LIBERATOR: SHED EVERY FRIDAY, W. Williams, General Agent: ASTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNELL

shom all remittances are to be made, and

insign relating to the pecturary.

Its \$-\$950 per annum, payable in adits \$-\$950 per annum, payable paya the following gentlemen: FRAN-L PHILBRICK, ELLIS GRAY LOR WILLIAM BASSETT.

LIOYD GARRISON, Editor.

OL. XI .-- NO. 49.

SELECTIONS.

From the Boston Atlas. of con the South find a Market for its Cotton in England?

Cotton in England?

time is approaching for a re-adjustment of it will be well for our national legislators, those from the southern section of the pane and consider well whether tine exchet hey are disposed to carry their free and is not about to recoil, and that at no g, upon their own heads. Were there any non the part of England to extend to us recitiv in this freedom of trade from opertheirs, there might seem some grounds for agant and now suicidal views of the ultragen. But the exact reverse of all this is agant and now suicidal views of the ultr men. But the exact reverse of all this i We have already referred to the refusa and to receive our grain, except at extrava und to receive our gardin, and to the effect which it must, not fined, have upon our trade with Great Britain, referring to her Corn Laws, we have break-estableur of British measures, and of the British policy towards this country, which it counterstaining policy on our part. Cotfet the most important article of export, in and value, not merely, to the South, but to be Union, and of which nearly the whole surket in England, is threatened also with so Indeed the, prospect is that within a not period, England will raise enough cotton, was possessions in East India for her consumptions of the prospect is that within a cotton, by prohibitory duties upon the

is however, showing, as we intend to beelere the subject, that England can and
the ot American cutton from her market, let
elected, especially that which goes to EngAccording to the tables of the Treasury Demar the entire amount of the exports, of the According to the tables of the Treasury Decount the entire amount of the exports, of the
the produce and manufacture of the United
as between Oct. 1st, 1839, and Sept. 30th, 1840,
mist is \$113,835,631. Of this, three millions
are produce of the sen, five millions—of which ten
more the single article of flour—the produce of
context while no less than \$80,870,307 are of
context article of raw cotton!—more than half of
whose exportation! Of the exported cotton, the
exist proportion was sent to Britain and the
in processions:

\$40,019,743 To England, 1,782,355 143,256 Ireland. 33,461 British West Indies, 2,754 2,353 British America \$41,983,922

S41,983,922

basit will be seen that two thirds of the exportation, equivalent to nearly a half of the whole states of all kinds, finds state in Britain or its possessions. Let us get, for a moment, this market closed by property deties to cotton, as it is to flour, and then smelves what are we to do with our surplus as! It requires not the gift of prophecy to see the seriod is not far distant when the southerness will have to ask this question, not, as now, in claim, but in solver reality. Flour, the great is of the middle States, is virtually excluded, the exclusion occasions no feelings of anger or safer the middle States, is virtually excluded, the exclusion occasions no feelings of anger or safer the breasts of southern particits, bestire the breasts of southern particits, bestire the richest product of the Union, lances through the prohibitory Corn Laws of English the exclusive the prohibitory Corn Laws of the South, who selfishly and blindly look are out interests so narrowly as not to see the send some that is in store for them also.

In the is rapidly approaching when the Corn is a England will become forgotten, while south-Pariston, if anotherned for the fact of the Prohibitory Cotton Laws of England for all the indignation that southern any ambring into existence. That England country ambring into existence. That England country that is a spon will, raise her own cotton, and state posts, by a prohibitory duty, to the cotal America; we will show in another paper.

nay the South expect to find Market for its Cotton in England ?

ally referred to the value and amount of cotton of this country. We showed half of the actual value of all our exdican produce was comprised in the d to British possessions. We have at Great-Britain has both the will and to exclude, in the course of a few years, obtain entirely from her market. Of the agand to do this, we negal hardly speak; we too manifest for several years past to to point it out more clearly. It is only a see the constant, unremitted and detast of the East-India Government to that shall compete in audity, constitutions. sme that sin I compete in quality, quantity spaces with that of this country, and the spaces with that of this country, and the space of feeling throughout England in hoping space ample supplies from India to render a single-near of America for supplies of Mr. and the supplies of the best portions of society, so man, opposed to receiving, any longer the supplies of the best portions of society, so man, opposed to receiving, any longer the supplies of the best portions of society. man opposed to receiving, any longer blately necessary, any more cotton that is stre-labor. And all accounts of their e in showing an impatience, almos , for that period when the success o thus shall be such as to warrant the ex last cotton shall be such as to warrant the exss of American. It is but a short time since we
ss of American. It is but a short time since we
ss of an extended of a public meeting in London of
the stream of a public meeting in London of
the stream of the stream of the stream
accapeaker, that England had but to lay a duty
a Lorenza cotton to put an end to slavery in
the stream of the stream of the meeting
stream of the stream of the meeting
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stream of the stream of the stream of the stream
stream of the stream of the stream of the stream
stream of the stream of the stream of the stream of the stream
stream of the stream of t capied with the chance of obtaining steps of obtaining steps from India, than with the subjects

그는 전염을 하는 그 등 내 출조를 내 등 성혹은 그 도구 수 등을 하는 것이 되었다.

not only the case with the abolitionists is heard in their halls of Parliament, or h in newspapers and journals of every is in fact a matter of national feeling merican cotton, and protection to that possessions, is now the watchword England, and any one is worse than reality who can read the English jour-secing this

chilere few, if any, will deny the exisis disposition, especially in the face of
tertians of the East India government to
be growth of cotton, especially cotton of
ty as shall compete with that of America,
could be tweefouse credit to facts that are
to at the face. But while none can detious are making to enable England to
American cotton, there are many of our merican cotton, there are many of our made who will not permit themselves at they will prove successful. They said they will prove successful. They is if it were an utter impossibility; and amining into the matter and ascertainwhich would show to them their dama of the said in a grant and imaginary as they are the said in the sa



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1841.

with the tenacity of drowning men, to every straw that access to warrant the possibility of the failure of the East India cotion scheme. The return of one or two of the Americans who are attempting it, is accred upon and triumpeted throughout the shouldent and the state of the tenace and the state of the state of

absorbed in supporting the Society. After all the efforts I could make, and putting tiff the conclusion as long as possible, I was at length driven to the conviction that it was my duty to relinquish my salary for the future, and look out for other means of supporting my family. At this time my salary was in arrears for a whole quarter, besides a note I had given for \$200 to carry on the Reporter, which was just coming due, and for which there was no provision but for mo to pay it as I sould. At the same juncture, the publishers of the Emancipator informed me that it was doubtful whether they could continue the publication of that paper. They had, in fact, at one time, resolved to suspend it.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Abolition Society, being in want of an editor, thoughnet knowing these circumstances, renewed the pressing invitation they had given a year ago, that I should remove to Boston and take charge of their paper, accompanied with such assurances in regard to the support of my family, as left no room for anxiety on that score. Under these circumstances, it seemed to me that my primary obligations to my own household left no room for hesitation as to the path of duty, and I have therefore accepted the invitation, and have become once a resident of my native State of Massachusetts, and editor of the Free American, with the intention of removing the Emancipator and incorporating both papers into one, as soon as I am able to make the necessary arrangements. United States there is a Constitution or a Supreme of Court

'No free degro must be attowed under any eigenstances to come within the limits of the State, for any, the smallest period of time; that if any shall do so, he shall be a slave for life to the person I who takes him up, and shall sell him out of the State; that if a free negro, so coming in, shall escape, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and be punished by the officers of the State; that all restriction upon the introduction of slaves for life into the State be at once removed; that no negro shall be allowed to be manumitted under any circumstances—the powers and rights of the Coloniation Society being an absolute failure in this respect, as a portion of this district are unhappily made to know at this time from experience. That of the rail-road companies be prohibited from carrying in their cars any negro whatever, unless accompanied by a white man who claims such negro as a slave. That any free negro, who shall pass beyead the limits of the State, shall be deemed a free negro from I another State, on his return, and shall be in some own punished. That any person who shall attempt to deter or dissuade an officer or citizen from attempting to carry into effect the laws in relation to free negroes, or to discountenance him in, or bring contempt upon him for doing the same, shall be evere.

arrangements.

