sion all remittances are to be made, and

To whom as the peculiary to the peculiary the safety of th

VS. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

YOL. XI .--- NO. 44. EFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Natchez Courier.

Disarowal of Abolitionism. We publish, by request, the following letter to Rev. Mr. Anderson—want of room has present as appearance heretofore.

To contain have been sending their servants to bould meetings held at the Court House, on Sab-

is transfer.

INTLENEY:

INTLENEY:

Is rish most of you we are personally unacquainted, york most of you we are personally unacquainted, is rish most of which this method to inform you that our meeters the health of your servants are now disconsist the benefit of your servants are now disconsist the health of your servants are now disconsisted by the control of the property of the person of a resolution of the person o

shibath.'

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The molecular follow such a resolution, we deem sit sch enight follow such a resolution, we deem sit sich enight to lay before you some simple facts, relative prover to lay before you some simple facts, relative provers to lay be such as a sea on a short solution. It is not should be such as a sea on a short lay that should lay be deviced to the instructing of the Sabbath should be deviced to the instructing of the servants who belonged to the instructing of the servants who belonged to the members of our congregation, and others, sho by their masters, might be permitted to receive such instruction. We accordingly appointed ever Sabbath evening, at which time we have been such hair of meeting at the Court House, to teach the share people the word of God.

There were several white members of the church regardly present at those meetings, whose business is use to keep order, and the decorum was equal to this seen in any congregation of its size. This we have frequently desired you might be present to wined, and sometimes have been gratified. One of the rise adopted by our church for receiving black maker, is as follows: that all who apply for member, his mat being from their owners certificates of permission, implying that they are homest, faithful, obedinal serious, before they can be received into the church. When they come to us under the very eyes of their ensures, with such recommendation, if we are satissis with their sincerity, we hope to be the last to depire them of the ordinances of the church of God. We will not insult your knowledge of the doctrines of one of the most numerous and respectable denonizations in our country, by stating the views your servats here here tangels. If any have attended our seefings without your sanction, it has been without our sentings without your sanction, it has been without our sentings and the have heard no complaint from the people of the contributes. In addition to these facts, we might call pupon any gentleman to shore any injurious defines thinghl, any improper cond

The reasons assigned are, that, on several occaions, such meetings have been used as a closk for
sischerous plots, and many who have joined the
bard have afterwards proved vile hypocrates. But
what reasons resemble those of, a man who wished
obstroy himself to prevent a short exeruciating
ain—or him who declared there were no real stars,
because he saw a few meteors fall. What would
be the consequence of such a prohibition? Let it
be known that our servants are deprived of those
semplates in which we think we have sternal life,
self-askelf but whet mere keeply the sword of the semptice in which we think we have sternal life, had a shall but whet more keenly the sword of the fante, already unsheathed for our destruction. The ready would be worse than the disease. In de-fence of such meetings, we need no stronger evi-dence than that used to oppose them. [Why have they ever served as a cloak for mischief? Who sould be imposed upon by counterfeits, if he had never seen or been benefitted by that which was, seening. But we need not a rargie such a point. But we need not argue such a point-des of certificates before us from your the large piles of certificates before us from your was hards, from you, who are amongst our responsible and respectable citizens, are sufficiently our classe of their utility. By these certificates you as, teach the servant from the Bible his duty, to his God and his master, and, instead of injuring him, it has always tended to endear those relations which his the both. While, therefore, we would be among the first to detect, expose and punish designing assemblies, we hope to be the last to pronounce that has universe which permits meetings for the reg assemblies, we hope to be the last to pronounce at law unwise which permits meetings for the regions instruction of our negroes. With these ears, we are happy to inform you there are meetings still held in the city every Sabbath evening, at we church of our Methodist brethren, where, if you may rope, you can get your servants instructed. We wish it distinctly understood, that we have made to believe that our committee acted according to the best of their judgment, for the safety of arctimens, when they stopped our meetings, yet

tizens, when they stopped our meetings, yet amot but feel that they acted prematurely. It cannot but feel that they acted prematurely. I has been our pleasure to see any men committee at our meetings, nor have we ever ferred with any of them upon the manner in chilley were conducted. The first intimation Te has of their dissatisfaction was the resolution referred to, which was handed to us a few days since. But they had a right to stop us, as the Court House belonged to the people. Hoping after a while we shall have a house of our own, where we can worship with none to molest or make us afraid,

I am, gentlemen, Your most ob't servant, WM. H. ANDERSON. P. S. Service will continue in the Court House for the white congregation, as usual.

Daniel O'Connell.

Irishmen! What think you of the following appeal, which we cut from a southern paper?

Mesra Editors:—In furnishing quotations from the many slanders upon the slaveholders of this country, utered by that DETESTABLE AGITATOR, DANILLOWN CONSELL, you have done much towards opening the eyes of our citizens to the imminent dangers which beset us, through the immigration to the slave. Slate of thousands of his devoted admirers—men who look upon him as a demi-god, and deem it their duty to yield implicit obedience to his instructions. In the epision of such men, the views of Washington.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR

neighbors from the slave States, they must make the abolitionists and kidnappers feel the restraints and dread the punishments of the law. Hitherto a culpable indifference has been evinced, that only served to encourage these outlaws in their flagrant proceedings. The southerners have shown a just resentment for the treatment experienced by them, in shunning the place where such wrongs were permitted.

d. During the past summer, the fashionable tour for the South has been by the way of St. Louis, Chicago and the Lakes. A vast crowd of passengers have taken that route, in order to avoid the fanatics and

and the Lakes. A vast crowd of passengers have taken that route, in order to avoid the fanatics and negro thieves that make their den in the Queen of the West. The continuance of similar outrages must result in driving all southern travel from that point. The route by the capital of Missouri is rather circuitous, but has many recommendations to balance this inconvenience, among which a paramount ono is the safety of slave property. It may be expected, that before long the whole stream of fashionable travel from the slave States will be diverted in the direction of St. Louis. If the city of Cincinnati wishes the return of the travelling custom and visitors, which the fanaticism of her inhabitants has driven off, she must furnish better protection than she has hitherto done to southern ughts. As long as existing abuses are tolerated, the denizens of the South will be as careful in shunning the place as they ought to be to avoid the haunt and stronghold of rogues and robbers.

From the Memphis Enquirer.

From the Memphis Enquirer.

The good people of Cincinnati are beginning to see the effects of permitting their city to be made a den of negro thieves. Their southern summer custom has fallen off to almost nothing, and the tide of travel from the South to the North is already, in a great degree, turned by way of St Louis. We are glad of this. It will bring the people of Ohio to their senses. We trust the South will be united in this matter, and go yet one step further, by getting their supplies of produce from Missouri. While the vast fruitful regions of the Upper Mississippi are open to us, we can do without Ohio. It is rather too tame a submission to let her citizens steal one half of our property, and get the other half of it in payment for that which we can get as well elsewhere.

From the Nenagh Guardian of Sept. 25.

American Slavery !

Probable rejection by Congress of Mr. Everett as Am-bassador to England, on account of his anti-slave-

Probable rejection by Congress of Mr. Everett as American States on the England, on account of his anti-stave-ry lendencies.

By the Halifax mail steamer, Columbia, we have to do with at present is placed at the heading of this article.

We must first premise by stating that the present American Ambassador, Mr. Stevenson, has long been obnoxious to a large party on grounds with which we fully concur, viz. that it is stated that he is a slave-owner and slave-breeder; that is, that he forms one of a class very numerous in the older slave States, who raise slaves as our graziers rear cattle, and sell them more southerly, where the land is still fertile from not having yet been fully cursed with that sterility which slave labor is almost sure to engender. Our readers will probably recollect that so strong was the feeling against Mr. Stevenson, that Mr. O'Connell, if we are not mistaken, publicly tanated the gentleman on the subject; and we find further evidence of the matter by the following petition having been forwarded to Lord Palmerston for presentation—the which, however, we very much doubt)—of his intimacy with Mr. Stevenson, and of the certainty of his (Mr. S.) being almost immediately replaced by Mr. Everett. The following is a copy of the petition:—

"To the Commons of Great Bristia and Ireland, in Parliament assembled."

The proof that he had stated truly the principles of the movement, he read from the resolutions passed by the following is a copy of the petition:—

The proof that he had stated truly the principles of the movement, he read from the resolutions passed by the following is a copy of the petition:—

The report on electors was taken up, and the merical was then read. It was attened as Jumps to does not relieve to the first poisoned chalices should, in cantoned the Convention. It was coording to all the principles upon which the sufficiency of the fully was a firm of the considered himself bound to make it, as a friend to the Convention. It was coording to all the principles in action, and it

which beset us, through the immigration to the slurger Scharl of household of his recremen who losk apon him as a demi-god, and deem it their duty by reld implicit obedience to his instructions. In the opinion of such men, the views of Washington, efferson, Malson, and the illustrious fathers of our Republic are not entitled to the weight of a feather who brought in consider with those of that UNFRINGERIA ILLUSTRIANT.

But the people of the South should consider that these worshippers of O'Connell have other motives for warning against their institutions than obeclience to his passonas precepts. Being mostly of the Linking data, fitting least fit the stating data, fitting least fit the stating data, fitting least fitting the stating data, fitting least fitting the stating data, fitting least fitting and the stating of the forent. Every man who has resided long in this city has witnessed more or is an interest of the light of the stating and consider that the stating data, the policy of the stating and the stating data, the place of the kind, and every one must be viewed that state the state of the forent. Every man who has resided long in this city has witnessed more or is an interest of the light of the stating and the stating of the forent. Every man who has resided long in this city has witnessed more or is an interest of the light of the state of the stat

BOSTON, FRIDAY, world that they will have no fellowship with men-stealers. Signed by several gentlemen. Dublin, 1st of Soptember, 1841.

From the Charleston Courier.

If any fact in politics is unquestionable, it is that the wing party of England is emphatically the abolition party. The democratic, radical, whip party of Ireland, England, and Scotlend, is abolition to the core. Who set the West Lidies free of it? Were not O'Connell, Brougham Russell, Hume, M'Cauley, Shiel, and all the ching, democratic and radicals—the 'Iregert interty'—human fights'—abolition party of the British Enpire? Who has denounced American siqueholders as violently as Daniel O'Connell, the Prince of Democrats, and the universal world chief of abolitions it. Who was it but Daniel O'Connell that said that O'R slaves?—Mr. Calboun must have known that the only opponents of abolition in England were bries—the population of the blook of our slaves?—Mr. Calboun must have known that the only opponents of abolition in England were bries—the population of the statesman, who, more than any man in the British empire, opposed the march and tempere the progress of abolition principles.

Mr. Galhoun ought to have known that in England, 'free trade,' 'largest liberty' democracy and abolition is a real than any and 'democracy' go for abolition. Let Mr. Calbourn on, it is not surprising the progress of abolition principles.

Mr. Galhoun ought to have known that in England, 'free trade,' 'largest liberty,' leanneracy and abolition mean the same thing. Democratic and abolition is are the names for the same person. All who go for 'free trade,' 'largest liberty,' leanneracy and abolition mean the same thing. Democratic and abolition is the same for the same person. All who go for 'free trade,' 'largest liberty,' leannaring have any democracy of frantice to interfere with the rights of such as a leader of the abolition particular and abolition is the same for the same person. All who go for 'free trade,' 'largest liberty,' leannaring have a such as a such a

following paragraph, are tolerated and encouraged?

SLAVES IN NEW-ORLEANS.—Since 1837, no less than 135 free persons of color have been notified to leave the State by the authorities of the second Municipality. During the recent excitement upon the subject, scores of these persons were arrested all over the city, and prompt measures taken to enforce the laws relative to their departure. Our neighbors of the third Municipality have reason to be grateful to their departure to the dangerous and suspicious people. Let the police continue their exertions for a few months longer, and our community will be saved hereafter, from much trouble and anxiety.—N. O. Balletin, Aug. 7.

anxiety.—N. O. Bulletin, Aug. 7.

Now for a word of information with respect to this paragraph. There is a society in America called 'the American Colonization Society;'—it professes pity, compassion, love for the slave, for the free colored man; its upholders are many of them slaveholders. It says, America is not the land for the colored man—(though, perhaps, it was his grand or great grandiather who was a native of Africa. Thus it works! If it sees a free daring spirit amongst the slaves, it liberates him, to send him out of the way of spreading the flame amongst his fellows—it liberates him on condition of his going to pine and die at the Colonization Society's State in Liberia, on the coast of Africa. It hunts and persecutes the free colored man, even as we witness described in the paragraph. It forces him away from his home—it makes him an exile. Such is the action of the Colonization Society.

But we have a word to say to the American people! Think you that if you reject Mr. Everett on account of his anti-slavery principles, and send on a slaveholder and slave-trader instead, that we will tamely sit down under the indignity? No—we spure even the idea. If we even have Ministers for Foreign Affairs tame enough to associate with such, we will not tolerate them. With a blessing, we will so a gitate, agitate, agitate, agitate, the matter, that America will learn that none of her slaveholders—those living mementos of her tyrannical principles under the mask of republicanism—find footing in this soil of freedom, much less be ambassadors at the Court of our Queen! Now for a word of information with respect to

our Queen!

SELECTIONS.

From the Providence Journal. Suffrage Convention in Rhode Island.

where.

From the Shebby News, Sept. 8

'Negro War—Abolitim.—Ohio has sowed the wind, and she is reaping the whirlwind. We have no sympathy for the Cincinnatians—they are but dealt with as they deserve. If they will not suffer the law to have its course, the vipers they protect should turn and sting them.'

IRELAND.

Suffrage Convention in Rhode Island.

Mr. Dorr rose, and stated that shortly before he came to the Convention, a man came to his office, bearing a memorial, which he said had been written by Alexander Cromwell, a respectable colored man of this city, of some education, signed by him and this city, of some education, signed by him should turn and sting them.'

IRELAND.

This was opposed; but after a short debate, was carried, 31 to 23.
The report on electors was taken up, and the memorial was then read. It was directed to the 'Free



COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANHIND.

OCTOBER 29, 1841.

He was glad to find the colored people had taken the matter into their own lands, and brought the matter force there convention. This was the first intimation he had of their doing so, and they came here, just as the report was to be acted upon,—just as they were disfranchised and would have no lope. He had heard in organeen to favor of inserting the word 'white' except that of expediency. He had heard in office of the things the word 'white' except that of expediency. He had heard no argument in favor of inserting the word 'white' except that of expediency. He had heard in office of the things the word 'white' except that of expediency. He had heard in office of the things the word 'white' except that of expediency. He had heard in office of the things the ease man, a freeman, uninstructed by his consultation. He came here as a man, a freeman, uninstructed by his consultation. He came here as a man, a freeman, uninstructed by his consultation to deternal principle, not one constitution in the spirit of truth, justice, and freedom, on the basis of immurable and tetransl principle.

He advelt much longer on the contrast of expediency. They were sent to act on fundamentals, and the derival principle.

He advelt much longer on the contrast of expediency and rights, and of the fillibrary projudice existing against his colored brethren. He knew that a Constitution, including them, would be voted by all true suffrage men. There were men among them, he did not know for what purpose they came there, who were for yielding many things to expediency, and they diverged from the true objects of the siftage came. If the blacks should be rejected, and they diverged from the true objects of the siftage came. If the blacks should be rejected, and the Constitution had been allowed by a letter from the Treasurer of the Constitution with the constitution wit

them.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, it was voted, that no nember speak more than fiteen minutes on any practics.

Mr. Cook said, THAT HIS CONSTITUENTS WOULD Mr. Cook said, THAT HIS CONSTITUENTS WOULD GO TO A MAN, AGAINST ANY CONSTITUTION CONTAINING THE WORD 'WHITE' IN IT. He said he saw by the New Age, Extra, that the suffrage Convention was ridiculed, some as selling beer, and otherwise, [Mr. Pearce—That you can't help.] But I would not give cause for ridicule, and if you send forth a Constitution with the word 'white' in it, there would be cause enough for ridicule. would be cause enough for ridicule.

forth a Constitution with the word 'white' in it, there would be cause enough for ridicule.

