To whom all remittances are to be made, and

The subdressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns the raper.

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The vessels and steamboats which trade to this size hare free negro cooks, barbers, waiters, stew-not, and freemen upon them. Is this allowable by ordaws: Will some one informed in the matter, sell as? (If it be not permitted, a stop can soon be get to the system. If it be lawful, the legislature should as its next session pass a law similar to that permitted in South Carolina, viz: to imprison every the black who comes into the ports of the State, and the vessel shall sail, and to put the master under bonds to carry him beyond the bounds of the

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XI.--NO. 42.

et de Mask,

PRINTERS

BERTY.

RUGGLES,

Ordination.

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ONG by John A. Col-

CAL. Rev. D: Newell,

1. Price 18 3

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Aug. 27

ERATOR.

Poselucket; We-uld, Warnick on, Brooklyn; S, ill, East-Hampto-New-York City; es C, Fuller, Stare Thomas McClie

Thomas Activities Alleghany ... J. E. West Grove ... Jo-cart, Enterprise ... B. Kunt, desleri, P. Rev. C. A. Beyt, P. Philadephie ... Charles Oleul, yebrarg ... Aner G. A. (Jartin ... June to Lizbon; ... Joeph

of a newspaper, to rson, and frank its

red sacred."

The late repeated attacks of the negro upon the

to have, on all occasions, the papers of any free negro who may be arrested without them in his pos-

Our duties are plain. Till the legislature meets,

where are after little to legislature meets, we hope—let every citizen assist the authorities to expel the free blacks, who are obnoxious to our law. Let us not permit, the least insolence of a sare of free black towards us, but punish him on the sost, or bring him before the tribunals of justice. Let us put the mark of Caiu upon all intermeddling layers who shall attempt to obstruct the administration of the laws about free blacks. Let us always be on our guard, and grant no indulgence to the negro, but keep him strictly and rigorously within his spher. Let the authorities be on the lookout for all free blacks who come here from up the rives, and remain till their boat returns. There are hundreds such, and they are the pletters of mischief. Let the assemblage of negroes, at their meeting losses for eight.

A Choice Extract.

and mouth-piece of the New-Hampshire Abolition

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

## OCTOBER 15, 1841.

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION. Northern Abolitionists.

The events of every day, of every hour, teach us the oset foreible manner that our institution of savery is in imminent danger from the attack of severy abolitionists and home emancipationists, of the said black race is rapidly maturing, and that is said require only the hand of some daring and saved require only the hand of some daring and saved require only the hand of some daring and saved require only the hand of some daring and saved require to pluck the fruit, bitter as it is, and large our State into servile troubles.

This is plain language, and we mean it to be so, if could even make it plainer, but as our object is rose the white population from their lethargy, a served the saved the tendency of things. Action is necessary—prompt action. What is to be done? We all see the eyils beset and the tendency of things. Action is necessary—prompt action. What is to be done? The lars relative to free blacks from other states have been as an every citizen who has any regard for sown safety, should inform the authorities, if he saves, where they may find these enemies of our lat fee blacks are employed by the abolitionists of her dorines among our slaves, and to run off all who will isten to their syrem song. Read the starsed of the same of the St. Louis murderers in its particular, and you will see that this system is so longer the notion of a disturbed imagination. It is really, as our planters know from sad experi-Northern Abolitionists.

until the vessel shall sail, and to put the master uniter bonds to carry him beyond the bounds of the State.

Strong, strong measures are required to erect a binder of safety between the two races. The legiblare has hitherto adopted a false policy respecting enanciption. It should be altered. Emancipation at home should be prevented by statute, unites the free black is sent out of the State. Again, so free egrey, spring from those freed under the old liss, should, after a certain period, be allowed to had but property. Every discouragement to their stays in the State should be adopted. Drive them from its. It is our only means of salvation. If we do not take away their present privileges, as sure as we live, a race will spring in, between the slave and the white man, and their sympathies will be roused for him to have a range and curse him for an intermediler. We are singularly inconsistent on this subject in lassism. The moment any one in the other States, speaks against our system of slavery, we fly lists a rage, and curse him for an intermeddler. This is all very natural. But, among ourselves, we disjand hourly do deeds, that strike deeper at our slave institution, that all the machinations of Northermad English abolitionists combined. We manual our slaves, and elevate them to privileges almost equal to those enjoyed by ourselves. Do we suppose that the negron bondage can look quietly non this disparity between himself and his fellow, without feeling the promptings of liberty seize his soil? Do we suppose that the emancipated negro, who feels, in the gift of his new privileges, more bitterly than ever, the inferiority of his race, will rest contented with his lot? If we do, we are blind to the operators of human nature.

The rest, the wrong of slavery is admitted by

Trate without the city, who placed him under \$1000 pools, for appearance at the Act.

Among much that is too print in a carried, there is a construction of the control of

enough to ride there? I was considerably injured in the affray, and Douglas suffered some injury in his clothes. After the train got underweigh, the conductor returned, greatly income grainst me, and made so of the most insulting larguage.

One of the consol friend Douglas romarked that in the consol friend Douglas romarked that it is the consol friend to the consol friend the consol f

AGENTS

MAISE.—A. Soule, Bath.

NEW-HARPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Deter;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

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

MASSACHUSERTS.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—
C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isaac Stearns, Mansfeld;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfeld;—W. &. S. B. Ives, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Badford;—Wm. Henderson, Hancer;—Isaac A. 18tin, Nantuckt;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Wor ster;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centeville;—Israel Perkins, Lyan;—E. Bird, Tanaton; B. Freeman, Breesster;—R. F. Wollett, Denais;—George O. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Andorer;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetoen;—John Clement, Townsend.

[Er For a continuation of this list, see the last page, Inst column.] J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

## WHOLE NO. 563.

sested, and, with horrid imprecations, anathematized Mr. Bosson in unmeasured terms. He called him added some and story and the was the cause of all this disturbance, and flourished his great brawn, fist around his face; said that he knew his mame was Collins, and he'd be deddid on that read. He'd 'not have such a cursed skunk on board, or something to that effect;—that he (Collins) would have to leave the cars when the train arrived at the other depot. To save Mr. Bosson from the contents of the conductor's foul mouth, I informed him that my name was Collins; where upon the anathemas of his delicate tongue were showered in great wratl upon my poor devoted head. His rage increased when he found that I would hold no conversation with him. He appeared to feel that I was an outlaw, a football for any official dignitary to kick, ad libitum.

When we arrived at the depot of the Lynn hotel, I was ordered out in a style not at all courteous or ceremonious. I asked the cause. 'Not a word, God d——n you—not a word—I'll let you know that I'm captain of this ship. Art you going? If not, I'll haul you out. D——n you, I'll see if you don't go.' Whereupon he retired, and, in about a minute, returned with five or six salaried tools, who were about to lay violent hands upon me, when one of them exclaimed, 'this a'nt him.' 'Then let him alone,' replied this conductor; and then, turning to me, said—God d——n you, if you are not him, you may ride.' When he went round then cars to gather up the litekets, not having procured one, I offered him a dollarbill. He turned his head from me very cavalicity, and held out his hand, saying, 'Danni it, give me the change.' I replied that I had no change. 'God d——n you, give me the change.' At this, I was about to pocket my purse, when he were released.

Having an appointment to address a meeting at Lynn, the same evening, I embarked at 6 o'clock for that place. As I was entering one of the long cars, I saw an individual apparently in a great rage, followed by a large minute of savage looking fel

a hired gang about the Company's depot, to carry into effect its rules, let the consequences be what they may.

Three large public meeting have been held by the citizens of Lynn, embracing all classes, from the most enthusinstic abolitionists to their most bitter opponents. At one of these meetings, a committee of four was unanimously appointed to visit the selectmen, to complain against the mobocratic proceedings of the Rail-Road Company, and to urge upon them the importance of stationing the police about the depots to preserve the peace, which was attended to. Another committee was appointed to make a report to the public with respect to the flagrant outrages committed upon the citizens of this Commonwealth by this Corporation. An interesting document may be expected from this Committee. The first two nights, they were unanimous in passing strong and spicy resolutions against the Rail-Road Corporation. At the third meeting, Gould Brown,—a stockholder and a fellow-committee man with Stephen A. Chase to disown Wm. Bassett,—made his appearance, and took up for the Corporation. He declared that it derived authority from its charter to make any rule it should see fit, even to declaring that no man should ride in their cars who had more than one leg, and that, if found in the cars, the conductor would have a right to expel him, or saw off one of his legs. Mr. Brown, after his usual style, bored the audience with an extremely long speech, with frequent attempts at wit, rhetoric and logic; with leg, and that, if found in the cars, the conductor would have a right to expel him, or saw off one of his legs. Mr. Brown, after his usual style, bored the audience with an extremely long speech, with frequent attempts at wit, rhetoric and logic; with how much success you can judge for yourself. All things went on harmoniously till about half-past 9 o'clock, when a vote was taken to realfirm the resolutions of the preceding evening, and which were carried, only a few hands making their appearance against them in the vote. This greatly enraged the rummies, who thought Mr. Brown had not been well treated. Evidences that a mob was browing led our friends to adjourn the meeting, when much confusion and noise censued. The females were much frightened at the pugilistic manifestations of the mobocrats. The good people of Lynn affirm that most of the disturbers were imported for the occasion—with how much of truth I am unable to say. The mob dispersed soon after the meeting was dissolved.

It was amusing to watch the movements of Chase, the Superintendent, to brow-beat the Lynn people into terms. In consequence of the depot being located in the lower part of the town, it is becoming much more populous and prosperous than the other; consequently, the depot is greatly valued by the good people in that part of the town. Accordingly, on Thursday, the depot was closed, and non-intercourse declared! But, instead of its working in the Company's favor, it turned scores against it. Men came to take passage in the cars for Salem or Beston, as formerly, but were disappointed. Accordingly, on Saturday morning, the depot was opened, and things now go on as formerly. This was a victory the Lynn people were not prepared to gain so soon.

I saw one of the directors, the other day, who acknowledged the rule was bad, but thought some one should prosecute the company. So far as I have been able to learn, this is the opinion of all the directors. Thus this rail-road corporation is like a great bully, knocking down every one within its rea

Boston, Oct. 4th, 1841.

A Crazy man Burnt.—Mr John Jones, of Hallow-ell, who was centined in the House of Correction on the town farm, on Wednestay last set the house o fire—probably by a friction match—and perished a the fames! He had been insane for several years— Portland Argus.

# BOSTON, FRIDAY,

rest contented with his lot? If we do, we are blind to the operations of human nature. The evil, the wrong of slavery is admitted by every enlightened man in the Union, but in the States where the institution prevails, it is the bounded duty of every good citizen, if he would preserve society from the inroads of a domestic enemy—if he does not look to the abolition of negro bondage, to see that no false philanthropy shall strike a single met from the chains of the slaves. As the Bulletin judg exclaimed, 'Let the institution of slavery be preserved sacred.'

The late repeated attacks of the negro upon the white man in our city, should excite our suspicions whether they be not the piquet guard of some stupendous conspiracy among the blacks, to fall upon us unaware. It seems almost improbable that so many acts of violence should follow each other so rapidly, without concert and design. At all events, we should be on our guard. Connected with this subject, is an evil which every citizen should endeavor to repress at once. It is the practice of certain men who busy themselves in defence of the free blacks. They appear there, our all occasions, the papers of any free tession. The gentlemen, if they cannot see the muschet they are committing, should be made to see it, and to abtain from interfering in the execution of our laws, by their pretended philanthropy for the news.

Let the assemblage of negroes, at their meeting loases for religious purposes, be broken up by the authorities. To this last point, we cannot too strongly unite their attention and that of our vigilant Attracy General, who, we are sure, will see that the republic shall receive no detriment.'—Snethen's N. O. Advertiser. The following mild and courteons extract is taken-from the s new organization ' People's Advocate, the

ence of the British Government with the government of Texas, so that the Africans could be restored to freedom.

He said he supposed there are a thousand Africans in Texas, who had been brought from Havans and introduced into that country by sinuggling.

Edwards stated that in England he sought an introduction to some members of the British ministry, through the agency of General Henderson, the Texian Ambassador, but this gentleman had refused to introduce him, for the reason as Edwards supposed, that he wished to obtain their aid in the accomplishment of an act that was contrary to the policy of his government. Edwards, relying upon the good offices of Henderson, had neglected to take letters of introduction, and therefore returned to the United States. He had, however, been in ministerial parties, and had formed some intinary with the Russian Ambassador, who took a particular fancy to him, and had assured him that if he could get the appointment of Minister from Texas to Russia, he would be very favorably received at that Court, &c.

Edwards stated that the grief he endured on account of the sufferings of these Africans, who had been so improperly deprived of their liberty, so affected him that he had come to the resolution to do all he could to effect their liberation, and sympathy for the slaves he held in Louisiana had also brought him to the determination to emancipate the whole of them, although by the act he should be almost pennyless. Since the year 1838, he had been arranging his affairs with a view to their connecipation, and then to visit England on behalf of the Africans enslaved in Texas. He said that on the 23d May, he left berville with between one and two hundred of his slaves for Cincinnati, and had there canacipated the whole number, after distributing among sanal month-piece of the New-Hampshire Abolition. Soliety:

'The Herald of Freedom. The last number combins an article on the discontinuance of the Stadard, and the establishment of this paper. Without replying to it, we only take occasion to say that Mr. Rogers may spare himself the bootless labor of intempting to provoke a controversy sith this paper. In the dogmas of the non-resistance sect, to which Mr. R. is attached, and the object of which he is so structly seeing to promote in the Herald, we feel at the slightest interest; and for the sake of the principles, if he pleases so to term them, would not speal a breath in discussion. The paper has no higher claims on our attention than the notions it prompigates. It was once the anti-slavery paper of the sholitionists generally. It has sunk to be the strain of an irregular and ridiculous movements it chronicles with, improving exactness and ghastly delight, for the safe of which it is read by many on whom it developed for support. As the great majority of New-Hampshire abolitionists have discarded it, we shall sere true that the street of the safe of which it is read by many as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat it as their organ; and as we wish no tour treat the manufact

we have no ill will; and shall not call him to an account for the misrepresentations and blackguardism into which his position sometimes betrays him. If in the midst of the thorns he has planted around I im, he can find peace; if, shorn as he is of the glory and strength which he once seemed to possess, he can do good—the world is wide—we will throw no obstacles in the way—if not, his cup has enough of bitterness already; we will wring out no more to him.

SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

From the N.Y. Journal of Commerce.
A Great Man Caught.

The Mesirs Brown and M. Corric have had the good news to-day, that the villain who awindled them and of Scatch his possession. In July, and the state of the

Sometime in May or June, 1810, a paragraph was inserted in the Cincinnati, Ohio, newspapers, that Col. Munroe Edwards, of Louisiana, had emancipated in that city, between one and two hundred slaves. This was copied in various papers in different parts of the country. In the month of June, the person named arrived here, and came to the store of Arthur Tappan & Co. with a note of introduction from Morris Robinson, Esq., of this city, to whom he was introduced by a letter from the late whom he was introduced by a letter from the late President of the Bank of file, U. S. at Mabile, accompanied by a handsome looking colored lad passed Henry, whom he represented to be his servant. He appeared to be a man of about 25 or 25 years of age, five feet and six or seven inches in height, florid complexion, genteel appearance, and apropossessing in his address.

