

call of the President

NOTICE.

NOTICE. The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in Provi-dence on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th of November. Let there is a full attendance of aboli-tionists from all parts of the States. Several friends of the cause from other States are expected to meet with us at that sime. PELEG CLARKE, President. WILLIAM AFLIS, Res. Sec.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

ANTI-SLAVERT FAIR. The Pawtucket Juvenile Emancipation Society will hold its Sixth Annual Sale on Wednesday, Oct. 20th, at the Free Hall. Friends in the country favorable to the cause are earnestly solicited to contribute. Donations however small will be gratefully re-ceived. I. J. ADAMS, President. Pawtucket, Sept. 24, 1841.

NON-RESISTANCE CONVENTIONS Will be held, by Henry C. Wright and others, as

At Littleton, N. H.	Oct. 5th and 6th.
" Danville, Vt.	# 7th and 8th.
" Hardwick, "	" 9th and 10th.
" Craftsbury, "	" ·IIth and 12th.
" Hydepark, "	4 14th and 15th.
" Stow, "	" 16th and 17th.
	ts, 19th and 20th.
" Brandon,	Nov. 9th and 10th.

DEATHS. At Lynn, John L. eldest child of James N. Buffun 3 years. In Portland, Sept. 26th, Ruth C. Jones, daughte of Wm. and Antoinette Jone , aged 17 months.

Situation Wanted.

A BOY of stendy and industrious habits is in want of a situation. One in a printing-office would be preferred. Enquire of Wm. C. Nell, 25, Cornhill.

WANTED a few miles from the city, an apprentic to the shoemsking business. Two or three boys want situations in the country. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

A YOUNG girt of 15, who has recently become an Aurphan, would like a place in the country W.C. NELL, 25 Combill.

TY Our friend B. B. Jr. of West Newbury, is in

POETRY. From the Knickerbocker.

THE MISSING SHIP.

THE MISSING SHIP. BY FIRS SAROXAFY. "What sighs have been wafted after that ship !--what prayers offered up at the deserted fireside of home! How often has the mistress, the wife, the mother, pored over the daily moves, to catch some casual intelligence of the victim of the deep! How has expectation darkened into anziety-anziety into dread-and dread into despair! Alas! not one me-mento siful ever return for love to cherish ! All that shall ever be known is, that she sailed from her port, end was never heard of more !-WASHINGTON INVESS.

God speed the noble PRESIDENT ! A gallant boat is she, As ever entered harbor, Or crossed a stormy sea Or crossed a stormy sea. Like some majestic castle, She floats upon the stream ; The good ships moor d beside her Like pigny shallops seem ! TI.

How will her mighty bulwarks The leaping surges brave! How will her iron sinews Make way 'gainst wind and wave ! Farewell, thou stately vessel ! Ye voyagers, farewell ! Securely on that deck shall yo The tempest's shock repel.

The stately vessel left us In all her bold array ; A glorious sight, O landsm As she glided down our bay ; Her flags were waving joyfully, And from her ribs of oak * Farewell !' to all the city Her guns in thunder spoke.

.17. Flee, on thy vapory pinions ! Back, back to England flee ! Where patient watchers by the strand ! Have waited long for thee ; Where kindred hearts are beating To welcome home the crew, And tearful eyes gaze constantly Across the waters blue !

Alas, ye watchers by the strand ! Weeks, months have roll'd away, But where, where is the President? And why is this delay? Return, pale mourners, to your homes ! Ye gaze, and gaze in vain ; Oh ! never shall that pennon'd mast Salute your eyes again !

vi. And now our hopes, like morning stars, Have one by one gone out; And stern despair subdues at length The agony of doubt : But still affection lifts her torch At night along the shore, And lingering by the surf-beat rocks, To marvel, to deplore.

¥11. In dreams I see the fated ship Torn by the northern blast ; About her tempest-riven track The white fog gathers fast ; When, lo ! above the swathing mist Their heads the icebergs lift, In lucent grandeur to the clouds-Vast continents adrift.

One mingled shrink of awe goes up, At that stupendous sight; Now helsman, for a hundred lives, Oh ! guide the helm aright ! Vain prayer ! She strikes ! and thundering dow The avalanches fall ; Crush'd, whelm'd, the stately vessel sinks-The cold sea covers all !

IX. Anon, unresting Fancy holds A direr scene to view; The burning ship, the fragile raft, The pale and dying crew ! Ah me ! was such their maddening fate Upon the billowy brine ? Give up, remorseless Ocean ! A relic and a sign !

No answer cometh from the deep, To tell the tale we dread ; Nor shall it till the trump shall sound, And the sea give up its dead. Oh, then may that lost company, From earthly haven driven, Meet where the weary are at rest, And storms reach not-in Heaven !