Mr. Dorr said he was bound to believe the assertions of members relative to the feelings of their constituents, because he could not contradict them by any proof. He thought they had taken counsel of their fears in their conclusions; for he did not think that the people of Rhode Island were so illiberal as they were represented. He had before heard that the people of Rhode Island were narrow and harsh in their prejudice, but he had invariably found them the reverse. This Constitution was not democratic, in the broadest sense of the sword, but he would not take up time in showing it; it was a matter of expediency, and as such, its adoption must be considered. The Convention would be inconsistent with their former declarations, with their bill of rights just adopted—and would diverge from the great principle acted out by Roger Williams. He alluded to the colored soldiers of the Revolution, their bravery and patriotism. He instanced slave States which had admitted all freemen to the right of voting. Mr. Dorr concluded the with some eloquent remarks upon the great principles involved in this question.

The Convention was called by yeas and nocs, and there appeared 18 for the amendment, and 46 against it.

nid on the part of the povernment. —En. Lin.

This application was made in September, and was followed by a letter from the Treasurer of the Committee to Mr. Webster. As the Committee could not refer to any specific authority given by act of Congress, for such an employment of the national treasure, they were not surprised at the receipt of the following respectful reply, although they considered their application as requiring a far less objectionable laxity of construction than many other things of continual occurrence, in cases where the claims of national justice and humanity are by no means as clear as in the present.

The President regrets this state of things, as it de-prives him of the pleasure which he would otherwise have in siding the unfortunate Africans to return to

they were so defeated, it would be an end of them.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, it was voted, that no member speak more than fi teem minutes on any present.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, it was voted, that no member speak more than fi teem minutes on any present.

Mr. Cook said he hoped that discussion upon it would not be garged.

Col. Walcespard that he wished to say something and this grave and important subject, without having any gap put upon the free discussion of it. How that if any non-trainfall and the state of the fact of t

and all our committees for spending so much for Mendi people. They say we are like dogs without any home. But if you will send us home, you will see whether we be dogs or not. We want to see no more snow. We no say this place no good, but we afraid of cold. Cold catch us all the time. We have a great many friends here, and we love them just as we love our brethren.

We want to go very soon, and go to no place but

Sierra Leone. Your friend,

CINQUE.

From the Madison County Abolitionist. The Curse of Monopolies.

tions of members relative to the feelings of their constituents, because he could not contradict them by any proof. He thought they had taken counsel of their fears in their conclusions; for he did not think that the people of Rhode Island were so illiboral as they were represented. He had before heard that the people of Rhode Island were narrow and harsh in their prejudice, but he had invariably found them the reverse. This Constituents that we had the proposed the word, but he would not take up time in showing it; it was a matter of expediency, and as such, its adoption must be considered. The Convention would be inconsistent with their former declarations, with their bill of rights just adopted—and would diverge from the great principle acted out by Roger Williams. He alluded to the colored soldiers of the Revolution, their bravery and patriotism. He instanced slave States which had admitted all free men to the right of voting. Mr. Dorr concluded with some eloquent remarks upon the great principles involved in this question.

The Case of the Mendians.

From the Emancipator.

The Case of the Mendians.

The tleasurer of the Mendian Committee informs us that the contributions sent in since the late appeal, by no means correspond with the importance of the object or the necessities of the case. Our brethren are extremely anxious to return to their bones, from which they have been so long and so painfully separated. This any one can realise, by making the case his own. They consider the Christian prethren, both in making the pleading of their Christian prethren, both in making the pleading of their Christian prethren, both in making the pleading of the contributions; they have no power to compel contributions; they have no condition to Springfield, all are treated no power to compel contributions;

MAINE.—A. Soulo, Balk.

New-Harrshine.—N. P. Rogers, Contord;—William Wilbur, Dower;—Leonard Chase, Milford.
Vernort.—John Bement, Woodsteck:—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg:
Massachuserrs.—Moses Linery, West Neiebury;—C. Wilopple, Neieburgport;—Isaae Stearns, Mansfeld;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fricklurg:—J. T. Lurch, Spring, Seld:—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and sicinty;—Richard C. French, Falk River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bidjord;—Winderd, Wester, Land Stein, Nontackt:—Elias Richards, Weymouth:—Edward Earls, Wor. tster;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bears, Centriville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn:—E Bird, Tamt in: B. Freeman, Briester;—R. F. Wolleut, Dennis;—George O. Harmon, Haershill;—Joseph Brown, Anderse;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgeimen;—John Clement, Townsend.

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

WHOLE NO. 565.

with politeness. We have never heard of a word of complaint. While in this train of thought, we must say, that it gratifies our pride not a little, to know that from Albany to Auburn, white men must ride with colored men for any interference of the company or its agents. If two men enter the same coach from opposite doors, one colored, the other white, if the white's nasal organs are nuct by a "bad satelly he can retreat, but there are no hired boors to drag the black man out. So hallou! for the Empra. State. There is nothing can best New-York. Don't you feel rather bad, ye Yankees, with Bunker-Hill monument, and Dr. Franklin's old house in your midst; with Feneuil Hall, and Boston Common within your purview daily, that we can best you in the race against slavery?

The Clergy of Middlesex County.

The following synopsis of letters received from va-rious towns in Middlesex County, (Mass.) defining the position of the elergy of those towns, in relation to the anti-slavery cause, was read at the late meeting of the Middlesex Cov. 5. Society, at Concord, and voted to be published in the Liberator.

voted to be published in the Liberator.

Cambridge. There are twelve ministers. Only two pretend to be abolitionists. Except the two, they seldom mention the subject of slavery in the pulpit, or otherwise. Their influence is against the slave. Resolutions declaring slavery sinful were introduced into the Orthodox church three years since, and indefinitely postponed. No action in any of the other churches. No measures have been taken to dissolve fellowship with slaveholders, With the exception of the Baptist and Methodist ministers, all refuse to give notice of anti-slavery meetings, and all the meeting-houses are shut against the advocate of the slave.

ings, and all the meeting-houses are shut against the advocate of the slave.

Pepperell. The ministers in P. are as much opposed to slavery as any body—but belong to no anti-slavery societies, and have never attended the monthly concert for prayer for the slave. The minister of the second parish does mention slavery as a sin. The churches have not acted in any way upon slavery. They fellowship slaveholders; but read notices, and do not violently oppose abolitionists.

read notices, and do not voicintly oppose accurations.

Sherburne. Two parishes. The Orthodox minister calls himself an abolitionist—sometimes menions the slave in prayer—no church action—more sympathy for the masters than for the slaves. Not an abolitionist in the other parish.

Townsend. Two churches. Can give no information of the Baptist minister or church. The Orthodox minister professes to be an abolitionist, but the anti-slavery society, once flourishing, has become extinct. There has been no action by the church against slavery.

the anti-slavery society, once flourishing, has become extinct. There has been no action by the church against slavery.

Holliston. The Orthodox minister is not an abolitionist. Mentions slavery in prayer occasionally—in his sermens, never—is opposed to all present organization—his influence is decidedly against the slave—no action of the church against slavery. It is believed that a slaveholding minister or church member would not be objected to.

'The Methodist minister is a good abolitionist—except.' Frequently mentions the subject of slavery in his public performances. His influence is in favor of the slave—church has not acted on slavery—and it is believed that a popular preacher, or church member, would not be rejected for slave-holding.

holding.

The Universalist society is very pro-slavery; has ecently turned away its minister for preaching gainst slavery.

Bedford. The ministers are not abolitionists—do

recently turned away its minister for preaching against slavery.

Bedford. The ministers are not abolitionists—do not frequently mention the subject of slavery in their public performances, if they do at all. Their churches have not acted on slavery. It is not known that the ministers and churches fellowship slaveholders; but apologists for slavery, if not slaveholders, have preached in both pulpits, not long since, and probably communed with the churches. An antislavery agent about to deliver a lecture here, politely requested the Orihodox minister, Mr. Leavitt, to take part in the meeting. He declined, and said he believed the anti-slavery principles and measures to be subversive of truth, liberty, religion, and the best good of the slave!

South Reading. Our ministers profess to be abolitionists, but the abolition of one of them is doubted. One of them frequently mentions the slave, but the other not. Their influence is not much either for or against slavery. One church has voted not to receive into their pulpit, or to communion, any who holds slaves or trafficks in them. The other churches fellowship slaveholders.

West Cambridge. One of the ministers answers and says that he is an abolitionist, and frequently mentions the subject in his public services—has preached upon it in his own pulpit, and does not fellowship slaveholders. The Universalist and Unitarian ministers have not taken a stand as abolitionists, or made any effort in the cause publicly. His church has testified against slavery in its annual letters to association. The other churches have taken no action, and probably would fellowship slaveholders.

Sudbury. The ministers are professed abolitionists, and are as much opposed to slavery as any body—but—Occasionally pray for the slave, but never as bound with him. 'Their indusence is as much for him, as is the general tone of the public through the southy.' The churches have nover acted on the subject; and it is believed that 'no objection would be made by a majority in out; churches lave

this county. The churches have never acted on the subject; and it is believed that 'no objection would be made by a majority in our churches to slaveholders and their apologists being; 'ellowshipped,' 'The ministers would support anti-slavery as far as the popular voice would approve.'

Concord. The ministers are not abolitionists—occasionally mention the subject of slavery on particular days. One of them continues the monthly concert, which was established by his predecessor. The influence of the churches is against the slave. 'The Orthodox church, under Mr. Wilder's administration, passed a vote, excluding slaveholders from communion; but, recently, they have 'yoted to exclude all lecturers from the house, except those delivered by the minister, or such as he approves.' The Unitarian house, though hereofore granted for abolition purposes, it is understood is to be refused, after it is repaired, on the ground of its being too clean to admit impure subjects!'

Reading. The three ministers profess to be abo-

Reading. The three ministors profess to be abolitionists—frequently mention the subject of slavery but it is difficult to say, whether their influence
is for or against the slave. In 1837, the Orthodox
passed resolutions against slavery; the Baptist
church has not acted on the subject; the Universalist has done nothing.

Level Numbers and as nearly minis.

church has not acted on the subject; the Universalist has done nothing.

Lovell. Nineteen churches and as many ministers. But three or four manifest any interest in anti-slavery. The influence of the clergy is against anti-slavery. The ist Coogregational church recently passed a resolution, making it disorderly for any member to introduce the subject of slavery in any meeting without the invitation or consent of the pastor! Some of the churches do, and others do not, fellowship slaveholders. The public of the 2d Baptist church was recently occupied by a slaveholder, sent here by Newton Theological Institution. The Methodists are more engaged in the cause. On the whole, there is but little genuine anti-slavery in Lowell.

Lexington. The ministers all profess to be abolitionists, though neither of them has identified himself with any body of abolitionists. They also profess to remember the slave in their public performances, but their influence is not very decisive. The churches have not acted on slavery. It is believed that all the churches would fellowship slaveholders. On the whole, the feeling in the churches of Lexington is regarded as very unfavorable to the anti-slavery enterprise.

Charlestern. There is but little hope for the cause.

very enterprise.

Charlestown. There is but little hope for the cause in this town.

TT, E STREET,

ERTY.

RUGGLES,

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For sale s LING ARTI-elected assort t und conveni-RDAN'S, No. July 9. e. White Johnson and the Society of at 25 Corn-id Providence

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borne it : but it was one un

COMMUNICATIONS.

Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society. The eighth annual meeting of this Society took place on Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1841. A hulf day is entirely inadequate to the transaction of its business, and it is to be regretted that three meetings were not

held, as was done last year.

For Mr. Douglas's encouraging address, he receive warm thanks of the Society. It has been the practice, in former years, to add together the receipts of the Treasurer and the avails of the Fair, and to consider the aggregate as the sum raised by the Society It appears, by doing so this year, that a much large sum was raised than in any former year—it amount sum was raised ing to \$2,114.

But, in order to render stricter justice to friends i all parts of the State, it was decided by the Commi the on the Fair in Boston, to appeal to ahe abolition of the Commonwealth in behalf of the Massachusett Society—the slave's faithful representative then suf Our Society, therefore, shows in its Treasurer's re-port only the 114 dollars received in annual subscrip-tions, &c. the pore tions, &c.; the more important donations of the mem-Fair, and the weekly contrib

The annual report was read and unanimously adopted, and, on motion of the writer, Mrs. Chapman, it was resolved to send it to the Liberatur for publication; and that \$15 of the sum which would have been otherwise devoted to the publication in pamphlet form, be transmitted to the the mitted to the HERALD OF FREEDON, in testimony the Society's desire to sustain the editor of that par at his arduous post in New-Hampshire: a post utmost importance, as he stands battling that spirit in trenched in the church, which takes shape at t West as a mob, for the destruction of the Philanthr pist, and for the banishment of the people of color

The Committee on a letter from the West, in ! half of Mrs. Lovejoy, (M. G. Chapman,) reporte and the sum of \$20 is the result of the contribution of the members.

The officers chosen for the present year are

THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, President. CAROLINE WESTON, Vice President. HENRIETTA BARGEANT, Domestic Cor. Sec. MARIA W. CHAPMAN, Foreign Cor. Sec. SARAH SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec. ELIZA MERIAN, Treasurer.

Counsellere

MARY HIMES,
CAROLINE WILLIAMS,
LOUISA LORING,
ANNE W WESTON,
MARGARET SCARLETT,
HANNAN TUFFS.

In the midst of animated conversation on the cau and its interests, night came on, and the member were obliged unwillingly to separate.

REPORT

This day completes the eighth year of the exist ence of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Soc ETT; and its return demands of us the customary glance of retrospection, by which we have ever be able to cheer and strengthen each other for the fu-

Never was the contemplation of the past so er couraging. Experience has taught us how to inter pret its lessons, so that events, which once looks ostile to the cause of Freedom, now seem the fit ting preparation for her advancing steps. We seen to behold all the discordant elements of societ working together unconsciously for the liberation of an slave. Is the church the bulwark slavery? The very fixedness of her position, such, is awakening her most excellent members ! the necessity of disuniting their honor from her as sembly. Her denial of the applicability of her prin ciples to the question of slavery breaks the charaof moral perfection, that made her powerful in the hearts of man. Deserted of that which gives he the character of a true church, her crumbling wall will soon cease to encumber the path of reform Are the ministry—the leaders of th ous in preclaiming their frateraity with man-steal Every soul that becomes deeply penetrate with the love of freedom, and the dete impart it to the enslaved, is obliged to go forth to the work, evercoming the binding sense of human authority; and thus gains, at the outset, its fitting state-men on the watch t strengthen slavery at the expense of the rights of The free are thereby aroused to the per ception, that 'all liberties are united-all desnotism are one; and self-love unites with social, for the extinction of slavery. Thus all things are working together for good to those who love Freedom, and are laboring to give her blessings to the slave.

We suffer no remorseful pain, in view of the little we have been able to accomplish the past year. either as individuals or as an association. It we could; and experience has taught us to wait pa tiently for the results of our labors, as knowing that no labor is in vain in the Lord. How often, even after a long interval, have we seen even our feeble exertions mightily prospered, because they flower in with the ever onward course of God's providence The seed sown one year almost despairingly, springs up in triumph and in joy the next; and now we go every year to the seed-field with assured hope.

How few, how trifling seem our most important efforts in the enumeration! Here are two and half millions, held as slaves ; and sixteen millions of en, so debased in soul by finding apologies fo the deed, that the demands of justice, the claims of generosity, the tears of mercy, the principles of republicanism, and the teachings of christianity which all so powerfully second the pleadings of the abolitionist, come to their hearts in vain. What ar are we able to do-what have we last year done, to relieve all this suffering, to rectify all this error, to enlighten all this ignorance, to rebuke all this wick edness, and to awaken in all these hearts the slum bering principles of freedom and philanthropy tha ought to reign in them?