Me stated that he belonged to Iberville, Louisiana, and that he had a plantation at that place, some seventy or eighty miles from New Orleans, near the river Mississippi; that he had recently owned one hindred and sixty men, women and children, having inherited all of them except five or six, whom he had purchased. That his father, Hon. Amos Edwards, was a native of Louison county, or Prince William county, Va., that he had emigrated to Kentucky when young, and lived at Paris, Bourbon county, and alterwards resided at Russellville, Logan acounty; that his father was a merchant and speculator; that he went to Louisana in 1812, and had been a Senator in the legislature of that State; that his father was a merchant and speculator; that he went to Louisana in 1812, and had been a Senator in the legislature of that contents to a member of the British government the with the additional information received. It so hapen the dependent of the process taken out the contents of a content to a member of the British government the vitted part of the signature with the additional information received. It so hapen the contents to a member of the British government the vitted part of

nouse, where she was connect. Edwards soon atter arrived here, and went to Philadelphia, and the girl followed.

Not long after this, I related to the Mayor the circumstance of Edwards sending the girl back to this country in such a destitute condition, and throwing her upon the city for support, &c. On Mr. Brown's conversing with him, respecting efforts making to arrest one or more persons suspected of the forgery committed on his house, that vigilant officer remembered his conversation with me, and immediately suggested that Edwards might be the forger himself. This led to an interview with Mr. Brown at the mayor's office—a comparison of the letters from Edwards to me (which I had providentially refused to return to him,) with the forged papers—and a conviction that the hand writing of all these papers was dispatched to Philadelphia with this proof, but before his arrival, John N, Caldwell, alias Hugh S; Hill, alias Munroe Edwards, had been arrested by Mr. Lowndes, who had got scent of him at Boston. Forty-four thousand dollars, it appears, were found in Edwards trunk. Mr. Lowndes has gone to Washington with an order for a trunk containing letters, &c. that my throw more light upon Edward's villanies, and possibly be the means of detecting accomplices.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

The Riot in Clacianati.

The following extract is from a letter dated

The Riot in Cincinnati.

The following extract is from a letter dated

The following extract is from a letter dated

Cincinnati, Sept. 27, 1841.

Our city has lately been most shamefully disgraced by popular violence, to which the populace were in fact invited, by the inertness of our municipal officers. The violence might have been styled in any stage of its progress, by a very slight exercise of authority.

You have had some of the particulars, but the half has not been told. There is so much shuffling among our politicians, that we shall have but poor prospect of convicting those who have been apprehended. We had the gentleman arrested who was leading the mob to our premises, but the Mayor, unable to determine whether for purposes of destruction of protection, discharged him sithout ball. I had solther chap arrested who fired his six pounder, filled with iron slugs, among the blacks. Him I did not take before the Mayor, but before a magis-

He stated that when he arrived at the age of 21, he came into possession of 142 slaves, with a plantation and other property, the whole of which was assessed at two hundred and twelve thousand dollars. He said that the slaves at that time would have averaged one hundred dollars each. Some of them, he said, were excellent mechanics, and he could have sold them at five thousand dollars a head. He considered his slaves the principal part of his property, as land would not bring much without slaves.

Edwards stated that he had a large number of slaves, indives of Africa, in Texas, and he used every exertion to get them out of that country, but the Prosident of Texas had issued a proclamation forbidding such removals. He then went to England in May, 1838, and returned in the following autumn. One object of his going was to solicit the interference of the British Government with the government of Texas, so that the Africans could be restored to freedom.

He estated that when he arrived at the age of 21, and recognized a young person in woman's in by a long and returned that he had a mulatto child in her arms. It appeared that she had a rrived here, in a ket March, accompanied by a white countred here, and went to Philadelphia, and the girl bour, as he was taken to the alms once, where she was confined. Edwards soon after arms, the whose charge Edwards had placed her in London. Destitute of means, she was taken to the alms once, where she was confined. Edwards soon after arms to pear the winse charge Edwards had placed her in London. Destitute of means, she was taken to the alms once, where she was confined. Edwards soon after armived here, and went to Philadelphia, and the girl lowe.

Not long after this, I related to the Mayor the circumstance of Edwards sending the girl back to this country, in such a destitute condition, and throwing her upon the city for support, &c. On Mr. Brown at the following autumn.

One object of his going was to solicit the interference of the British Government with the government of Texa

## Petitions ! Sign Them !

The following form of petitions to Congress and the State Legislature has been adopted for oirculation by the Board of Managers of the Mass. A. S. Society Let all the people sign them !

To the Congress of the United States.

To the Congress of the Onica States.

The undersigned, of Commonwealth of pray that the customiary diplomatic and commercial relations be entered nto between this country and the Republic of Haiti, on the following grounds, which your petitioners are informed and believe to be correct.

First. The United States being the only nation which is not placed on a footing of reciprocity with that Republic, we are therefore obliged to pay a duty on imports of 10 per cent. and 9 per cent. additional tonnage duty.

that Republic, we are therefore obliged to pay, a duty on imports of 10 per cent. and 9 per cent. additional tonnage duty.

Second. Because we imported more from Haiti in 1837, than from either Prussia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Portugal, Sicily, Austria, Turkey, Morocco, Greece, Chili, Peru, or Buenos Ayres—in all of which countries we have Consuls, and in some an expensive embassage.

Third. Because the trade of Haiti is of greater proportionate value to us, being chiefly carried on by our own shipping, thus adding the profits of the carrying trade to those of ordinary mercantile exchanges.

Fourth. Because we could then come into the

Fourth. Because we could then come into the market with the domestic products from the Eastern States, such as Codfish, Mackerel, Herring, Oil, Sosp., Candles and Lumber;—from the Western States, with Pork, Lard and Flour;—from the Middle States, with Corn-meal and Flour—and undersell the British merchants who now undersell us with a very inferior article; and even in the sale of East India goods, we could at least compete with other nations. her nations.

Fifth. Because the fact that our vessels can can

Fyth. Because the fact that our vessels can carry thither the produce of foreign countries, and be admitted to an entry from any foreign port, besides getting return cargoes, which, from the English Islands, is for the most part impracticable, renders this trade peculiarly desirable.

Sixth. Because the increase of the population of Haiti, since 1804, from 400,000 to 900,000, and the yearly increase in the productions and exports of that island, authorises the inference that this trade will continue to in crease in importance.

will continue to increase in importance.

Seventh. And principally, because it is wrong t make a difference in color a reason for a departur from the invariable usage of this Government, whic requires a recognition of the national independenc of the Republic of Haiti.

# To the Congress of the United States.

To the Congress of the United States.

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully represent, that at the session of the Legislature of said Commonwealth, held in the year 1840, the following resolutions were adopted by large majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

WHEREAS, Domestic Slavery exists in the District of Columbia, under the express authority of Conof Columbia, under the express authority of Congress which, at the time of the cessior, of the District, re enacted the Slave Codes of Maryland and Virginia cannot, at the time of the cessior, of the District, reenacted the Slave Codes of Maryland and Virginia;
and whereas the sanction thus given to Slavery, and
its continued toleration at the sent of government,
form a manifest violation, by this nation, of the first
principles of justice, and have a tendency to corrupt
the moral sense, and to lower the character of the
whole people of the United States; and whereas this
nation can have no higher interest, either before God,
or in the eye of men, than the establishing of justice,
and strengthening the just foundations of national
honor; and whereas Slavery in the District of Columbia being thus a national concern, and involving national responsibility, it is the right of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to remonstrate against the
common wrong, and the degradation of national character; therefore,
Resolved, That Congress ought to exercise its ac-

acter; therefore,

Resolved, That Congress ought to exercise its neknowledged power in the immediate suppression of
Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia. And whereas, by the Constitution of the United
States, Congress has the power to regulate commerce
with foreign nations, and between the several States
of the Union, in the exercise of which power, Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and eight, abolishde the foreign Slave trade; and whereas, a domestic or the Onton, in the year eighteen hundred and eight, abolished the foreign Slave trade; and whereas, a domestic Slave trade, as unjustificable in principle as the African Slave trade, and scarcely less cruel and inhuman in practice, is now carried on between the several States; therefore,

Resolved, That the domestic slave trade between the several States ought to be abolished by Congress without delay.

without delay.

Your petitioners, fully concurring in the above resolutions, request that Congress will immediately abolish slaver, and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territorics, and the interstate Slave trade between the several States of the Union.

# To the Congress of the United States.

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of in the Commonwealth of Massichusetts, represents that they are earnestly desirous that the Government of the U. S. should take no step, the direct tendency of which would be to extend and perpetuate the curse and sin of Slavery in this land.

this land.

Wherefore they respectfully request that neither Florida nor any other new State may be admitted into the Union, whose Constitution of Government shall tolerate Domestic Slavery.

# To the Congress of the United States.

To the Congress of the United States.

The potition of the undersigned, citizens of in the Commonwealth of Massachusetta, respectfully represents that your petitioners are conscientiously scrupulous of interfering personally through their official agents in the internal concerns of the Slave States of this Union, either by restoring their fugitive Slaves, aiding in suppressing Slave insurrections, or in any manner or from helping to keep any portion of their population in a condition of Slavery.

Wherefore they ask that you will be pleased to take measures for amending the Constitution of the United States, either so as to abolish Slavery, or so as explicity to exonerate the people of each State from all obligation to assist in sustaining it.

# To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachuselts.

No white person shall internarry with a Negro, Indian, or Mulatto.' Rev. Stat. Chap. 72, Sec. 5.
'And all marriages between a white person and a Negro, Indian, or Mulatto, shall, if solemnized within this State, be absolutely void, without any decree of divorce, or other legal process.' Rev. Stat. Chap. 76, Sec. 1.

# The petition of the undersigned, of

The petition of the undersigned, of in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully represents, that they regard the law of this Commonwealth, which prohibits the intermarriage of persons of different Colors as, (practically speaking.)

1. Useless, at best,—that is, in cases where it may conveniently be evaded.

2. Far worse than useless, when enforced,—because tending to illicit and immoral connexions.

On principle, they view this law, as

1. Wrong, in the sight of God, who is no respecter of persons.

er of persons.

2. At variance with the Constitution of the State

2. At variance with the Constitution of the State, since it denice that 'all men are born equal.'

3. A blot upon the Statute book of a free State, as being an evident vestige of the Slave Code.

4. As farmishing an argument to Southern Slaveholders in the manifet inconsistency of such a statute with the testimony this Commonwealth has repeatedly borne against the debasement of the colored race, resulting from slavery.

5. Unworthy the dignity of the Commonwealth, since it stands as a perpetual insult and badge of degradation to a respectable portion of her citizens.

6. Opposed to the spirit of free institutions, which know no difference among men, before the laws, except that of character and conduct.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray for the repeal of

cept that of character and conduct. Wherefore, your petitioners pray for the repeal of said law, and of all other laws of this Commonwealth (if any such there be.) which make any distinction among the inhabitants on account of Color, or for any real or supposed difference of races.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The petition of the undersigned of respectfully asks that you will be pleased to pass a law declaring and defining the rights of the people of this Commonwealth in the use of the means of conveyance furnished by the Rail-Road Companies therein, in order that the Officers of said Companies may no longer claim the right of depriving any class of persons of the use of any of their cars, on the sole ground of Color, and of insulting, assaulting and ejecting white passengers, merely for claiming the equal means of conveyance for persons of Color.

## Essex County Society.

Essex County Society.

The Essex County Anti-Slavery Society held a quarterly meeting, on the 28th and 29th Sept. in the Christian Chapel, in Newburpport. Delegates were present from most of the towns in the county, and the sessions of the Society were animated and interesting, like the primitive meetings of the friends of the cause. The recent outbreakings of the proslavery fary at the West and North seemed, as it were, to knit the hearts of the friends together anew; so that, as in times past, a feeling of brotherhood pervaded the meeting calling out sympathy for those of our brethren, who, by their proximity to slavery, have been fated to bear the full measure of the monster's rage.

chair was occupied at the different sessions by Br. Abner Sanger, of Danvers; James N. Buffom, o' Lynq; and D. P. Pike, of Newburyport. Noah Jackman, of Newbury, was chosen Secretary pro-ten.

The sessions of the Society continued one day and a half, and were occupied with discussions of sundry resolutions, which were presented to the meeting by different brethren, at different times, during the sessions. On the adoption of the reso-

sundry resolutions, which were presented to the meeting by different brethren, at different times, during the sessions. On the adoption of the resolutions, there were none dissenting, and they passed in the following order:—

Resolved, That the treatment of the colored race, and their friends, by the servants of the Eastern Rail Road, is a violation of the Constitution of Massachusetts, at war with all law and decency, a carrying out of the spirit of slavery at the North by the means of lynch law and blackguardism.

Resolved, That the invidious and partial treatment of the colored race, on the public thoroughfares, is but the carrying out of the examples of the sectarian clergy and churches of the land, who have for a long time exercised a most cruel lordship over conscience, and outraged human rights, and abused the members of Christ's body, in the persons of the colored people, free and bond.

Whereas, slavery is the full measure of universal wickedness—the very concentration of every abomination—a sin under all possible circumstances; therefore.

Resolved, That those who countenance and uphold this nefarious system, either by silence or

ination—a sin under all possible circumstances; therefore,
Resolved, That those who countenance and uphold this nefarious system, either by silence or apology, can never, while they so do, have a claim to the name of christians; but ought to be denounced as deadly foes to humanity and pure religion.
Resolved, That the spirit of mobocracy and lynch law, which has so recently triumphed in Cincinnati, Ohio, gives fearful and additional evidence, that the rights and privileges of the citizens of the free States are in the hands of slavery, and at its disposal; and this spirit should and will receive the unqualified disapprobation of every American citizen, who has a particle of humanity coursing in his veins.

qualified disapprobation of every American citizen, who has a particle of humanity coursing in his veins.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the colored people of Cincinnati, and those of their white friends, who have been identified, with them in their affictions, occasioned by the recent reign of terror, and pledge them our unwavering co-operation and support.

Resolved, That this Society is highly gratfied with the spirited, bold and uncompromising stand, which the Executive Committee of the Ohio A. S. Society have taken to sustain the 'Philanthropist,' and to carry on the operations of the Society, in spite of all the opposing influences which slavery can create; and is rejoiced to learn, that the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society have authorized their General Agent to raise one hundred dollars, to enable the Ohio Committee to sustain their organ, the Philanthropist—the press of which has been thrown into the Ohio river by a mob; and that the treasurer of this Society is hereby authorized to pay out of the treasury to the State Board, twenty-five dollars.

Resolved, That, in addition to the amount which this Society has pledged to the State Board to enable them to send \$100 to the Executive Committee

Resolved, That, in addition to the amount which this Society has pledged to the State Board to enable them to send \$100 to the Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, a collection be taken at this meeting, and the amount collected be sent to the Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, enclosed in a letter, signed by the officers of this meeting.

Voted, That a Committee of two be chosen to take up this collection.

Chose George Poster and Jesse P. Hafriman. Resolved, That, notwithstanding the recent devalopen. The second of the times indicate a rapid progress in the antislavery cause; and, instead of faltering, we ought to thank God and take courage, knowing these are but the natural working of the system, indicative of nothing more than the dying agonies of the monster.

of nothing more than the dying agonies of the monster.

Whereas, the national political creed is, that all men are created free and equal, and the whole professed christian church professes to derive its moral procepts from Jesus Christ, who says, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them;' therefore, in view of the action of the government and the professed church of this country, on the subject of slavery,

Resolved, That the present government of this country is an association of political hypocrites, and the associated church religion of this land is ro better than are its politics; and there is no reason for believing that a just God will pass over the sins of this people any more than he has over the sins of other nations which he has signally judged and destroyed.

Beautral That the conduct of Mr. Lunt, of New-

this people any more than he has over the sins of other nations which he has signally judged and destroyed.

Resolved, That the conduct of Mr. Lunt, of Newburyport, and other members of the last Legislature, in opposition to the repeal of the odious marriage law, making distinction on account of color, is deserving of the censure of every lover of freedom, and should be held up to the scorn of every enlightened voter, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That—the next quarterly meeting of this Society be held in Rockport, at such time as the Board of Managers of the Society shall direct.