This statement is made thus minute, for the purpose of satisfying those friends who think New-York is my proper place of labor, that I have only yielded to necessity in removing from New-York.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Abolition Society, on Tuesday, Nov. 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this Committee employ Rev. Joshua Leavitt, of New-York, as editor of the Free American, at a salary of \$1500 per annum, it being understood that his whole time is to be at the disnosal of this committee.

posal of this committee.

Resolved, That the above be published in the next Free American.

A true copy,

Society at Hingham [Reported by the Editor of the Hingham Patriot.]

CONTINUED.

J. W. ALDEN. Rec. Sec. Attest, N. B. Mr. Leavitt being present at the above meeting, signified his acceptance of the proposition of the committee, reserving so much of his time as will be necessary to fulfil his contract with Messrs. Piercey & Reed, which extends to April next, unless an arrangement shall oe effected with them for the immediate transfer of the Emancipator to Boston.

Let every subscriber now meet the expectation of

to deter or dissuade an officer or citizen from attempting to carry into effect the laws in relation to free negroes, or to discountenance him in, or bring contempt upon him for doing the same, shall be everely fined for the benefit of the officer or citizen whose duties shall be so interfered with. That the Goyernor shall appoint five slaveholders, in cach election district and ward in the State, whose duty it shall be to see that the officers of the peace enforce the laws relative to the colored population, and who shall annually report to the Legislature, and particularly the number of runaway negroes, and what has prevented the capture of such as have escaped.

And that the Legislature, require of Congress to pass laws to aid in securing the capture of runaway slaves, and particularly to prohibit negro testimony in such cases.

And your memorialists further ask, that if the Legislature should decline passing laws to this offect for the State, that so far as they may be made applicable, they be passed for Howard District.

From the Charter Oak.

Despotism in Maryland.

The citizens of Howard District in Maryland, are troubled with their slaves running away. A memorial to the Legislature has been printed for circulation in that district, setting forth that the evil has so far progressed among them, by means of the tampering of the free negroes with the slaves, that the slaveholder must abandon his property, or the Legislature must afford a remedy, or they must right themselves by appealing to the first law of nature.

The memorial suggests the following remedial measures as absolutely necessary. The writer of this document seems to have forgotten that in the United States there is a Constitution or a Supreme Court

The Two Inns.

Ten of the Mendians, lately called Amistail Captives, have attended meetings recently in Boston, Lowell, Andover, Nashua, Haverhill, Springfield, Northampton and Hartford. Thousands have listened to their story, and witnessed their improvements with joy, sympathy and gratitude. Liberal contributions have been made to aid them in returning to their native land, and for the support of the pious teachers who will accompany them. In some places, they have been treated with marked kindness and hospitality. In a few instances, they have met with inhospitable treatment or insult. I will relate the manner in which they have been received or repulsed at two hotels—both 'temperance taveris.' In Northampton, Mass., they stopped at Warner's Hotel. They were fornished with a large sitting room and convenient lodging rooms. At dinner and supper they were invited to sit at the table with the landlord, his family and boarders, and when they took their leave, the generous and excellent host declined receiving any compensation! In Hartford, Conn., application was made to Mr. Colon, at whose Inn so many sholitonists have delighted to go hikerto, to accommodate them from Saturday noon to Monday morning. He hesitated, and said he could not place them at the public table. He was told this was not insisted on—that if he would furnish me with a large room, they could eat there, and lodge in such rooms as were convenient to him; but he peremptorily said they could not come to his house—he would not entertain them any how!! After remaining an hour on the wharf, some christian abolition families hospitally received the Mendians. I told Mr. Colton, after his refusal to receive them, that I should deem it my duty to publish the facts for the information of those who have been desirous of patronizing his new catablishment. 'Go ahead,' said he, 'I know what I am about.'

LEWIS TAPPAN.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

[Reported by the Editor of the Hingham Patriot.]

CONYINGED.

Lunsford Lane's case was now discussed.—

Messrs. J. A Collins, and S. J. May, were opposed as a matter of principle to abolicionists contributing for the release of individuals. Douglas made a brief appeal in behalf of Lane; though he had four brothers and a sister in bondage for whom he asked no such aid, yet he would be glad to see something done to cheer the heart of one who had been a brother bondman. He sympathised with his feelings. Those who called themselves the owners of these slaves were castigated unmercifully; they ride about in their carriages, said he, 'with the finest of cloth on their backs, with rings upon their fingers, and in the enjoyment of every luxury that wealth can buy—but who carns it all? whose labor pays for it all? The poor slaves! Their masters lend not a finger in labor, and then are mean ecough to support life from day to day, that he may still toil on to enrich them.'

The Resolutions on political action were postponed till evening. The 7th resolution, about petitions, was then read. Mr. May gave an account of a conversation is had recently had with J. Q. Adams as to the kind of petition which would be probably most effectual to present Congress.

Mr. Collins opposed Mr. Adams's recommendation on the subject.

Mr. Douglas was here requested to state what he knew in relation to the importance of petitioning.— John Rando'ph's Will.—The Potersberg (Va.) In-telligencer says that the Superior Court, Judge Gloison presiding, is now holding a session in that city. During this term, the calculated 'Randolph Will Case,' which seems to be always beginning and never ending, will be tried. General Walter Jones, and several other distinguished gentlemen of the long robe, are smplayed, and we may look out for some-thing interesting.

nost extraordinary spectfele! Here stands a man driven out of his native State, only because he is free man of color! Well may we say in the word of the poet,

And what man seeing this, And having human feelings, does not blush, And hang his head, to think himself a man?

And nang are need, to think himself a man?

He only wanted to stay there long enough to earn
by his business a sufficient sum to redeem his family; yet he was denied the boon. Only think of it
—in this boasted land of freedom, a man begging
liberty to buy his own wife and children! And
even after he has paid \$1000 for himself, he could
not get his freedom recorded there, but was obliged
to go to New-York for the purpose. This tells you
why the South is so anxious for the success of the
Colonization schene; they want every free nerro Let every subscriber now meet the expectation of the Executive Committee, and forward another sub-scriber, with the money, immediately. No pains or ex-pense have been spared, to effect this arrangement, on the part of the expension. pense have been spared, to effect this arrangement, on the part of the committee.

Six hundred dollars were pledged on the spot, by shose members of the committee present, towards fro, Leavitt's salary, and the whole amount ough to be made up without delay. Send in your subscribers and the money.

J. W. ALDEN. Proceedings of the Plymonth Co. Auti-Slavery

He said, 'My first knowledge of the abolition more ment was through the petitions for the abolition of slavey in the District of Columbia. These petitions for the abolition of slavey in the District of Columbia. These petitions for the saives they explose as the propose, a white manufacted from the columbia of the saives they explored to know that something is going on in their favor—the saives are no fignorant that they don't know the meaning of the language they are using; for the slaves always pretend to be very suspit; they commit all sorts of foolers, and act like balooses and wild beasts in presence of their master; but drawy word is noted in memory, and is told to the slaves always pretend to be very suspit; they commit all sorts of foolers, and act like balooses and wild beasts in presence of their master; but drawy word is noted in memory, and is told to the slaves are leaves and earth to effect on the slaves are leaves are leaves and earth to effect of the propose as which we have been a state of the slaves are leaves are leaves are leaves; the slaves are leaves are leaves, for they have persented many an assassistion, many an insurrection. Thus these petitions fool the slaves are leaves are leaves are leaves are leavening to read and to write, and the slave in check; thus they are good for the master as well as for the elave, for they have persented many an assassistion, many an insurrection. The slaves are leaves are leaves are leavening to read and to write, and the time is fast coming when they will act in concert, and effect their own emancipation, if justice is not should be accounted to the state of the service of the service

The members of the Society then repaired, with a few invited guests, ourselves among the number, to Willard Hall, where a most bountful and luxurious repast had been prepared, on which ample justice was speedily administered by more than 100 hungry mouths. After this most essential part of the performance was completed, the Hon. Seth Sprague made a brief but very pertinent and good-humored address, in which he said that the ladies of tato; especially anti-slavery ladies, had been much abused for moving out of their 'appropriate sphere.'