We have but scattered a few books hold a few meetings, signed and circulated a few forms of pe austained and sent forth newspapers, an raised a little money by the sale of the products of our ingenuity and industry. But if we have done what we could-if we have bent our whole spirits to the sower's toil, we need not be discouraged by recapitulation. It is merely through the dark ness of the general heart, and the perverseness of will, that slaves are held in the United . and it is with that heart and will that we have been busy, through our various small instru mentalities as an association. We have but to labe to increase them. Our hearts are more deeply that ever moved with what the times demand of of exertion and sacrifice. But it is no mere spass of benevolent feeling, to die away, and be forgotten en this day's sun has set. The love of f and the wish to impart it, have become the breat of our life. With every sun that rises, we send ou spirits abroad to devise plans for securing the syn pathy of others, which we use the day to execute and thus by example more than precept, we pla our cause in the hearts of the advancing generation

Our experience confutes the assertion of Dr Channing, that organization weakens individual energy, cramps the freedom of the individual mind. and confines it to the contemplation of one idea, til its judgment of the relative importance of things is paired. It is not so with the anti-slavery asset ciations. In proof of its tendency to strengthen and help the individual, we need but point to those of bers who are best known by the publicity of their labors, and therefore the fittest exe

tions. It is with heart-stirring admiration that we look at Abby Kelley and Lydia Maria Child; and look at Abby Kelley and Lydia Maria Child; and while we rejoice in toe fresh strength, renewed activity, broader views, and freer action that have been ours ever since we knew them, we feel confident that their usefulness has been no way impaired by association with its. If a subtle distinction be attempted between associated and organized action, we can declare ourselves unable to discorra where the difference obtains. The man who asks his neighbor for help to lift a weight too great for the stre of one, and says, 'Raise you this side of it, while I lift the other,' is acting in organized association as truly as are the Anti-Slavery Societies; and lift the other,' is acting finds, like them, that the strength of each becomes the strength of all.

For the idea that individual freedom is infringed ong as all are of the one mind that brought then changed, no effort can retain them in it. The as wish that business done, liable to no inconveniences but those inseparable from human nature, and which find a place in every form of social life.

one subject, we reply, not if that subject be connected with moral truth. Upon the line of that great circle, whoever steps is led onward and onward forever, still ascending. To the Anti-Slavery cause we owe an enlargement of heart, a training of intellect, and a flow of general sympathy, which we never knew before we made that cause our own and which is fitting us for all the other labors and duties of life. Having thus our own experience to justify us, we hesitate not to entreat all who love the cause of freedom, and would fain serve it, to unite with us; giving and receiving aid. They will find that such associations as ours carry, in themselves the antidote to the evils apprehended. We have found that the indolent, the ambitious and tyranni-cal, the wilfully narrow-minded, will not remain in them, so powerful is the rebuke their activity, equality and enlarging tendency continually administer

If a general survey of the cause, during the past year, is cheering, the examination of the particular

which go to make up the scene is not less inspiring With much labor, inconvenience and sacrifice, w helped to established the 'NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVE-RY STANDARD.' The good it does in the cause outgoes our most sanguine hopes. Its circulation al ready equals that of any other anti-slavery paper while its excellence gives promise of a more exten sive one than our former national organ, the Eman cipator, ever enjoyed. May it ever be borne, a now, spotless in front of the anti-slavery host; and in hour of peril or of pain, may we throng round it the closer in love of its adherence to princi ple, as the ranks of those who read it merely for its rare literary ability, fall away.

Another most cheering token of the times is the

decay of New Organization. That device of the enemy is now seen in its true colors, and 'to be hated needs but to be seen.' It has, in Massachu setts, resolved itself into its original elements, preslavery, indifference, sectarism, disappointed ambition, and personal ill-will. Its last efforts of malignity, made in England, will but show our friends Great-Britain with what character of mind, in Amer ica, the members of the London Committee mos readily assimilate. The leading members of that Committee are seen of us in the attitude of circulating, with joyful diligence, the most unfounded as persions against the American Society and its mem-bers. For the more complete information of al, ou members, of the character displayed by the members of the London Committee, we refer them to the speech of George Thompson at Glasgow, and to those of Wendell Phillips and John A. Collins on their return from Great Britain. As the latter have never been published, we preserve the following report made at the time for the information of such of members as were not present on that occasion. It is a deep disappointment to be made to see, thus the real character of the London C tee, but the feelings it excites are not new. We selfishness, where we looked for the irradiating presence of a noble disinterestedness; to see treachery scowl in the faces that once looked bright with truth. If there are those among the London Committee who are guiltless of participating in the unmanly and unchristian conduct of which we speak how gladly shall we receive the knowledge of it !for contempt is an emotion we most unwillingly admit to our minds, although it is the one most readily called forth by this co-operation of the mem ers of the London Committee with New Organiza tion for the destruction of the American Society. We cherish feelings of pity and forgiveness for all, however despisable and wicked their conduct; but we with our own moral sense to characterize such onduct as otherwise than despisable and wicked.

At a recent meeting of abolitionists, in the Char don-street Chapel, to welcome home those friends who had been so long abroad, Mr, Collins gave a short sketch of the incidents of his absence. In the of any man's abolition, that he asks, in an invidiou course of his remarks, he spoke of the conduct of Jo SEPH STURGE, in circulating through Great Britain slanders against Mr. Garrison and himself, for the purpose of depriving the American Society of the JOSEPH STURGE afterwards,' continued Mr. Collins, at the house of his cousin, Thomas Sturge, with whom I was breakfasting. 'Joseph, I am glad to great theological gulf between them. As abolisee thee, said Thomas, when he entered. 'Now thou and John A. Collins can talk this whole matter over.' What did Mr. Joseph Sturge do? may be thought he would say, 'Friend Collins, I am glad to see thee; for I received not the best accounts f thee from America, which I immediately circulated all over the kingdom, fearing lest abolitionists might be imposed upon. Now, if these statement can be disproved, of course I shall rejoice to counteract them; and, of course, as a just man, shall re- of his own judgment. However trying, however joice to hear both sides, that I may be prepared to painful, however hated the position, let us never fail act justly.' That is what might be expected of a man professing to love justice and the anti-slavery cause. But what did he say, actually? He put his hands out against the table before him, as if to keep me off-turned pale, and red, and all manner of colors, and declared that he must leave the house, if this subject were entered upon!

Mr. Phillips succeeded Mr. Collins as follows In connection with what my brother Collins has remarked of the character of the apolition he was obliged to encounter, I agree with him exactly. I can form no judgment different from his own, with regard to the letters circulated by it from this coun-When Nathaniel Colver sent those letters, he try. knew that if, instead of stating what he did to the Quaker to whom he sent them, he had said that there had been a Convention sitting to inquire into the nature and claims of the Sabbath, Church, and Ministry, as at present existing, he knew that Quad have been bound, by his Quaker princi ples, to think all the more highly of those whom he represented as instituting the inquiry. He would party. He stabbed at the vitality and integrity of have been bound to welcome the intelligence; but Nathaniel Colver knew that by the use of the word insidel, he could touch a string which the true state- ment, and bartered away ment of the case would by no means cause to vi- | * See appendix.

n that we brate. If he had informed those ? a Committee, of the facts respecting the Committee, of the facts respecting the Committee what his opinions had been of London Committee, or the facts respecting the Con-vention,—no matter what his opinions had been re-specting its character,—they would have been re-ceived as the natural results of the prejudices of a fee'd priest. But he called it an infidel Convention without giving the facts respecting it; and he knew that he should thereby awaken all the pet'y preju-dices that the true statement would have left unlices that the true statement would b Let me tell the friends what use

these letters. They were taken to a public copyist
—the same employed to copy all the official documents of the British and Foreign Society—caused to be copied in the same manner as its official docu-ments are copied—done up with the same envelop-with them—sealed with one of the signets of the spon, we see not the smallest foundation; for so Committee, and dispersed all over the country They knew that, by so doing, they gave them into association, there is no room for an effort to im-pair freedom; and when the minds of any become every man received them as such. When the Dublin Society sent to demand of them why they circu sociation has no power of excommunication; it is lated such unfounded assertions, they refused al merely a union for a business-purpose, by those who explanation; they knew they could make none They were afraid to attempt to make any. never was an act that gave so deadly a stab to the anti-slavery cause in America, as that course of With regard to the often expressed fear, that the theirs. Nothing that can operate towards express mind becomes narrowed by the contemplation of ting the American Society from the charges they put forth against it, is permitted to appear in their paper; while every effort, both open and secret, is made to deepen the false impression they wish to produce. Their paper is utterly sealed to any thing that can correct this false impression, yet they claim to be the channel through which information is to flow to the British public! One instance, let m give, of the course they adopt. Certain resolution against Buxton's African civilization scheme appeared in their paper, which gave offence to some of their friends; and they expressed their disappro-bation to the Committee. Their answer was, 'We are not responsible; for, in order to sustain the pa per, we promised, at the beginning, to receive all paid advertisements.' Within a month or two ar rived the resolutions of a great meeting in Palmyra, New-York, contradicting the slanders they had put in circulation. They were sent to them for inser disse! base! from the meeting.) Can such a Com-

o! from the meeting.) Do they deserve any lon ger the high place they have occupied in my mind? Mr. President, it is a pain to me to be undeceived in such a case as this-it was so grateful to my feelings to yield esteem and honor. I reverenced the names of Joseph Sturge and John Scoble, and the London Committee. But little as was the time was there, I was compelled to feel that they had forfeited the esteem of abolitionists. They not dared to meet the crisis that presented itself to them. When asked why they had slandered th American Society, and its members and representa tive, they made no answer. They owed it to Garri--they owed it to all the absent-they owed to the American Society-they owed it to the cause -they owed it to themselves :- but they made m

I cannot sit down, Mr. President, without expres ing my contempt-my indignation, at the baseness and the wickedness of this attack of Mr. Colver, Mr. Torrey and others-but I have not words to expres them fully. I cannot believe in the sincerity of tha philanthropy which uses such means as these. However broad the circle of anti-slavery sympathy, I de not see how it can take in such men as these. He race says that he would not put to sea with a scond-drel. Sir, I agree with Horace. There are men, whom, if about to make a voyage, I would not go on board with." [Strong and continued expression of applause.]

It is doubly grateful to turn from such cle of meanness as is here unveiled, to the friends to whom we owe it that such machinations are de tected and condemned. Our dear and well rem bered friend George Thompson is unwillingly obliged by these developments to stand in opposi-tion to those whom he could not have suspected of such turnitude. The British and Foreign Commit tee have at length made him know them.

To Elizabeth Pease, Elizabeth Ashurst of London Jane Wigham and Harriet Gardiner of Edinburgh Anne Knight and Harriet Martineau-to the wo of Dublin, and to the women of Glasgow in particular whose animated address to the women of Great Bri tain has brought a multitude into co-operation with us, we present our assurances of grateful sympathy for the cause's sake. May God bless all those whose hearts no obloquy or proscription can sunder from us, while we continue faithful. We wish no to pass with them as either Orthodox or Heterodox Calvinists or Unitarians. We inquire not whether they are christians or infidels. It is enough for us as abolitionists, if the same mind be in them that was also in Christ Jesus, that all men should be free. I is one of the most blessed influences of the antislavery cause, that, in the exercise of the powers i calls out, and in the fulfilment of the duties sents, all desire to build up theological divisions dies away. It is proof enough against the sincerity lament what we consider to be error in our neigh bors; but when we have obtained their help for th anti-slavery cause, we consider them as doing the sympathy and aid of British abolitionists. 'I met will that will show them the doctrine; and it is not at the moment when the Jew and Gentile unite to rais a wounded brother, that they will be sounding the tionists, we take our places with all whose alle giance is to freedom-in whose souls is no place fo wrath or doubting-and who are anxious that all divisions of heart, occasioned by more or less love of freedom, and in which less is seen treacherous! stabbing more because it is more, should be brough to an open issue. Then all are compelled by their sympathies to take their true position, as at a fina judgment-seat, and each man pronounces the doom to be found on the RIGHT hand; and may God strengthen us for the most severe service evermore Amongst the things unfavorable to the progres of the cause, we look upon the third political party as most unfavorable. We observe its effects on th minds most interested in it, and we see that they are greatly to be deprecated. We are as trul aware of the strength of the temptation it present as though we ourselves possessed the elective fran chise. Though only women, we have 'all one huhope that the party will do its work-how ambition is flushed with the hope of dominion which it mean to use aright, but which the nature of ambition neve itted. We witness the very process, b which a holy zeal becomes a bitter party-spirit, and substitutes the political advancement of work of promulgating principles. We see that the

process, by which a man rises to office, unfits him fo

in the case of the Presidential candidate of the third

the cause to procure a nomination, offered up the American Society as a propitiation to public senti

duties. A most striking instance of this we have

service. Such is the power of party to efface the distinctions between right and wrong in men's minds that men who saw clearly how the cause was perilecby the action of such a man as one of their rery committee, can hope that he may yet be made a useful tool of in a political campaign. Our strog-gle is with the moral sentiment of the community and how much do we elevate it when we set up for its suffrage, a man whose claims our own mora sense rejects, because he has descended so near the level of the community as to excite a hope that he may become available? Men long for a visible n minible lard, round which to throng: all they gain by its being visible, they lose by its being mor this deteriorating measure of independent nomina tions has shown us. It is only the unseen that i eternal: and he who would succeed in moving thi world, must plant his standard in the other. Read the noble strains of the Scriptures to the man, and you stir up his moral nature to the work of convert ng the world. 'A thousand hearts are great within his bosom,' and no temptation, no violence, can seduce or drive him from the work he loves. Appeal to his self-interest—his love of victory—his dislike to being alone-his terror of being an abstractionshow him the cause in the light of Colburn's Arithmetic, and you have withered up his strength What he first adopted as a means, at length been up an end. His soul is dragged earthward, and deprived of its most precious energy by that smaliness of its predominant idea, the inauguration of a presi-His voice becomes a shout, and is no longer a prayer. While, on the contrary, the regeneration of a race, the redemption of a people, is a though that continually enlarges and strengthens the and braces and cheers it for labor and for sacrifice in its promulgation. That powerful idea can seiz on the men who chance to occupy presidential and congressional seats: it will do so, long before the candidates of the third party have climbed into them and then, too late, men will regret the political la bor they wasted.

'Give a grand object if thou wilt upstir The deep foundations of humanity; A narrow spliere doth narrow in the soul; A larger prospect makes more large the ser

Is it said that a caucus of the third party is only an anti-slavery meeting? Why, then, is not as anti-slavery meeting as good as a caucus? It were so indeed, if men's minds had not descended to the idea of force, instead of freedom, at the sacrifice of strength. When they have done that, they can no onger perceive the great truth, that this effort, instead of reviving the principle of liberty,

Let all professedly religious congregations conside
merely strengthens the principle of authority.

Whether such an effort would not make those serv

We urge on the American and the State Socie ties, as a most important consideration, to keep in advance of this movement, nor suffer it to drag them, backward by the skirts. But for them even that lou form of the anti-slavery principles never could have existed; and while they keep onward in their ap propriate work, they will enable the numbers who w, to pass safely through this quagmire, to higher ground. All who have a spark of the real love of liberty in their hearts, will in process of time see that political drilling has nothing reformatory in its tendency; and that abolitionists, by stopping to undergo it, are really blocking the way of the advancing people, by taking the very position they are coming up to occupy. It is with a pure satisfaction that we say within ourselves, as we pay over the money we raise for the Massachusetts and the American Societies, 'no widow's mite of all the sum will be expended in paying intriguing politicians to 'manufacture notoriety' for unknown candidates No infant's offering at the shrine of humanity will be squandered in miserable caucussing; but every fraction will be expended in the promulgation of those pure principles of freedom and philanthropy, which constrain all who adopt them to act aright in every relation of life, without requiring them to bend their necks to the despotism of party.

There is an evident increase of good feeling towards the cause, in the hearts of many. An increase of numbers is a most cheering, though not the most cheering thing in a cause whose strength lies not in the array of numbers, but in the truth, the devotedness of the few. But we are greatly rejoiced, for their own sakes, when we see men and women, who have been hitherto mere clergymen, lawyers or literati-mere mechanics or merchants-mere gentle men and ladies-beginning to awaken to the exercise of their highest functions as lovers of freedom

and humanity.