Resolved, That as the reformed drunkards have been the most successful lecturers in the temperance cause, so, also, liberated slaves and reformed slaveholders, who have experienced the evils, and seen the inhuman workings of the slave system, are demanded by the interests of the anti-slavery cause, and are the best calculated to arouse the people, and create a public conscience that shalled they to feel and act for the alway.

JAMES D. BLACK, Rec. Sec.

ed by J. A. Collins—
That Frederick Douglas, who has so eloquently addressed as to-night, notwithstanding he has declared he yet feels himself a slave, is in our opinion 'fitted for freedom,' and is hereby declared to be

The strangers present were most courteously treated, and hospitably entertained by the anti-slavery families of the beautiful town where the meeting was held.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting are as follows:

2. Resolved, That the reiterated refusal, by 2. Resolved, That the reiterated refusal, by Congress, of the petitions of the North, is a most alarming indication of the progress of the evil spirit of slavery;—and that, unless we are degenerate and craven sons of the men who bequeathed us our civil and social rights, we shall give ourselves no rest till this violated right is restored to us.

3. Resolved, therefore, That as lovers of freedom, as friends of our country, and in justice to our brethren in bonds, we will not cease to importune Congress to repair the wrong they have done, and listen to our prayers in the slaves' behalf.

4. Resolved, That slavery is contrary to revelation and to reason, to christianity and to republicanism, to humanity and to justice; and, therefore, could have originated only in the bottomless pit, and from the pit its principal supports are obtained.

5. Resolved, That the fiendish prejudice against color, in the northern States, is one of the strongest supports of the slave system; and, therefore, requires our particular attention at this time.

quires our particular attention at this time.

6. Resolved, That those churches, stage-coaches, steambosts, rail road cars, &c. which provide 'negro pews, jim crow cars,' or separate seats of any description for colorea people—thereby marking them as a degraded or separate race—require our special and earnest condemnation.

description for coloren people—thereby marking them as a degraded or separate race—require our special and earnest condemnation.

7. Resolved, That those professedly christian charches and ecclesiastical bodies which refuse, or neglect, to disfellowship slavery, give us much cause to suppose they are engaged in building unstitutions of human contrivance, rather than in endeavoring to extend the gospel of the meek and low-ly-Issue.

Whereas, we learn that the 'Eastern Rail-Road Whereas, we learn that the 'Eastern Rail-Road Corporation' has been, and is now, in the custom of forcibly dragging respectable colored people, of both sexes, from their seats in the ordinary passenger cars; and whereas, the same violence, we learn, is practised upon white persons who venture to remonstrate against such proceedings, and they are forbidden to take their place in the cars, not with standing the highest price is paid for tickets, in both cases; therefore,

8. Resolved, That such proceedings are a flagrant outrage upon the constitutional rights of the

8. Resolved, That such proceedings are a flagrant outrage upon the constitutional rights of the citizens of this Commonwealth, a trampling upon decency, a substitution of lyach-law for good order and the law of the land, and call for immediate legislative action; and we recommend that memorials be sent to the Legislature of this State, praying that the charters of this and similar Corporations may be so restricted as to protect people from insult, proscription and violence, on account of their complexion.

scription and violence, on account of their complexion.

9. Resolved, That the recent outrages committed upon the colored people of Cincinnati by the mob of that city, without opposition from the city police accomplete trampling upon the constitutional rights of citizens of Ohio, disgraceful to a free country, and a foul stain upon Cincinnati; and should meet with the unqualified disapprobation of every lover of christianity and republicanism.

10. Resolved, That this meeting deeply sympathises with the oppressed and outlawed colored people of Cincinnati, and we pledge to them our sympathy and co-operation.

thises with the oppressed and outlawed colored people of Cincinnati, and we pedge to them our sympathy and co-operation.

11. Resolved, That we rejoice in the bold and uncompromising stand taken by the Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, in their determination to sustain their official organ, the 'Philanthropist;' and we bid them God speed in their holy crusade against despotism, and pledge them bur unwavering confidence and support.

12. Resolved, That scuthern slavery could not exist, were it not for councenance and protection it receives at the North.

13. Resolved, That whatever claim the Constitution of the United States may seem to have upon us, to assist in quelling an insurrection at the South, we will never, let the penalty be what it may, give our aid to keep our colored trethren in slavery. And we take this method to assure our southern fellowcitizens, that we will use all the means in our power, consistent with our views of christianity, to protect the wandering fugitive from slavery, in the enjoyment of his natural and inalienable rights.

Samuel May, Secretary.

More Outrages on the Eastern Hail Roads

If any thing will open the eyes of the people to
the danger of Corporations, it is the arbitrary, tyrannical and outrageous conduct of this Company, as
exhibited from time to time, in carrying into effect
their abominable and unconstitutional rules. When
our legislature provided this mode of public conveyance, and granted an act of incorporation to certain
wealthy individuals to carry the design into effect,
can it be supposed they intended to violate our own
Bill of Rights, or to destroy the equal rights of others, by degrading one class of people and exalting
another without regard to merit, or by making arbitrary distinctions in society, according to dress, celor, and personal appearance, and having a committee to judge of these distinctions, and using personal
a violence to enforce such arbitrary rules? The
very idea is abominable.—But these vile and arbirary rules have become so frequent of late, and
have been stretched to such a degree, that gentlemen of pure, white skins, well clad, and well behaved,
and respected in society, have fallen under them,
been grossly insulted, brutally abused, and deprived
of their rights.

Since the abuse of Messrs. Douglas and Collins,
mentioned in our last, several other cases of outrage
of a more aggravated character, have occurred on
the Eastern rail road.

In addition to these outrages, to enlist the sympathies of the people, and to turn their indignation
from themselves, the rail road men pretend to have
been mobbed in Lynn, and refused to stop at the
Lynn Depot, thus disappointing many people of a
passage who had urgent business.

This conduct naturally produced much excitement in our quiet town of Lynn, and eaused several
crowded meetings of citizens, who passed such reaolutions and adopted such means as the extraordinaturb and break up one of these meetings is believed
to have been instigated by men connected with, or
interested in the Eastern rail road. The conduct of
the rail road men throughout thes

More Outrages on the Eastern Bail Rond.

Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery
Society.

A quarterly meeting of this Society was held at
the vestry of the Congrégation nal meeting-house,
at West Brookfield, on Tuesday, Oct. 5. The severity of the storm which took place at that times prevented many of the members from being present.
Notwithstanding, there was a full attendance
throughout the afternoon and evening, and a fair
and candid hearing given to-the arguments and facts
order at 11 o'clock, A. M. Prayer was offered by
John A. Collins, of Boston.

The following persons were nominated a committee of business, and accepted by the meeting:
Wm. B. Earle, of Leicester, John A. Collins, Geo.
Foster, of Andover, Tyler Waters and Orilla K.
Brierly of Millbury.

Voted, That all persons present, or who may be
present, at this meeting, are hereby invited to take
ded discussion, and were finally adopted as given below. Those who engaged in debate were John A.
Collins, Samuel May, of Leicester, A. Firh, J. of
Leicester, Rev. George Trask, of Warren, J. M.
Fiske, of W. Brookfield, Wm. B. Earle, of Leicester, Tyler Waters, of Milbury, and Mr. Thompson,
of W. Brookfield. The evening session was principally occupied by an address of great eloquence and
interest from Frederick Douglas, a self-emancipated slave; at the conclusion of which, the following
was moved by Rev. G. Trask of Warren, and seconded by J. A. Collins—

That Frederick Douglas, a self-emancipated slave; at the conclusion of which, the following
was moved by Rev. G. Trask of Warren, and seconded by J. A. Collins—

The Frederick Douglas, a self-emancipated slave; at the conclusion of which, the following
was moved by Rev. G. Trask of Warren, and seconded by J. A. Collins—

That Frederick Douglas, who has so eloquently
addressed us to-night, notwithstanding he has de-

clared he yet feels himself a slave, is in our opinion fitted for freedom, and is hereby declared to be free.

The vote on this motion was taken by the rising of the audience, and passed neasure contradicente. At nearly 10 o'clock, P. M. Voted, To dissolve the meeting.

The strangers present were most courteously treated, and hospitably entertained by the anti-slavery families of the beautiful town where the meeting was held.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting are as follows:

I. Resolved, That the time is coming, and now is, when the citizens of the free States must rally in defence of their own liberty, and that of their chil-

that Company? If they mean to go upon, this principle, they will soon find that the public have rights which they themselves will not abandon, and which they themselves will cause the servants of the public to respect. It seems, that not only colored persons are turned out of the cars unceremoniously, and in open violation of justice, turned out after the agents of the company and the servants of the public have put their fare in their pockets, but ishuit gentlemen, when they have ventured to remonstrate against such rabid violations of decency, justice and propriety, have shared their fate. The time has gone by, when Corporatious or their agents can brave public opinion as it respects the old prejudice which has existed against color. In the mass of the best men in the Northern States, it exists no longer, and it is not in the power of bullying servants to conjure up its unsightly glost from its black shades. The indignant frown of enlightened public sentinent has open on this too-long cherished remnant of ignorance and barbarism. The abolition of slavery must come, and it will bear with a tremendous power upon all who uphold its rotten, putrid habiliments.

If steambouts, and arail-road cars, and stagemen, will put themselves unner the wheels of this falling lumber, this tumbling car, we mean slavery and its accompanying abominations, they must expect to be crushed beneath its mountain weight.—Quincy Patriot.

At a large public meeting of the citizens of Lynn held at the First Universalist meeting house, on the evening of the 29th inst. Jonathan Buffum was chosen chairman, and Wm. B. Oliver, Secretary.

The following resolutions were then offered, and having been fully discussed were unanimously adopted.

having been fully discussed were unanimously adopted, viz.

1. Resolved, That the recent outrage perpetrated in this town, on the persons of John A. Collins and Frederick Douglas, by the servants of the Eastern Rail Road Co. is a gross violation of our State Constitution as well as of all law and decency, and being the substitution of Lynch law and mobocracy for order and decorum, ought to meet the indignant rebuke of an insulted community.

2. Resolved, That the members of this meeting assure the Directors of the Eastern Rail Road Corporation that they will use all the means in their power, consistent with their views of law and christianity, to defend the colored people who may see fit to take their seats in the long cars, in the enjoyment of their rights.

fit to take their sears in the ment of their rights.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be offered to the papers in this town for publication.

The meeting was then dissolved.

JONATHN BUFFUM, Chairman. WILLIAM B. OLIVER, Secretary. Lynn 9th mo. 30, 1841.

WILLIAM B. OLIVER, Secretary.

Lynn 9th mo. 30, 1841.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lynn held Sept. 30th, in disapprobation of the recent outrageous conduct of some of the Eastern Rail Road Corporation. in forcibly ejecting travellers from the cars without sufficient cause, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. The recetting was addressed by Messrs. Bosson of the Yankee Farmer, T. P. Rider, of Portland, J. A. Collins, of Boston, and others in a very eloquent and efficient manner.

Resolved, That the repeated aggressions upon the rights of travellers by those in the employ of the Eastern Rail Road Corporation, demand the interference of Legislative authority, and that memorials should accordingly be presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts at its next session.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Eastern Rail Road ought to be viewed not as a question between Abolitionists and Anti-Abolitionists, but as a matter connected with the freedom of every cit-

Resolved, That freedom of opinion is not to be

Resolved, That since many of the Rail Road Corporations have acknowledged the Equal Rights of colored citizens, it is idle for the Eastern Rail Road Corporation to pretend to make any distinction on account of color.

Voted, That the preceding resolutions be published in the several newspapers through out the

JAMES N. BUFFUM, Chairman.

From the Friend of Man. Samuel and Family.

This is the name of the father of a slave family

This is the name of the father of a slave family which Gerrit Smith has just emancipated. Word reached us last evening that Samuel, who had been left behind by the members of the family, had also arrived at Peterboro' The whole story, as we have been informed, is briefly this:

Mrs. Smith, many years ago, when but a girl, was the owner of a young female slave. The brother of Mrs. Smith asked her to give him her slave, which she did. Nothing further was thought of the transaction, until the attention of Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been turned to the 'great transgression' in our republic—the crime of slaveholding. Ever since they have had their eyes open to the enormity of this sin, they have made continual and earnest inquiry as to the fite of this female slave. No discovery, however, of her condition, was made until within a few months. When at length found, she was in the possession of a slaveholder in Missippi, with a husband and five children.

session of a slaveholder in Missippi, with a husband and five children.

Immediately upon receiving this intelligence, Mr. Smith engaged friend J. C. Fuller to go to the South, and negociate with the master for the purchase of the family. The result was, as we have before stated, that they are all now free and at Peterboro Mr. Smith was he shall give Sand Comments.

stated, that they are all now fee and at Peterbor's stated, that they are all now fee and at Peterbor's Mr. Smith says he shall give Samuel a farm, and set him immediately at work.

This deed of philanthropy must have cost Mr. Smith something. The actual purchase money of the family was 3,500 dollars—gaying nothing of the many other attendant expenses. But no one will move taunt Gerrit Smith with having once given away a slave into the southern prison house, and there left her and her posterity to die in hopeless boundage. Mr. Smith is resolved, although it be at some expense, to have his character free from the charge of participating in any way in the crime of slaveholding.

Would to God our Theological Professors and Doctors of Divinity were as careful of their reputation and name, in this particular. If we understand the case, it need not cost Dr. Richards ten dollars to remove at once the title—the legal relationship

tion and name, in this particular. If we understand the case, it need not cost Dr. Richards ten dollars the case, it need not cost Dr. Richards ten dollars to remove at once the title—the legal relationship of slave owner, which he now holds, and at the same time to provide as fully for every want of his superannuated slave, as he ought to, and now does. Let not, then, your good be evil spoken of. And we do pray that the President of a Theological Seminary may not much longer bear the name of a slaveholder, merely to enable him in a certain form of charity to give support to one who in her more helpful days, toiled without wages for him. It is surely no indifferent thing, in this day, to be in the eye of the law a slaveholder. notice, merely to enable him in a certain form of charity to give support to one who in her more helpful days, toiled without wages for him. It is surely no indifferent thing, in this day, to be in the eye of the law a slaveholder.

Mr. Smith has, so far as was in his power, and at

no indimerent tung, in this day, to be in the eye of the law a slaveholder.

Mr. Smith has, so far as was in his power, and at an expense of three or four thousand dollars, aimed to expiate the crime of having given away a slave. Such is the atonement he makes for a sin of partial ignorance, committed long years since. The deed is a noble one, and well worthy of the man.

as commit any one of these sins, much more to withhold it from such as support a system involving them all.

Resolved, That to do this, is to institute no new test—that the test is as old as christianity, and identical with its most legitimate workings and its most commonly received practices.

Resolved, That it is not the province of the tests of christian fellowship to undertake to reach the heart, otherwise than through the conduct, according to the rule given by our Saviour—'Ye shall know them by their fruits;'—and that to exclude from christian fellowship for man-stealing, is judging the heart no more than to exclude from christian fellowship for horse-stealing.

Resolved, That the advocates and abetters of slavery date the North are at least as culpable as the slaveholders at the South.

Resolved, That those Baptists at the North who gave their influence and aid to Jonathan Davis, in his late shameful course in the free States against the cause of emancipation, are at least equally criminal with Davis himself.

his late shameful course in the free States against the cause of emancipation, are at least equally criminal with Davis hipself.

Resolved, That it is essential to christian character, not only not to hold slaves or connive at slaveholding, but likewise to advocate immediate repentance and forsaking of the damning sin.