But certainly nobedy could make that complaint sgainst them on this coardie; while administering their favors at the tea table, nobody would venture to assert that they were not confining themselves as strictly as need be, to their 'appropriate sphere.'

Our own sentiment on the occasion was the following:

Tea Parties—Abdminably scandalized as they have been, would to Heaven we had no worse parties.

About an hour was spent in an informal but very agreeable interchange of sentiment. A song, writer in parts as a parody on 'The Sea,' was sum by Mr. Jairus Lincoln.'

Mr. Garnison complimented both the song and the singer, and requested a copy, that it might be published with the account of the meeting in the Liberton. He also returned thanks, in behalf of the company sessenbled, to the ladies and gentlemen of Hinghain, who had so hospitably provided for their recoption. After this, the company returned to the church.

EVENING, MEETING.

Before the regular business of the society was resumed, Lansford Lane was called up; and though this was the first time he ever attempted to speak in public, he told his simple story in a straightforward, intelligible way; and documents were the north of the first time he ever attempted to speak in public, he told his simple story in a straightforward, intelligible way; and documents were the longing to Raleigh, N. C. Lane's former place of residence, and his only almost extraordinary spectable. Here was no response. Mr. Garrison then rose and sai tracher, and fearing lest the dignity of their high priest should be injured, four or five men (one of whom had nearly counted his threescore years and ten, and whose head had already blossomed for the grave.) came forward, seized the invader by both his arms, brought him down the aisle, and, putting him through the door, closed it after him with some violence. The audience became quiet again, when their preacher observed, with clerical authority, that the man was evidently crazy on one point, if not on all; and he had always found it best to be decided—and then went on with his sermon.

The state in which the people were to heed the discourse, I leave you to judge. Had you seen the excited countenances of this mob-in-miniature, as they obeyed the dictates of their imperial adviser, you would easily have conceived that the peaceful, passionless beautitudes of the Saviour could find little room in such hearts.

to got 50 New York for the purpose. This tells you why the South is so anxious for the success of the Colonization scheme; they want every free negro out of the way, because they are afraid that their slaves, knowing the condition of the free man of color to be so much better than their own, will yearn and strive for their own liberty.'

After Mr. Garrison's appeal, a contribution was taken which amounted to \$25 23—\$12 25 had been previously raised by subscription; and we hear that the day after this meeting, a number of persons contributed liberally, so that the whole sum received by Lane in this town amounted to shout \$50. Lane's presence at this meeting, was wholly unexpected, and rather embarrassed its action; as the abolition-ists, to be consistent, cannot buy slaves of those whose right to own them they deny. But Mr. G. said, they were sometimes obliged to yield to circumstances, and pay money to man-thieves, on the same principle that a person delivers his purse to the hinghway robber, who demands either money or life. And these pretended owners of men are robbers, and as much worse than the pilferers of palty pelf, iman is better tham metal.

The regular business of the meeting was then resumed, and the resolutions about political action were discussed by Messrs. Sch Sprague, Garrison, and E. B. Gill of this town. Mr. Sprague said the balance of power was now in the lands of the abolitionists, but the formation of a third party would destroy all their political power. He gave us a little of his experience in regard to the proceedings of the christianity of the church? Truly, it is experience in regard to the proceedings of the christianity of the church? Truly, it is supposed, that when he assured them that such literials parties in this County two years age, at the time when he was set up as a candidate for the Senate.

Mr. Garrison saked if they would allow a no-government man to talk about politica. He said has the way are defined the two great political parties, the steed distinct of the proceedings

WHOLE NO. 570. noon, occasion was taken to notify the public, of the condition of the institution which is under the instruction of the Reverend gentleman, who officiated at the altar through the day. The advantages which the Providence Conference Academy possesses were loudly puffed, and aid solicited. All this was not extraneous, neither was the Sabbath too holy a day, nor the church too sacred a place, nor yet the pulpit too good, to be made the mediums of restricted and pecuniary advancement.

Yours for humanity and the truth,

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath.
Naw-Handenna.—N. P. Rogers, Concord.;—Wilum Wilbur, Dower;—Leonard Cheve, Milford.
Vzgmars.—John Bement, Woodstock.:—Rowland.
Robinson, North Perrisburg.
Manachuserys.—Moses Emery, Wast Newhork
Winpple. Manha.

**RADIY.—John Bonnent, Woodstock:—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Manachurry — Moses Emery, Wast Northing.—

Manachurry — Moses Emery, Wast Northing.

C. Whipple, Noedersport.—Isaac Stenans, Norton,—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. B. Wilder, Fitchierg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Opring, Fald;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Douisel G. Holmes, Lowelt;—Jonish V. Marahall, Dordaster and vicinity;—Richard. C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sandermon, New-Bedford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanover;—Isaac, Asnim, Nantuckit;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Wortsster;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lyna;—E. Blitd, Taust in B. Freeman, Brewster;—R. F. Wollent, Dennie;—George O. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Andower;—Joseph I. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend.

[17] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, Inst column.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

East Greenwich, R. I., Nov. 22d, 1841.

Scenes in New-Hampshire.

Extracts of a letter from T. P. Beach, of Campton I. H. to the Editor of the Herald of Freedom.

At one o'clock, P. M., I went with brothers G. Spencer and H. Sanborn to the church meeting.—
These brethren carried in their signal of withdrawal from the church, with their wives. We found a few collected praying for the heathen twelve thousand miles off, to the exclusion of those within their own borders. There were some present who could scarcely see through this, and they read a few very appropriate scriptures, and made some startling remarks, which threw the meeting into commotion, and put the little minister upon proofs which he could not make out. They became so much excited that they forgot to send their alms with their prayers. Soon the scribe and the deacon came in, and the exercises of the concert closed. By the way when I was with them, the holding of concerts and church meetings under the same appointment as they did here, was strongly opposed, and we were obliged to give it up. The church how went into the examination of the complaint of brother Davis Baker, Ir, and Walter W. Baker. Two of the several items were as follows:

1. The receiving a complaint from brethren who had been censured by the church, but had not repented nor made acknowledgement.

2. The church had pursued a course of discipline in the case of brother T. P. Beach, which was contrary to the scriptures.

A committee then reported on this complaint.—

had been censured by the church, but had not repented nor made acknowledgement.

2. The church had pursued a course of discipline in the case of brother T. P. Beach, which was contrary to the scriptures.