May we be pardoned, if, after so long a struggle unaided and alone, we rejoice to see a disposition in others to share the labors incident to such a cause as ours, and which would wear heavily upon the flesh, were it not that the 'inner man is renewed day by day,' by every labor of love? We entreat of all whose minds are just awaking to the claims of Freedom, to aid the small instrumentalities we are putting in operation for the promulgation of her principles. Meet us where we are : and if our measure are good, though small in your estimation, lead us m them to more enlarged and enlarging ones. We only require light, 'Give us to see'-and it is Perhaps in process of aiding us, you will perceive that the humblest means are often the most effectual, and that where the hearts of men are steeled and guarded, it is by son that our principles can best pass, to effect a lodge-

Our seventh annual Fair now occupies our atten ion. We urge upon all our members, scattered over the Union as they are, each to reme aid it. Let those who have money spend, and those who have ingenuity and taste be spent; and let all remember that labors, which would be trifling and rivolous if performed for ourselves, when done for others, are ennobled and sanctified. Let the assistance and encouragement we receive from devoted friends of the cause in England, Scotland and Ireland, stimulate us to fresh exertion.

The petitions, as usual, demand our care and ex-

We have secured suitable forms of petition by conferring with the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. We earnestly urge upon the anti-slavery women throughout the State, the importance of procuring signatures to these forms. A new question is this year raised. The we lay the following letter before our mer Legislature will be called to say, at the coming session, whether, in its grants to rail-road corporations, and to the society she represents, for the cause it contemplated the possibility of outrages on the sake. rights and persons of the citizens.

The petition to Congress for such AMENDMENT OF DEAR : ISTERS AND FRIENDS: THE CONSTITUTION as shall either abolish slavery, or explicitly exonerate the people from all obligation to sustain it, is one inv ving many considerations, and therefore cannot be set aside so easily as

The petition for the repeal of the law prohibiting the intermarriages of persons of different colors should not be allowed to fail this third year, if women's signatures are of any avail. While the doc trine of the equality of man is dear, or the virtue and purity of man is desirable, we are bound to labor for the abrogation of a statute which tends to demoralize and degrade any portion of our fellow-crea-

in the petition for the recognition of the republi of Haiti, by the establishment of the customar commercial and diplomatic relations, it has no

ator, in his political pecuniary nature, in aid of our grand reason for askng it, that it is wrong to make a difference in color reason for treating a whole nation with indignity Let us look, for a moment, at the cost at which our absurd prejudices are indulged. We consider First, that the United States, being the only nation which is not placed on a footing of reciprocit with that Republic, we are therefore obliged to pa

a duty on imports of 10 per cent. and 9 per cent. additional tonnage duty.

Second, that we imported more from Haili in 1837, han from either Prussia, Sweden, Norway, De mark, 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, that 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 car-

rying trade to those of ordinary mercantile exchan Fourth, that we could then come into the market with the domestic products from the eastern States, such as Codfish, Mackerel, Herring, Oil, Soap, Caniles and Lumber ;-from the western States, Pork, Lard, Flour ;- from the middle States, with Cornmeal and Flour-and undersell the British nerchants 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.

Fifth, that the fact that our vessels can carr hither the produce of foreign countries, and be ad mitted to an entry from any foreign port, besides getting return cargoes, which, from the English Isands, is for the most part impracticable, renders thi rade peculiarly desirable.

Sirth, that the increase of the population of Haiti, nce 1804, from 400,000 to 900,000, and the yearly increase in the productions and exports of that is land, authorises the inference that this trade will ontinue to increase in importance.

We suggest to abolitionists the idea of making every meeting, whether of town, state or county so ciety, a medium for obtaining signatures. Let speakers devote part of the time to the appeals and explanations that the case demands—let plenty pens and ink be in readiness, and abundance of the forms of petition be prepared, so that persons, wh pass in and out, may sign without in and thus many weary footsteps (which are neve grudged when necessary) may be spared. The are, possibly, congregations in the State, whose ser vices would not be disturbed by such an effort t raise their brethren 'out of a pit on the Sabbath day whether such an effort would not make those servi es more pleasing to Him to whom they are as abomination, if the hands that offer them are su taining slavery. Wherever no anti-slavery ings are regularly held, make these forms of peti tion the occasion of calling them. In every public place, ordinarily used for such a purpose, let th titions be laid down; and in neighborhoods when only personal explanation and effort will avail, le be carried from door.

Our hearts go forth with them, and sympathise with this and all other anti-slavery labors, deter mining to act as we would do were our own chil dren numbered among the two and a half millions in slavery.

But our most efficacious means is free speed Wherever we know the cause to be a stumbling block and a cause of offence, there is the place that needs its reforming influence, and there, a whatever peril to ourselves, are we bound to introduce its consideration, with all meekness and long suffering, yet as remembering that cornestness as devotedness are our only means of making the impression we desire in its behalf. blind to the force of our arguments, must needs fee the warmth of our zeal; and there is that in every man heart, which acknowledges that it is good be zealously affected in a good thing.

As the nature and importance of our cause gin to be comprehended, fewer words are needed in the shape of reports. There is less need of self defence, for we have lived down calumny. Ou principles, having in this region of country over come outward obstacles, leave fewer traces to record in outward events. It is with spiritual obstacle that they are now in conflict, and it is a conflic that is as yet invisible to the outward eye. It is going on in every church organization, and its end vill be the destruction of every church organization which harbors the spirit of slavery.

It is only when the terrors of some and the reachery of others, dispose them to yield ground that our host is thrown into disorder, and that reca pitulation and explanation make many words neces sary. At the present moment, it is only necessary to remind each other, that Clerical Appeal and New Organization were but the yielding of the fee ble to the assaults of the corrupted religious senti-ment of the country, which selfishly shelters slavery, and throws its influence against the oppressed. Th corrupted religious sentiment, which worships the shrine instead of the Deity, and denies the Deity to preserve the deserted shrine, is what we have t battle with. Let us not suffer the host to be a third time turned back by any pretences, however subtl

The most recent pretence is an old one revived that, in this cause, the many are used by the few and that 'Mr. Garrison wants to be a loader.' Six years since, this was the cry that was raised to stay the march of the cause; but it has ever proved in er and effectual. God gives to some men the gift of influ ence. Let not those who have other gifts env those who have this; but if they covet a responsi bility so weighty, let them strive to attain it in the only way in which, in the anti-slavery cause, it is attained-by the completeness of their

Finally, dear friends, let us go on as we have be gun, in unshaken resolve, and unfailing compas sion, with a single eye to the triumph of our princ ples in the hearts of all with whom we are in com munication. Let us, by speech and by life conjoin ed, recommend them to all, and leave the result to

To the women of Glasgow, we are in a partic lar manner indebted for their sympathy and aid; and with the warmest feelings of gratitude to the write

GLASCOW, 33 Duke St., May 19th, 1841.

It is with feelings of no ordinary interest that I n address you, in the name of a female anti-slavery se ciety newly formed in this place. It is delightf think, that friends agreeing on any subject, and who joy the interchange of feeling and sentiment means of paper, pen, and ink. Your faithful and es teemed friend, Mr. Collins, has now been in thi Collins, has now been in this place for a number of weeks. A great part of the time, we are sorry to say, passed away before some, if not all of us, fully understood the nature of his mission. The Committee of the Glasgow Emancipa entative. It grieves as much to reflect up-We shall not, however, enter into any detail n the subject, as you shall have ample oppo of knowing the facts of the case from other source Suffice it to say, that, had it been an enemy tha stabbed your cause through him, then we could have

India slavery, sed the people so have now lifted up the heel ag Much as we note: mer times, when they acted right, out of the way of truth and humanity. W works of darkness, but rather to re children, they are amusing the fling differences connected with ve s, and forgetting, for a time gether, the glorious, work of emathus acting towards your ca are not amongst the wealthy of the la tience and perseverance, we true such a pro-slavery feeling as we herer er exist in this land. The spirit which Thompson across the water, seems to have deand your representative, instead of con-friends, has found himself assailed by wolv clothing. The armor they fight with is, dries whisper something about charges against, ty; but never attempt to prove them, always, deloy. This is only a device to get the go overturned. But we are determined no such paltry excuses. We know the overthrow it ultimately ; for greater it, than all that can be against it. us, that it is like to separate very friends; be is this? It is less than nothing when we rethe greater sufferings which you have endumention of which kindles in our hearts man of the strongest kind. Happy, happy shock as were it in our power, to render you all the six stand in need of in this hour of difficulty asia We pledge ourselves, however, to do all wen, the best can do no more. We have examine subject in dispute for ourselves, and are deten by proving all things, to hold fast that which is Mr. Garrison we consider a true apostle of feet and all the calumnies which have been con against him, we consider beneath our notice.

be la and la maker rehu la con la con

We have now in the press an appeal to the of Great Britain, in behalf of the slave. It will a be in circulation, so that Mr. Collins will be his power to carry home with him some copies the little money which has been collected shall be handed over to him. We are griefe think that the sum is so small; but how can otherwise, our land being deluged with present A very satisfactory letter has been received to

from GRORGE THOMPSON. We hope the se of it will do great good. I remain yours in the name of the Co.

MARY WELSH, Corresponding Se MRS. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, 1

From the Madison County Abolitionist N. P. Rogers.

This brother is the editor of the Hemld of Is

This prother is the earth of the recent many dom, and in our opinion, is one of the riches, may writers this country possesses. Had he so; easte, by becoming an abolitionist, he well a samong the chief of our popular writers. Be tellived cooped up under the shaggy brows of hampshire's 'White Mourtains,' as a Lavin Hampshire's 'White Mountains,' as a Lavrn his days. (What an occupation for a man list gers!) Lawyers are good in their places—but place is not the place for him, and the fast; place is not the place for him, and the fast; tion which he has lived in from his boylood, kept him buried up. So the world never her him till Freedom called him into her series as went through her own 'highland fastnesses,' her up for recruits, as Wallace did in Scotland 1 Engager is a war. God made him and fession. Rogers is a man. God made him, and freebast humed him from under his lawyer rubbish, and polished him to a diamond brightness. We a Rogers's sketches with delight always. The bory of a tour of his up into 'Franconia Neat's beautifully drawn. We recollect reading whe boy, 'Carter's Letters from Europe,' and as we boy, 'Carter's Letter's from Europe,' and as a scription, the essiness of his narrative, the pink pathos, the humor, the sarcasm, always at hais always apt, reminds us so strongly of Carter, a! P. Rogers, unless we except 'Glances at neathings,' by H. B. Stanton, over the signature Rambler. We are not a little anusced at the prance manifested by intelligent men as to the last of abolition writers.

The reader of the 'Glances' in the 'NevIs American' would admire them, and break of the control of the control of the 'Glances' in the 'NevIs American' would admire them, and break of the control of the control of the control of the 'NevIs American' would admire them, and break of the control of the control of the control of the control of the 'NevIs American' would admire them, and break of the control polished him to a diamond br

American' would admire them, and break a real fit of 'Extravaganza;' and the nex tell you that abolitionists have no first re:

among them.

The author of Philothea will be put in the man category with the author of the 'Letters from myra;' and the next breath, the critic will see the literary character of our anti-slaver with An individual will pick up his Knickberbocks. drink deep from the inspiration of Whittier, and the exclaim that the abolitionists are 'men of one in

exclaim that the abolitionists are 'men of sevial Now such men are intelligent on all poists at that of freedom, but they do not know as the about abolitionism or its defenders, except what have learned from our enemies. We give cut as ers Rogers' 'Franconia Notch' ride, on our far page. We think it very excellent. We mean tow the top of the 'Great Haystack,' 'Grad Mosnoc,' or 'Mount Washington,' some one of the days, and give one loud, free-spirited 'nature,' Liberty, up among the clouds where angels and their visits, and hold their love-feasts. But we astop.

Trade with the South.

Inquiries are frequently made as to the ettate the losses, incurred by northern men, during the process of the states. It is impossible to ascertain with the racy. The truth, if known, would astonish be pele of the North. Take one place—Newark, there example. No town or village or city in the ted States, perhaps, apparently thrived to a great extent than did this beautiful city previous by great failures in 1837-8. Her trade was principal with the South and South-west. In one year, with the South and South-west. In one I learn from an undoubted source, the amount and manufactured articles of various kinds, and manufactured articles of various kinds, self Newark merchants and manufacturers, was frained itons of dollars! When the revulsions took plast, large part of the paper was protested. It is beiest that at least ten millions of dollars, protested pay was returned. Now the largest proportion of as from Newark was to the State of Mississipp. It loss on such paper has averaged, it is believed, as than 75 per cent. Calculating then that 10 millions protested paper. Lace a calculating then that 10 millions of was Mississippi paper, that the loss on the bases averaged 50 per cent, and that the loss on the bases averaged 50 per cent, how will the account state Answer—Six and a quarter millions of dollars, do so that the second state of the second state of the second s

From the Cincinnati Philanthrepist Acknowledgement.

Acknowledgement.

Our heart labors—we know not how to tryet our acknowledgements to our castern frieads, also with no direct interest in the Philauthropist, at a shundant in their liberality towards it. May Got ward them! Surely the beautiful example of dention to the right of free discussion, exhibited in the generous zeal for the re-establishment of the presence of the true patriot to rejoice with hope. The prospection of the true patriot to rejoice with hope. The prospection of the true patriot to rejoice with hope. The prospection of the respective property of the respective pr

Marder. On the night of last Monday, a pair man mamed Jernigan was brutally assanisated is Greensboro', by two men named Edward and Jos Lanier.—[Washington News, Oct. 7.

BOSTON: DAY NORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1841

The Church Convention.

senced its session in the Ch wing resolutions were submitted to the That the true church is indepen

ne participated, whose views, though in some especting the propositions contained in the spoint authoritatively, but solely to hear all that the said pro or con, leaving every mind to de-ne for itself, unbiassed by any popular vote, the

me opening of 'new organization' were present set the religious character of the assembly b es the religious topic, respecting the au-ngin an 'extraneous' topic, respecting that they of the scriptures; well knowing that they ald be thwarted in their base purpose, but hoping er of 'infidelity' against certain persons in par t, connected with the anti-slavery enterprise and whom they cherished strong hostility, and and whom they cheristical strong hostility, and these serethrow they were most anxious to effect. thoughese were Messrs. Colver, Phelps, Torrey, C.Cier, &c. It was a cunning device of priesteraft, at, sparently, seemed to be 'just the thing' But, spragaily, seems They were so completely for the plotters. They were so completely it is their own craftiness—so fairly unmasked in d to the motives which actuated them-that, of is the motives which is a like present Convention, they all slunk away, is Mr. Piecips, and left the world to grope in ig-Mr. Phelps, however, attempted to justify the eclining to make their appearance as heretofore he ground that as they had already twice proved ention to be an infinish one, (!) they did not accessary to make another attempt. For self, he should not take any part in such a meetng. He was reminded that, though it was true the his Convention was, by adjournment, the same is as composed almost exclusively of persons who rere not present at the previous meetings; and i denounce them for an act Which they might n to disposed to sanction. He was urged, therefore, to

Among the devices of writers and the Convention, has been the attempt to classify those who were present as Nos-Resistants, Grahamites, Jews, Quakers Morsons, Millerites. Transcendentalists, Infidels No money men, Orphic-sayers, Negroes, &c. &c. &c. What idea such brains and minds entertain of a fre needing, or why a promise uous assembly in Chardon trest Chapel should be ridiculed in this manner sore than any other general assembly of the peopl alled together for religious, benevolent, or political suppose, is to us inexplicable. Yet men, calling benselves christian ministers, (!) have made such a sification, in conjunction with certain newspape bleekguards. As if this badinage were the acme of wit, and the end of all argument! Now if there be sy thing criminal or absurd in inviting THE PROPLE emplexion, for the purpose of investigating subjects oth for time and eternity, we are unable to perceive And we are equally at a loss to understand why bescoming together on a general invitation, they ne to be treated with derision. Must there be no Christians, or Infidels?

will be might be ashamed to perform that priestly

Again. A mighty clamor has been raised becau it is and, 'infide's 'have spoken in these meetings, and many things have been uttered of a wild and dangerous tendency. But is he not 'worse than an infidel, who would forcibly put a gag into the mouth of And what confidence do they, who raise his clamor, evince in the strength and prowess of Elernal Truth? Suppose some things have been said is had taste, or in a bad spirit, or that shock the morsease-what then? Ought this to excite the nsbe taken for granted, at the outset, and. try crude, or very herefical, or very absurd notions will be uttered in the course of a protracted discussion! But will this freedom prove injurious to Truth and Right? Nonsense! Give these a fair field, and is all they ask. But why, with an evil eye and melicious spirit, fasten upon what was uttered fool ishly, or, if you please, in an infidel strain? Were there not those who glorified God, and exulted in bare not those who glorified God, and exuted to Chist, and vindicated the Scriptures? Why not deal impartially in this matter? For ourselves, while we heard (is we expected to hear) sentiments which we highly disapproved, we also heard many things as for which were truly refreshing to our spirit; and as for the good these conventions have done to the cause of tianity and of freedom, we do not believe it can be easily exaggerated. We rejoice that they have been held—and the terror with which they have been beliefd by those twin-monsters of the pit, priesterall and sectarianism, is full demonstration of their utility Posterity, enlightened and regenerated, will look back them with emotions of admiration, and tears of

Report of the Boston F. A. S. Society.