Resolved, That those who refuse to advocate the cause of the perishing, until their cause becomes popular, or until those are crushed or removed who have rendered themselves odious by its early advocacy, or until some other of their selfish propensities are gratified, are in high rebellion against Jehovah, and recreant to the best sympathies of our common nature.

latter should never be done, the former is a christian duty—a necessary means to be used for the salvation of the erring and sinful.

Resolved, That where there is occasion for labor there is the same occasion for suspending fellowship, until there is repentance and reformation.

Resolved, That the time has fully come to suspend christian fellowship between us and slaveholders and their abettors, until they repent and reform—that we can not receive them into co-operation in religious worship, or in the use of means for the conversion of the world, until they forsake their ungodliness and inhumanity.

Resolved, That all members of Baptist churches in Vermont, who are abolitionists, and are of opin-

Resolved, That all members of Baptist churches in Vermont, who are abolitionists, and are of opinion that the present state of affairs input denomination, demands a full and free discussion of the question,—is it our duty to open a new channel for our benecotent contributions? be and are hereby invited to become members of this Convention.

The foregoing resolutions were all of them adopted one hypersuspaneously accept the last which

ed, one by one, unanimously, except the last, which was divided, and the former clause adopted as fol lows—only four dissenting:

Resolved, That the time has fully come to suspend christian fellowship between us and slave-holders and their abettors, until they repent and re-

form.

Resolved, That we cannot continue co-operation with them in the use of means for the conversion o the world, until they forsake their ungodliness and inhumanity.

JOHN IDE, Moderator. O. S. MURRAY, Sec.

The Pro-Slavery Church--The Old Platform

George Thompson. We take the liberty to select the following extract rom a highly interesting epistle recently received by us from ELIZABETH PEASE, of Darlington, England

The recent numbers of the Liberator, containing The recent numbers of the Liberator, containing accounts of some of your meetings, have been peculiarly interesting; especially those detailing proceedings at the Norfolk County anniversary. have read and re-read the speeches of Wendel Phillips and thyself. Your clear definitions of duty delighted and instructed me—so true, so scriptural so consonant to gospel precepts, so full of moral beauty, and so fatal to the suggestions of a temporising expediency, which are ever tempting uron the straight forward path of duty. The ground you have taken, with regard to the church, must be from the straight forward path of duty. The ground you have taken, with regard to the church, must be startling to all who are directly or indirectly supporting the atrocious system of slavery. They must see that the monster is now attacked in his most secure place of concealment, and that, once dislodged from it, his days will speedily come to used. You have not taken your stand, however, one whit higher than principle and consistency demand. Slavery is embosomed in the church. Pro-slavery, timid and time-serving divines impart to it an aspect of sanctity. So long as this is the case, it is not to be expected that people generally will behold it in its true deformity; and, surely, that form of pro-

no indifferent thing, in this day, to be in the eye of the law a slaveholder.

Mr. Smith has, so far as was in his power, and at an expense of three or four thousand dollars, aimed to expiate the erime of having given away a sleve. Such is the atonement he makes for a sin of partial ignorance, committed long years since. The deed is a noble one, and well worthy of the man.

From the Vermont Telegraph.

Vermont Baptist Anti-Slavery Conventions.

At ten o'clock, A. M. the Convention was called to order by O. S. Murray.

Appointed bro. John Ide, of Orwell, Moderator, and O. S. Murray, Clerk. Prayer by bro. J. W. Sawyer, of Shalabury.

Voted, That the voters in this Convention consist of such as signed the Call published in the Telegraph. The consistent one it is—in disclaiming allegiance to participate in the discussions of this meeting.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to draft and report resolutions; and O. S. Murray, J. W. Sawyer, W. G. Johnson, A. Beecher, and W. H. French, were appointed that committee.

The committee on resolutions reported the following with the recommendation that they be taken up in the order in which they stand:

Resolved, That where there are size, there are of course sinners.

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Resolved, That where there are size, there are of course sinners.

Resolved, The thought of the size of lerce.

It is a most extraordinary thing that abolition

ance; although its humble advocates, in the proday, are regarded by a large portion of the regarded world, as the setters forth of strange doctrines.

My dear father and I had the privilege of an ing the Convention of Ministers, on the Convention of Ministers of Mini of benevolence generally; and many members the establishment do not hesitate to acknowled that the corn monoply is intimately connected with the prosperity. I believe there is no one more factor of the corn monoply is intimately connected with the corn monoply is intimately connected with the corn monoply is intimately connected with the corn monoply in this country than a Sate raise of the consequence, is generally found ranged the side of whatever is illiberal and restricts. It clergy, however, furnish a few splendid excess to this rule, and none more brilliant than the factor of the consequence, of Hinton, near Bath. I want to the consequence of Hinton, near Bath. I want to the consequence, and the conference, and whom I had so long honored through his wins. He took a leading part at the Conference, and whom I had so long honored through his wins. He took a leading part at the Conference, where yearly to its interest and influence. Weake Phillips can lend thee a series of tracts is he written on a variety of subjects, which have givery greatly to its interest and influence. Weake Phillips can lend thee a series of tracts is he written on a variety of subjects, which have givery greatly to its interest and influence which have been such that the subjects within her given to the subjects, which have the sin of accumulation. It is long, I believe such the sin of accumulation. It is long, I believe such he sin of accumulation. It is long, I believe she he laid any thing by; reserving all he can see from a very moderate expenditure upon himself at family—for printing and circulating his senions on various and important subjects—expecially, that the corn of the process of the corn of the corn of the corn of the process of the corn A mighty impulse has been given to the ministerial and the

Laws.

A mighty impulse has been given to the ambread law movement, by the ministerial conference, and, notwithstanding the accession of the torish power, it is confidently expected that some rise will be granted, before long, to the suffering power, it is confidently expected that some rise will be granted, before long, to the suffering power, it is confidently expected that some rise will be granted, before long, to the suffering power, it is confidently expected that some rise or measer, and demand their rights; for, in reliving the power of the rise of the arristoracy. It is true, they cannot be bought as sold; but they are, in all other respects, at the use cy of their lordly superiors. They are doomed a starvation, compelled to see their families passer from hunger, robbed of the fruits of the earth, that were given to every man richly to enjoy, and define the right of purchasing their bread where they aget it cheapest. Such will remain to be the case, a long as the making of the laws rests in the hashed the few whose avarice, grasps at the wealth of the nation. But there are many indications that all monopolies are coming to an end,—the monopoly degislation amongst the rest;—and none more or tain and more gratifying than the peaceable codes of the Chartista, of late. So long as their apple was to physical force, the moral and religious pewers to be community naturally regarded then and dread; but now the case is otherwise, I since they will be joined in the peaceful properties of the community naturally regarded then and dread; but now the case is otherwise, I since they will be joined in the peaceful properties of the community naturally regarded then and dread; but now the case is otherwise, I since they offer the wealth of the community naturally regarded then and dread; but now the case is otherwise, I since the principles by the middle and hyperanks. I was pleased to hear our mutual first.

William Howitz, say, that he had appended is name to the people's charter.

I am delighted with the little wor

my appropriate sphere! Yet, surely, our 'maker must deem us deficient in heart as well as bed, they require us to regard politics with indifferent in the present state of our laboring population knowing, as we do, that it is the wicked have man which subvert the merciful designs of Prodence, and reduce them to their present sign wretchedness. I send there a paper containgt Letter, giving a few details of a little of the asser which I beheld, with my own eyes, during or law wish I beheld, with my own eyes, during or law wish I beheld, with my own eyes, during or law sist to Manchester. In many instances, the product of the series of the se

\* The Book of the People.

At a recent meeting in Xenia, Ohio, the following spirited resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That while people of another Sate vade our territory with an armed force for the state of the week and many of our worthest

struction of the press, and many of our worthless chizens join the infamous throng, it is the duty of it worthy the name of Americans, to stand to the arms, and be ready at the call of lawful authority suppress mob violence and to repel invasions.

Resolved, That Dr. Bailey and the Philamhropia are identified with the cause of liberty, and should be sustained at all hazards, and at the expense of the createst hearable specifies.

the greatest bearable sacrifice.

Resolved, That the offer of Kentucky troops !! Resolved, That the offer of Kentucky troops and the Mayor of Cincinnati, was a tauntug issiand should have been repelled with indignation.

Resolved, That slavery is the true cause of modification with the state of the state o

was a base coward, or a traitor to the cause of lectry.

Resolved, That we reprobate that unprinciple opposition to the rightful decision of the Supress Court in the case of slaves coming into our Sait with the consent of their masters. Such opposition proceeds from nothing better than ignorance of hostility to our Constitution and laws, (which we designed to prevent the encroachment of the slart power, and should be reprobated by every irse son of Ohio.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislam to pass a law making towns and cities liable for ald anages sustained by mob violence, and that period to that effect should be put in circulation with out delay.

out delay.

Resolved, That this meeting will endeaver have seen seed to the Control of the Ohio A. S. Societ, for the benefit of the publishers of the Philanthrophic D. MONROE, Prot.

J. H. JENKINS, Sec.

Stanery.—The Louisville Gazette says: The not potent cause of the more rapid advancement of for cinnati than Louisville, is the absence of slatery. The same influence that made Ohio the young issued the West, and is advancing Indians to a grade light than Kentuckey, have operated in the Luces cir. They have no dead seight to carry, and consequently have the advantage in the race.

The wife of the late Mr. Adams, who was not dered in New York by Colt, has lost her senses consequence of her husband's violent death.

isive action in, or entire dy Pres. Merchael our lies, on this vertice, on this vertice, on the articles of the control of the nan beings, i d with all the ir neighbor sence from

Whetl istianity, to

union of C iness and si doctrine of wholly experient God mu e, as well as to reject C Ve have bef N. Y.) Pre

> rerous,' [de lout sin !] lled by inc ind may be will grow ade a comp , what impi ted is this ( spirit, tha

the flesh, Spirit of the law of Jeath un in? If h

stend, theret, even a sim to e let us, i

y sinful, ; Did be that that that that that that the son of the Son of the Son of the son of sin, [w of s

# THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1841.

Perfection.

obody will be startled on seeing thi head of an editorial paragraph in the We refer to it simply to chronicle the fact odox ecclesiastical bridies, all over the t, are adopting strong resolutions and taking are adopting strong resolutions and taking action against, the doctrine of sinless perfec-entire sanctification in the present life, a Pres Manan, pt our eye upon the proceedings of those a this vital question, for some time past, and served them for future reference. In our ex are admonitory's signs of the times,' and ice of a frightful state of corruption and imon the part of the aforesaid ecclesiastical bodies es to explain the cause why they are hostile to every righteous reform? Now, be point in controversy? Not, who is whether this or that individual has atout, or wheelers perfection ; but whether an beings, in this life, may and ought to serve with all their mind and strength, and to love softhor as themselves! Whether 'total abn all sin is not as obligatory as it is from Whether 'immediate emancipation al bendage is not essential to spiritual free Whether, in short, there is any, such thing of Christ and Belial, light and darkness and sin! Most certainly, to armue agains es and sin. Most certainty, to argue agains kine of holiness—to ridicule, oppose, denounc declare that sin is unescapable, that Christ can ly expel Satan from the heart, that rebellion abedience, that to do all things to the glory God is impracticable, and that sanctification apperon for sin in the flesh, to open the floodof unrighteousness, to lower the standard of sanity, to be the devil's advocate unblushingly! may not men dwell in God, and God in them, may not men awar in Good, and Good in them, may rell as elsewhere—in the body, as well as tofit! How or why is it impossible to be deliverall sin on earth? How can one serve two God and Mammon-and be a loyal subject We do not he sitate to affirm, that those is the ability of men to live without sin, ark! Mr. Mahan does not say, for all time-hence tion to him is not as to permanent but actu (se,) are themselves the servants of sin, have The argument is clear. If men cannot be He free from sin at any time in this life, then they not responsible for their sinful acts. If they can hen to deny the possibility of it is to speak falsely,

of project Christ.

We have before us the proceedings of the Chenan
(X, Y) Presbytery on this subject. A preamble
of resolution were unanimously adopted, setting that the doctrine of total abstinence from sin i trary to the teachings of the Holy Scriptures, hich teach that 'moderate drinking' is essential 'Idangerous to preach the doctrine, live set sin.') if not utterly destructive to the life growth of true holiness'! This caps the climax astical effrontery! True holiness will be led by inculcating the duty that men ought to av be holy and unblameable ! True holiwill grow and thrive in exact proportion as sin component part of it! Why, what madked is this Chenango Presbytery, and so malignan a spirt, that it has 'Resolved, That it is the duty herches in connection with this Presbytery stenance the publications which dissemina micious and delusive error; and not to invite

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sublic journalist, but also because it has a very connection with the righteous reforms of lay Holiness is incompatible with robbery, op , love of dominion, murder, pride, vain-glory. dly pomp, selfishners, and sinful lusts. But thes sistical bodies are determined to make a chris-life compatible with a military -profession, with genemies, with enslaving a port, on of mankind, the robbing of the poor, with worldliness and on, with a participation in all popular iniquities ce, when abolitionism declares that no man can God who enslaves another, they deny it, and asto constitute one a Christian, they affirm that sanctify what is evil, perpetuate crime honor what is devilish. They are cages of un in birds, Augenn stables of pollution, which need

irm that this is not a question of sectarian ty, but of sound morality and vital godliness , who are conscious of guilt, should not ate sia in others. If they are forced to exclaim, hall deliver us from the body of this death? em not tivile those who feel prepared to say e in Christ Jesus, who walk not the flesh, but after the Spirit. For the law of Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made us free the law of sin and death.' If a man has passed th unto life, how much of death is attached If he has crucified the old man with his corrupt is the new? If he has the spirit o how can be have, at the same time, the spirit tan? If he has put on Christ, what of iniquity ot cast off

end, therefore, of assailing the doctrine, 'Be yes, teen as your Pather in heaven is perfect,' le in to establish it, not merely as theoretically as practically attainable; and if we are es that we are not yet wholly clean, not yet paciled to God, not yet filled with perfec us, instead of resisting the light and the and denying that freedom from sin is a chris ty and privilege, confess and forsake our sine o quarter to unrighteousness—put on the the wiles of the devil-believe with all the cise that faith which overcomes the world erefore that cannot be overcome by any things a in the world—and be willing to be wholly defrom the power of darkness, and translated in-tingdom of God's dear Son. \* Whatsoever in God, overcometh the world '-not half suc the struggle, but wholly triumphs 'Little no man deceive you; he that doeth ess IS righteous, [not partly righteous, and safely even as he (Christ) is righteous. And a safely even as he (Christ) is righteous. And a steem was (Christ) was any sin found in Did he not come expressly to do the will of strenly Father, and to teach his disciples to might be done on earth as it i heaven? He that committeth sin is [what sibly ! no, is] of the devil.' ' For this put Son of God was manifested, [what purpose hight DESTROY the works of the devil. nn; for his seed remainsth in him; and h n, what a 'dangerous doctrine,' what a 'de and how utterly destructive to the life th of true holiness '!] BECAUSE HE IS BORN In this the children of God are manifest, thildren of the devil.'

han and Finney, and the Oberlin Evangelist, that they go too far, but that they do not go far enough. While they have written and published many value ble articles respecting the New Covenant, they still seem to be in legal darkness on many points. It is seem to be in tegal darkness on many points. It is wonderful to observe, considering how far they have advanced at least in the theory of spiritual life, how trammelled they are by times and seasons, and holy days, and fastings and penances, and worldly sanctuaries, and ordinances of divine service, and forms and ceremonies which gender to bondage. May they be free indeed! free indeed!