A committee then reported on this complaint.—The complainants were then requested to reply to this report. Davis arose and said he had nothing to do with the report; and then went on to support the items of the complaint, which he did most clearly and satisfactorily. He thus threw the whole responsibility of receiving or rejecting this, upon the church. When he came to the last item, he laid a tremendous charge at the door of that bloody corporation. It was no less than the guilt of all the innocent blood shed from righteous Abel down to the martyred Lovejoy!! I thought, verily, you have laid out work for proof now. But, like one endowed with the Spirit of God, he charged it home upon them, by the simple power of truth. He said they were giving their whole influence to sustain the blood-stained governments of this world, and especially did they claim the right of legal protection, and the authority of appeals to the sworn—the instrument of war and appropriate defence of tyrants and murderers in every age of the world!! Should the church renounce such dependance, and learn on the arm of Jehovah, she might at least clear her skirts; but till then they were 'rolled in blood '—the blood of the innocent!—Here he was opposed and contradicted by the supporters of that great mother of abominations, the human organized church. They speedily fell intoconfusion, in the midst of which I rose and begged leave to ask one or two questions. Here was a hard case. You know that I am an excommunicate, and while on one hand the apostle requires that such should not be accounted as enemies, but entreated as brethren, on the other hand, 'congregational usage' requires that they should be treated with neglect and seorn. They deny this in words, but in practice do it. The 'good old deacon,' J. Burbeck, however, soon aroused the moder shot him dead upon the spot! Such must have been my lot, had I resisted this marshal phalanx, when the moderator ordered the constable, J. C. Blair, to seize me and drag me from the house. The constable came. I looked him in the eye, and asked if he dared to suppress the spirit of Christ in my heart?—He stood and asked if I claimed to be Jesus Christ? No, said I, only his representative; and if you lav dared to suppress the spirit of Christ in my heart?—
He stood and asked if I claimed to be Jesus Christ?
No, said I, only his representative; and if you lay
your hand on me, your brother's blood will be upon
your conscience. He turned round, without taking,
hold of me to see whether I would resist or not, and
called for help. As a brother told me, the 'good old
deacon' stepped along behind the officer unasked, as
if ready to volunteer his withering arm to drag a
disciple of Jesus from his post. No wonder for he
has been in a similar business a good while past.
The constable, however, chose to call a more able
body to his aid, and, 'by the authority' of the combined military array 'of New Hampshire,' and of the
United States, summoned Newton Marsh, one of the
corps of the church, to his aid. He came. I asked
him how he dared to take such a step. He said,
'we have authority to keep the peace.' Who gave
you this authority? Have you any from Jesus
Christ? If not, I must go on with what he bids me
say. Here we parleyed, the officers neglecting their
duty, till the moderator was discouraged and adjourn
ed the meeting. They all dispersed but a faithful
faw, who remained and heard what I had to say,—
To be avenged, the sexton, I. C. Blair, locked the
door behind him, as I was informed. It appeared,
however, that, in their hurry, they had locked in
what they consider a few indispensable articles or

To be avenged, the sexton, J. C. Blair, locked the door behind him, as I was informed. It appeared, however, that, in their hurry, they had locked in what they consider a few indispensable articles or appendages to their church meeting, viz. their wives. One returned, and led out his reluctant half, and several others followed. By this time the sexton's voice reaounded, ordering us to leave or be shut in. We were ready, and obeyed the warning.

Another Mob.

In the Herald of Freedom, of the 19th ultimo, appears a faithful letter from our bro. S. S. Foster, addressed to 'Rev. Isaar Knight, Paster of the Congregational Church in Franklin,' whom he charge with having been virtually at the head of a recent pro-slavery mob in that place. He attended a religious meeting, which was under the guidance of this Reverend Shepard, and adde—

Reverend Shepard, and adde—
The meeting was public. Every body was invited to attend; and by the iss of God which you profess to preach, all who were present had an equal right to speak. I choose to avail myself of that right in behalf of the despairing bondman, who has neither bible, sabbath-day, nor marriage institution.—

sooner had I commenced speaking, than the was thrown into the utmost disorder and conthrough your agency. Your abrupt descent he sacred desk, and exit from the house, was it for a general retreat. The house was in an uproar. Seeing their 'guide' retire, we-thirds of the vassal audience immediately stantly in an uproar. Seeing their "guide" retire, about two-thirds of the vassal audience immediately followed. But they went out at your beck, and not prompted by their own consciences. They were anxious to hear, but were afraid of displessing their master. But having satisfied the claims of the pulpit, as they supposed, by leaving the room, most of them remained in the entry, literally choking up the doors, so desirous were they of hearing what I had to say. A few had the courage to return and rosume their seats, after you had left.

Evening came, and brought together an unusually large number for an anti-slavery meeting. But your seat was vacant. Here are the sheep, thought I, as the seats of the capacious town hall were rapidly filing up with men and women, some of whom were from a distance of three or four miles; but where is the shephed? He fancies they have broken loose from the fold, and that volves are among them. Has he left them, and fled? Is he indeed an hireling?

As our remarks on Sunday evening were confined

where is the shepher? He lancies they have ovosen loss from the fold, and that wolves are among
them. Has he left them, and fled? Is he indeed
an hireling?

As our remarks on Sunday evening were confined
to the church and ministry, I was not a little surprised on entering the meeting on the following evening, to find there a large number of men and boys
of the bases sort, some drunk, and some soler, apparently much exasperated at our dectrines, and
determined, if possible, to put a stop to their spread.
They could not endure to hear their ministers and
determined, if possible, to put a stop to their spread.
They could not endure to hear their ministers and
churches so traduced, and come to their defence.
The leader of this gallant band, a Mr. Hilton, whose
intoxication was that of zeal for the honor of the
church, rather than of new rum, was in shirt sleeves
as the insignia of his office. Several others had appropriate emblems. The room was filled with a
dense, fetid smoke, which was exceedingly annoying,
and rendering respiration in some parts of it difficult. On examination, it was found that these
fumes proceeded from beathing holes of perdition
in a remote part of the room, which satan had contrived to open for our special annoyance through
the lips of some half a dozen of your young parishiners, by means of some ignited tobacco leaves
which he had caused to be rolled into the shape of
a pigs tail, and put into their delicate little mouths.
Brother Pillsbury commenced speaking, but was
soon interrupted by the talking and racket of these
young gentlemen of the cigar. Finding it difficult
to proceed, he remonstrated against such rude behaviour, and expressed his regret that youth of so
much promise should, in an unguarded hour, suffer
themselves to be made a cat's paw by their parents,
and superiors in age, to tear in pieces the sacred
charter of the liberties for which their ancestors
bled, and which it should be their highest honor to
inherit and transmit to posterity unimpaired. This
appe charter of the liberties for which their ancestors bled, and which it should be their highest honor to inherit and transmit to posterity unimpaired. This appeal was not without effect upon most of those for whose particular benefit it was intended. But the speaker had not proceeded far, when he was again interrupted by an outburst of holy indignation at his infi-felity and irreverence for man-stealers and their abetters, from an opposite quarter of the house. This proved a more serious affair. Captain Hilton, accompanied by his tipsy corporal, one Kimball, mane a pass at the speaker. Their feelings, it appeared, had been deeply wounded by some of the speaker's remarks, and nothing would appease them short of a total retraction of the ohonxious sentiments. They were no non-resistants. They had embraced the christianity of Concord North Church. They wanted satisfaction, and they knew how to obtain it. Brother P. coolly replied to their demands, that he had spoken the truth, and should make no apology for it. "Darm you," said the captain, 'you have slandered and abused all our ministers and churches, and every thing that's good among us.' Darm you,' cried another, 'you shall take that all back,' and immediately seized him by the collar.—The room at this instant exhibited a scene of dreadful confusion and alarm. Observing that the women were accountive to leave the house, I left sroth-The room at this instant exhibited a scene of dreadful confusion and alarm. Observing that the women were preparing to leave the house, I left srother P. in the hands of his assailants, and to the protection of his Heavenly Father, and passed to the other side of the room, for the purpose of allaying their fears, and encouraging them to remain.

As the crowd had by this time become so dense around brother P. that I could not approach him. I stepped upon the railing, and with much strength of lungs succeeded in raising my voice above the uproar that filled the house. My expostulations with the mob on the meanness of disturbing a free meeting, where all enjoyed an equal privilege of being

where all enjoyed as equal privilege of being rd, succeeded in restoring quiet, when it was found that brother P. with an unresisting demean had protected himself from personal injury, althou-for a time entirely in the power of infuriated drun

for a time entirely in the power of infuriated drunknrds.