Nas of our readers will complain that we have ex-cinded various articles, both original and selected, that we intended for our present number, in order to fad room for the admirable Report of the Boston Fe-mila Amir. nale Anti-Slavery Society, from the pen of Mrs. M. W. Chapman, which was adopted at its late annual seeing. Although at the modest and philanthropic segretion of the writer, the Society voted not to give the expense of his it is pamphlet form, but to give the expense of such a publication as a donation in aid of our brother Regers of New-Hampshire, (and we wish he had all that he. that his necessities require, and hope it will be ex-tended to him promptly and abundantly,) yet we have desired it him promptly and abundantly,) yet we have desired it highly expedient to print it in the same firm and strie as the other Reports have been printed, copies of which may be obtained at 25, Cornhill, at the be. the low ptice of 6 1-4 couts each. As only a limited humber of copies are for sale, persons who wish to be applied must make early application. This Report areds no commendation from us. It is enough to say it is it is from the pen of Maria W. Chapman.

Norfolk County A. S. Society.

The quarterly moeting of this Society was held in Vrentham, on the 20th Oct. In the absence of the President, Edmund Quincy, Warren Allen of Wal s chosen Secretary pro tem

On motion of J. R. Engley, Wm. L. Garrison Collins, Mrs. Allen, Abner Beleher, and Eunic senger, were appointed a committee to prepare but ness for the meeting. [At this stage of the processings, the President, E. Quincy, took the chair.]

Voted, That George Foster, H. O. G. Cheever, at

J. R. Engley, be a committee on finance.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the busi
committee, introduced the following resulution:

committee, introduced the tollowing resolution;
Resolved, That it is us impossible for a Christ
to be a slaveholder, or an apologist for slavery, as
be a worshipper of Juggernaut.

After being advocated by Messrs, Garrison, Call ouglas, Allen, Putnam and Turner, it was adopted

unanimously by a rising vote.

The following resolutions were introdu Ante bollowing resultants were introduced by the husiness committee, and, after an animated discussion in which Messra Garrison, Collins, Douglas, Shepare and others, participated, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, while we regard the formation of a third political party, by abolitionists, as inexpedient, and injurious in its tendency to the anti-slavery enterprise, we would earnestly enjoin upon every friend of the slave, who exercises the elective franchise, if he would not dishonor his profession, as bestow his suffrage upon any candidate who is not prepared to endorse the anti-slavery movement, and to use his political influence, in a lawful manner, for the complexes of slavery, and the restoration of the free thise, if he would not dishonor his profession, not ow of slavery, and the restoration

ost rights and privileges. Resolved, That this Society would recom the abolitionists of the several towns in this county, to cratic parties, of their respective towns, for the State Legislature, as to their view for the repeal of the marriage law, and for defining the powers of Rail Road

should be adopted in every town to give the petitions issued by the State Society, a thorough circulation throughout this Commonwealth.

solved, That the President of this Socommittee to interrogate the candidates of the whig and democratic parties, of this county, for State Senators, whether they, as members of the Massachusetts Legislature, will give their votes for the repeal of law, which makes an invidious distinction on ac count of the complexion of the citizens of this Con monwealth, known as the marriage law, and also vote for a bill which shall so define the powers granted to the roil road Corporations, as to prevent said Corporations from proscribing, insulting or assaulting travellers solely on the ground of their complexion.

In the evening, addresses were delivered to a good Douglas. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, delegates were present from various towns in the county, animated by an excellent spirit, and sion was one of deep interest and solemnity. EDMUND QUINCY. Pres.

FISHER MESSENGER, Sec. pro tem.

Worcester North Division Society.

This division held its quarterly meeting in the Town Hall, in Holden, on the 6th inst. Delegates were present from most of the towns in the county. The meetings, which continued through the day and ening, were spirited, and of an interesting character. Our ecclesiastical and political relations to slavery were ably set forth by the various speakers who took part in the discussions. The subject of preju-dice against colored people, as exhibited in our churches, and particularly es, and particularly its recent developments in Cincinnati and on the Eastern Rail-Road, was most indignantly rebaked by the Society. There was a lit division of sentiment upon the resolutions relatin to the church, and it was thought to be inexpedient, by those who believed that the resolutions were true to press them to a vote at this meeting, but have then

left for discussion at the next meeting.

J. T. Everett was in the chair. The Secretary be ng absent, Charles White was appointed Secretary Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Stacy.

J. A. Collins, Rev. Sumner, Lincoln, Betsey New

ton, and bro. Flint, were appointed a committee to prepare business for the meeting. Messrs. Howe prepare business for the meeting. Messrs. Howe. White so Flint were appointed a committee on fi-

nines committee introduced the following resolutions, which were ably and eloquently discussed by J. A. Collins, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Davis, of In ci by J. A. Collins, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Boylston, Rev. Mr. Staey, of Boylston, Rev. Mr. Paine, of Holden, Wm. B. Earle, of Leicester, Frederick Douglas, a fugitive slave, Rev. Sumner Lincoln, of Gardner, and George Foster, of Andover, and were, with the exception of the first four, unanimously adopted.

1st. Resolved, That all. the churches of this cour try are avowedly based upon the teachings of Jesus Christ, professing to inculcate a conformity to his precepts, which require love to God, and love to men, doing to others as they would that others should do unto them,' and 'loving their neighbor as them-

ple of the American church, that liars, thieves, robbers, adulterers and murderers, ought not to be recognized as disciples of the meek and lowly This is clearly demonstrated by its withdrawing christian fellowship from those openly in the practice of these crimes, as defined by public opinion 3. Resolved, That slavery is a combination of all

crimes, and necessarily violates and tramples upon ev-ery commandment in the decalogue; and is, in fact, system of theft, robbery, adultery and murder ; that the bodily sufferings and excessive cruelties, to which the slaves are continually subjected, are the legitimate result from the admitted right of one man holding

another as property.

A. Resolved, That the churches of the free States, in fellowshipping slaveholders, slaveholding churches and those churches and church members which are i fellowship with slaveholding churches, are, according to their own uniform principles of action, recreant t the principles of Christianity, unworthy the high name they assume, and should be disowned by every

Whereas, slavery is at war with the spirit whereas, slavery is at war with the spand with every precept of the gospel of Jeans Christ—a violation of the fundamental principles of republicanism—a trampling upon all the natural feelings of the human mind; therefore

5. Resolved, That the members of this meeting welcome into their midst, Frederic Douglas, a fugi tive from slavery, and extend to him the right han for fellowship, as a co-worker in the great cause, o human redemption; and assure not only him and the slaveholder, but every one of our o pressed southern friends, who may take their liberty by fleeing from their masters, that we shall make use of all christian

means to prevent their return into slavery.

6. Resolved, That those who understand the sys tem, and who do not make use of all the means in their power to give the slaves their immediate and entire freedom, have no claim, in the highest sense of the term, to the name of christian, of republican,

. 7. Resolved, That the American astion, in givin legal protection to slavery, has given to it their high-est sanction, and pledged to its support all their phy-

interments of Mesurs Collins and Douglas, with re-pect to the outrages recently committed upon them no others by the Eastern Rail Rend Corporation, in-orcibly ejecting colored people of both sexes from the test class cars, after they had paid the bighest price or their tickets, and dragging from their cars, white coople who venture to express their disapprobation of urb flagrant violations of constitutional rights, of all because, of every principle of christianity; therefore set it

session of the General Court of this State to the next session of the General Court of this Commonwealth praying that the powers granted to the Rail Road Cor-porations should be so defined as so prevent these porations should be so defined as so precent corporations from insuling and proscribing those may travel upon their respective routes, solely grounds of their complesion.

11. Resolved, That we recommend to those

nize the Boston and Norwich in preference to the Providence and Stonington Rail Road, the Boston an Exeter in preference to the Boston and Newburypor Rail Road, inasmuch as colored people are, by these companies, respected and treated as equal human be

that prevails in this country against the colored peo-ple is pre-minently nefarious, and justly exposes the republicanism and christianity of this country to be ne a hissing and a by-word among all the monarchi

law and Mobocracy upon the poor defenceless colored people of Cincinnati, headed by citizens of Kentucky s an outrage not to be telerated by the free citizens ed States; and the fact that the sty poli sllowed these mobocrafs to go at large, unpunished and unrebuked, gives additional evidence that the fro States are under the control and influence of slavery and should convince us that law and liberty cannot be respected, while slavery curses a portion of thi country.

14 Resolved, That we rejoice that the abolition

of Ohio have resolved to sustain their organ, the 'Phi lanthropist,' and not to succumb to the dictation slavery—and we bid them God speed in their w against American slavery.

15 Resolved, That the first four re

the table, to be taken of for discussion at our nex meeting; and that this society adjourn to meet in Gardner, on Tuckiny, with of November.

J. T. EVERETT, Pres. CHARLES WHITE, Sec'u.

Rhode Island.

The abolitionists of Rhode Island should resolve, The abolitionists of Rhode Island should resolve, as one man—and carry that resolve into effect—that the next annual meeting of their State Society, (which is near at hand,) shall witness such a gathering on their part as has not been seen since the standard of immediste emancipation was unfurled to the breeze. They have long been slumbering, as in a magnetic state, cansed by the manipulations of Slavery and Sectari-anism; and it is time for them to wake out of sleep, and wrestle mightily with a corrupt public sentiment which is crushing humanity to the dust, and making merchandize of the image of God. Especially should they act in a spirited and united manner, at this time. when an attempt is making in Rhode Island, by the pseudo friends of political reform, to make the rights of a man dependant on the hue of his skin! We in-tend to be with them at their annual meeting, accompanied (we hope) by our friends Wendell Phillips Edmund Quincy, and others.

Law versus Equity.

Our readers are already familiar with the facts regard to the savage outrages which have been lately perpetrated on the persons of certain white and color-ed travellers in the cars on the Eastern rail-road from Sosion to Newburyport, by the conductors of thos cars, under the direction of the superintendent, pseudo Quaker. On Saturday last, one of these cor luctors. Gaorge Frattington, was arrang assault and battery on the person of Dr. Mann, Den tist, in dragging him out of the cars on the evening e the 30th ult. We have only room to say, that Judge Simmons fully justified all the excesses that have taken place on the Eastern rail-road, and ordered the defendant to be discharged! The particulars shall be given in our next number. This decision we regard as most unrighteons—at war with common law, mon humanity, and common sense!

Mrs. Gove.

Our female readers will perceive, by referring to the advertisement, that this enlightened and philan-thropic woman will deliver a lecture, this (Friday) afternoon, in the Marlboro' Chapel, at 3 o clock, on

the Rights of Woman This lecture will be without charge, and all the women of Boston and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. We have no doubt that they will be amply compensated for their attendance. The subject is one of vast importance, and none the less because it has been ridicaled by those who love might more than right, and supremacy above equity. For Mrs. Gove we entertain great respect as a courageous, intelligent and estimable friend of the human race.

Lucius Boltwood.

are his claims to be considered a genuine abolitionis It appears that he is a lawyer, residing in Amherst; and as for his anti-slavery character, the Rev. C. T. Torrey, in the last Free American, pronounces it t be of the first quality. We want a butter endorser Our estimate of new organization abolitionism is very low indeed; and we do not think much confidence can be placed in the religious or political fidelity of any of its candidates.

Free Suffrage.

Rhode-Island, unlike every other State in the Inion, has never had a Constitution; but, though a nember of a 'republican' government, has strangely seen content to live under the royal charter of old been content to live under the royal charter of old king Charles of England. An attempt is now making, by the professed friends of equal rights, to obtain a Constitution for that State. A Convention for this purpose has lately been held in Providence, at which, after a spirited debate, [see our first page,] it was vo-ted to insert the word 'white' in the instrument, to the disfranchisement of the colored citizens! What meanness, hypocrisy, oppression! Let the most de-termined opposition to this despicable prescription be made by the people.

Meeting at Hingham.

The members and friends of the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society are requested to notice, that the quarterly meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday next, at HINGHAN, and not at South Scitus as advertised in our last number. We are authorise to say, by our Hingham friends, that they will er deaver to give a hospitable reception to all who may attend the meeting, which, it is hoped, will be a rowded one. [dee notice.]

Norfolk Society.

The meeting of the Norfolk Co. A S. Society Wrentham, last week, was well attended, notwith-standing the extreme inclemency of the day. All ho were present seemed to be animated by one spirit o. Resolved. That as consistent abolitionists, as —brave, free, unconquerable. Read the first retirements of the slave, we solemnly pledge ourselves, as it ion that they adopted! Refreshments were furnation, and all our physical power from its support.

Plenipotentiary and the Chinese Commissioners, as follows:

Firstly, That all Chinese troops, excepting those of the Province, quit the city and retire sixty miles into the interior, within six days.

Secondly, Six millions of deliars to be paid as a ransom for the city within one week from the 27th Msy—one million take paid before sun set. of that day—if the whole should not be paid within seven days, the amount to be increased to seem sullions—if not paid within foorteen days, to be increased to cight millions, and if not paid within twenty days, to be increased to nine millions. When the whole sun shall have been paid, the British forces he proceed outside the Bogue, and all fortified places in the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed by the Chinese until the affairs are settled between the two countries, all losses sustained by the partial destruction of the factories to be paid for.

The Quang-Chow-foo to produce full powers from the three imperial commissioners to conclude this arrangement.

The British troops returned to their ships prior to the 14th of June, after having suffered very much by exposure in the marshy ground in the rear of Canton When the troops were being drawn off, they were attacked, and one company would have been overpowered by numbers, had it not been for a speedy rescue by a detachment armed with percussion lock guns, the fint locks of the other company having been rendered useless by the rain.

rescue by a detachment armed with percussion lock guns, the flint locks of the other company having been rendered useless by the rain.

Sir Fleming Stenhouse, commander of the naval forces, in the absence of Sir Gordon Bremer, died from fatigue and exposure, at the taking of Canton, shortly after he arrived at Hong Kong, and was buried at Macao. Great sickness prevailed on board the ships at Hong Kong. Capt. Elliot and his secretaries had all been sick.

At the last dates, eix millions of dollars had been paid—five millions in cash, and one in securities. The forces had left the river, except the Calliope and Herald, at Whampoh. The Nimrod had sailed with despatches for Bengal, Capt. Barlow being bearer of despatches to the Admiralty.

A letter, dated Macao, May 30th, says that from the 22d to the 24th, the English were occupied in concentrating their forces near the city. The Hyacinth 18, Modeste 18, Pylades 18, Nimrod 18, Columbus 16, Cruizer 16, and Algerine 10, having taken up their position in front of the city and suburbs, opened their fire upon every offensive point of the Chinese, who returned it with considerable spirit at first, but were soon compelled to desert their guns. At 5 P. M. a body of soldiers, about 400, were landed at the foreign factories, in the vicinity of which they found the Americans who had been jaken prisoners two days before, examined by the authorities, and released. The firing was continued until about 9 P. M. when the sobupts were an fire, in several places, and nearly all the batteries Directores in the vice was prosessessor of, or destroyed

eign factories, in the vicinity of which they found the Americans who had been taken prisoners two days before, examined by the authorities, and released. The firing was continued until about 9 P. M. when the suburbs were on fire in several places, and nearly all the batteries in whore in possession of, or destroyed by, the English.