EVENING.

How solemnly the weary sun, Far in the glowing west, Hath rapp'd himself in golden clouds, And loft the world to rest.

How silently sweet evening's shade Hath fallen o'er hill and dell-

COMMUNICATIONS. munication.

Boston, Sept. 24, 1841. DEAR BROTHER GARRISON :

As this is a time of casting out with the chu and as I have shared a like fats with many other who have dared to think and set for themselves, is spite of the authority of the organized bodies called churches, who 'lord it over God's heitage, I have thought best to transmit to you an account of the pro-ceedings of the church, in relation to myself, together with some communications from the pastor and dea-con of said church.

on of said church. If you think this account will, in any measur serve to show the rigor with which the powers that be' in the churches, would rule over those who place themselves under their jurisdiction ; if it will tend in any degree to show the community the time serving, compromising, proscriptive and cowardly spirit of the church ; and if it will tell the world how wickedly the church ; and it it will fell the world how wickedly the church will shrink away from any cause, howover im-portant the interests involved in it, the advocacy of which will bring persecution and edium upon the ad-vocate, and the body to which he belong; in short, if it will do any thing to aid the cause of justice, truth and right, please give it an insertion in the Liberator *Lowell, June 10, 1841.

'LowELL, June 10, 1841. Miss SARAH C. SANBORN : It becomes my duty to inform you that you are no longer a member of the Worthen-street Baptist church in this city. For this communication, I doubt not you are in some measure prepared. While the church are fully satisfied that you have many good qualities of mind and heart, and might be very useful, they deplore your want of judgment, as manifested by a zeal that outruns knowledge and propriety, and that makes you appear self-willed, and, consequently, unamiable. While they believe you to be exceedingly imprudent, they have nothing to say against your motives. They pray that the time may come when you will examine the truth of the gospel, and will learn that the true place of yo-man is not in promiscuous assemblies, standing up as a teacher of rough multitudes, attracting toward herself and her sex the sarcasms of the polluted; but in the retirement of domestic life(1). When you can again walk with a peaceful church, and walk worthy of your calling, I doubt not they will be hap-py to receive you. I annex a copy of your exclu-sion, taken from the church records. Your weil-wisher, UNET. PORTER.' Your well-wisher,

LEMUEL PORTER.'

From the records of the Worthen-street Baptist church,

From the records of the Worthen-street Baptist church, Lovell. ^o Church meeting held after the evening meeting. Sabbath, May 30, 1841. Miss Sarah C. Sanborn, who has for some time past lectured on various subjects to promiseous audi-ences, in a manner to grieve Christians in places where she has lectured, had permission to explain her sentiments and conduct to the church (2) from which it appeared that, her opinion of baptism, in relation to communion, of church organizations, &c., was widely different from the opinion of the church, as expressed in their articles of faith : fur-ther, that she insisted upon the right of lecturing in public when, and where, and how she pleased, with-out respect to the wishes of the church (3)—ther-fore.

fore, Voted, 1, To refer Miss Sanborn's request for 2. To choose a communion. 2. To choose a committee of five, to confer with Miss Sanborn, and to report to the church next Saturday evening."

SATURDAY EVENING, June 5, 1841. "The committee on the case of Miss Sanborn re-ported, that they recommend the withdrawal of the right hand of fellowship from Miss Sarah C. San-born, for the following reasons, viz. :--

ess. After hearing the above report, the church Voted, without dissent, that the right hand of fel-owship be withdrawn from Miss Sarah C. Sanborn. LEMUEL PORTER, Pastor and Clerk.

A letter containing an account of the doings of the church on Saturday evening, June 5, together with the foregoing communication of Mr. Porter, was sent to Concord, N. H.; but as it did not reach there until I had left, (I had been attending a convention there,) I did not receive it then, and, consequently, after a few weeks, sent for a letter, stating their charges against me, not supposing that they had eve My letter was received, and an answer sent containing a record of the doings of the church o Sabbath evening, June 30, with that of June 5, whic record is written above. Also the following commu-nications from Messrs. Porter and Poole :--

' MISS SANBORN : Your letter from Concord wa ⁴ Miss SANBORN: Your letter from Concord was received and answered. It was enclosed to Rev. Mr. Cummings, who afterward wrote me that you had left town, and gone he knew not where. If you remain in Providence long enough, [I was there when I wrote a second time for a letter,] you will get this: but we cannot pursue you with letters all over the country. The next time you with letter a letter, you will find it in the Christian Watchman.⁹