Order having been restored, brother Pillsbury resumed his remarks. But the mob were not yet satisfied. They had not fully vindicated their character, and that of the church and ministry, from the
slanderous accusations of the anti-slavery agents.
After the lapse of three-fourths of an hour, most of
the rioters retired from the hall. Joined, as we supposed, by a new recruit from the bar-room, they
soon came back, and commenced a bideous noise in
the entry, which entirely overpowered the speaker's
voice, and gave signs of another brutal assault.
Several persons, who are not abolitionists, attempted
to hush the noise, but to little purpose. One of
them called upon the constable to take the leaders
into custody, but he declined, on the ground that he
had no precept. I took occasion to remind this
scrupulously conscientious political 'minister of
God,' that when I entered your meeting-house for
the purpose of preaching the gospel is an orderly
manner, it was not thought necessary to obtain a
precept in order to dispose of one, but that any
member of the congregation who class, the minister
hinself not excepted, turned constable, and thrust
me from the house.

Finding it impossible to proceed with our exer-

hinself not excepted, turned constable, and thrust me from the house.

Finding it impossible to proceed with our exercises, brother P. and myself folt it our duty to shake off the dust of our feet, and leave the place. This we did by a short, but solemn and fearful testimony against all those, through whose agency the meeting had been broken up. While recording that testimony, a death-like silence pervaded the room. Even the infuriated ranks of the besited, rioters, which were momentarily threatening to break forth upon us, were overpowered by its fearful import, and silently retired in dismay at the terrors of a coming judgment, leaving us to return in safety and unmotested to our lodgings.

judgment, leaving us to return in safety and unmolested to our lodgings.

Such are the prominent facts connected with this
disgraceful outrage. It only remains for me to
submit the question, whether, in view of them, I am
not fully justified in the opinion that you were its
guilty author. What possible interest had Mr.
Hilton and his associates in the breaking up of our
meeting? The anti-slavery enterprise does not, and
cannot molest them. They have nothing to fear
from the prevalence of free principles. The mob
was or your behalf. Its avowed object was to defend your character, and that of the church and
ministry generally, agalust what it professed to regard as the slanderous accusations of the abolitionists. How is it, Sir, that the bar-room has disgorged
itself to furnish a body guard for the pulpit? Why
are the most vicious of your citizons so jealous of
your reputation? Can we suppose that they acted
contrary to your wishes in this mitter? Men may
oppose, but will rarely-defend us by means that we
do not sanction and approve. 'You would sooner
on-operate with fiends from perdition, than with
Rogers and his coadjutors.' Is not this mob alarming proof that you are co-operating with fiends from
perdition in the perpetuity of slavery, and not with
Rogers and his coadjutors in its overthrow? lested to our lodgings.

Such are the prominent facts connected with this

A letter is published in the Harald of Proodom from our bro. Parker Pillsbury, giving an account of his attempt to deliver an auto-slavery locture in Cheste from which we select the following paragraphs:

from which we select the following paragraphs:

On Tuesday, we learned that an effort was again making to keep us from the school-house. Brother Amos Chase, however, nipped the project in the bud, by a vigitant and successful search for the key, which he retained until it was time to open the house. Next, a riot was concerted. The Mothodist who came so near breaking up our meeting on Sunday evening, told us he had 'labored more than three hours that day to prevent it!'. We were much obliged to him, for we had a large attendance, and no disturbance in the house to do the least injury. He, however, forgot to come. So did some one elso, parhaps equally disinferested, and who might have also with him 'labored three hours to prevent a riot;' for when we came out of the meeting, we found our carriage, whip, cushions, trunks, gloves, &c., sadly plantered, not with the 'untempered mortar' with which Elder Quimby 'daubs' his flock, but with other, not softer, nor more unclean, ready furnished to hand by some friendly cow. No doubt bro. Rowell did all he could to prevent disturbance; but how could those who see their ministurbance; but how could those who see their ministure.

ter 'danb' the people with 'an expected to do less to our carri

we were in the shop, and in a few members of the first coverflow, come entrance, steps and all, were filled to overflowing with a noisy rabble burning with indignation because, as they said, we were 'seeking to upturn the Sabbath and the church.' A more abusive gang I never met in muster-field or grog-shop. I told Mr. Hazleton I congratulated him on his faithful allies in the noble work of defending the church. Three men, or something as tall as men, seemed to lead on the rest. On inquiry, I learned that their names were Barker, Thoupson, and Smith, all members of the Methodist church. Smith thunted bro Foster because he were spectacles, and then a shout was raised. I told him God could by one flash of lightning subject him to the same necessity. Another said, 'Brother Quimby has been here today, and says you said the Methodist church was a brothel.' Another bellowed out, 'They know what a brothel is.' Another shout, with clapping and stamping, almost started up the balls of, wax on the benches about us. 'Yes.' bavled another, 'their looks show it.' Another shout. Thus manfully did 'the brethren' defend the churches, as long as we remained.

The part which Elder Quimby has acted in this The part which Elder Quimby has acted in this whole transaction, is dishonest and base in the extreme. He repeatedly assured me that he should be glad to attend our meetings, but could not, and yet went directly by us to a meeting of another denomination, where I can assure him, from a better knowledge of Presbyterianism than he possesses, he was not greatly desired, and where indeed he never went before. The two sects might agree to meet at that time, as 'Pilate and Herod were made friends against Christ, once before. Those who know the origin of the Methodist Society in that place, need not be told by Michael Quimby, that it is greatly loved by its neighbor Presbyterian; for they do not believe it. And after he had thus refused to hear us, he had the baseness to go straight over to Derry, and with a mouthful of calumny and slander, break up our meeting.

But he must answer to the slave and to God for his deeds. And yet, all the while, he professed the transvert event feet he near of the slave. But he

But he must answer to the slave and to God for his deeds. And yet, all the while, he professed the strongest regard for the cause of the slave. But he said he had not yet preached to his people on slavery, though he has been among them several months; nor should he, until thanksgiving. May he live till then! Brother Hazleton, too, told us he endeavored to preach one. Sermon a Yesan, and that on Find day.—These are the abolitionists of our State. No wooder the mob comes to their defence. Valiantly did it rilly around the pulpit and church in Derry. And as we rode out of the village, after the noisy interview in the slop, 'the brethern,' or some others, seized our wheels with such violence, that our poor horse had no little difficulty in separating us from their power. their power. .

From the Journal of Commerce. Departure of the Mendi Africans.

Departure of the Mendi Africans.

The thirty-five surviving Africans of the Amisal, accompanied by Rev. Messrs. Steele and Raymond, and Mrs. Raymond, missionaries to Africa, and by Mr. Wilson and wife, teachers, embarked last Wednesday morning, in the bark Gentlemen, Capt. Morris, bound to Sierra Leone, and were towed down the larbor by a steamer. They have now a fair prospect of soon being restored to their families and friends in the interior of Africa, from whom and from which they were torn by the merciless slavetrade. And they will carry with them a knowledge of the way of life. Several interesting meetings have been held in reference to their departure, and that of the missionaries who accompany them, a brief account of which may be acceptable to our readers. A farewell meeting of the Africans, and the mis-

sionaries who are to accompany them to their native country, was held at the Broadway Tabernacle last Sabbath-evening. It was an occasion of thilling interest. That yast church was filled to overflow-Sabbath-evening. It was an occasion of thilling interest. That yast church was filled to overflowing. Great numbers were compelled to leave, without gaining an entrance. After the introductory exercise of singing, by the choir, under the direction of Mr. George Andrews, and of prayer by Rev. Mr. Pennington, pastor of the colored Congregational church in Hartford, the Rev. S. J. Joseph, one of the committee on behalf of the Mendians, spologised for the absence of other members, of the Committee, Mr. Lewis Tappan being indispased, and Rev. Mr. Leavitt being detained by engagement at Baston. Mr. A. F. Williams, one of the Committee who had the supervision of the Mendians during their residence of eight months at Farmington, Ct., then gave, in brief terms, their history, from the time they were torn from Africa, to the present hour. He bore unqualified testimony to the amiableness of their character and the propriety of their conduct, during his connection with them. Several of the Mendians were next called upon, by reading from