While this was going on in front of Canton, General Gough was landing troops, 1800 men, at the foot of the heights, in the rear of the city, and on the morning of the 25th he commenced operations. Particulars of the day's work are not yet known, further than that with a loss of some 40 killed and wounded numbers of their officers and soldiers killed, the heights commanding the city taken, and the British forces entreuched upon them.

The loss of the Chinese on this occasion is variously estimated at 3 to 5000, and even as high as 10,000 men, and they find to their cost and extreme disappointment that they are unable to cope with European troops on shore, as they have before proved themselves in their encounters with British forces affoot.

float. On the 26th, the vessels of war were engaged is

The advices from the seat of action are to the 27th, when it is said the CHINESE HAD CAPITULATED, and offered a very large sum of money for the ransom of the city, which it was then supposed would be said.

Fatal Accident. On Towsday last, Mr. Jabez Hatch, of this city, in company with his friend, Mr. T. Parsons, rode out to Brighton on a gunring excursion. A short distance this side of Davis e hotel, they diverged from the old upper road, and descended Love lane, which leads to the stone quarry, not now worked. The travelling was rather bad, and their buggy got stuck in a gully. Mr. Hatch undertook to jump out to turn the carriage, but, in doing so, struck against his double-barrelled fewling-piecs, which fell after him, and discharged its contents in his hip and against his double-barrelled towang-piece, which rein-sifter him, and discharged its contents in his hip and side. He was taken to Davis's, and lingured in great agony until 10 o'clock on Frinay night, when he died. For many years Mr. Hatch was well known in our community as an auctioneer, and formerly was the senior of the firm of Hatch & Fearing—Boston Post.

The destruction of the slave factories on the coast of Africa seems now to be the order of the day. By a letter just received, we learn that H. M. ships Iris and Ternagant proceeded in the following manner at Pangus river, in April or May last. 'The boats were sent up to fire the baracoons (slave houses,) which they accomplished, and brought away the "queen" and eleven of her establishment. All the slaves had been dispersed. Unfortunately, there were a few bar rels of guspowder in the huts, which exploded, and killed two of our men, and seriously injured about a dozen more.

With regard to the Cincinnati outrage, our friend C. C. Burleigh states, in a part of his letter not designed for the public eye, some frets which have been only hinted at in the public prints. Some of the rioters, he says, were guilty of 'perpetrating the most bratal violence upon the persons of some of the colored women, and science were emacted which decency would blush and humanity shudder at even alluding to. One of the women who was thus maltreated, has since died, or is just at death's door, I forget which, but believe the former. Dr. Mussey, it is snal, attended her, and on his authority-as well as that of other persons, the statement is made. —Pran. Freeman.

Persons, the statement is made. —Penn. Freeman.

Alexander MeLeod. The report of his having gone to England via. Boston, turns out to be incorrect. The American of last evening says, 'We have the authority of Gen. Wool, of the United States Army, for stating, that he was conveyed by the Sheriff of Oncida and two officers of the United States Army, by the way of Lake Champlain, to St. Johns, Lower Canada, and there landed.

The Montreal Courier mentions his arrival at that place on Saturday, where he was cheered as he landed, and afterwards walked about the town, the lion of the hour.

of the hour.

Williams College Burst.—We learn that on Sunday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, the East Building of Williams College at Williamstown, was discovered to be on fire in the fourth story. Every effort was made to save the building, but in vain. There was no engine in the village, and the building was entirely destroyed! The books and other property of the students were mostly saved. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

The Mount Vernon estate is now the possession and residence of Mrs. John A. Washington, widow of a neplew of Gon George Washington—so swiftly do the generations of men follow each other in the solemn march to the tomb! The garden is rich in rare and valuable plants; smong them are many planted by the hands of Washington. Indeed, the garden is said to be but little changed since its world-renowned master stood is its midet.

size, 600 to 700 tor

Al New-York, one of medium size, 600 to 700 tons. The village of Rockport at Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann Mans, which derives its support from the folicries and stone quarrying, sustained very serious injury by the late northeastern gale. Fourteen of the sixteen vessels owned there were destroyed; most of the smalle craft ware stove, and the artificial breakwater, which cost \$17,000, its rendered useless for the present, and can only be repaired at great expanse. The whole loss by the storm to the village of Rockport, is estimated at \$42,000. The pullanthropic citizens of Boston Salem, Beverly, &c. are taking measures to administer relief to the sufferers.

Hunting Negroes. - We learn from Captain Bake that when the Champion left Mobile, an expedition, consisting of two companies, was departing in quest of a body of ranaway slaves, 40 or 50 miles above the city. It is believed that these fellows have for a long time been in the practice of theft and arson both in town and country, having their general readersons in a secluded swamp. A force from above was securing down, with bloodhounds, &c to mee the Mobile party.—N. O. Bes, Oct. 4.

Sickness at New-Orleans. A letter from a gentle-man in New-Orleans much among the sick, dated Oct. 14th, says that the ravages of yellow fever are not at all abated, and that strangers suffer dreadfully. He says that of several companies of passengers which have arrived in cessels, every one has died. He says that persons ought by no means to arrive at New-Orleans before frost; and frost we believe cannot be depended upon antil the end of November.

Extraordinary Preservation. A colored woman by the name of Amelia Jones, aged about 50, fell this morning from the roof of the six story building No. 13 Wall-street, on the stone parement in the rear; and wonderful to say, she is yet living, and there is even hope of her recovery. She must have fallen about 60 feet.—N. Y. Paper.

Three children belonging to Jesse I. Beckey, who resides near Dead river, in Maine, in attempting to cross the river in a boat, on Tuesday the 28th users all drawned. The oldest was a girl of 13, the second a girl aged 11, and the third a son in his 7th

Upon the death of Mr. Samuel Ewelt, an old and respectable gentleman near Pittsburgh, Pa., his executors found among other specie in his possession, and kept in the drawer of a common deak in his dwelling a lump of gold, valued at \$3000.

The Macon (Ga.) Messenger states that a young man by the name of Broach was shot through the head on the day of election in Clinton, by a Mr Pierce, and immediately killed. Another man named White, who was struck over the head with stick, about the same time, has since died.

The Barastable Pariot says that the fishing schi Greek, Theatre, and Isabella, all belonging to De nis, have been missing since the great storm, and is feared that they, with their crews, numbering nea ly thirty men, have all been lost.

Melancholy Loss of Life. The schr. Susan Taylor from Halifax for New York, before reported lost of Cape Cod in the late gale, with all on board, took of board at Halifax thirty-four passengers!

Boston Representatives. The city government soston have voted to send thirty-five representative The appraisers of the U.S. Bank have returned th value of the property conveyed by the Bank to its as signoes in its late general assignment, at \$5,109,700.

There are now five weekly papers edited and pullished by colored persons in the U. S.

Mrs. B. Dunscomb, an old lady, said to be 110 year had the sacrament administered to her, last Sunday work, in St. Philip's church. The trial of J. C. Colt. for the murder of Mr. Adams, is postponed until November 1st.

A pumpkin weighing 152 pounds is among the vegetable curiosities at the agricultural fair in New-Haven—and there is among the animals a hog thaweighs 1400 pounds.

Two gentlemen recently had their pockets pick in the cars, between Springfield and Westfield, of \$300, and the other of \$150. The receipts at the late Mechanics Fair in Bostomounted to upwards of \$15,000.

Mr. Wifey R. Parker, of Brandon, Miss., whil walking in the we'ds in that neighborhood, came up a runaway slave, whom he attempted to capturely whom he was so severely wounded that he die on the 5th inst.

Okio. The returns are now complete, and the sult is, an opposition majority of two in each Hou

A destructive fire occurred in Georgetown, S. C. on the night of the 19th inst. which destroyed sixteen houses and stores. The loss is estimated at about 200 000.

A public dinner was given to McLeed at Montreal, on the 20th inst. He made a speech of an hour in length, in which he denied baving had any thing to do with the Caroline affair, and also denied having ever boasted that he had.

Death of Mr. Forsyth. Hon. John Forsyth, late Secretary of State of the United States, expired at his residence in Washington city on Thursday evening. He had been ill a short time from congestive fever.

Hon John Murphy, formerly Governor of Alabama, and representative in Congress, died at his residence in Clark county, (Ala.) on the 21st ult., in the 56th year of his age. Hon. James Rhodes, an eminent citizen of Rhode Island, died at Pawtuxet on the 16th, aged 77. He was apparently in perfect health till one hour before his death.

Hon. Geo. Blake, a distinguished citizen of Bosto died on the 13th, aged 72 Albert Baker, Jr., a prominent lawyer and politician

Thomas Dibdin, the dramatic author, died on the 16th of September, at his house in Myddleton-place. Pentonville, aged 70.

Dr. Hancock, the eminent South American t ler, botanist, and physiologist, departed this few days ago.—London paper.

California is in the most wretched state: there has not been a drop of rain for over thirteen months, and all vegetation has in consequence ceased. On the whole coast there is not a month's supply of bread stuff, or vegetables of any description. As cattle will be killed this year, and, of course, all bysiness in hides will be stopped. The distress will be dreadful.

A frightful and horrid murder, committed on a Mr. Burdon, keeper of the Queen's hotel, in London, caused much excitement.

No less than seventy persons were violently sick at Whitworth, in Lancashire, in consequence of parta-king of diseased meat

Kinmel, in Flintelire, North Wales, the mansio of Lord Dinorben, was totally destroyed by fire of the night of Sopt 27th. The library, plate, and jew els, were fortunately saved, but the building was to tally consumed. The loss is estimated at more tha 235,000, no portion of which was insured.

A great robbery has lately been committed in the naments from Egypt, which were found in the tomb of one of the Pharaolis, and a number of other antiquities, have been carried off.

Three hundred men are now employed in rebuilding the Kremiin of Moscow. Its immense roof is to be constructed of iron.

John Pirie, a plasterman by trade, has been elect Lord Mayor of London: Mr. Pirie in returning than said he little thought. 40 years ago, when he came city of London, a poor lad from the banks of the Two that he should arrive to such a distinction.

A man named Robert Smith, by trade a smith, recently died at his residence in Great St. Andrew's street, Seven Dials, London, it is said, in possession of £400,000, and was so penusious in his habits as almost to deprive himself of the means of existence.

The carriage of the General Steam coach Company, which made one or two failures last week a Windsor, is now performing its experiments with perfect success, at the rate of from 18 to 20 miles at hour.

NOTICES.

LECTURE TO LADIES. Mrs. M. S. Govz will give a free lecture on the Rights of Woran, at the Mariburo Chapel, on Fri-day, the 29th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE FAIR. This committee, with all ladies wishing to co-operate with them, are notified to meet at 25 Cornhill, or Saiurday (to-morrow), afternoon neat, to device plans for the benefit of the Fair, and to raise the means of

M.A. W. JOHNSON, MARIA W. CHAPMAN, S. SOUTHWICK. Boston, Oct. 29, 1841.

NOTICE.

The friends of liberty will hold a meeting at the Chapel, corner of Tremont and Broomfield atreets, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Able, speakers will address the meeting, and a general attendance is

The annual meeting of the Hanover Anti-Slavery Society will be holden on Monday evening, Nev. 1st, for business, as half post 5 o'clock. Addresses from Messra. Collins and Douglas will be delivered at 6-1-2 o'clock.

JOSEPH H. STUDLEY, Clerk.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY !!

PLYMOUTH COUNTY!!

The quarterly meeting of the Plymouth County A S. Society will be held in the meeting-house, Hingliam, on Thursday, Nov. 4th. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John A. Collins, Frederick Douglas, and perhaps Wendell Phillips, will be present. Several topics of great interest and importance will be discussed, and we trust some decisive measures taken for the advancement of the cause. Let all attend, who can!

The meeting will commentee precisely at 1 o clock, P. M., and occupy the afternoon and evening.

SAMUEL I. MAY, Pres.

WM. T. BRIGGS, Sec.

ANNUAL MEETING.

ANUAL MEETING.

The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their annual meeting, for choice of officers, in Stoneham, on Wednesday, the 17th of November next. It is confidently expected that the meeting will be one of great interest and profit—being not only the annual meeting, but also the continuation of the series of monthly meetings, which have been delightful gatherings. Our friends from Boston and vicinity are

gatherings. Our friends from Boston and vicinity a expected to be present.

IARRIS COWDREY, Sec. Acton, Oct. 20th, 1841.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

A quarterly meeting of the Bristol County AntiStayery Society will be held in Fall River; on Tuesday, Nov. 234, commencing at 10 o'clock. This will
be an important meeting, and it is hoped-there will
be a general attendance of abbilitionists from all parts
of the county. Win. Lloyd Garrison, John A. Collins, Frederick Douglas, and other advocates of the
anti-slavery cause, are expected to be present on the
occasion.

WM. C. COFFIN, Secretary. New Bedford, Oct 28, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

Dinner and support will be provided for the accommodation of the delegates.

PELEG CLARKE, President.

WILLIAM APLIN, Rec. Sec.

LIBERTY PARTY READING ROOM. LIBERTY PARTY READING ROOM.

The Head Quarters of the Liberty Party, 32
Washington Street, with the Reading Room, will hereafter be opened and lighted up, EVERY EVENING as well as in the day; entrance FARE to all. Working men, who could not come to the Reading Room in the day time, will now have the opportunity. All who love the cause are invited to come and bring in their friends at any time.

By order of the County Committee.

Boston, Oct. 14th, 1841.

Gw.

BITS OF SILK WANTED FOR THE FAIR. Any lady, who has by her small pieces of silk, is nformed that they would be an acceptable donation with anti-slavery devices and motions, to be wrought up for the Fair by herself, is requested to select such motions as she chooses, and send them with the site 25, Cornbill, where her directions will be carefully executed.

Boston, Oct. 29, 1841.

INFORMATION WANT D. Respecting a wooden box, about two and a half feet square, containing picture-frames, which was sent from the rail-road depot, in Boston, a year since, directed to Edwin H Coates, Philadelphia, but was never received by him It is supposed to have been left in some depot on the road.

Please to address H. W. Williams, 25, Cornhill.

NOTICE.

The friends of the cause, of whom the Editor of the Library Bell has promise of contributions, (literary and poeuniary,) 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 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, G. Channey Place, Boston.

DEATHS.

in New-Bedford, Mrs. Ardella, wife of Mr. Peleg Clark 47; Mr. Joseph Ricketson, 71; Mr. Henry Williams, (colored.) 30.

ESTATE OF EDWARD LAWSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of Edward Lawson, late of Boston, in the County tate of Edward Lawson, late of Boston, in the Country of Suffolk, laborer, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said, estate, are called upon to persons indebted to the season make payment to ELIZA BETH LAWSON, Administratriz.

CLIZA BETH LAWSON, 3dministratriz.

Nonantum Hill. PRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C. Nursery of William Kenrick.

Nursery of William Kenrick,

OF PEACH AND PEAR TREES, OF PLUM AND CHERRY TREES, a collection unrivalled in any former year; for extensive numbers of finetrees, of those most highly productive and valuable, of new and finest kinds.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Nectarines, Apricols, Grape-Vines, Rasberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. Tree new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842, which is now in preparation, will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honey-Suckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Peconics, of Heibarcous Peconics, and other flowering Plants—of double Dahlias, &c. Rhubach of first rate, newest kinds, Cockspur, Thoma, &c.

And orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to; and Troes, when so ordered, will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distunt places by land or san, and delivered in the city free of clarge for transportation by the wagan, which is sont thither daily. Or, orders may be left at the stand at No. 44, Congress-street, WILLIAM KENRICK. Nonantum Hill, Newton.
Oct. 25. eptDr.

Wanted,

A GIRL 14 or 15 years of age to live with a family in the country.

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

A YOUNG girl of 15, who has recently become an Aorphan, would like a place in the country W.C. NELL, 25 Cornbill.

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

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e made Mass-

From the Vermont Telegraph. SLAVERY.