The above was written by Mr. Porter, but was so without signature. The following is from Mr. Poole, deacon of th

church :--

LOWELL, Saturday, August 28, 1841. Mrs. SARAH C. REDON, formerly Miss Sarah C. Sanborn : clerk. It seems, however, that you had gone from there before it arrived. You seem to intimate that Mr. Porter is guilty for neglecting to inform you of your exclusion, and the causes; and me for not fulfilling my promise that you should be informed of that exclusion, should it take place. Had you been as anxious to receive information concerning the course the church took in relation to your case, as you was to obtain a let-ter of occasional communion, you would have saved yourself and as much unnecessary trouble. As to your character being moral or immoral, I have nothing to say. The charges for which you were excluded are enclosed. Your own seme of propriety and your conscience must decide that case. SETH POOLER. and why do they employ them to go from house to house to collect money to carry forward missionar operations, to build meeting-houses, &c. &c.? nouse to collect money to carry forward missionary operations, to build meeting-houses, &cc. &cc.? (2.) Had permission, &c. According to this ex-pression, Mr. Porter does not think I had an undoubt-ad right to explain my sentiments to the church. He

speaks as though it was a wonderful indulgence in them, and almost infinite condescension to 'FERSIT me to do this !! At that meeting, Mr. Porter said it was not customary for members to speak for them selves, (this is not the precise language, but the smount of it.) but as I was not under church consure.

THE LIBERATOR

smount of it,) put as a way that if I had been arraigned could do thus; implying that if I had been arraigned there as a criminal, I should not be allowed to open my mouth; thus being less lenient than our so called (3.) Insisted on lecturing when, where and ho

&c. without reference to the church. Because would obey the voice of God without asking permis

sion of the church —or, in other words, without can sulting *the modern Sandkadrim*—therefore, my re quest for a letter of occasional communion must be denied! I did not know, as I told the church at that time, that I sught to ask them what my avocation should be. If they were as particular about the em should be. If they were as particular about the em-ployment of the rest of the members, and if they were to exclude all whose employment did not suit their taste. I am inclined to think they would not have many loft. If a dozen or twenty of their mem-bers were employed in 'dealing out death and dam-nation,' or, in other words, in selling alcoholic drinks --or if as many more were engaged in trafficking in the souls and bodies of their fellow-men-1 do not imgine that it would have raused them the least un-easiness, because it is *popular* to commit such hellish outrages upon humanity !

outrages upon humanity ! (4.) Has adopted sentiments, &c. The only new ntiment that I had imbibed, in relation to ordinen ces, constitution, or AUTHORITY of the church, was that persons might partake of the emblems of Christ' broken body and spilt blood before baptusm ; where-as, before, I thought baptusm pre-requisite to commu-nion. As to the authority of the church, I never be-lieved that it was an authoritative body. I do not and never did believe that the followers of Jews have

and never did believe that the followers of Jesus have any right to rule over one another. I believe that Jesus Christ expressly forhads it, when he said, 'So shall it not be among you.' (5.) Locturing in such a usay as to bring scandal upon herself, and the church to which she now belongs. This tells the whole story ; and I hesitate not to say that it was for this alone, that I was excluded. There are a visual confession of this truth by Mr. Porter. was a virtual confession of this truth by Mr. Porter and the church, at the meeting, June 5. After I had told the church of the course I was pursuing, and the trials I had in prosecuting my labors, Mr. Porter made remarks to the church, which were substantially BRETHREN and SISTERS-You have hear nents of sister Sanborn, and you see accord the statements of sister Sanborn, and yes of the second states, she incurs scorn, derision, contempt and persecution; and so the whole body you know that if one member suffers, the whole body suffers with it. The question is, whether you will suffers with it. The question is, whicher you will take a part of this repreach, and bear it with her?' They said, no-and voted to withhold a letter. The question was asked whether I felt bound by the cov-enant of the church. I told them I did, so far as that was in agreement with the Bible; and then asked them it they felt bound by the same covenant, say-ing at they me time that the covenant stated that ing, at the same time, that the covenant, stated th we should sympathize with each other in times of trial. I spoke of the severe trials which I had endured, and asked them if they would sympathize with ne. Mr. Porter answered by saying, no. That in this case their sympathies could not extend toward me ; that I invited scorn by the course I pursued, and

hey had no sympathy for me. (6) Records of the church satisfactory, &c. relation to this, I say they are not, because they do not speak the truth according to my view of it. Acording to their own practice, they would not exclude ne for speaking or lecturing before promiscuous auiences. Again, in relation to the change in my view of communion, they could not have excluded me for that; because I told them that although I felt at liberty to go to communion with other churches, yet I was not at all strenuous on that point, and would con ede it to them, and walk with them in all the ord nances, in future. I do not hesitate to say, that if I had told them I would desist from lecturing, I should have retained my standing in the church. Indeed, it

ras so said by them. I say, and will hold myself responsible for the say ng, that I was excluded for advocating AN UNPOPULAN AUSE, and not for the reasons they assign.