bore unqualified testimony to the amiableness of their character and the propriety of their conduct, during his connection with them. Several of the Mendians were next called upon, by reading from the Bible, by spelling, and by answering questions put to them by spectators, to shew their improvement under the instruction they had received. The audience were surprised and delighted with their accurate spelling, correct pronunciation, fluency in reading, and quickness of perception. In some cases, an elevated tone of religious feeling was manifested in the answers which they gave. They were asked to unite together in singing that beautiful hymn—When I can read my title clear, which they did with great effect in the time 'Auld Lang Syna.' They also sung a native song with an energy of manner, a wildness of music, and at times a sweetness of melody, which were altogether peculiar. Mr. Williams then made a brief appeal to the audience for funds, in ail of the proposed mission. The Rev. S. Jocelyn, in behalf of the Committee, delivered appropriate instructions to the missionaries, and teachers who are going out in company with the returning Mendians. After these instructions, Cinque rose and addressed the assembly in his native tongue, with power and effect. His rapid enanciation, the expression of his countenance, the flashing of his eye, and the significancy of his gestures and movements, in certain passages of his address, were remarkable. He shewed himself able also, to touch with a master's hand't the first gestures and movements, in certain passages of his address, were remarkable. He shewed himself able, also, to touch with a master's hand the finer chords of the human heart;—for when, in the con-

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Count of color. Near the close of the meeting, the hymn 'Fro Near the close of the meeting, the hymn Proceedings and the audience, standing. After the benediction, many of the congregation stopped, and gave a parting hand.

A final meeting was held in the cabin of the steamer as she passed down the Bay.

The following is the correspondence above alluded to:

To the Honorable John Quincy Adams :

To the Honorable John Quincy Adams:

Most Respected Sta.—The Mendi people give you thanks for all your kindness to them. They will never forget your defence of their rights before the great Court at Washington. They feel that they owe to you, in a large measure, their deliverance from the Spaniards, and from slavery or death. They will pray for you as long as you live, Mr. Adams. May Goo bless and reward you!

We are about to go home to Africa. We go to Sierra Leone first, and then we reach Mendi very quick. When we get to Mendi, we will, tell the people of your great kindness. Good massionary will go with us. We shall take the Bible with us. It has been a precious book in prison, and we love to read it now we are free! Mr. Adams, we want to make you a present of a beautiful Bible! Will you please to accept it, and when you look at it or read it, remember your poor and grateful clients? We read in this Holy Book, 'If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us, then they had swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled up against us. Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us a prey to their teeth. Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowler; the snare is broken, and we are escaped. Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made Heaven and Earth.'

Earth. For the Mendi people, CINQUE, KINNA, Boston, Nov. 6, 1841.

To the Mendian Africans, Cinque, Kinna, Kale, and thirty-two others, about to return to their native land:

Boston, 19th November, 1841. If FRIENDS,—I have received the elegant Bible with you have presented to me, through your true of faithful friend, Mr. Lewis Tappan. I accept it, and shall keep it as a kind remembrancer from you, to the end of my life. It was from that book that I learnt to espouse your cause when you were in trouble, and to give thanks to God for your deligations.

trouble, and to give thanks to God for your deliverance.

I am glad to learn that you have the prospect of
returning safe and free to your native country; and
I hope and pray that you may pass the remainder of
your lives in peace and comfort there. Remember
with kindness those worthy persons who befriended
you in your captivity here, and who now furnish
you with the means of returning home, and tell your
countrymen of the blessings of the book which you
have given to me. May the Alnighty Power, who
has preserved and sustained you hitherto, still go
with you, and turn to your good and to that of your
country, all that you have suffered, and all that may
hereafter befall you.

From your friend,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Boston, Nov. 19, 1841.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., New-York:

Lewis Tappan, Esq., New-York:

Dear Sir,—I received, and accept with thanks, the elegant Bible, presented me by Cinque, Kinna, Kate, and the thirty-two other Mendians, who are indebted to you, and your benevolent associates, probably for their lives, certainly for their deliverance from an unjust persecution, and long protracted imprisonment, and finally for the means of cuturing to their own country.

I enclose herewith my answer to the address of Cinque, Kinna, and Kale, in behalf of the whole number, inserted before the title-page to the volume. I ask of your kindness to communicate the answer, with my best wishes for their safe return home, to them. I have been unwilling to meet them in any public exhibition, which might have the appearance on my part of an ostentatious display of the service which it had been my good fortune to render them—a service of which I have otherwise too strong a propensity to be proud, and of which I feel that all pride and self-approbation ought to sink into the sentiment of humble and fervent gratitude to God. The silent gratulations of my own conscience for the part I have taken in these pencerns, are too precious to seek for the praise or to hazard the consure of public assemblies. But I could not cease to take an interest in their welfare, and to hope for the consumation of your kindness to them in the accomplishment of their restoration in freedom and safety to their native land.

I am, with great respect, dear, sir, faithfully yours,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Warlike Feeling in Great Britain. Correspondance of the Journal of Commerce LONDON, Oct. 20, 1841.

We have been in a state of singular excitemen We have been in a state of singular excitement ever since advices, via Havre, brought us the proclamation of President Tyler, and an account of the seizure of Colonel Grogan. The funds went down, speculaters became paralyzed, 'Change was crowded,' the hewspapers were sought for with extraordinary avidity, and rumors the most absurd, ridiculous and terrific, were to be heard in all societies. Of such food for the credulous it would be idle to address, were remarkable. He shewed himself able, also, to touch with a master's hand the flaw chords of the human heart-1-for when, in the clusion of his remarks, he expressed it kindness to this man to the theory of the human heart-1-for when, in the clusion of his remarks, he expressed it kindness to this man to the American conformation of the transition of his remarks, he expressed it kindness to this man has people and the mission, and affected by Kinna. Rev. Mr. Andrews, pastor of the Taberasele church, followed with an eloquext appeal in behalf of the Mendians and the mission ig ave the general characteristics of this people in Africa, as described by Cinque and olitors, and commented upon the virtues and improvement of those present; from which, together with she wonderful providence of God towards them, and the deep interest excites healst of the mission, he enforced the obligations of Christians to sustain the enterprise, or god of the convergation united in the two last.

After the beneficition, by Rev. Mr. Wright of this city, many laiks and geatlemen crowded around the pulpit, to get a nearer view of Cinque and his wrouged brethere, and the give them the parting hand, ere they left us forever. 'God blesse you,' burst from hundreds of full hearth, as they grasped their hands in true fellowship.

On Theaday verning, another meeting was holden at the large colored Methodist church (Ziows) composed principally of colored people. A more compact mass of hunan beings was perhaps used to the parting hand, ere they left us forever. 'God blessey you,' burst from hundreds of full hearth, as they grasped their hands in true fellowship.

On Theaday verning, another meeting was holden at the large colored while the convergence of t

off against the North—that the first blow should be struck beavily in the latter, and that the former should be spared the horrors and calamities of war. This is to be done for the purpose of breaking up the Union, and the Southern States are to be guaranteed all protection in their trading direct to this country. The ingenious writer appears to know nothing of the country and people of whom he boasts so great an intunsty, or, if he did, he would have been aware that the South has ever been famed for its chivalry, and that the noble and proud blood of Virginia, Carolina and the other States, will never be found scraping togother cents, when they should be wielding the sword.

The editors themselves have no such a notion as this, and though they do not deem it impracticable, they object to its policy. The South, to them, is to be a principal scene for military operations, and the first object will be to land an army of five thousand black troops from the West India Islands, with ten thousand muskets for distribution among the slave population. This slaughtering scheme is advocated with the coolness which such a writer may be presumed to possess, and who would no more hesitate to become a private assassin, if he could only receive success and impunity, than a Fieschi or Aliband. For the morality of the press of this country I am glad to be enabled to state, that the seoundrelly suggestion has been denounced by the Morning Herald, and other organs of public opinion of large circulatio t, and that the people of England have shrunk from such a wholesale system of massacre, with a horror and a disgost, alike honorable to themselves, as it has been fully commensurate with the demoniacal development. Captain Marryatt has been named to me as the correspondent in question.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce LONDON, Oct. 22, 1841.