RY W. G. BROW! Christian soldier, where art thou?
Slumbering on the battle plain—
Hark? the war-trump soundeth now,
Up, and to the fight again—
Up, for chains are binding still
Human limbs at human will.

Still the sighs are deep as ever, Still the tears as warmly flow By the dark Savannah's river, By Potomac's wave of wo-There the fond embrace is given, And the heart's dear ties are riven

There the weary mother bendeth Till at night her way she weudeth To her hut to weep and grisve-For the babe she late caressed Sleeps no longer on her breast

Ah! the skies are dark to her, And the golden sun and stream Wear a shadowy gloom, and stir In her bosom but a dream Of her own dear sunny home Where she never more may roam Give that mother back her child,

By thy hopes of Heaven above-y its bitter moanings wild For the hosom of its love— Else, away from the haunts of men Murderer, with the mark of Cain! Sterner voices mutter now

From the angry earth and sky; Fraught with thunder dark clouds bow, While they linger, will ye fly-Will ye seal your wretched fate, As Gomorrah, desolate? Time shall tell ye how ye err, Ye who mock the insulted God;

At His feet a worshipper, Dealing still in flesh and blood; When he bids ve break the voke See that awful eye of flame

Glancing through the tempest-cloud, As on Sinai's mount, the same, Thunder-clothed and thunder shod— Lo. He cometh! earth and sea Echo, Let the oppressed go free!

HARVEST SONG

Ho! rouse ve lads-the morning breeze And afar on the hills, the towering tree Are tipt with the day's first beam. The stars are gone—the night hath sped,
And the lark has hailed the day—
Arouse ye, then, while the morn is red—
Away to the fields—away! To us no music sounds more sweet

Than the clang of the sharpening acythe,
And the echoing hills with gladness greet
The song of the reaper blithe. How pleasant to follow, with rake in hand, The mover's devious way,

And scatter around with lightsome wand,

The green and perfumed hay.

Let the soldier exult in the pemp of war, The king in his serf-throned hall, The freeborn farmer is happier far Than kings and lords and His are no fields with carnage red,
And drenched with the blood of the slain,
But hills and plains o'er which is spread A harvest of waving grain. A harvest of waving grain.
The summer sun, o er variey and piain,
Has shed his genial ray,
Till smiling acres of golden grain
Await the harvest day:
And into their borders we will not fail To carry the war to the knife," And eager too, are the cradle and flail
To be wielded in bloodless strife.

Then up, and away! while the diamond dew Bespangles the bending corn, And gaily we labor, the while we woo The bracing breath of morn.

And under the shades of the beeches green, We'll rest at the noon of day: Hurrah! for the sickle and scythe so keen. Away-to the fields away

From the Fall River Monitor. A FAREWELL TO OLD ENGLAND BY AN ENGLISH EMIGRANT.

Old England ! I leave thee without a regret, And seek a more prosperous shore : For I see that the sun of thy Glory is set— And it never shall rise any more.

Thy proud Oaks are withering; thy brave hearts ar Thy Patriots prove false, and unjust;

Thy Honor is gone, and thy Greatness is fied And thy Bulwarks are crumbling to dust. Thy Religion's become a mere cloak for the proud,

On a dark and tempestuous day. Thy Laws are unjust; thy Exactions the same; Thy Nobles are Traitors and Knaves

Thy proud boast of Liberty's known only by name And Englishmen are become Slaves! Thy Gold is diminished; thy Commerce is lost

Thy subjects are cruelly driven. By oppression and want, to a more friendly coast, And their wrongs cry aloud unto Heaven.

Thy Poor are insulted-thy Widows despised; Thy Orphans are pining for bread ! The just Rights of the People are now sacrificed; And their Hopes, and their Happiness fled.

The good gifts of God are most grossly abused; And withhold from the Laboring Poor; And Plenty and Peace are no longer diffused Thro' thy once blest and prosperous shore.

The decree is gone forth, and thy destiny's seal'd The Avenger is now on the way:

And thy Pride and thy Power must very soon yield To a Rival's superior sway.

Old England! I leave thee without a regret, And seek a more prosperous shore; For I see that the sun of thy Greatness is set,

And it never shall rise any more!

NEW ENGLAND. Land of the wild and wintry blast ! Of spirits high and glowing;
Oh, years have wax'd and wan'd since last O'er me thy winds were blowin.

A pilgrim now on distant shore,
Where softer gales are breathing,
I'd bless the hour that saw once mo
Thy anows around me wreathing.

Clime of the chartered and the bold! Of eagle hearts the eyry— My soul flies o'er thy mountains cold, Nor feels its pinions weary. And oh, thy grace, rejoicing Spring When icy chains are broken,

And flowers their native garlands bring, Of nature's love a tok

Rich is thy garniture of plain; Where Summer's pomp is sweeping; And richer still when Autum grain Thy hardy sons are reaping.

Thou ragged burse of beauteous flowers!
Thy home-born virtues cluster
And bloom within thy shelter'd bowers,
With bright unwithering lustre. Cradle of Childhood's rosy dawn !

Scene of youth's vernal morning!
On Memory deep thy traits are drawn,
Thy natal fields adorning. Ye gales that once my bosom fann'd, Wall over winds and water The strain that greets the storied land Of fair New England's daughter.

NON-RESISTANCE.

Professor Finney on Government. act from the Third Annual Report of the No England Non-Resistance Society.

Among the sermons that have been preached during the past year, obviously with the design to discountenance the non-resistance enterprise, the most conartenance the non-resistance enterprise, the most conartenance the non-resistance enterprise, the most conartenance of the non-resistance enterprise, the most conartenance of the control of the contro

1. There is a material universe.
2. The bodies of men are material.
3. All action wastes these material bodies, and concequently they need continual sustemance.
4. Hence we have many bodily wants.
5. Hence the necessity of worldly goods and pos

6. There must be real estate.

It must belong to somebody.
 There must, therefore, be all the forms of convey ancing, registry, and in short, all the forms of lega government, to settle and manage the real estate affair

ancing, registry, and in snort, at the torms of togat government, to settle and manage the real estate affairs of men.

9. Men have minds residing in a material body, and depending upon the organization and perfection of this body for mental development.

10. The mind receives its ideas of external objects, and the elements of all its knowledge through the bodily sense. Is therefore needs books and other means of knowledge.

11. Hence, for this reason also, men need pro-nerty.

11. Hence, for this reason and perfy.

12. Moral beings will not agree in opinions on any subject, without similar degrees of knowledge.

13. Hence, no human community exists, or even will exist, who on all subjects will agree in opinion.

14. This creates a necessity for human legislation and adjudication, to apply the great principle of moral law to all human affairs.

15. There are multitudes of human wants and necessities that cannot properly be met, except through the instrumentality of human governments.

15. There are multitudes of human wants and necessities that cannot properly be met, except through the instrumentality of human governments.

'Theological Skeletons,' indeed! Spectres of logic, and legal sparitions! How all this sophistry and metaphysical parade is swept away by the simple precepts and glorious example of the Mammoth' iron steamer, by the Great Western Messiah! 'Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy cost, let him have thy cloak also.' Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you.' 'Then said Jesus unto them, Pat up again thy sword into his place: for all they that take sword shall perish with the sword! 'After this manner, therefore, pray ye—Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debthors.' 'I fye forgive men their trespasses, peither will your Father torgive your trespasses, neither will your Father torgive your trespasses, neither will your Father torgive your trespasses, peither will your Father torgive for the delivered to the Jews.' 'Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?' 'He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth: he was brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is followed. The course is a suppo the instrumentality of human governments.

'Theological Skeletons,' indeed! Spectres of logic, and legal apparitions! How all this sophistry and metaphysical parade is swept away by the simple precepts and glorious example of the Messiah! 'Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil: but whosever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.' Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you.' Then said Jesus unto them, Put up again thy sword into his place: for all they that take the swordshall perish with the sword.' 'After this manner, therefore, pray ye—Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.' 'If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you: but, if ye

is anow in winter—that the sun shines and the wind blows—that angels are not men, and men are not beasts. All this is to beg the question. With such propositions, non-resistants have no controversy. The only pertinent question is—Does Christ authorize the taking of human life, or the shedding of human blood, in self-defence, or for the maintenance of law, by any man, or by any government?

As to his assertions, that there is a 'necessity of worldly goods and pessessions,' that 'there must be real estate,' and that 'it must belong to somebody,' it suffices to reply, that though they be granted, they prove nothing. The true disciples of Christ remember that, though he was rich, yet for their sakes he became poor—that he had not where to lay his head—and that they are only strangers and pilgrims on earth. So far from making 'worldly goods and possessions' the criterion by which to regulate their conduct, they can take joyfully the spoiling of their goods, and rejoice in tribulation, knowing that if they suffer with Christ, they shall reign with him. They hear the voice of the Shepherd, saying—'Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where theivees break through and steal. He that loveth father or mother more than me, is not worthy of me: and he that toweth son or daughter more than me, is not worthy of me and he that taketh not his cross, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me. Verilly, I say unto yon, There is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and ie the world to come life everlasting.'

'If all men were perfectly holy,' says Professor

brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and is the world to come life everlasting.

'If all men were perfectly holy,' says Professor Finney, and 'disposed to do right, the necessity of human governments would not be set aside, because this necessity is founded in the ignorance [?] of mankind.' How coercion would be needed by those who are 'perfectly holy, and disposed to do right,' we are not told. They would need a standing army and newy, the posse comitatus, and all the military adjuncts of human governments, just as much as their Saviour, and ne more. Animated by that 'love which worketh no ill to his neighbor, and is the fulfilling of the law,' they would neither give nor find occasion to do wrong. When all men become 'perfectly holy,' there will be no enemies to punish; none to molest or make afraid; swords shall be beaten into plonghahares, and spears into pruning-hooks. 'The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lied down with the kid; and the calf, and the young lion, and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. They shall not hur nor deatroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.'

Again—Prof. Finney lays down the following novel doctrine:—'It is his right and duty to govern, who is both able and willing, in the highest and most effectual manner, to secure and promote individual and public virtue and happiness.' Now, the truth is, just in proportion as men become imbued with the spirit of Christ, are they disinclined to rule or govern their fellow-men. The teachings of the Saviour are certainly in opposition to those of the Oberlin Professor. 'Calling his disciples to him, he said unto them—Ye know that they which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and their great ones exercise lordship over them; and their great ones exercise authority upon them. But so it shall not be among you; but whosoever will be great among you, shall be your minister; and whosever will be chiefest, shall be servant of all. For even the Son of Man came not to minister unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.'

Prof. Finney asserts that 'it is the duty of all men to aid in the extablishment and support of civil governments.' Where in all the teachings of Christ or his apostice such a duty is enjoined, we are not toll. It is always easier to assert than to prove. He adds—'IC is a ridiculous and absurd dre in to suppose that human governments can ever be dispensed with in the present world.' Then it is absurd to believe that Christ will 'reign from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth;' that 'the government shall be upon his shoulder;' that 'of the increase of his government and peace, there shall be no end;' that 'the shall put down all rule, and all authority, and power;' and that 'the meek shall inherit the earth.'

Finally, Prof. Finney asserts, that every form of humans ever the carth.'

be no end; that 'he shall put down all rule, and all authority, and power;' and that 'the meek shall inherit the earth.'

Finally, Prof. Finney asserts, that every form of human government, from the most despotic to the most democratic, may be right and obligatory, according to the moral and intellectual condition of the people: 'consequently,' he adds, 'in vertain states of society, it would be a Christian's duty to pray for and sustain even a military desposium; in a certain other state of society, to pray for and sustain a republic; and in a still more advanced state of virtue and intelligence, to pray for and sustain a democracy; if indeed a democracy is the most wholesome form of self-government, which may admit a doubt.'

This is extraordinary language! The dogma is profligate and monstrous. What! the duty of a Christian to pray for and sustain a MILITARY DESPOTISM! The Lord's freeman bound to appland that which is diametrically opposed to the government of the Most High! Then, by parity of reasoning, it would be his duty, 'in certain states of society,' to pray for and sustain every form of redigious government—Mahometanism, Mormonism, Catholicism, Paganism! Surely, whatever else it may be, this cannot be 'Perfectionism'!—unless, indeed, the latter be identical with 'military despotism.'

MISCELLANY.

Modern Inventions.

In the following extract from the London Correspondence of the New York Herald, the reade may get a bird eye view of Iron Steamboals,—steam Carriages on Common Roads,—and of a Rai Road in the Arr.

was oppressed, and he was sflicited, yet he opened not his mouth: he was brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is thankworthy, if as man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfally. For what glory is it, if, when ye be buffeted for your faults, ye shall take it patiently? But if, when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God. For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that we should follow his steps: who, when he was reviied, seylled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not; but committed himself to him that judgeth righteously.' But let none of you suffer as a murderer, or as a thief, or as an evil-doer, or as a busy-body in other men's matters: yet if any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed; but let him glorify God on this behalf.'

This is Christianity. This is the kingdom and government of Christ on earth. This settles all disputes about 'worldly goods and possessions, forms of legal government to' settle and manage the real: eatate affairs of men.' This overcomes evil, unites the discordant, enriches the soul, makes the cross sweet, and places a right estimate upon the things of time and sense.

Between the premises assumed by Professor Finney, and his conclusions, there is an impassable gulf. His formal statement that there is a material universe'—that 'lla laction wastes these material body—that 'man has many bodily wants—that 'men have minds reciding in a material body—that the coil logical and absurd in the coincavio in which it is found, and no more proves that men or governments may punish or take life, than it does that Vesuvius is a plain, or Mahomet the Primes of Peace. He might as rationally have said that there is snow in winter—that the san shines and the wind blows—that angels are not men, and men are not beasts. All this is to be glue question. With such propositions, non-resistants have no controversy.

4 feet diameter.

In returning to London from Blackwell, I took the railway, which is 31-2 miles long, and on which the cars are driven by two ropes, seven miles long each, which are wound up on drums about 20 feet diameter.

A large portion of the ropes is iron wire about an inch in diameter. The rate of going is a mile in two minutes. The road is on a level with the tops of the houses at Stepney and other places, and you can easily conceive that it had a singular effect to come flying by night through a dense mass of chimnies at such a rate, nearly the whole distance from Blackwall into London.

From the Madisonian.

Number of Executive Vetoes. We subjoin a complete table of the Executive Vetoes, from Washington to Tyler, showing their dates and subjects, and the House in which the ve-toed bill originated:

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON April 5, 1792. Apportionment Bill. H. R. February 28, 1787. Military establishment, H. R PRESIDENT MADISON.

February 21, 1811. Church in Alexandria. H. 28, "Baptist Church. H. R. April 3, 1812. Judicial Bill. H. R. November 0, 1812. Naturalization. H. R. January 30, "United States Bank. Sen. PRESIDENT MONROE.

May 4, 1822. Cumberland Road. H. R. PRESIDENT JACKSON.

May 27, 1830. Maysville Road. H. R. May 31, 1830. Washington Turnpike Road Con May 31, 1830. Louisville and Portland
Canal. Vetoed Dec. 7, 1830.

"May 31, 1830. Lighthouses, &c. Vetoed Dec. 7, 1830. H. R.
Quasi Veto—May 31, 1830. Road from Detroit to

toed Dec. 7, 1830. R. R.
Quari Veto—May 31, 1830. Road from Detroit to
Chicago, H. R.
July 10, 1830. U. S. Bank Bill. Sen.
Dec. 6, 1832. Interest to States. Sen.
Dec. 5, 1833. Land Bill. Sen.
Jone 9, 1836. Day for meeting of Congress. Set
Pocketed—March 3, 1837. Currency Bill. Sen.

PRESIDENT TELER. August 16, 1841. Fiscal Bank Bill. Sen. Sept. 9, 1841. Fiscal Corporation Bill. H. R.