Respectfully submitted, SARAH C. REDLON.

MISCELLANY. From the Temperance Recorder.

The Bible view of Temperance. E. TATLOR, Esq.—In the Sopt. No. of the Tem-perance Recorder, among other resolutions adopted at the recent Convention at Saratoga, I notice the

perance Recorder, among other resolutions adopted at the recent Convention at Saratoga, I notice the following: 'Resolved, That this Convention rejoice in every development of truth which shall remove existing obstacles to the cause of temperance, and as there is a difference among wise and god men in relation to the nature of ancient wines, supposed to be sanc-tioned by the word of God, that that subject be commended to the careful examination of the friends of temperance, with a request that they would pre-sent to the public the result of their investigation. Now, sir, it is known to many of the leading friends to the temperance reform in this country, that I have been zalously devoted to that cause I have been diligently engaged in scientific investi-gations, all bearing upon the question presented in the above resolution. I am painfully aware that from the beginning; a large majority of the profes-sed friends of temperance have regarded me with a jealous eye and a distrust'ul mind, as an ultraist. But I ask them solemoly to review the history of the temperance reform amongst us. Did I not carn-estly entreat them at the first national convention at Mrs. SARAH C. REDION, formirly Miss Surch C. Semborn : Treecieved your letter afternoon, [what afternoon he does not state] and, according to your earnest request, made all possible hasto to return an imme-diate answer. Whether the enclosed records of the church will be satisfactory to you, I cannot tell. I did not think it necessary to say any thing to the church, in relation to yourself, as you are not a member, and have been so informed, according to your own request and our custom, by a full and ex-plicit letter sent to Concord, N. H., by the church there before it arrived. You seem to intimate that Mr. Porter is guilty for neglecting to inform you of your exclusion, and the causes; and me for not fulfilling my promise information concerning the course the church took in relation to your ease, as you was to obtain a let-information to your case, as you was to achain a let-ter of occasional communion, you would have saved yourself and as much unnecesary trouble. As to your character being moral or immorial, have nothing to say. The charges for which, you STH POOLER. STH POOLER. have nothing to say. The charges for which you over sense of propriety and your conscience must decide that case. SETH POOLER. (1) The true place of woman, &c. If woman is in the grade of the sense of prevent of the sense of ublic mail in transporting it to distan ountry, I propose to publish it as a p mbers of about one hundred octavo pu

tricate subject, involving many important principle tricate subject, involving many important principles which require extensive investigation. Even more matter than will be contained in this work has al-ready been printed on the subject, without bringing the controversy any nearce to a satisfactory conclu-sion than it was at first. And, indeed, nothing abort of a full exhibition of the grand scheme and econo-my of the Divine government in the human world, or the philosophy of sacred history will effect the end desired. And hence it is impossible fully and satisfactorily to settle the question concerning the authority of the Bible for wine-drinking, without making such an exhibition of truth as will at the same time settle all questions involving the authori-ty of the Bible in relation to the moral actions of man.

same time settle all questions involving the authori-ty of the Bible in relation to the moral actions of man. The work, therefore, which I propose to publish, will be equally interesting to all classes of people desirons of understanding their own mature and con-dition, and the true relations which man sustains to his God and to his fellow man. It will be printed in a large, fair type, on good paper, and done up in a neat cover, at fifty cents a number, in advance; and published as often as once in three months, bear-ing the title of Graham's Quarterly Journal of Phys-iological, Physchological and Theological Lectures. I sincerely believe that the friends of temperane-throughout the country, will benefit themselves as by assisting me in getting out this work; and I can-not but hope that they will regard my long and dil-ing it first this much encouragement and recompenses from them. I hope, therefore, that every temper-not point, I hope also that the conductors of temperance papers throughout the country, will, for ito in the cause which they advocate, give me to us of the cause which they advocate, give for the take of the cause which they advocate, give for the sake of the cause which they advocate, give for the take of the cause which they advocate, give for the sake of the cause which they advocate, give for the take of the cause which they advocate, give for the take of the cause which they advocate, give for the take of the cause which they advocate, give for the take of the cause which they advocate, give for the take of the cause which they advocate, give for the take of the cause the take the conductors of heir assistance. Northampton, Sept. 1. 1841.

From the Sunbeam.

What is the Gain ?