We are on the eve of great and grave event

London, Oct. 22, 1841.

We are on the eve of great and grave events. Statesmen may affect to conceal difficulties, diplomatists deny them, but the truth is, after the manner of the old saying, the world, just now, is a barrel of gunpowder. It requires no prophet to point out the combustible character of circumstances in America, or the explosive appearances that are now perceivable in Europe. How the inflammable materials have been gathering and accumulating, within the last fortnight, in the United States and Canada, you will be the best judge; and it will be my province simply to tell you whether a spark is likely to be wafted from this quarter of the globe. To begin with Eagland, I have only to say, that since the Caledonia has sailed, and further excerpts from the American papers have been unde, the people here display a restless, uneasy feeling, and, with the statement about the wishes and intentions of the 'Hunter's Lodges' before them, an increased sensation of anger and indignation. It would take very little to arouse a fearful and unanimous cry for war throughout the country, and still less to rejoice that, by this time, the initiative may have been taken by the U. States. The 'Times' continues to hurl its thunders against the proceedings at Utica, the general feeling of the Union, the 'semi-barbarous' character of its inhabitants, and the want of spirit, or instructions, on the part of the British Envoy at Washington. This morning it exhibits much savageness upon 'the wild and irregular character of the border population'—and 'a state of society in which all law is in its infancy.' The articles that have recently appeared in the 'Unions,' had they been written a fortnight previously, might have head a powerful influence in the 'Morning Post' has denied the correctness of the statement, and the city editor declares that the sociations in North America, have called forth the strongest feelings of rage and defiance. A writer in the 'Morning Post' has denied the correctness of the statement, and the city

in the 'Morning Post' has denied the correctness of the statement, and the city editor declares that the American merchants, and other citizens, in this country, are greatly disgusted at such a attempt to get up an alarm. He also states that Mr. Cushing and Mr. Dradish are conservatives, and that the 'allegations against these gentlemen are base flayications. The writer in the 'Chronicle' returns to the charge and cresseries this helief that both these gentlements. cations. The writer in the 'Chronicle' returns to the charge, and reasserts his belief that both these gentlemen belong to the Hunters' Lodges. He defies any one to show a single speech, either in or out of Congress, from Mt Cushing, on foreign affairs, that does not breathe the greatest hostilify to loyalty generally, and to Great Britain especially; and then he quotes a passage from an address to the people of Springfield, on the 4th of July, 1839, in which Mr. Cushing told them that I up peace, no prosperity, in Springfield, on the 4th of Jaly, 1839, in which Mr. Cushing told them that 'no peace, no prosperity, in fact, no security was possible for the U. States, till the British power was expunged from the North American continent.' Next is cited the correspondence between Mr. Cushing and the editors of the 'North American,' and some allusions of the 'Genevose Traveller' of the 'London Times' are 'Generose Traveller' of the 'London Times' are pointed to, showing that 'Mr. Cushing only agrees with Mr. Webster on the M'Leod affair, in the hope that 'England must be instantaneously asked satisfaction—that is to say, humiliation or war.' The author of the letters is very unhandsomely dragged forward by name, and his position on the New York Courier blazoned forth; and by way of a tangent we are told that this same 'Courier' was 'bought' for, or rather briked with \$50,000, by Mr. Nicholas Biddle. It is further stated that the paper was, and he or rather bribed with \$50,000, by Mr. Nicholas Biddle. It is forther stated that the paper was, and he
believes still is, the property of that rotten concern,
the United States Bank, and is now engaged to
shave credulous capitalists in Europe, and to full
them into "artificial" security. Luther Bradish, he
says, will lose his next election for the western section of New-York, because he is merely a lukewarm
associate of the 'Hunters.' The article in the
'Times' of yesterday is then denounced, in very
proper and indignant language.

Vermont Chronicle. The friends of christian reform, in all its unpopu lar branches throughout the country, know perfectly well the character of this priestly. ti nal. In our last number, we commented on certain charges made in a recent discourse b. Pres. Beecher, such as that the "last times" were evidently draw ing near, in consequence of "the general wickedness which prevails, the doctrines of the perfectionist non-resistants, deists, atheists and pantheists," all which he indiscriminately asserted to be "of false Christs." These charges were copied approving-ly into the Vermont Chronicle, accompanied by the characteristic comment—"Such wickedness, such doctrines, and such movements generally, are noth-ing new under the sun." This has elicited the following additional comment from our clear-sighted and faithful brother Murray, of the Vermont Telegraph:

There are other things that are not 'new

There are other things that are not 'new under the sun.' It is nothing new for men to change 'the truth of God into a lie, and worship and serve the creature more than the Creator.' Why do not President Beecher and the Elitor of the Chronicle rank anti-slavery and temperance with infidelity and athelism, as well as non-resistance? Simply because temperance has become popular, and anti-slavery is becoming so. When and where did the Vernant Chronicle ever advocate a particle of God's truth faster than it became popular in a wicked and gain-saying world? Such fall downand worship, not the Creator, but the creature. Their homage is paid, not to God, but to the vie as and feelings of their frail fellow-beings. So did Saul of Tarsus. But so aid not Paul. So did not Jesus Christ. The Editor of the Chronicle is extravagantly fond of denoncing as infidels, those who get in advance of public opinion. The present editor, E. C. Tracy, learnt it of his brother, and predecessor, J. Tracy. It will be remembered that while anti-slavery was unpopular, proceedings of the Chronicle, put forth his utnost efforts to identify it with French Jacobinism—a hateful and destructive form of infidelity. But in proportion as the people, to whem the Editor looks for his bread, receive this doctrine, he recedes silently and sullenly from the position, with now and then a growl or a grown untered to test the views and feelings of those whom he purposes not to deceive longer and farther than is for his own interest, provided he can ascertain how long and how far that is. To what credit are such men entitled for any support which truth gets from them? It is all extorted. They yield it because they must, just as the devils believe and tremble. What confidence can they have in themselves, or what confidence can they have in themselves.

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tence can others have in them, that if Jesus Christere again upon the earth, and his cause were un opplar, as it was before, they would not be the first a brand him with infilelity, cry layor, and let slip he dogs of war upon him? I charge these men took well to their doings. The tune is coming then non-resistance will be seen to have been identical with the precepts and practices of the Prince of Peace.

mable to be present at the meetings alluded to in the offowing notices—the first from a partism whig, the cond from a partisan domocratic print—nor have we t received the official proceedings. The sketch given by these papers must be read with allowance.

From the Fall River Monitor.

Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society.

This Society met in Columbian Hall in this town Tuesday last. Several persons were preser

Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society.

This Society met in Columbian Hall in this town, on Tuesday last. Several persons were present from other towns, among whom were Miss Kelley and Mr. Foster, both of whom, with many others, addressed the meeting.

Many things were said, and many judicious remarks made, calculated to advance the cause which all had, or ought to have had at heart, vir: liberty to the slave, had they been contented with saying and doing well. But if we have any right to judge from some of the resolutions offered, and some of the remarks made, their inevitable tendency must be to retard the progress of the anti-slavery cuise, and if carried out in the same spirit which appeared to be exhibited, to strike a fatal blow to its onward march, for the present at least.

Tu the evening especially, some portions of the debate were quite animating. But some very hard names were called, and some angry words used, which might much better comport with the character of another class, than with those whose avowed object is the peace and happiness of their follow beings. Mistaken mortals! What a pity that neen and women, whose avowed object is so heasenly and god-like, should so fall out by the way, should so wrangle and bandy to and fro epithets that require a wry face and quivering lips, to say nothing of the internal emotions and feelings requisite to give them atterance.