VALE WHITE PER Under five years of age, Of five and under ten, Of ten and under fifteen, Of timen and under twenty, Of twenty and under thirty, Of thirty and under forty, 80,051 21,679 7.249.266 Females. 1,203,349 836.5

Females.
Under five years of age,
Of five and under ten,
Of ten and under fifteen,
Of fifteen and under twenty,
Of twenty and under thirty,
Of thirty and under thirty,
Of forty and under fifty,
Of fifty and under sixty,
Of sixty and under sexenty,
Of seventy and under eighty,
Of eighty and under ninety,
Of ninety and under one hundred,
Of one hundred and upwards,

Total number of females, Total number of free white persons,

FREE COLORED PERSONS.—M.des.
Under ten years of age,
Of ten and under twenty-four,
Of twenty-four and under thirty-six,
Of thirty-six and under fifty-five,
Of fifty-five and under one hundred,
Of one hundred and upwards, Total number of males,

Under ten years of age,
Of ten and under twenty-four,
Of twenty-four and under thirty-six,
Of thirty-six and under fifty-five,
Of fifty-five and under one hundred,
Of one hundred and upwards,

Under ten years of age,
Of ten and under twenty-four,
Of twenty-four and under thirty-six,
Of thirty-six and under fifty-five,
Of fifty-five and under one hundred,
Of one hundred and upwards,

Total number of males,

Under ten years of age,
Of ten and under twenty-four,
Of twenty-four and under thirty-six,
Of thirty-six and under fifty-five,
Of fifty-five and under one hundred,
Of one hundred and upwards,

Total number of females, 1
Total number of slaves, 2
*Total aggregate, 17
White persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb, under fourteen

Over twenty-five,
White persons included in the foregoing,
who are blind,
Who are insane and idiots at public charge, 5,024 4,329 Who are insune and idiots at private charge

In agriculture, Total number of free persons employed as 15 208 In commerce,
In manufactures and trade,
In navigation of the ocean,
In navigation of canals, lakes and rivers, 791.545

In navigation of cames, seemed in learned professions,
Slaves and colored persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb,
Who are bind,
Who are insane and idiots at private charge,
Who are insane and idiots at public charge,
Total nature of professions for secolution. 20,797

977

833

ary and military services, Of universities or colleges, Of students in universities or colleges, Of academies and grammar schools, Of students in academies and grammar

schools,
Of primary and common schools,
Of scholars at public charge,
Of white persons over 20 years of age who
cannot read and write, 549,693

* Total number of persons on board of vessels of war in the United States naval service, June 1, 1840 6,100; making the total aggregate population of the United States, 17,063,666.

In looking over a tabular statement of the last census, we find that there were 17,068,666 souls in the United States in 1840.

the United States in 1840.

Of which there are of whites, 14,289,108
Leaving colored, 2,779,558

Of the colored, less than 400,000 are free.
Yet of these free blacks, there are 647 above 100
years of age; while of the immense number of whites, only 791 are above 100 years of age.
Of the slaves, 1333 are above 100 years of age, languages to us that there must be some nustake

Of the slaves, 1393 are above 100 years of age. It appears to us that there must be some mistake in all this. It is scarcely possible that the state of slavery can be so much more favorable to longevity, or that the life of a colored man is so much longer than that of the white. The error must have occurred in the ignorance of the blacks as to their own age, and the ignorance and pride of the master as to the age of his slaves. We cannot compare the ages of the whites and blacks at other points, as the returns do not estimate them in the same way. The whites are ta-

blacks at other points, as the resonant them in the same way. The whites are taken by 5 years up to 20—from that to 100 by 10 years; whereas the blacks go from 1 to 10—from 10 to 20, to 36, to 55, to 100, and upward.

10 to 20, to 36, to 55, to 100, and upward.

The whole number of deaf and dumb whites is 6,600

Do do do blacks, 977

Do blind whites, 5,024

Do do blacks, 1,893

Do insane and idiots, white, 14,500

Do do blacks, 2,900

Thus it will be seen that the number of the deaf and dumb, blind and deranged, of the colored population, is about equal to that of the whites, in proportion to the whole number of each class. Though we suppose that, in other kinds of afflictions, the blacks have a proportionate excess, caused, probably, by a lack of healing and comforting means.

We may remark, that of the 14,000,000 of whites, 2,500,000 are under five years of age.

We remark that there is not in Rhode Island one male person who has reached 100 years.

In lowa Territory, not one has reached 90 years; while every other State, District and Territory, has several males over 90, and one at least over 100, and all have one or more females over 100.

There are more males in every division under 15 years to 20, the number of females exceeds that of males, as 756 to 792, and holds the proportion at least until they reach 70 years, when the females again exceed the males—for example:

From 70 to 80—males, 80,552

From 80 to 90—males, 21,679

Do do females, 23,964

From 70 to 80—males, 80,552
Do do females, 80,552
From 80 to 90—males, 21,679
Do do females, 23,964
From 90 to 100—males, 2,507
Do do females, 3,231
But notwithstanding the difference of nearly fifty per cent in favor of the females between 90 and 100, the males have all the advantage above 100—for example;

om 100 and upwards-males, 476 Do do females, But in the tables of free colored pe

But in the tables of free colored people, a different proportion prevails.

Under 10 years—nailes, 56,323

Do do females, 55,009

While in every division of years above, the females exceed the males, and especially in the last lightly are the second of t Above 100 years—males, 286
Do do females, 361
The proportion of males to females, on the diffeent divisions of years, varies again among the

There are no slaves in Maine, Massachusetts fermont, and Michigan. There is one slave in few Hampshire, one in Ohio, and two in Indina. [No.]

re are of claves under 10 years, 422,599 421,470 veen 10 and 24 years, 391,139 390,075 0 24 and 36 do 255,372 239,787 0 36 and 55 do 145,264 139,201 100 do 555 and 100 do 555 51,288 40,201 Do 55 and 100 de 51.288 49.695
Over 100
We repeat that the statement of colored people's ages, free or slaves, cannot be depended on. The longevity is out of all proportion.—U. S. Gazette.

> From the Maine Gospel Banner Cursing and Swearing.

Cursing and Swearing.

The evil of cursing and swearing is one of the most shameful and inexcusable of which man was ever gullty. All cursing and swearing is forbidden in the Scriptures. And what they forbid, we regard it sinful for man to do. 'Bless and curse not.' Swear Not AT ALL.' These are the commands of God. And he who violates them is guilty of committing a heinous sin. To use the name of God, in our ordinary discourse in a light and trifling manner; on trivial occasions; or associate it with low and disguesting image—in a word to, 'take the name of God in vain,' is not only a profane and foolish tenify, but it is absolutely wicked, and tends to destroy that reverence and awe for the Supreme Being, which ought every where to prevail among men, and to duell in the hearts of all his rational and intelligent creatures. The practice of using imprecations and oaths is a vice; and one too, that is disguisting, low, and mean. And its prevalence among all grades and classes in life is no excuse for those, who are guilty of treating the name of the Supreme Majest with interverence and contempt.

Profanity, and we care not by whom it may be indulged, is a mark of cowardice, incivility and want of good breeding. We believe, that no true gentleman will ever depart so far from the laws of decomm and dignity as to profane God's holy name.

'To swear is nother brave, polite per wise.'

* To swear is neither brave, polite por wise."

"To swear is neither brave, polite por wise."

We are aware that many, who are in the habit of cursing and swearing, attempt to justify themselves upon the ground, that they 'mean no irreverence to their Maker' in using his name' in the way they often do. But seriously, do they consider this a sufficient reason for a continuation of the practice? We should as soon think of violating the cammand, 'theu shall not steal,' and setting up the plea that we meant no harm, as we should habitually' breaking that which says, 'thou shall not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain,' and then apologizing for our wickedness by pretending that 'we mean no irreverence' in so doing. The fact is, every man knows that while swearing in no way benefits himself or others, it exerts a pernicious influence in society. There is a secrel feeling in the breast of every person, which does not justify it—which condemns the practice as being sinful and vulgar. To all, who are in the habit of profaning the sacred name of that great and good Being, to whose love and mercy we are indebted for all that we have and are, we say, respect yourselves, respect the laws of politeness and civility, respect the command and the name of your 'hanvenly Falker,' and renounce at once, and foreer, this foolish and wicked indulgence. 'Let your communication be yes, yes, and nay, nay, for whatsoever is more than this cometh of evil.' But if you will not regard the injunction of the Saviour—if you must swear, we beg of you, have mercy upon those whose moral feelings are shocked, and hearts pained, when they are obliged to listen to your oaths and imprecations. If you will succer, for the honor of humanity, we pray of you, regard their feelings, so far as to use chaste and pure language in their presence.

From the Christian Watchman. 199,778 386,245 422,599 391,131 235,373 1,240,805 1.919

From the Christian Watchman. Noah Webster.

From the Christian Watchman

Noah Webster.

Few of the present generation in this country are aware how deeply they are indebted to that veteran in literature and philology, whose honored name is placed at the head of this article. The uniformity which prevails in pronunciation, in accentuation, in the application of words, and idiomatic expressions, throughout this widely extended country, inhabited by so many millions of people so variously descended, is a matter of surprise to literary foreigners. And justly too, when we recollect that in the little fast anchored Isle, not equal in territory to many of the individual States of this Union, almost numberless dialects are spoken, and what is intelligible and polite in one place is gibberish a few miles off in the next county. Honor to the memory of Nosh Websters Gpelling Book, An Buny Standard of Pronunciation, which has done more to form the literary habits and tastes of the American people than all other books together. And honor to the man who, with a patriotism which ingratitude could not crush, with an ardor which no obstacle could damp, with iron diligence, and self-sacrificing perseverance, has toiled while successive generations of literary men have fallen in the struggle, and in spite of the wasting effects of age is toiling still. His country owe to him a debt of gratitude, which no monument of marble or of granute can repay. The literature of hundreds and of millions of free and happy people will be the monument of his praiso in ages yet to come; for though others may share the honor of carving and polishing, to him must be given that of bringing the rich and massy material from the quarry.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 2nd, 1841. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 2nd, 1841.

The building of the Bank of the United States still stands upon its old site in Chestanti-street, but all the life and animation that once pervaded its halls is now gone. Passing this magnificent pile of marble architecture yesterday, the front door of which stood open, I from curiosity, and with a view to mark the contrast which it presented between the present and ten years since, entered its heavily shadowed balls. Not a particle of business was going on that I saw; not a person was present, and, except occasionally the form of a clerk which might be seen fitting around its dark corners, we stood shore. The most perfect quier reigned throughout—not the chink of a fip was to be heard. A more sombre and gloomy appearance than the whole interior presented could not well be imagined. I stood a moment, and, as I looked around its desolate walls, and contemplated the mass of corruption that had been engendered within them. and the desolate walls, and contemplated the mass of corrup-tion that had been engendered within them, and alle amount of misery and suffering which had thence spread throughout the whole country, the language of Mr. Nicholas Biddle, of the 9th March, 1839, that 'I lare the affairs of the institution in a state of great prosperity, came with a peculiar force to my recollec-tions. Less than two years had elapaed before the whole became the mass of crumbling ruins that we now behold them.

Fruit of Dissipation. Horatio Freeman, a young man, was recently convicted at Rome, N. Y., for forgery. After his conviction, his young wife, who had watched with keenest interest the progress of the trial, was permitted to see him, when a most affecting scene ensued. Anguish unutterable was depicted on her every feature. Screams most uneartily were uttered. She cried, 'Oh I am dying, I am crazed. Father' sisters, brother, will you not aid me? Oh my heart is in my mouth—I shall die. It was with great difficulty that she was separafed from her husband, and, in fact, not until she was completely exhausted was it effected. Freeman has spent a very handsome property aince his marriage, and within the least six years. He has been engaged in various kinds of business, and we believe that drinking, gambling, and other kindred cyces, have led him onward to ruin. He was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of four years.—Rome Sentinel.

Buried Alive—Almost, not quite.—A scene strange as any founded on fiction occurred in this city on Sunday last. We will give it in the words of the gentleman who furnished us with the fact. His veracity and its truth may be relied on.

It appears that a young Spaniard was lying in the last singes of yellow fever, next door to the printing office of Mr. G., in Charles street. The physician, Mr. B., was sent for, but before his arrival, the young man ceased to live, according to the opinions of those in the house, so that when he arrived, he found his patient covered with a white linea, and reported as dead. That very swaning, they washed and cleansed the young man, and having put on his borial dress, they laid him on his bed until the morning. In the morning a coffin was got, and all the necessary preparations were made. He was then taken and put in his coffin, but no sooner was he dropped in it than he jumped up, and asked where they were going to place him. They then conducted him in a carriage to a colored nurse-woman a house. He is yet very sick, but may perhaps live. It appears that he was in a state of lethargy.—N. O Picayane.

A grant of 103,000 acres of land is said to have been ade to the Papists by the Texan Congress,

Anti-Slavery Wafers.

BOARD.

AT J. E. FULLER'S, NO. 24 FRANK
A PLACE—Gentlemen desirous of Bond, a
of the most pleasant and central situations is sea
are respectfully invited to call as shore. Fat
will find very choice rooms on the second of
TRANSIENT BOARDERS will be received to
DOLLAR per day.
Carriages in readiness at all times to consequence to the second of
guess to railroads, &c.
May 14.

DOW and JACKSON.

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(SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC XNAFF.)

BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRIM BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRIND

17 14 Deconshire Street, 12

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and
public, that they have materials for the skinds of work in their line in the best material and of the Ltd on the most reasonable terms. Their just added to their establishment one of the Ltd
IMPROVED IRON POWER PRESSES, was

IMPROVED TRON FOW LR PRESSES, who well known to turn off work in a better mass with greater rapidity, than any press now is a Circulars, Reports, Addresses, &c. exceeds notice. Anti-slavery friends are particularly to call Boston, 180.

notice. Anti-slavery friends are Boston, 1840-18 to call Boston, 1840-18 DERFUMERY AND EXTRACTS—last ed, and for sale at JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 24 from Washington-street.

Double Extract Geranium, Hungary,

Barganotte, Eau de Lavender,

Extract aux mille Fleurs, Honey

Fabrigue, Double extet nor la choir,

"A Pabrigue,
Boquet de Victoria,
Eau de Miel,
des Florides,
Extract of Ruses,
Eat de Cologne,
Cologne Water,
Sept. 3. choir,
Eau de Romaine le veux,
Double extract de Ma Loit do Rose,
American Boquet, Sept. 3.

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

OPPOSITE THE READ OF BRATTLE STREET, OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STHEN
Where he continues to alter Gentlemen's ippel
any desired Fashion.

Also, Clothes CLEANSED AND REFU
ED in the Neutest Nyle, and
at the Shortest Notice.

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

THE MIRROR OF LIBERT.

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends at trons, that a consultation of cuinent physician sociated with Dr. Mott, have given the opining the blindness, which has so long baffled meltal may be removed by a skilful operation.

Feeling an intense desire to look again on the tenances of my friends, and to dispense with the cessity of an amanuensis in my editorial then, the resolved to try the experiment.

In the mean time, the Mirror of Liberty will as be conducted by a confectent brother, or engalness with the conducted by a confectent brother, or engalness may be supported by a confectent brother, or engalness, donations, and subscriptions, to the an of \$913 88, so generously contributed to the engelorm, will be returned to my patrons will peak acknowledgments.

Should it please God to restore my vising it be my joy to use every faculty in the cause of featural the day of our redemption dawns.

DAVID RUGGID Editor of the Mirrow of Liberty, 251 Elizabeth as New York, Sopt. 6th, 1841.

N. B. Agents and subscribers who are in a for the first volume, as no accided to said to see the section and so and to see the seather and to see the seather and the seather and

N. B. Agents and subscribers who are a for the first volume, are qu ested to make as early as possible as early as possible.

The South-Boston Unitarian Ordina

The South-Boston Unitarian Ordinatas

This Day Published,
This Day Published,
This Parker's sermon, by Ka
Fairchild, Driver and Dunham, togetheral
remarks upon that report and sermon in the
Courier and other papers. Also the correspond
between Messrs. Fairchild and Lathrop, 2 least
Rev. Mr. Driver.of S. Boston, of original mattera,
ed with the S. Boston Unitarian ordination, after
the other communications which have been paed in, relation to the same subject. As the
mind, is deeply interested in this matter, wit
thought that the community generally working
field to have it in their power to obtain, in anse
ed and permanent form, all the most impensis
munications which have appeared in different
SAXTON & PEIRCE, 133-1-2 Washigue see

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