What is the Gain ? This inquiry is always on the lips of partizans, through the week next succeeding an election in their own or in a neighboring State. The election in Maine has been the subject of enquiry during the last week, and the latest answer may be found in the papers of the day—in large type— 'In 230 towns, Democratic nett gain, 90321!' But this answer does not satisfy us, and therefore we repeat— What is the gain?' Have the people gained a uniform, complete, and universal system of education, whereby the avenues to the temple of Knowledge have all been thrown open, through all the distance, from infancy to the highest manhood, for all the children and youth who live within its jurisdiction, and all enabled and en-couraged to walk therein? If net, there is some-thing yet to be gained.

couraged to walk therein? If net, there is some-thing yet to be gained. Have they gained an equal distribution of the pub-lic burthens; so that no man is taxed on what he *vanta*, instead of on what he *has*? nor simply be-cause he is a man, instead of because he has ability to pay a tax? If not, there is more yet to be gained. Have they gained a system of equal haws, so that wealth cannot shield wickedness, nor silver be ac-cepted instead of suffering,—as is now the case? If not, there is still more to be gained; and justice de-mands the effort.

weatin cannot smith with cances, nor silver on 8.5-cepted instead of suffering,—as is now the case? If not, there is still more to be gained; and justice de-mands the effot. Have they gained a complete practical recogn-tion by government, of the equal right of every in-dividual intelligence to live, to labor, and to partici-pate alike in the benefits of society and government? The people of Maine, like their brethren in every other State and nation on the earth, want this, they have never had it, and if they have not got it this time, they must try argain. Have they gained equal chances to obtain all that man wants, the winning which depends on his own efforts; or must men continue to be born and die, there, as every where else, one all head, and the oth-er all hands—one learning only how he may get money, and the other only how he may get it away. from the first, and appropriate it to his own use— twenty never rising above the simial, that one may grow and become a man—one starting in life with an amount of wealth, intelligence, and consequent influence, which not one in twenty who have it not by the accident of birth, can ever hope to gain 2.421 bis wrong exists; and if it is not all corrected, here is still sometting left to struggle for. Weak these questions, not in a spirit of con-tempt for the past, nor distrust of the future; but because we would learn more of what has been gained, than can be expressed in numerical figures. The counting of votes is like counting the marks upon the log-line, whereby the semann may know the progress of his ship through the water; but this alone cannot determine his progress towards his destined port. He has to consider the current, and lee-way and 'heave off the sea,' if by calculation he would know his true position; and stil, with all his care and skill, he is frequently deceived. Bat when sailing onward with the land in sight, he has need of none of these; and they would avail him nothing if he were to use them. The evilk we have

sailing onward with the land in sight, he has need of none of these; and they would avail him nothing if he were to use them. The evils we have enumerated are some of the dangers which lie along his course; and the results are some of the beacon-lights, which hope and faith have set upon the bead-lands along the coast. Toward these Democracy must ever be progressing. By watching those al-ready in sight, we may with perfect certainty deter-mine our progress and position; and as each in suc-cession is 'come up with,' and passed, let us not doubt that others as bright and cheering will open on our view. With reference to these, and not to the figures of the 'dead reckoning,' we ask, 'what is the gain ?'

ITEMS.

During the week ending the 16th inst., 474 bosts, carrying 23,769 tons of coal, cleared from the Schuyl-kill region. During the same period, 29 bosts carry-ing 151 tons were shipped from the Little Schuylkill, Total shipments this seeson from the Schuylkill, 355,337 tons-from the Little Schuylkill, 24,231 tons; being an excess in favor of 1841, of full 90,000 tons.

A lady belonging to the church recently refused to have her baby inoculated with vaccine virus taken from a Methodist's child. She said she would not al-low her children to be made Methodists of :--London Parer.

The passage from America to Glasgow, was never, we believe, performed in so short a time as by Dr M Taar, aurgeon, on board the Britannia, which ar-rived at Liverpool on Thursday evening. The Bri-nuin performed the passage from Halifax to Liverpool in 9 days and 19 hours. Just as she was entering the harbor, the Achilles was leaving for Glasgow, when Dr. M Tear sprung from the paddle-box of the one steamer to the paddle-box of the other, and was brought direct to Glasgow, where he arrived on Fri-day night, thus making the entire voyage in 10 days and 16 hours.—Soutish Guardian.

and 16 hours.—Securita Guardana. Fullany. The Washington Intelligencer states that in the course of Monday night, some ill-disposed per-sons went into the beautiful garden attached to the Capitol, and destroyed a great number of valuable plants and flowers, such as cabbage roses, stocks, &c. Bealden acting in this outrageous manner, the villains cut and earried away not less than 1500 of the choice dahlias which have been raised with so much care, and which were so, beautiful and ornamental to the public grounds.