## A National Meeting.

It has been determined, by our friends in New-York and Philadelphia, to call a national meeting of the abolitionists, in the latter city, on the 5th and 6th of December pext, to celebrate the formation of the of the shortness of the time in which arrangements can be made for such an important gathering, we have felt serious doubts as to the expediency of holding the meeting during the present year; but we shall not only cheerfully acquiesce in the movement, but give it our hearty support, if we find any thing like unanimity on this point among the friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Although the call has been published, we still very strongly incline to the opin ion, that it would be better to postpone the meeting to another season When it is held, it ought not to be, it must not be a PAILURE; and, in order that it may not be a failure, we propose that it be held in December, 1842. [P. S. It has been postponed.

## Zion's Wesleyan.

A specimen number of a new paper, with this title to be published in New-York and Philadelphia (should sufficient patronage be obtained,) has made its appearance, designed to be the organ of that portion of our colored Methodist brethren who have re fused to remain in connexion with the great Metho dist hierarchy in this country, and who have organiz ed themselves into an independent body, under the name of Zion's Wesleyan Connection. The name of the publishing committee are Jehiel C. Bemar Jacob D. Richardson, Nathan Blount, of the N. Y. Conference, and David Stevens, George Galbreth and L Collins, of the Philadelphia Conference, Terms \$2 per annum, payable in advance In the column of the Wesleyan, the cause of Emancipation, Temperance and Education will be heartily espoused, as well seems to us, is not honest—by it is not true. Abolius the peculiar views of the body. The colored Wesleyan Connection has between fifty and one hundred ministers, and three and four thousand members. gan of their own; but, in order to do so, they must such, are bound to see to it that they act in this manindividually feel an interest in the support of Zion's well go to the polls, and who say they wish to give no countenance to the new political party as such, are bound to see to it that they act in this manner, and never in any case bestom the

## The White Mountains.

In his last Herald of Freedom, our bro. Rogers ha given a most graphic sketch, in his own inimitable style, of New-Hampshire scenery, particularly in the immediate vicinage of the White Mountains, as wit-nessed by us both during a recent jaunt to those Granite Alps of New-England. As a lover of the beauti ful, the picturesque, the sublime, nothing escapes his keen observation; and he is favored with a memory that is a great deal better than a note-book. He calls upon us to finish the sketch of our journey, that we lately commenced; but, the truth is, he has left us little or nothing to say, and we are glad of it. He summons us to bear witness, that he has not exagger ated aught in his description of 4 the echoes of Fa byan's tin-horn;' and we hereby certify that no description of that solemn, thrilling, spirit-awakening muric of the mountains can do it justice. Our renders shall know more about that wonderful 'tin-horn.' The stupendous scenery of New-Hampshire is as yet. number of visitors, attracted from various parts of the country and far beyond its boundaries, is increas-ing, and we predict that, in a few years, it will be overwhelming. The most romantic taste, the wildest fancy, the sublimest imagination, will be more than gratified, more than surpassed, by a tour to the White Mountains, either by the way of Conway, or through the Franconia Notch. The scenery of Scotamong her highlands, is certainly impressive and unique; but it is not so grand, nor so vast, 'nor so overpowering, nor so enrapturing, as that which the traveller may behold in New-Hampshire.

# The Constitutional Compact.

THE POUND OF FLESH. We see it stated that at an agricultural fair, recently held at Syracuse, N Y. the Rey. Dr. Nott, of Union College, pronounced an eloquent oration in the evening at the Presbyterian church, showing the necessity and dignity of industry; her poetic talent, and took a deep interest in the antichuren, showing the necessity and dignity of industry? her poetic talent, and took a deep interest in the antiand powerfully contrasting the free labor of the North,
and the lash-driving system of the South. In the
course of his remarks, he is reported to have said, that,
while he would to the very letter fulfil the constitutional compact with the South, even to the pound of flesh if demanded, never would be surrender the right of free discussion at the North. This portion of his address elicited loud applause. Undoubtedly, Dr. Nott takes the popular view of the compact, viz. that runaway slaves are to be given up by the North, that slave insurrections are to be suppressed by the com-bin-d military power of the nation, and that the slave system should not suffer molestation from the people of the North. If he is prepared to carry out such a atonement for the past. Its position is alien and uncompact, we tell him that he is not a friend of the friendly as ever. in race—no patriot—no Christian. In allowing States have, from the formation of the government basely consented to 'surrender the right of free discussion; and they can never recover that lost right intil slavery be overthrown. If the Dr would kn how freely he may talk, as an American citizen, in favor of liberty, and in opposition to that great sys-tem of oppression which is at once the reproach and the curse of our land, let him travel south of Mason and Dixon's line, and open his mouth in behalf of his enslaved countrymen! He would either find himcome a martyr, or be compelled to 'surrender the right of free discussion,' in spite of his boast. It seems he is prepared to give to the southern Shylock, his pound of flesh; but, mark! it is the flesh of the black man—and that may be cut and carved at pleasure! We are against this mutilation, and assert in defence of the colored population the claims of common humanity, and the attributes of immortality.

The afflicted widow of the late Rev. Nathaniel Paul, of Albany, has returned to her native land, (England,) and wishes her American friends to direct all letters or parcels intended for her, to the care o Mr. Wells, 85, Winchomb-street, Cheltenhain, England. Though white in her complexion, she had no prejudice to overcome in marrying Mr. Paul, during his sojourn abroad; but, on her arrival in this coun-try, she soon ascertained how bitter was to be her lot, on this account, among a people boasting of their re digion and republicanism. Though an accomplish ed, intelligent, amiable and pious woman, she was treated, with some noble exceptions, with that scorn and neglect which are meted out to all who dare, it their practice, to assert, that God has made of one blood all nations of men, and is no respector of per-sons. In England, her marriage, instead of exciting surprise or opposition, was regarded in a very favora-ble manner; and wherever she travelled with Mr Paul, they were most cordially received by the most respectable and worthy members of society. We were in England at that time, and know whereof we affirm. We frankly told Mrs. Paul what she would, in all nrobability be called to acquire to consist to amm. We transity told Mrs. Paul what she would, in all probability, be called to endure, on coming to his country; but she calmly made up her mind to and a verdict of acquittal is confidently expected.

receive, in the spirit of her Saviour, whatever of re-proach or obloquy might be cast upon her. She was a martyr all the while she remained on these shores, jured, yet excellent woman! may she meet with a kind reception at the hands of British abolitionists.

We are requested to state, that a religious conference meeting will be held in the Rev. Mr. Willie's seeking-house, in Lynn, near the Rail Road Deput on Wednesday and Thursday next, 20th and 21st inst. commencing at 10 o'clock. All christians, without distinction of name or sect, who are in favor of elevating the standard of christian reform, are invited to attend. Adin Ballou and other active friend

WHO IS HE? We do not ask invidiously or dis gnorant—Who is Lucius Boltwood, of Amherst, the candidate of the third party for Governor of the Com-monwealth? We have never heard of him in the anti-slavery ranks; we know nothing of his zeal a ist; and we are quite sure that the grea oody of abolitionists in Massachusetts are as m the dark, on these points, as ourselves. Still, he may be a tried, faithful, devoted advocate of the slave; but we cannot help regarding it as something of a blunde to say the least, in our third party friends, in nomina-ting as a candidate for the highest office in this State a man who is so little known in the anti-slavery enter prise. We could have made a far more popular nomi nation in their own ranks.

CAUTION. Some abolitionists, who are sincerel opposed to the third party movement, may be induced to vote for the candidates nominated by that party, a the approaching election, morely as a matter of thus bestow their suffrages, they will be giving their support to the movement, to all intents and purposes the public, as to the motives which actuated the dif ferent voters. There is no lack of good abolitionists for whom to cast scattering votes.

THE ALTERNATIVE. We frequently observe, the appeals that are made in favor of the third party movement, that it is assumed that the only alterna tive for voting abolitionists is, to vote either for the ready to espouse the side of bleeding humanity. ,

MEETING AT CONCORD. We attended the adjoured meeting of the Middlesex County A. S. Society at Concord on Tuesday last, and were delighted to see so large and so choice a number of delegates from vaious parts of the county. An excellent spirit pre vailed, and the discussions were of an interesting character. Among those who addressed the meeting was our brother Charles Fitch, who spoke to great ac eptance in the spirit of a christian reformer, and hom it had not been our privilege to see since his return to the anti-slavery platform. In pressive and eloquent remarks were also made by Wendell Phillips, Samuel J. May, J. A. Collins, Frederick Doug-las, and others, and sundry important resolutions adopted. In the evening, the subject of prejudice against color, and the brutal conduct of the Eastern Rail-Road assailants, furnished a fruitful theme fo remark, and produced a visible impression upon the audience. The delegates were all most hospitably entertained by the Concord friends, who deserve better expression of thanks for their kindgess than is in our power to make. We shall publish the pro-

Nonrolk County. The quarterly meeting of the County A. S. Society will be held in Wrentham, on Wednesday next. Let our Norfolk friends rally on the occasion. We shall try to be with them, in copany with our friends Collins and Douglas. The present is a most important season of the year, in which to give a fresh impetus to our enterpise; and meetings, in particular, the rallying points of ant slavery action. special efforts should be put forth to make the county

LUCY HOOPER. A beautiful and well-deserved po etical tribute to the memory of this lamented poetes from the pen of J. G. Whittier, is inserted in our Li erary department. Miss Hooper was remarkable for

ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER. John G. Whittier has con

damage to the shipping and other property, all along the coast, but was peculiarly calamitous in the loss of human life. We have heard it stated that more than one hundred persons perished about Cape Cod. At Nantucket, the wind blew a hurricane from the East many chimneys and trees were blown down, and great injury was done to the wharves and shipping At Siasconset, a high bank gave way, and the dwelling house of Mr. Marshall Crosby, together with two sey, resident there, had his thigh broken by a fall down the precipice.

EASTERN RAIL ROAD. The communication of Mi Collins, giving the particulars of the recent outrage committed by ruffians in the service of the Eastern Rail-Road Corporation, speaks for itself. Who can read it, and not resolve to bear an open and indignan testimony against such treatment? We pause to se what steps will be taken by the Directors in the prem

ARTI-SLAYERY WAFERS. A capital selection ARTI-SLAYERY WAFFERS. A capital selection anti-slavery mottons, for wafers, has been made, and printed on a sheet gummed on the back, ready for use, which ought to be in the possession of every abolitionist. Those wafers are better than the wafers in tionist. Those wasers are better than the wasers in common use, and will help in a new mode to keep up the anti-slavery agitation. They may be obtain at 25 Cornhill. [See advertisement.]

LUCRETIA MOTT. The remarks of this estimable oman, at a recent meeting in the Marlboro Chapel in this city, was reported by a friend, on our last pag-will repay a careful perusal.

To Correspondents. Among the comm unavoidably postponed till our next number is one from James Monroe, of Plainfield, Ct., and another from John S. Murphy, a young Irish friend of liberty

SPIRIT OF SLAVERY. For a most ferocious displa of the staveholding spirit, see the article in the Refuge of Oppression, copied from a New-Orleans paper. Is it not horrible?

ANTI-SLAVERY PETITIONS. To the Anti-Slavery Societies of Women

The undersigned, having been appointed by the BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY to promote the signature of petitions among the women of the Commonwealth, have secured suitable forms, by conferring with the Board of Managers of the Massachu-

ferring with the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

We careestly urgo upon all the anti-slavery women of the State, the importance of procuring signatures to these forms. The point at which the Legislature now stands, in its anti-slavery progres, is a most important one. A new question, too, is this year raised. The Legislature will be called to say, at the coming assion, whether, in its grant to mil-road corporations, it contemplated the possibility of outrages apon the rights and the persons of the citizens. A new petition also waits your signatures for Congress, which, have been. The repeal of the Marriage Law in Mussachusetts, and the recognition of the independence of Haiti, are again recommended, for reasons set forth

We suggest to abolitionists the idea of making ev ery meeting, whether of town, state or county socie-ty, a medium for obtaining signatures. Let speakers devote a part of the time to the appeals and explana tions that the case demands—let plenty of pens and ink be in readiness, and abundance of the forms of petition be prepared, so that persons, who pass in and ut, may sign without inconvenience; and thus many weary footsteps, (which are never grudged when ne-cessary,) may be spared. There are, possibly, congregations in the State, whose services would not be disturbed by such an effort to raise their brethren 'out of a pit on the Sabbath day.' Let all professedly religious congregations consider, whether such an effort would not make those services more pleasing to Him to whom they are now an abomination, if the hands that offer them are sustaining slavery. Wherever no anti-slavery meetings are regularly held, make these forms of petition the occasion of calling them. In every public place, ordinarily used for such a purpose, let the petitions be laid down; and in neighborh sods where only personal explanation and effort will avail let them be carried from door to door.

Our hearts go forth with them, and sympathise vith you in this and all other anti-slavery labors. Do with these forms as you would do were your own children numbered among the two and a half millions in slavery.

MARIA W. CHAPMAN HANNAH ROBIE, MARY G. CHAPMAN.

Boston, Oct. 8, 1841.

## School for Young Ladies

It has long been a source of regret to many resi dents of this city, that there has been no opportunity afforded, through the medium of which their daughter could obtain a knowledge of those branches of so necessary to the completion of a young lady's edu-cation. The baneful prejudice in active exercise against a large number of our citizens, merely because of complexional difference, has presented a barrier which has shut them out from those facilities so richly enjoyed by the more favored class.

But it is our pleasure to inform your readers, that

school has lately been opened in this city by Miss Susannah Bradshaw, (a colored young lady,) where the accomplished branches are taught. Judging from the exercises to which we have listened, and the specimens of painting, sketching, rug-work, &c., togethe with penmanship, composition, etc., with an examina-tion of which we were favored, we feel justified in re-

commending the school of the attention of the public.

The terms are favorable, and will be made known on application to the preceptress, at the school-room in the basement stary of the Baptist Church, Belknapstruct.

DANIEL C. PAYSE. An inquest was held by Justice Merritt, of Hoboken, acting as coroner, on the body of this individual, at Hoboken, this morning. It appeared in avvidence, that since the death of Mary Rogers, the deceased had been greatly dejected in mind, which fad increased upon him. On Thursday afternoon, he left his brother's residence apparently well. He was next seen, a few hours after, on the spot where Miss Rogers is said to have been murdered, with some writing before him, but took no notice of any one. About ten o'clock at night, he called at the tavern in the village, having lost his hat, and, apparently, much intoxicated, but with rather an unusually sleepy appearance. He soon left the house, having been provided with a lat, and was next seen about day-break on Friday morning, lying beside the road, breathing in a stentorious manner, and almost senseless. He was roused up, and was again seen in the forencen in a similar condition.

At 3 o'clock in: the afternoon, he was seen sitting on one of the benches near the cave, leaning his head down. At 5 o'clock he was found, having fallen from the bench, on which his feet rested, and was raised up alive, but immediately reased to breathe.

This morning his hat and handkerchief, and a broken vial having the odor of laudanum, were found on the spot where Miss Rogers is supposed to have been murdered. The papers found upon his person prove to be of no value in relation to the development of the murder of Miss Rogers. A post mortem examination is now taking place, after which the jury will render their verdict.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

on Sunday night last, Mr Borus, of Staten Island, sent Christopher Dunegan, Jeremiah Lucy, and another man, unknown, in his employ, to look for a boat that was lost or stolen from Quaranine. At 8 celock a man named Joseph Silvey heard the cry of murder from some person off in the stream, and went off with J. Van Peller and A. Nye, and found a man in a boat, with his head horribly cut in 2 or 3 places, left arm broken, with a severe gash in it. He said that he had thrown C. Dunegan and J. Lucy overboard, to save his own life, all three being drunk at one time! A his own life, all three being drunk at one time! A bottle of gin was left untouched. They took him pahore at Fort Hamilton and delivered him in charge of the officers there. The bodies of the others have not yet been found. They all have familles—Ibid.

not yet been found. They all have fimiles—Ibid.