Pickpockets. We understand that Mr. Wm. Dean, of Salem, had his pocket-book taken from him while purchasing tickets at the door of the Pair, on Wednes-day morning, about 11 e clock. It contained about \$30 in moner, and valuable papers of no use but to the owner. Should the papers be found, they can be sent to Grant, Danipi & Co. We take this occasion to caution all to leave their purses and pocket-books at home.—Mer. Jour.

The proprietors of the steamer Troy are building another still larger to run on the Hudson : length to be 314 ft.; width 65; tonnage nearly 1000 tons; with two horizontal engines, 12 feet stroke, and will draw only four feet of water.

Disgraceful. President Tylet was hung in effigy-labelled 'Tyler the Traitor -from the flag staff of the Whig head quarters in the Ninth Ward, Albany, on Wednesday afternoon. After nightfall the effigy was cut down, drawn, and quartered, after the regu-lar old fashion.

A miser lately committed suicide in Switzerland. Although possessing 10,000 france, he spent only a few coppers for the bread and milk which were his daily fare. He shot himself with a pistol purchased the day before, after hagging for a long time to ob-tain a diminution in the price of the weapon.

It is stated that Judge McLean has declined his ap pointed to the office of Secrerary of War.

THE FAIR.

Books for orders and donations are opened by th Committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, a 25, Cornhill. The friends of the cause are informed hat the value of all donations of linen, cambrick thread-edging or silk, will be in all cases doubled and in many instances quadrupled to the cause, by means of the Fair. From intelligence received from France and England, as well as from various parts of

France and England, as well as from various parts of New-England, there is ground for supposing that the Fair this year will be more brilliant and attractive then ever, and combins more articles elsowhere un-attainable than any former occasion. The various towns engaged are informed that exertions proportionate to the additional demands made by the in-crease of their numbers, will be made in Boston for the discharge of the pleasant duty of hospitality at the time of the Fdir. Every motive by which we have

ever 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 hatred of slavery more intense. Let our exertions for its termination be proportionate. Let those who have money spend, and let those who have none be spent in this inspiring cause. The hum-

blest means are often the most successful, and so it has been with the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair. It has done more towards softening 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 astrivolizing tenden cy. 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 never fairer. There are villages within twelve miles of Boston, where the first anti-slavery lecture has yet o be given; and whole townships in the wester

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 ours. 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 all, and the anti-slavery influence is multiplied a thousan

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, and he receipts are to be devoted mainly to the Massa husetts Anti-Slavery Society.

NOTICE. Will be furnished, to friends of the cause skilled in shell-work, quantities of the Terebellum, Vitrina Diaphana, Lascia, and the various kinds suitable fo vork-boxes, card-racks, vases, flowers and hair-orna ments. Address M. W. Chapman, care of Henry W Williams, 25, Cornhill.

NOTICE.

TOUR, NOTES on the United States of North Amen during a Direnological Visit in 1835-44. Is published and for sale at the Phrenological Der 133 1-2 Washington Street by April 9. SANTON & PEIRC The friends of the cause, of whom the Editor of the Liszary BELL has promise of contributions, (literary and pecuniary,) are requested to notice, that the tim of publication draws nigh. No effort should be spare of publication draws ngh. No enorr should be sparse to make this third number of the Anti-Slavery Annu-al batter than its predocessors. It has always been a source of pecuniary profit to the cause, as well as a means of reaching minds which will not receive the

anti-slavery principles through any other medium. A distance of 57 miles has been travelled on the The Editor's address is M. W. CHAPMAN,

VOLUME XI.--- NO. 41 PERFUMERY AND EXTRACTS-Just men. ed, and for sale at JORD AN'S, 2 Milk, 3d der from Washington-street. Double Extract Geranium, Honmery,

" Barganotte	Barganotto, Lau de Lavender.		
Egiantine,	Lavender Water,		
Extract oux mille Fleurs,	Honry 4		
" Fabrigue,	Double ex'et noiste ;		
Boquet de Victoria,			
Eau de Miel,	Eau de Romaine les (
" des Florides,			
Extract of Roses,	Double extract de Mai		
Eau de Cologne,			
Cologne Water,	American Boquet,		
Sept. 3.	and a start		

WM. G. NELL. Tailor and Clothes Dresser. ACKSON, EDNUNL

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IS NOW LOCATED AT . No. 62, COURT-STREET. OFFOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET,

Where he continues to alter Gentleeristry, any desired Fashion. Also, Clothes CLEANSED AND REPAIL ED_D in the Neetest Style, and at the Shortest Notice.

IF W. G. N. respectfully solicita the notice of b ld friends, and a share of the public patronage. In mallest favors gratefully received.