Murder by a Slave.—We learn from the New-Orleans Picayune, that Samuel S. Fox was murdered on his plantation, a few miles above Viokaburg, by a runaway slave of his own, on the morning of the 11th inst. He was riding out in one of his fields when he came upon the hegro, who had a gun. The negro immediately fled, when Mr. Fox sent one of his boys back to the house for his gun, and galloped on after him. Before the boy could return agun was discharged, and on approaching the direction from which the sound emanated, he was found wellering in his own gore. A very heavy load of buckshot had been discharged into his body, killing him instantly, and horribly mangling him, breaking one of his arms and shoulders. The murderer had not been taken.

The Alexandria Gazette saya—Some weeks ago two of the negro slaves of Dr. Rust, of Fascpier County Va. ran off, taking with them his carriage and horses. It is supposed from the description, that the carriage found north of Brownsville road in Pennsylvania, (an account of which we recently published,) is the property of Dr. Rust, abandoned there by the runaways.

erty of Dr. Rust, abandoned there by the runaways.

Another Store Case.—We learn by the Oberlin Evangelist that a colored man, his wife ndd two children, were arrested in Lorain county some weeks since, while waiting for a boat to convey them across the lake. On examination, it appeared they were owned by a Mr. Reeder, a citizen of Cincinnati. Blank affidavits had been a court by the Mayor of Sandusky City and left at the lake ports, ready to be used when they arrived. In this way they were arrested, and brought before Judge Long, of Elyria. After hearing the case, the court set them at liberty, on the ground that the law requires that the claim shall be made by theowner of the alayes or his agent; and the man making the affidavit did not assert in it, nor offer any proof that he was the shaveholders agent. The Evangelist has information that the slave are now beyond the reaches of their Ohio master, or his Kentucky agent.—Gessland Herald.

The Rail Road Secilems A leater in the Albary.

The Rail Road Accident. A letter in the Albany Argus, dated Springfield, Mass., Oct. 7th, mentions the death of Mr. Edwin Brewer, of Westfield, one of the persons wounded by the collision of cars near the last mentioned place on Tuesday afternoon. This is the fourth death which has occurred in consequence. The Rail Road Accident: A letter in the Albany Argus, dated Springfield, Mass., Oct. 7th, mentions the death of Mr. Edwin Brower, of Westfield, one of the persons wounded by the collision of care near the last mentioned place or Tuesday afternoon. This is the fourth death which has occurred in consequence of the accident; the other victims being Mr. Warran (the conductor,) a child of Maj. Whistler and a child of Mrs. Bloodgood: Another child of Mrs. Bloodgood: Another child of Mrs. Bloodgood: Spring of the County Committee.

By order of the County Committee.

Boston, Oct. 14th, 1841.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT. of receipts into the Treasury of the . Anti-Slavery Society, from Sept. 1

From Lynn weekly con.—Wm. Bassett, Tr.
Susan S. Bassett 6 15, Lydia Estes 2 50,
M. C. Hallowell 1 10, R. Cogswell 1 03, 10 78
From Foxboro weekly con.—Spencer Hodges
1 Werren Billings 80, 1 80
Charlestown, Friend, 1
Boston weekly con.—M. G. Chapman 1
Dedham 'cant-a-week Soc.' E. G. Foord,
Tress. 9

Collections by Parker Pillsbury
From Wrentham, Harriet Bisby 50, A. Belcher
weekly con — 7 22, Friend, 50,
At Plymouth County assaust meeting
From Weynoosth, S. Cook 1, Friend 50,
J. W. L. 25, Ira Curtie 25, A. Bowdiich 25,
Elias Richards 1, Charles Hunt 12, ThosTidden 12, Hannab E Fiffeld 1 37
From Abington, E. Sprague Tr.

"Dighton, John B Perry 1, Sarah Reed
25, Abby Tallot 50,
From South Abington, Charles Bates 75, Jos.
Soule, 50, Leander Guray 1, Sarah Wilkes
50, Christopher Dyer 1, Harvey Dyer 1,
Sam'l. Dyer 1 10
From Taunton, Dan'l Brewer 80, Wm. Cooper
Jr. 50, Jon. Hodges, 1, Solomon Woodward
5, John Reed 1, Roswell Ballard 50, Isaac
Bird 1,
From Alleboro' collections, Harrisonville Collections by Parker Pillsburg

Bird 1, From Attleboro' collections, Harrisonville "North Attleboro' S Guild Tr.

Parker Pillsbury Collections by J. A. Collins

Collections by J. A. Collece.
rom Lexington, Cyrus Peirce 2, Harriet
Peirce 1, Charles Field I,
rom Concord, Helen Thorcean 50, Abby
Tolman 50, Susan Barrett 1, Francis Patten 50, Sarali Hosmer 50, Edwin Bigelow 50, Mrs. Tewksbury 25, Friend 25,
Mrs. Prudence Ward 5, Miss Prudence
Ward 3, Mrs. John Thurbo 1, Mary Brooks
56

55. L. C. Burroughs 25, R. Parker 50, T. Hartwell 50, J. Brown 25, F. C. Wheeler 25, Wm. Hammond 25, Gyras Dale 25, Annas Chaffin 50, Natif. I. Hopgood 50, Jos. Hopgood 25, N. S. Adams 25, Simeon Hopgood 25, John White 25, Chas. Teutle 25, Daniel Jones 25, Sarah D. Wheeler 25, John Fletcher 25, Davis Barlin 25, Lucinda Hosmer 50, Paul-Dudley 37, J. H. Fuller 50, Sarah Stearns 25, From Littleton, Mr. Kimball 25, Friend 27, do. 50, Jos. Sievens 50, L. J. Phelps 25, Thos. Nys. 50, John Perigue 1, Jonathan Peirce 1, A. W. Churchell 25, Friend 75, do. 50, Jos. Sievens 50, Dea. Hartwell 75, Lad 10, Mrs. Blanchard 25, Friend 25, do. 50, do. 200 From Abington, Daniel Holbrook 1, Elijah Shaw 1, John Pool 50, Zenas Janhins 1, Isaac Drinkwater 25, Klina Pool 33, S. Gardfer 25, A Pratt 1, S. Dyer 2, J. J. Howland 1, Mr. Pool 1, C. Dyer 1, S. Foord 50, Rebecca T. Pool 1 50, Nath'l. Pool 50, Lewis Foord 1, Sarah Foord 1, Angelina Joslynn 1; Mehitable Redd 25, M. J. Dyer 25, Sam'l. Reed 2, O: Holbrook. 1, E. Cartis 50, John Basett 55, Quincy Tirrel 50, Oren Algót 50, Eldridge Sprague 1, Charlotte Herey 50, Abigail Rowe 1, Sasan Keene 1, Sarah Wilkes 2, Christopher Dyer Jr. 25, Elizabeth E. Dyer 25, Isaac Howe 25, Ophin Howe 25, P. B. Norton. 50, B. Shaw 4th. 50, Friend 25, do. 25, do. 25, do. 25, Thomas Millott 1, Sally Dyer 12, Margaret A. Dyer 10, Rachel R. Dyer 10, Lucy Brooks 10, Hose Baies 50, Reuben Loud 2, Henry Dunbar 56, Mr. P. Shaw 50, Mrs. R. P. Rayner 124, Lydia Stetson 50, Jacob S. Ames 50, Ruth S. Sietson 25, Levy Litchfield 25, Mr. P. Shaw 50, Mrs. R. P. Rayner 124, Lydia Stetson 50, Jacob S. Ames 50, Ruth S. Sietson 25, Levy Litchfield 25, Mr. P. Shaw 50, Mrs. R. P. Rayner 124, Lydia Stetson 50, Jacob S. Ames 50, Ruth S. Sietson 25, Levy Litchfield 25, Mr. P. Shaw 50, Mrs. R. P. Rayner 124, Lydia Stetson 50, Jacob S. Ames 50, Ruth S. Sietson 25, Levy Litchfield 25, Loud Book 10, Jacob Robert 1, John More 10, Jacob R. Lydia Stetson 50, Gold Mrs. R. P. Stetson 11, Jacob R. Jacob R. Jacob R. Jacob R. Jacob R. Jac

F. Ballou 2, J. Shove 1, S. Henderson 25, Female A. S. Society, Abby Kelley From New Bedford, Sylvia Thurston,
"Southboro, Sisan H. Whitney,
Holden, Dana Newton 75, Ches. White

1,
4 Car bridgeport , Stillman Lothrop
5 West Killingly, Ct. Abel Ledger
From Warcester, Jos. Ingale 25 Solomon Parsons 50, N. Smith 25,
From Bagieston, Jedadinh Tucker 50, N. Dav-1 75

2 75 on, Jedadiah Tucker 50, N. Dav-1 00 1 00

Prom Bagheston, Jecusonal Acceptage of the Princeton A. S. S.—A. C. Howe Springfield, J. Church Upton, H. Turnbull 50, Polly D. Bradish 50, B. A. Ward 50, Prom Exeter, N. H. Mary C. Clark Pomfret, Ct. S. W. Hammond Mendon, W. H. Fish Lynn, Christopher Robinson Callection by Treasurer. · Collection by Treasurer.

Saugus A. S. Society weekly con-West Rozbury, Dan'l. Gregg Danvers, A. S. S.—Jos. Osgood Brimfield, Belinda Hitchcock Minersville, Pa. Wm. L. Hitchcock Plymouth weekly con.—W. P. Ripley Collections by J. S. Hull.

vsestlord—two friends 50, Nathaniel Boomer, 25 " Dartmonth, Dea. Bartlett 2, Luke Davis 25, Jos. Giffurd 37 " Asonet work! 2 62 25, Jos. Gifford 37

" Asonet weekly con.—Mr. Robinson 1,
Mrs. Hathaway 50

yom Danvers, Abner Sanger, to cancel loan

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Boston, Thomas Jackson, to cancel luan

200 00 of him, 200'00

Boston, Edmund Jackson, to cancel lean
of him, 300 00

8. PHILBRICK, Tress.

Brookliss, Oct. 2, 1841.

LIBERTY PARTY READING ROOM.

THE FAIR.

THE PAIR.

Books for orders and donations are opened by the Committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, at 25, Cornhill. The friends of the cause are informed that the value of all donations of linen, cambrick, thread-edging or silk, will be in all cases doubled, and in many instances quadrippled to the cause, by means of the Fair. From intelligence received from 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 structive than ever, and combine more articles elsewhere untattainable than any former occasion. The various towns engaged are informed that eartions proportionate to the additional demands made by the increase of their numbers, will be made in Boston for the discharge of the pleasant duty of hospitality at the time of the Fair. Every motive by which we have ever been stirred to action grows daily stronger Our sympathies with the slaves, by exercise, have become deeper—our hopes of their ultimate deliverance grow stronger—our harder 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 humblest 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 been with the Massenburetts Anti-Sharvy 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 a frivolizing tendency. All means that are not wrong, an end like ours can ensoble 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 to be given; and whole towaships in the western part of the Stafe. We call upon the women of the Commonweith for help in carrying forward the cause we ally hold so dear. It is their cause as well as our, we welcome them once more to the fellowship of faith, and labor, and patience. By mutual co-operation, the strength of each become the a tenegith of all, night the anti-slavery influence is multiplied a thousand fold.

For the committee of the Anti-Slavery Fair.

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 the receipts are to be devoted mainly to the Mussa-chusells Anti-Slavery Society.

## NOTICE.

Will be furnished, to friends of the cause skilled in shell-work, quantities of the Terebellum, Vitrina, Disphana, Lusein, and the various kinds suitable for work-boxes, card-racks, vases, flowers and hair-orna-ments. Address M. W. Chapman, care of Henry W.-Williams, 25, Cornhild.

## NOTICE.

The friends of the cause, of whom the Editor of the Lierary Bell has promise of contributions, (literary and pecuniary,) are requested to notice, that the time of publication draws nigh. No effort should be spared to make this third number of the Anti-Slavery Annual better than its predecessors. It has always been a source of pecuniary profit to the cause, as well as a means of reaching minds which will not receive the anti-slavery principles through any other medium. The Editor's address is M. W. CHAPMAN, 6 Chauncy Place, Boston.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber, recently from Dartmouth College—knowing the deplorable condition of the colored people of Boston in educational acquirements, the imperious necessity of the exertions of their more favored friends 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 affect this desirable object, proposes to open a SCHOOL as soon as may be, which shall combine the elementary branches of English with Mathematics, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages. As no school, offering these facilities for acquiring a good education, is at present apen to the colored population of this city—as there has, hitherto been a great apathy on this subject—and as this school is to be conducted prinsipally by colored individuals, well qualified for the task—the subscriber throws himself upon the generosity of a liberal and enlightened public, confidently relying upon them for encouragement and support in this undertaking. The pecuniary disabilities of the colored people—a great majority of them, at least—compel-him to ask assistance of these upon whom a kind Providence has lavished his bounties with an anaparing hand. Letti up the sald, then, that in the Athons of America, where every avenue to religion and literary culture is open to white persons, another class, thirsting for and lumbly sipping at the fount or knowledge wherever an opportunity offers, is debarred, by cold apathy or active opposition, from its life-giving streams.

In the English Department, instruction will be given in Reading, Spelling and Defioing, Grammar, In-

red, by cold apathy or active opposition, from its life-giving streams. In the English Department, instruction will be given in Reading, Spelling and Defioing, Grammar, Intellectual and Practical Arithmetic, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, and other branches, if desired.

es, if desired.

In the Department of Languages, the Latin, Greek and French will be taught in the most approved method...
The subscriber would refer all who feel interested

in the enterprise in which he 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, 1341.

# NOTICES.

NORFOLK COUNTY, ATTEND!

NORFOLK COUNTY, ATTEND!

The Norfolk County A. S. Society will hold its next quarterly meeting at Wrentham, in the Centre meeting-house, on Wednesday, Oct. 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Wm. L. Garrison, John A. Collins, Edmund Quincy, and other friends of the slave, are expected to be present. A strong rally of the abolitionists of the County is anticipated, to rejoice over the brightening, prospects of the cause, and to devise and urge vigorous measures for its successful prosecution. It is hoped that it will not be a small matter that will hinder hearty sholitionists in the county, and out of it, who can, to give their attendance.

J. V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

# WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Women's Anti-Slavery Conference will be held at the house of Benjamin Jackman in Georgetown on Thursday, the 21st of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A gental the state of the REBECKAH H. FOSTER, See sired.

# NOTICE'

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Rhede Island State Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in Providence on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th of November. Let there be a full attendance of abolitionists from all parts of the State. Several friends fibe cause from other States are expected to meet with us at that time.

PELEG CLARKE, President.

WILLIAM APLIS, Rec. Sec.

CHURCH, MINISTRY, AND SABBATH CON-

CHURCH, MINISTRY, AND SABBATH CONVENTION.

The third session of this Convention will be held
at the Chardon-Street Chapel, in Boston, on TUESDAY, the 26th of October inst., at 70 o'clook, A. M.
The subject remaining for discussion is—THE CHURCH.
All manner of persons are invited to join the Convention, and take part in its deliberations.

EDMUND QUINCY, Pres.

W. M. CHUET.

WM. M. CHACE, STEREY SOUTHWORTH, Secretaries.

# NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Hanover Anti-Slavery Society will be holden on Monday evening, Nov. 4th, for business, at half past 5 o'clock. Addresses from Messrs. Collins and Bouglas will be delivered at 6.1-2 o'clock. JOSEPH H. STUDLEY, Clerk.