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A T J. E. FULLER'S, NO. 24 PRANTU A PLACE-Gentlemen desirous of Bord, as of the most pleasant and central situations in here are respectfully invited to call as above. Final will find very choice rooms on the second bar TRANSIENT BOARDERS will be received at 00 POIL AB as day

DOLLAR per day. Carriages in readiness at all times to coavey pagers to railroads, &c. May 14. tf.

DOW and JACKSON, **DUW** and JAUKSUN, (sccrässors to isAdC XXAF) **BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRINTER (DOULD respectfully inform their friends saids (DOULD respectfully inform) (DOULD respect**

Mir Rove D TRON FOW CAR TALESES, which well known to turn off work in a better maner, with greater rapidity, than any press now in me. Circulars, Reports, Addresses, &c. execute and notice. Anti-slavery friends are particularly me to call. Boston, 1840-116

THE MIRROR OF LIBERTY.

THE MIRROR OF LIBERTY. I would be respectfully inform my friends and a troom, that a consultation of eminent physicans, sociated with Dr. Mott, have given the opinie in the blindness, which has so long balled medical aid may be removed by a skilled 'operation. Teoling an intense desire to look again on these tenances of my, friends, and to dispense with the consity of an amanuensis in my editorial labors, list resolved to try the experiment. The mean time, the Mirror of Liberty will the be conducted by a competent brother, or supedi-until my sight is restored. In the latter cars, s-pledges, donations, and subscriptions, to the same of \$913 88, so generously contributed to the cars reform, will be returned to my patrons with grad-acknowledgments. Bound it please God to restore my visios, it's be my joy to use every faculty in the existe of fram-until the day of our redemption daws. DAVID RUGGLB. Editor of the Mirror of Liberty, 201 Elizabeth and New York, Spet. 6th, 1841. N. B. Agonts and subscriptors who are in my

New York, Sept. 6th, 1841. N. B. Agents and subscribers who are in me for the first volume, are qu ested to make page

The South-Boston Unitarian Ordination

The South-Boston Unitarian Ordination Thus Day Published, THE report of Mr. Parker's sermon, by Mr. Farichild, Driver and Dunham, together with remarks upon that report and sermon in the En-Courier and other papers. Also the correspond to the series and bunch and Lathrop, 2 letters for wr. Mr. Driver, of Shooton, of original matter, res-de with the S. Boston Unitarian ordination, and and the other communications which have been play and in relation to the same aubject. As the print whough that the community generally would be found to the property of the series of the s

Wild Flowers,

ULLED from early youth. By a Lat, b sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAMM & PEIRCE. tf April 2

HOUR AND THE MAN.

HUUR AND THE MAN. BY Harriet Martinesu, in 2 vols. For mit 1331-2 Washington-street, by Salton & for March 19. ADIES' and GENT'S TRAVELLING AD CLES. An extensive and well selected as ment of articles necessary for comfort ad con-ence in travelling, at low prices-at JORDANSS M ilk st.

AL IIK M. John Son AND G. F. Will OLIVER JOHNSON AND G. F. Will CORRESPONDENCE between O. Johans W Friends. With an appendix. For sale at 35 (hill ; and at Philadelphia, New-York and Provider March 12

COMB'S PHRENOLOGICAL

RIGHT and WRONG

Liberator for 1840.

Among the Abolitionists of the United Sum PUBLISHED in Great Britain; by John A.Co lins, for sale at No. 25 Cornhill. Price 1854

as early as possible.

Dow-dro Within each flow'ret's bed.

And joyfully, yet wearily, The waves leap on the shore, Where gentle echoes sit to hear Them tell their wanderings o'er.

Thus beauteously and tranquilly Hath faded day's array, And night, like sleep, comes Her dark mysterious way. mes stealing on

And oh, may I, when life's faint beam The shades of death surround, Thus calmly view its parting beam, The world's slow fading sound

And as the beautoous sun weat down, All smiles, into the ses, May I thus leave the busy world— Thus seek eternity. us seek eternity.

WOMAN'S LOVE. When all the world grows strange, Then shall her arms enfold thee When smiling fortune's change, Then shall her words uphold thee

When all thine hopes will fail, l leave thee usught but care And when thy cheek grows pale, Or wasted with despair:

When desolution meets thee, Without an arm to save ; When death himself shall greet thee, A victim for the grave : Then woman shall caress the With all an angel's care ; Then shall she softly bless then With more than angel's prayer.

CENSURE

Before thou consure, first inquire If there's not in thy breast At there's not in thy breast Bome sparks of batred—hidden fire— Which should be disposeesed; Ere thou the course of friends condem 'Twere well, parksps to follow them. common road, in a Bath chair, by electro-inagnetic power, in one hour and a half. The applier comes over daily from St. Alban's to the Bank of England, in the said chair, in half an hour, at the expense of sixpence.