ANTI-SLAVERY 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 received.

Pawtucket, Sept. 24, 1841.

DIED-In this city Sept. 29th, Mr. John Peters, aged 52; Oct. 3d, Mr. Thomas Williams, aged 53; Oct. 8th, Mrs. Chloc Russell, aged 54.

Anti-Slavery Wafers.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at No. 25, Corajulii; ANTI-SLAYERY WAFERS, designed for sealing letters, &c. They constitute a valuable addition
to the means of usefulness already possessed by abolitionists. Each sheet enters aimety-eight appropriate mottess, selected with great care.

Price six cepts single, 25 sheets for one dollar.

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To there paper TE Lat AD ST GA ST GA

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## POETRY.

From the Boston Notion. LINES ON THE DEATH OF LUCY HOOPER Who died in Brooklyn, (L. I.) on the 1st of 8th mo aged 24 years.

BY J. G. WHITTIER They tell me, Lucy, thou art dead;
That all of thee we loved and cherished,
Has with thy summer roses perished; And left, as its young beauty fled, An ashen memory in its stead!— Cold twilight of a parted day. That true and loving heart-that gift Ot a mind earnest, clear, profound; Bestowing, with a glad unthrift, Its sunny light on all around, Affinities which only could Cleave to the Beautiful and Good,-And sympathies which found no rest Save with the Loveliest and the Best,-Of them-of thee remains there nought But sorrow in the mourner's breas A shadow in the Land of Thought?

No !- Even my weak and trembling faith Can lift, for thee, the veil which don And human fear have drawn about The all-awaiting scene of death. Even as thou wast, I see thee still; And, save the absence of all ill, And pain and weariness, which here Summoned the sigh or wrung the tear, The same as when two summers back, Beside our childhood's Merrimack, I saw thy dark eye wander o'er Stream, sunny upland, rocky shore, And heard thy low, soft voice alone Midst lapse of waters, and the tone Of sere leaves by the west wind blown. There's not a charm of soul or brow-Of all we knew and loved in thee, But lives in holier beauty now,

Baptized in Immortality ! Not mine the sad and freezing dream Of souls that with their earthly mould Cast off the loves and joys of old— Unbodied—like a pule moonbeam,
As pure, as passionless, and cold;
Nor mine the hope of Idnra's son, Of slumbering in oblivion's rest, Life's myriads blending into one— In blank Annihilation blest ; Dust atoms of the Infinite—
Sparks scattered from the central light, And winning back through mortal pain,

Their old unconsciousness again

No !- I have FRIENDS in Spirit-Land,-Not shadows in a shadowy band-Not others, but themselves, are they. And I still think of them the same As when the Master's summons came, Their change—the holy morn-light breaking Upon the dream-worn sleeper, waking-A change from Twilight into Day! They've laid thee midst the household graves,

Where Father, Brother, Sister lie; Below thee sweeps the dark blue wave, Above thee bends the summer sky !-Thy own loved Church in sudness read Her solemn ritual o'er thy head, And blessed and ballowed with her prayer The turf laid lightly o'er thee there. That church, whose rites and liturgy, Sublime and old, were truth to thee, Undoubted, to thy bosom taken.
As symbols of a Faith unshaken. Even I, of simpler views, could feel The beauty of thy trust and zeal; And, owning not thy creed, could see How life-like it must seem to thee, And how thy fervent heart had thrown O'er all, a coloring of its own, And kindled up, intense and warm, A life in every rite and form, As, when on Chebar's banks of old, The Hebrew's gorgeous vision rolled A spirit filled the vast machine-A life ' within the wheels ' was seen.

Farewell !- a little time, and we Who knew thee well, and loved thee here, One after one shall follow thee, As pilgrims through the Gate of Fear Which opens on Eternity. Yet shall we cherish not the less All that is left our hearts meanwhile, The memory of thy loveliness
Shall round our weary pathway smile, Like moon-light when t A sweet and tender radiance yet. A sweet and tender radiance yet.

Thoughts of thy clear-eyed sense of Duty,

Thy generous scorn of all things wrong— The truth, the strength, the graceful beauty Which blended in thy song.
All lovely things by thee beloved,
Shall whisper to our hearts of thee,
These green hills where thy childhood roved-The gun-set light of Autumn eves Reflecting on the deep, still floods, Cloud, crimson sky, and trembly leaves Of rainbow-tinted woods,—
These, in our view, shall henceforth take A tenderer meaning for thy sake, And all thou loved'st of earth and sky acred to thy memory Amesbury, 12th, 8th mo. 1841.

From the American and Foreign A. S. Reporter. LINES. Written upon being unable to attend the meeting held is New-York, by the friends of the slave, August 1st

It was not mine to meet
In the full temple, while the closing day

one through the sacred aisles, and wildly sweet, From many a heart the swelling hymn found way ; Praise and thanksgiving !-- that the galling chain Had melted from the islands of the main ! It was not mine to raise

My voice with kindred tones, to Him alone Whose eye looks down on all,—ascribing praise That through His might the conflict had been son That in the islands of the far-off ses, His truth had set the weeping bondmen fres.

It was not mine to hear Each pleading voice ;-but oh !- the kindled heart The piercing truth by silence made more clear— The reaching sympathies where all had part— And thanks, O Father !—for this work of Thine,— These, in the silence of the soul, were mine !

Nor was it theirs to see, Who met in that full temple, how the sun Whose bitter days of toil and stripes were done; When the loud bell, that toil'd their bondage out, Was lost in Freedom's overwhelming shout.

Oh! in the far-off sea, Night! didst thou ever wear so fair a guise, As when a rescued people looked on thee, Their saviour from oppression's agonies!
Feeling each moment brought the dawn more near,
The welcome dawn to truth and freedom dear!

Dear to the mother then, Who all unmocked of the blue smiling sky, Who all unmocked of the sine sining sky, Could weep away the memory of her pain, And upward point her child's exulting eye, To the bright clouds beyond, where He must Whose pitying love had set his people free.

Joy ! for the struggling heart, That had so writhed beneath the wearing chain, But now might tear the hated links apart, And never gaze upon its bonds again, Turning from hearded griefs, and burning tears, To the bright promise of its future years.

Joy! for the kindly ties That now might bind the sister and the brother, For the hushed voices that at eve might rise, All mingling softly—children!—Father!—Mothe In fervent prayer to Him whose mighty power Had won for them the brightness of this hour! Joy! for a fair, bright land.

Whose fruits might wear no more the shade of d.
And whose rich foliage might again expand,
Fresh and unwasted by the Spoiler's breath,—
For now, no longer in its island bowers, Nestles the serpent underneath the flowers !

Joy ! for that martyr band Who, as they entered into heavenly rest, From the dim borders of the Spirit-land, Saw this bright vision, and in faith were blest. Oh! let their mantles still on earth be found! And with their girdles be their children bound !

Then in the tempest's might, And in the darkness, shall true hearts stand fast,
Watching, O Holiest! but to greet Thy light,
And hear Thy summons, while the storm drives past
Listening not then to man's upbraiding tone,
But the sad cry—the helpless captive's moan!

Then shall Thy guiding hand Scatter the clouds before truth's piercing day, And yet the shout of our enfranchised land ise to cheer them in their onward wav-And like the winds, the clouds, the waters ! Shall rescued hearts pour out their praise to Thee!

# THE LIBERATOR.

[Reported for the Liberator.] Lucretia Mott,

At the Marlboro' Chapel, Boston, September 23, 1841.

It is highly satisfactory to me, my friends, to meet you. I rejoice to see so many fellow-beings, without the usual distinctions which prevail in professing Christendom. I believe that when they are so brought together, they may hear, every man in his own tongue the truths that may be spoken ; inasmuch as all truth is from 'the sempiternal source of light divine.'
There is no change in its principles. They are, and they have been, and will be, from everlasting to everlasting; in their origin, divine-in their nature,

the righteousness of God, must come to understand that this alone can set us free. But have we fully understood and comprehended, how it is that only the truth can make free indeed? In order to do so, educational prejudices and sectarian predilections should be laid aside; though to convince men of the necessity of doing so, might require as notable a miracle as it did to convince men in a former age, that in all nations, those who 'fear God, and work rightcousness, are accepted of him.'

But what is it to fear God? and what is it to work

righteousness? It is as necessary now, as when the great apostle uttered it, to say to men, Let no man deceive you. He that docth righteousness, is right-But what is the situation of most sects? What is their standard of righteousness? What evidence do they require of the fear of God? Is it not the acknowledgment of some scheme of salvation, or some plan of redemption, as insisted on in theological systems, and taught in theological schools? Is it not tems, and taught in theological schools? 18 to 10 a mee of outward rites. We find that these were never confession of some creed, or a joining of some demonination? And have not many thus blended the nomination? And have not many thus blended the performed by the oppressor and the unjust man, and foar of God and the working of righteousness with outward and ceremonial rites, till the result has been outward and ceremonial rites, till the result has been the case. a lowering of the standard of peace and righteousness, and of common honesty?

It becomes us to inquire, whether the plain pre-

cepts and principles, which find a response in the soul of every human being, and are confirmed by the inner sense which all possess, and which have not their origin in any sect, or body, or division, have not thereby been thought of less importance than forms and ordinances. If this is so, and if all see it in our and ordinances. If this is so, and it all see it in our various denominations, may we not all profitably come together in the acknowedgment of principles and practices not dependent upon the reception of any abstract doctrine, or form of worship? We may all feel here in thus considering the principles and working of righteousness-the willing and the doing good-not as strangers, but as much at home as in the fown in were born : for these principles are comm to all, and are understood by all. This is not present ed by me as a Quaker tenet. I desire not to stand before you as a sectarian, but to hold up principles

of universal obligation.

I have seen that there is an objection, which seen I have seen that there is an objection, which seems reasonable to many minds, against woman's stepping forth to advocate what is right. Let me endeavor to remove these prejudices and these objections; for I have often been made sensibly to feel how hard it is

have often been made sensibly to feel how hard it is to do the work of the Lord, where there is unbelief.'

I know that many claim high apostolic authority against this action of women. I am aware that the apostle Paul recommended to the women of Corinth, when they wanted information, to 'ask their husbands at home.' I am not disposed to deny, that, under the circumstances of the case, he did it wisely. But do we find him saying, that they were not to preach or prophecy? So far from it, that he has expressly given them directions how to preach and prophecy. And what this preaching and prophecying were, is defined by the same apostle as 'speaking unto men to edification, and exhortation, and comfort.' Any one will, I think, see, that to make a standing rule of the apostle's directions to the ignorant Corin this women, is to make him inconsistent with him self, not only to those same Corinthian women, but in declaration to the Galatians, that, to as many them as had put on Christ, there was neither Jew no Greek, male nor female; and also in his expression of gratitude to the women helpers in the gospel.

Again, we find in the records of the evangelist, the

or daughters of one man became public advocates of the truth, and 'henorable women not a few, are also stated to have done the same thing. We read, also, of the woman of Samaria going to the men of the city; and of Huldah, the prophetess. In the history of earlier times, we read that the villages were in ruins through the land of the Hebrows, and pied, till . Deborah arose-till

This evening's opportunity would be far too she to present the Bible argument, and I therefore refer you to this volume itself, as its paramount authority is so generally acknowledged among you, to see whether there is not far more plentiful testimony to the rightfulness of woman's directly laboring for the gospel, than you had supposed from perusing it with-

Was it not one of the first acts of the apo announce, in the words of the prophet Joel, that the spirit of the Lord was poured out upon all flesh;—and was not this quoted to convince the people, that the prophesying and preaching of both sexes was in ful-filment of ancient prophecy? In the phrase in filment of ancient prophecy? In the phrase in which Phebe, the servant of the church, is mentioned; these who are familiar with the original have found, that the same word, which is, in her case translated screent, is, in the case of men, translated

which they quote in favor of the silence of woman command an obligation, binding on the church in al-ages. But we find them assuming the right to choose what they will consider such. When the apostle rethat widows shall not marry, they do no agree with him, and therefore they explain it as ap plicable only to those times of trouble and persection; and do not consider it as a standing rule.

tion; and do not consider it as a sunning rule.

I long for the time when my sisters will rise, and occupy the sphere to which they are called by their high nature and destiny. What a change would ther appear in the character of woman! We should not longer find her the mere plaything of man, and a frivolous appendage of society. We should not fine her so easily satisfied with a little domestic duty idering the light device on muslin a look at the 'Ladies' Department ' in our newspape and magazines, I blush for my sex, and for the low sphere of action they are content with. I believe tha would learn how great an evil her nature suffer in being prevented from the exercise of her highes What a different race would be brough we behold in the next, from that which preceded f the high duties of women were all fulfilled! I believe the tendency of truth, on this subject, is to there will be no longer assumed authority on one side, or admitted inferiority on the other; but that as we advance in the cultivation of all our powers, physical as well as intellectual and moral, we shall es that our independence is equal, our dependence mutual, and our obligations reciprocal.

It is this perception, my friends, that I long for.

It is this perception, my friends, that I long for. I feel bound, when in company with my sisters who ave thought it improper or sinful to exercise their highest powers of mind on the most important subjects, to beseech them to think so no longer, and to come forth into that noble and becoming freedom which they, in common with man, have received :-so useful will they then be in their own day, and so happy will be their influence upon generations yet to

I am aware that the imaginations of many have be come so deprayed, and their minds so enervated, by appeals to the passions and the imagination, from the inferior literature of the novelist, that it needs not only strong effort to arouse them from the lethargy in which they live, to true and noble activity; but a tonder care is needed to preserve them from the evils
consequent upon their long inactivity. I am willing
to inem ridicule—to become a spectacle to angels and
to men—if I thereby awaken any to a sense of what
the times demand of them. This is a day that reis needed to preserve them from the evil

quires the active co-operation of spiritually minded men and women. This is a day of overturning and of change. Many are asking, 'Who will show us any good?' Theories and abstractions will not satthem-outward observances will not be sufficien The multitude who are seeking, cannot attain wha they desire, but through the knowledge of themselves I would speak to you in the spirit of the gospel of the blessed God, of that unerring guide which shall direct you. I shall use in characterizing it the language of you. I suan use in characterizing it the language of a writer of your own :—' All mysteries of science and theology fade away before the simple impressions of duty on the mind of a little child.'

I come not here to controvert the creeds or confes metaphysical theology-I love not controversy-I have no scientific theory. But I appeal to you a there is not this intimate knowledge of right and wrong in each of your breasts; and I appeal to the Scriptures, whether in them there is not a wide difference made between doing good, and a performance of outward rites. We find that these were neve ness with which these things were performed, he con demned the performer, 'because,' he says, 'you grind the faces of the poor.' And again: 'Woe unto him who buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong; who taketh his neighbor's ervice without wages, and who giveth him not for

We have each our different theories with regard to with what is of so much greater moment. While we such a connection,) while we acknowledge the right of opinion, as regards the various creeds and forms let us not place these above the pure and practica

fruits of righteousness.

Is not this the reason why these fruits are so few it the world? Look at the low state of public morals; look at the prevalence and the general justification of war, and slavery, and oppression; look at all the vices of society, and see how the greatest abundance of creeds, and the utmost exactitude in forms, co-exis with them all; and judge ye, whether these are no

held up, rather than doing justice and loving mercy What a field of labor does society now present! I rejoice to see the field white to the harvest. I rejoice in a belief that the members of society are beginning to take a practical view of its wants; and have, in some instances at least, found that they cannot be satisfied with a mere outward routine, but that some age. These are gathering themselves together in the support of what is right; and let us bid them God speed. Who can look at the crimes and sufferings o men, and not labor for reformation? Let us put our them. Let us look at the souls who are led away into hopeless captivity, deprived of every right, and sun dered from every happy association—the parents sep arated from their children, and all the relations of life utraged; and then let us obey the dictates of sym

I cannot but rejoice in the efforts that are making to arrest the progress of war. The offering of a prize for the best essay on the best mode of settling interna ites, and the thousands of per thronged to hear the addresses of George Harris at Birmingham on capital punishment, afford a cheering ndication of an enquiring state of the public mind. England. As enquiry proceeds, men will discover the principle of forgiveness, and will feel the power of the spirit of love. They will then become more consi tent with the Christianity they profess, and will find that they must no longer indulge the spirit of retaliation. In the course of our progress in the application of these principles, we shall have to put this sentiment in practice. We shall then understand the true spirit of forgiveness, and conform our lives to its requisitions. How is it that high professors of the christian name can forget the procepts of the blessed Jesus-Love your enemies—bless them that curse you—do good to them that hate you—pray for them that depitefully use you and persecute you.' Did not the apostle acknowledge the truth of this principle of for giveness, when he said, 'Being defamed, we entreateing reviled, we bless?'

The time will not permit me to enlarge, or I w

turn your attention to further applications of principles, and remind you, as we examined the gether, that I he that doeth righteous is righteous,' of

rhatever sect or clime. I am aware that, in this city, the appeal has ofte een made to you in behalf of the su am sensible that most able appeals have been frequ here; but the time has come for you, not merely t listen to them, but to seek for the means of aiding i forded by this translation, of the priest-craft and monopoly of the pulpit, which have so long held wo-should set in organized societies, or as individuals, men bound? I ask the stickters for Bible authority, where they find the silence of women enjoined as a standing obligation. I find no such passage. These objectors are bound to show that these injunctions

duty which, in some way or other, we are bound to

perform.

When I look only over professing Christendom, my soul mourns over the doom to perpetual and unrequitted toil, the entire deprivation of rights, the outrage of human affections, and the absence of all that makes life desirable, which all units to weigh down the lives of so many millions, while so few are ready to raise the cry of justice and mercy on their behalf. Are the cry of justice and mercy on their behalf. Are there not men and women here, whom these things shall yet constrain to exertion, that they may be remedied. In how many ways may you not exercise your various powers for the alleviation of the mise-ries of those whose sufferings we have contemplated! You have pens and voices to commend their cause to others, and to portray their miseries so as to gain sym pathy. To how many towns you might go, and waken their inhabitants to the relief of these suffer ings!
We are too apt to be discouraged, and to be im

pressed with a sense of the difficulty of the work of eform : but when we examine into the progress it makes, and behold the effects of Temper Peace, and Anti-Slavery, we may be greatly encour-aged, and bid each other God speed, in full confi e that, in due time, we shall reap, if we faint not-We have sure evidence, from the success of past ef forts, that the same will be the effect in future. . Har as was the labor at first, there is now far less difficul-ties. Many hearts are now touched, and only need the word of encouragement to come forth in aid of those who so long struggled with so many disadvan-tages, under a load of odium and opposition, to com-smence the work now so happily advancing. Let me encourage the awakening soul to enter into the work.
When the question arises as to the manner of doing so, I can only say that what we sincerely desire to do, we seldom lack means to accomplish. I know there is in the community a growing dislike to organiza-tions; but those who adopt this view musi remember that it will not do for them to do nothing. 'Herein is my Heavenly Father glorified, that ye bear much

as have not submitted to the forms and rituals of any church are obliged to suffer on that account in the opinion of their fellow-men. But those feel that they are accountable to a higher power, and that 'it is a small matter to be judged of any man's judgment.' They look for guidance to their inner sense of right and wrong; and this is coming more and more to be acknowledged as the voice of God, and his most intimate presence in the soul. Let me urge all, then, to be faithful to these manifestations of Hiswill. It will mate presence in the soul. Let me urge all, then, to be faithful to these manifestations of His will. It will then, bring upon the reproach of high professors. But if they are faithful, they will be instant at all times in raising high the standard of righteous action, and they will, by their practice, do more to recommend the faith of God, than those who are denouncing them. Phose who have regarded these good works more than plain dress, or formal speech, or observance o reasons of vocal prayer, will be ready to proclaim that the gospel is not in these outward things, while some, who make high professions, are ignorant both of the scriptures and of the power of he gospel. Let us be faithful to the word lying in the heart, and there is no need to doubt but we shall be brought to love every good word and work, to pro-mote the progress of righteeusness, temperance, and

Thow often have I mourned, that so many in the cities depart from the plain path of integrity! How much selfishness and deception is there in trade! 'It is naught, saith the buyer; but when he hath gone his way; then he boasteth.' How many look not on the things of Jesus Christ! But, do we not see that the principles of our holy religion would reform commerce and trade, and lead every man to do justly? Surely the cry of the oppressed is entering into the ears of the Lord of Sabran. justly? Surely the cry of the oppressed is entering into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Many who look at other lands, and witness the sufferings of their peo-ple, and see how the poor are crushed by oppression taxation, to mainthin the existence and the prerogatives of an aristocracy, turn with delight to the hope of a reform co-extensive with the earth. They realize that true republicanism is true Christian deocracy. But it is because they see not how reform is to be obtained, that they are slow of heart to be-lieve in its possibility. Let them not participate in the wrong they acknowledge. 'If thy right hand of-fend thee, cut it off.' If we applied the precepts of Jesus to the direction of our own lives, how many that are now rich would become poor! I believe that the principles of righteousness can be carried out through the land, and that we show our reverence for God by the respect we pay His children. We do not sufficiently exercise our high moral nature. We resist the benevolent principles and feelings that would lead us forth into lanes and by-ways, that we might com-fort and save the outcast and afflicted. We forget that this is true religion and undefiled, and to keep our-selves unspotted from the world. We may, after the scribed by His dear Son, we shall carry out the principles of righteousness in the service of our brethren of and society; nothing doubting that if we do so it will be well with us bereafter. Further we need not too curiously inquire, but be content with manner that some call heresy, worship the God of our fathers; but if we wish to serve Him in the way preof God's peace in our souls, after having done His

# Profession and Practice.

MR. GARRISON :

Feeling desirous to promote truth and righteou send you these Tew lines Messrs. Collins and longias lectured in this place, last Friday evening to a crowded audience, in the Baptist meeting-house Previous to their coming, the Congregational meeting house was applied for, but could not be obtained What is the matter? Why, because ety could not be obtained to petition for the oper Now, Mr. Editor, what does this argue, in regard to those who continue in full follow-ship with such a church and society, and yet would be called thorough abolitionists? Why, Sir, it proves, to my mind, that they have no true love for the caus in which they are professedly engaged. I know this may seem, to some, to be a hard saying; and some will be ready to cry out, 'Garrieonism;' but this would be only additional proof of the above assertion. Christ has plainly taught us, that if we would be efficient laborers in his vineyard, we must separate our selves from sin and sinners, and that we must touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing, if we would be received of him. Again : Our love of any willing to make to sustain that cause. Suppose man says, he loves the temperance cause, and ye onnects himself with an organization of drunkard Why, every body sees the absurdity of such an act The principle is a plain one. So with the anti-sla very cause. If a man is anti-slavery, his being a presupposes that he is opposed to slavery, whereve it may be—whether in the church, or out of it. Th resent determined to love their party and their min ster all they can; and if they have any love left, t bestow it so as to advance their party. I know it to be the case in the church and society before referred to, and in their history for years past If a lecturer obtained, it must be such as will suit the popish pri

or some of their leading men, or he can

trade,—the affairs of commerce,—and then ask our-selves, whether we have not each, as individuals, a inge once a month for the slaves; and it has been ings once a month for the slaves; and it has been said that they pray that God would colonize them off in Liberis; (lest they should come to the North, and marry their daughters, I suppose.) Now, Mr. Editor, I hesitate not to call such a church a gross libel upon religion and the gospel of Christ; which command us to romember these in bonds as bound with them. us to remember those in bonds'us bound with them and that we break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. Oh! that God would bring them to see it among them, they are loudly called upon to separate themselves, lest they be found fighting against God. among them, they are themselves, lest they b

Finally may the day behastened when the church shall be aroused to her high calling, in view of twand a half millions of brethren in bonds.

Thine for the slave, Georgetown, Sept 11th, 1841.

A political anti-slavery Convention was held in Hartford, Cona, on the 16th ult., which resulted in the following nominations:

For Governor, Francis Gillette, Bloomfield.
For Ident. Governor, Levi Yale, 2d, Meriden.
For Secretary, John C. Lawis, Plymouth.
For Treasurer, Samuel Deming, Farmington.
For Comptroller, Lewis Beers, Jr., Stratford.
The Convention also appointed State and county committees; resolved to employ Mr. S. M. Booth as a political anti-slavery lecturer in the State; and recommended to the anti-slavery party in Connecticut to take the name of the 'Liberty Party.'

In this State, the liberty party have their candidates in the field. The following is their State ticket: For Governor. Lucius Boltwood, of Amhjerst; for Licut. Governor, Ebenezer Hunt, of Danyers.

The Charleston Courier contains a statement by

The Charleston Courier contains a statement 259,002

which we learn that the ense as follows:
Whites,
Free colored persons,
Slaves,

Aggregate,

8,279 327,158 594,439

Another specimen of the colonization spirit!

tions; but those who adopt this text will not do for them to do nothing. 'Herein is my Heavenly Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit.'

It is too generally understood by men, that their labors must be connected with missionary and church efforts, under submission to church-tests, and church forms: but it is time, we made a proper distinction between those who merely cry 'Lord, Lord,' and do not his righteous will, and those who are bent on faithful obedience. I am aware that in this day of judging by verbal and ceremonial standards, that such as have not submitted to the forms and rituals of any

their interest!—Nantucket Islander.

The Eiberia Herald mentions the death of Mr. Harry Jones, who was drowned in crossing St. Paul's river, and adds:

'This man was the only surviving one of three messengers who were sent to the blood-thirsty Gaytoom-ba, before the war. The others were horribly slain and eaten, we believe. Mr. J. while confined in the barricade, was frequently led out, and the murderous axe held over his head. He at length escaped, wandered about in the woods in search of his path home, and at last arrived at Millsburg just in time to save himself from death by starvation.

Another Murder by a Negro. We are credibly informed, says the Natchez Courier, that Mr. S. S. Fox, a planter, who resides at Tuscombia-slanding, a few miles below the mouth of the Yazoo, was shot a few days ago by a negro whom he attempted to arrest as runsway. There are squads out in search of the black murderer, but at the last accounts he was not found.

All people who like the best of articles at reasonable and uniform prices, who, love to patronise and encourage honest dealing and real merit, will do well to call at the new store of Wm. Bassett in this town, who will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of seasonable articles. To the numerous inhabitants acquainted with Mr. Bassett, this notice will be of no use; but it may reach some new settlers in town and neighborhood, who are not acquainted with him.—

Lyan Record.

Messrs. Young & Delcambre, of London, Messrs. Young & Delcambre, of London, are said to have constructed an ingenious machine, which will place the moveable types used in printing in the same position, with regard to the spelling of words, as they are now placed by the compositor. By means of this machine, a column of a newspaper, containing 12,000 types, is composed, including what is technically called 'justification', and putting into lines, in two hours, which is six hours less than an expert compositor will accomplish the work by hand.

Accidental Poisoning.—On the 17th inst. a Mrs Lovely, residing at Dunkirk, Chaut. county, sent by order of her physician to a drug store for some cream of tartar, instead of which a boy sent her a quantity of emetic tartar, which caused her death in about six hours.

It is reported in Chilli, that the jewels of the Tem-ples of the Sun, which at the time of the conquest o Peru the natives had concealed from the Spaniards have lately been recovered near the Cerro de Pasco the value of them has been estimated at \$180,000,000

Judge Tenney, who was recently killed in a duel, was a native of Massachusetts, was graduated at Dartmouth College, and was a classmate of the Hon. Rufus Choste.

Thirteen steamboats have been lost during the la four months between St. Louis and the city of New Orleans, most of them with valuable cargoes. The New-York American states that the oil factor The New-York American states that the oil factory of the Staten Island Whaling Company at Port Richmond, was burnt 30th ult. About \$30,000 worth of oil was consumed in the building. The oil was partly insured. It is thought to have been set on fire by design.

The Philadelphia Gazette states that the Neapoli tan government are about to make further executions at Heroulaneum. It is intended to dig down to the very foundation stones of this mysterious seat of an uquity.

A Female Sailor. The American brig Silabee, Capt Morrell, arrived at Mayaguez, P. R. on the 1st inst The captain died when filten days out, and the bri-was navigated into Mayaguez by his wife.

Sentence. The conclusion of a sentence passed upon a negro for burglary in Macon, (Geo.,) is thus given in the Macon Telegraph: that he be 'hanged by the neck between the heavens and earth until he is dead, dead; and may the God of mercies have mercy upon you—the vener of said John to pay all costs; jail fees, shad burial expenses? If. 'A most beautiful conclusion to a solemn sentence, surely.

The Professions. It is calculated that there are the U. States 14,012 Lawyers, 14,680 Clergymen, a 10,822 Physicians, exclusive of quacks.

The Eastern Argus announces the death of Gen handler, formerly a member of Congress from the faste of Maine, and recently U. S. Collector at Port and.

A Western editor wants to know whether the aws recently enacted against carrying concealer easpons, apply to doctors who carry their pills in heir pockets.

The N. Y. Sun thinks that not less than \$100,000,000 have been squandered by direction of cor-

The tolls received on all the causes of N. York to the end of September, amounted to \$1,432,244, being \$247,343 more than last year to the same date. The Bunker Hill Aurora says that the Irish have two millions of dollars on deposit in the Boston Say

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U. W. G. N. respectfully solicits the notice of its old friends, and a share of the public patronage. To smallest favors gratefully received. THE MIRROR OF LIBERTY.

THE MIRROR OF LIBERTY.

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends and a part trons, that a consultation of eminent physician, a sociated with Dr. Mott, have given the opinion to the blindaces, which has so long baffled mediral at may be removed by a skifful operation.

Feeling an intense desire to look again on the contense of my friends, and to disperse with the consucte of my friends, and to disperse with the censity of an aunanuceusis in my editorial labor, his resolved to try the experiment.

In the mean time, the Mirror of Liberty will the conducted by a competent brother, or superuntil my sight is restored. In the latter case, and in the conducted by a competent brother, or superuntil my sight is restored. In the latter case, and the conducted by a competent brother, or superuntil my sight is restored. In the latter case, and the conducted by a competent brother, or superuntil my sight is restored to my patrons with good acknowledgments.

reform, will be returned to my patrons with gués acknowledgments.

Should it please God to restore my vision, as be my joy to use every faculty in the cause of frees, until the day of our redemption daws.

DAVID RUGGER, Editor of the Mirror of Liberty, 251 Elizabeth and New York, Sept. 6th, 1841.

N. B. Agents and subscribers who are in my for the first volume, are quested to make pipes as early as possible.

The South-Boston Unitarian Ordinales.

The South-Boston Unitarian Ordination

This Day Published,

This Day Published,
The report of Mr. Parker's sermon, by Mr.
Fairchild, Driver and Dunham, together with
remarks upon that report and sermon in the factourier and other papers. Also the correspond
between Messrs, Fairchild and Lathrop, 2 letters between Messrs. Faircaid and Camer-Rev. Mr. Driver, of S. Boston, of original a ed with the S. Boston Unitarian ordinal the other communications which lave ed in relation to the same subject. mind is deeply interested in this mamind is deeply, interested in this matter, thought that the community governly would lifed to have it in their power to obtain, in a ced and permanent form, all the most imposa munications which have appeared in different SAXTON & PEIRCE, 133 1-2 Washigner

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