Used Up. In Northampton, Mass., there is not a place where spirituous liquors can be obtained. The county commissioners, agreeably with the public wishes, had refused a license to the hotels.

Living up to Principle. The Captain of a brig from he Sinte of Maine was a short time ago at St. Croix, and was there offered a thousand dollars to bring iome a cargo of rum, but refused, preferring to return in ballast.

President Tylor has issued a Proclamation forbid-ding the existence of all secret lodges, clubs or associ-ations on the northern frontier, for the purpose of making military or lawless excursions into the British dominions; and persons so doing will be subject to their laws for punishment.

Fortifications at New-Bedford The New-Bedford Register informs us hat Liout. Stavens, of the Engi-neer Corps, atrived at that place on Saturday, and that, under his direction, operations are to be com-menced immediately upon the old fort in that harbor.

A celebrated physician, boasting at dinner that he cured his own hams, one of his guests observed— Ductor, I would sconer be your ham than your pa-tiont."

Swields. A young woman, named Sarah Ann Moses, a domestic in the family of Mrs. Scollay, 56 Bowdoin-street, committed swields this morning by hanging herself with a clothes-line, in a shed attach-ed to Mrs. S.'s house.

A negro preacher, in New-Orleans, was recent fined \$50, for getting up an unlawful assemblage

At the late election in Maine, the Constitution was amended, so as to limit the number of representatives to 151, and to require only biennial elections for State efficers, and biennial sessions of the legislature

The Society of Friends has published another pam phiet, further illustrating the case of the Senecs. In distas, and reviewing the "Appent" published by Na han T. Strong, a chief of the tribe.

The steamship Acadia made her passage out from Boston to Liverpool, in *eleven days and ten hours* This is the shortest passage over made across the At

Lord Morpeth is about to make the tour of the United States.

6 Chauncy Place, Boston.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber, recently from Dartmouth Collegeknowing the deplorable condition of the colored peo ple of Boston in educational acquirements, the imperious necessity of the exertions of their more favore riends for their elevation to that rank in society which will make them useful members of it, and the absence, at the present time, of efficient means to af-fact this desirable object, proposes to open a SCHOOL as soon as may be, which shall combine the elemen tary branches of English with Mathematics, the Latir Greek, and French Languages. As no school, offer ing these facilities for acquiring a good education, is at present open to the colored population of this city

s there has hitherto been a great apathy on thi abject- and as this school is to be conduct ed prin ipally by colored individuals, well qualified for the ask-the subscriber throws himself upon the gener-nity of a liberal and enlightened public, confidently elying upon them for encouragement and support i his undertaking. The pecuniary disabilities of the colored people-a great majority of them, at leastmpel him to ask assistance of these upon whom kind Providence has lavished his boun ies with a unsparing hand. Let it not be said, then, that in the Athens of America, where every avenue to religion and literary culture is open to white persona anothe class, thirsting for and humbly sipping at the fount o

wledge wherever an opportunity, offers, is deba ed, by cold apathy or active opposition, from its

fe-giving streams. In the English Department, instruction will be giv in the Loguan Department, instruction will be giv-en in Reading, Spelling and Defining, Grammar, In-tellectual and Practical Arithmetic, Geography, Nata-ral Philosophy, Chemistry, Rheioric, and other branch-es, if desired.

In the Department of Languages, the Latin, Greel and French will be taught in the most approve thod.

The subscriber would refer all who feel intere in the enterprise in which ha is about to engage, to Rev. Dr. Sharp, Rev. Baron Stow, Rev. Silas Aiken Boston ; and Rev. Joseph W. Parker, Cambridge. THOMAS PAUL.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1841.

SEVERAL bound volumes of the Liberad S on hand, at No. 25 Cornhill. To these desirous of preserving a comple fords a favorable opportunity. Aug. 17.

NEW PERIODICAL.

NEW PEKIUUIUAL THE Christian Family Magazine; or Paratin Children's Journal. Edited by Rev. D. New assisted by an association of clergymen. Terms. The price of the Magazine is an dan year, payable in advance. To be issued ever a month, commencing on the first day of Sept. In No. will contain at least 48 pages, mail mg a pa-nume of about 300 pages, with steel engrainey music in each No. Topologie contain a stated. Theological that

solume of about 300 pages, with steel engrang-music in each No. Traceling agents scatted. Theological man or young men of good character and address, an secure, by subscription, and pay for 25 copies work, shall have §5-50 copies, §10-and in the portion for any larger number. Clergymen who is traval for their health, preferred. All post-masters are suthorised agents for this re-in New-England. Published by SAX 10N & PEIRCE, 131 & We ington st., where subscriptions are respectively as ad. Aug. 27

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FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL

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