What a pity that a good object should be so perverted. Far better would it be, that another new organization should take place among the friends of the slave, than that such uncongenial souls should meet and separate with prospects se inauspicious. (!)

From the Pall River Archetype.

From the Fall River Archetype.

The members of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society held a spirited meeting at the Columbian Hall in this place, on Tnesday last. The meeting was addrossed by Abby Kelley, John A. Collins, Mr. Foster of New Hampshire, and a number of others whose names we have not ascertained.

While we were in the meeting, Miss Kelley was speaking relative to a Resolution that declared, in substance, that any man who votes for a slave-holder, or any one but an avowed and out spoken abolitionist, is worse than an Algerine buceaneer.

She supported the resolution with much ingenuity, and to us, it appeared she was decidedly the snartest man in the company. She said the Algerines enslaved, sold and bought only their enemies, while Americans enslaved those born on the same seil with themselves, and those too, that professed the same religion. At this stage of the argument, we were reluctantly compelled to leave, it is therefore not in our power to give a correct representation of what followed. We have been informed that the exercises throughout possessed much interest, and that, though the speakers generally acquitted themselves in good spirit, none of them outdid Abby in the matter of close and steere argument. There is something peculiarly convincing in learning the warm-hearted elequence of a them outdid Abby in the matter of close and sever argument. There is something peculiarly convincing in hearing the warm-hearted elequence of a young and good looking female, addressed to an audience of all ages, colors and sexes, in favor of universal humanity, as opposed to one of the greatest evils of this or any other age. It tells well for the activity of mind, in a New England eline, and is one of the best comments in favor of universal freedom, to all classes on whom God has placed the impress of humanity.

From the Vermont Telegraph. Pro-Slavery Church and Clergy--Alvan Stewart.

Pro-Slavery Church and Ciergy-Alvan Stewart.

The fellowing is from the nen of Alvan Stewart.

He is the great champion of the third political party.

He gives as a main reason for organizing an AntiSlavery political party, that there is no hope in the
reformation of the Church and Clergy. These he
regards as incurably wedded to slavery. Is this the
general opinion of the third political partizans?—
Does the party regard the Church and Clergy of the
country as past all recovery? No doubt they are
the main pillars of support to, slavery; but do our
political abolitionists, who assert that the ballot box
is the great reformatory power of the nation, turn
from the Church and Clergy in despair? Why then
do they continue to recognize them as christians?
Surely a Church and Clergy that cannot be redeemed from the pollution of slavery—that are determined to fellowahip robbery, concubinage, and murder,
cannot be christian. Come out from among them,
third party politicians, and be not partakers of their
sins!

II. C. Warentr.

'I see no hope in New-England of New-York, of

ins! II. C. Watgur.
'I see no hope in New-England of New-York, 'I see no hope in New-England of New-York, of the present pro-slavery church being used, as a good church might have been, to have overturned slavery alone. We have no choice therefore left, but by a vigorous use of political power as a Christian duty, to storm the castie of slavery. The church has refused the great and immortal honor of overthrowing this horrible power.

The power of the church was naturally fitted, and by force of position and moral capital eminently saited to have undertaken this work. She had the immortal honor tendered to her, for seven long years, but she refused, as a great whole, to give us the benefit of a single censure, or even a well-timed

but she refused, as a great whose, to give benefit of a single censure, or even a well-times scowl at slavery; but she has been liberal in the us-of the same kind of grape and canister shot, whice she has levelled at us, as her target, with scientifi-dexterity. If we could not employ the cauch of this country to overturn slavery, what other mean this country to overturn slavery, what other means had we left but a resort to the ballot box? Most clearly, we desired to have it otherwise in the boginning of the reformation, but political action has don the glorious enterprise.'

Honesty and Integrity of the Mendians

In a late public meeting in behalf of the Mendians Mr. Walliams, of Farmington, Ct. took the platform :

Mr. W. stated some facts which are remarkable One was that, 'during the stay of the Menlians in Farmington, 8 months, not one of them, to his knowledge, had taken any thing feloniously, not even the value of a pin. And yet thoy had visited their stores and their houses, and had been placed in circumstances where they could have taken many things?

in circumstances where they could have taken many things."

He said that 'a lady gave one of them a vest, and upon carrying it home found a small paper of fish-hooks in the pocket. When he discovered them, he told his companion that 'they no belong to vest, and he no keep'—and so folded them up carefully in a paper, and when the husband of the lady who gave him the vest cume to see them, he took the paper and gave it to him, saying, 'I find this in pocket, it no belong to vest.' And this too, when they are all very fond of angling. Upon opening it, it was found to be a few fish-hooks. He was told by the other it was right to return them, as they did not belong to the vest. They then gave them to him, upon which he was much delighted.

Another remarkable trait of their character was their strict integrity. Not one of them did he ever find telling an untruth.

Resolutions

Resolutions
Of the First Congregational Church of Christ in Dover, on the subject of American Slavery.
'Whereas, in our opinion, the system of American slavery is alike opposed to the precepts and principles of the Bible, and equally so to the temporal and spiritual well being of those who are compected with it; we feel it to be our duty as a church of Christ, to bear testimony against the system, and therefore.

herefore, Resolved, 1. That the system of American sla-

Resolved, I. That the system of American slavery is sinul, and that all who participate in sustaining it, participate in its sins.

2. That we regard it to be the duty of all men, and particularly of the members of the christian church to utter their decided testimony against it.

3. That we will use our best endeavors to promote immediate and unconditional emancipation as equally the duty of the master and the right of the slave.

E. J. LANE, Clk. of Church.

Dover, N. H., Oct. 28, 1841.

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor of the Liberator

tior of the Bristol County Democra, for his paper, but refused. So it is now pr editor of the Liberator for his disposal.

[For the Taunton Whig] The United States ruled by the Sign

No. I.

Mr. Hall:—As you, in a late cowm me, denied that the United States Governmer and the light of the control of th making a law, the very next session establishing slavery there! Is this that the slavocracy rules the nation, for to this, or the law would, before now, in pealed? Look at Hayti, a free and independent

pealed?

2d. Look at Hayti, a free and indept tion, containing about one million of inhibit which double their population once is to years—having a republican form of a similar to ours; but the liberty loring at United States refuses to acknowledge bery dence or recognize them as a nation, ben fathers and mothers descended from the have a dark skin! although they have their independence for forty years! But power? How ready were the slewking bower? How ready were the slewking south to acknowledge the independence for their independence for their independence for their independence for their independence possessed not so many inhabitants at the Bristol! And the North consenting to with tools of the South, were ready install in with, and you the measure! has show, without mistake, that slavery rules. show, without mistake, that slavery rule Motwithstanding we have no treaty w Motwithstanding we have no treaty as regulate our commerce with her, yet a greater with her than any other nations namely, Great Britain, France and Isan ding with her, we have to pay nearly seed dollars yearly more duties than we shall acknowledged her independence, as it with her; and this amount comes chieful postbare. States. northern States.

northern States.

3rd. For twenty years or more, this talked about Congress passing a union law. I recollect, several years aga, we ufacturers were en.barrassed, petitous we to Congress, from various northern Stat that body to pass a uniform banknyt was 'no go.' But what did we see the law Well, the South are now in debt to the two or three hundred millions of edua. South are very anxious to get fid of this South are very anxious to get rid of this a bill was introduced during the law passed without difficulty. Does at it though the South rules the nation, as a influencing a few northern members, significants.

though the South rules the nation, is influencing a few northern members, pleases?

4th. By slaveholding influence, gagged down the right of petition is speech, in five successive sessions, show a degrading bowing down to see the property of the south has engressed a southwast to the North one, and is sufficient to the North one, and is

5th. The South has engressed it pointments to the North one, and that ward Everett, whom the South was at confirm, because he would not how due. But the North began to see a little, in But the North began to see a little, at groued most bitterly; so that the Sud-pelled, for once, to yield or do worse. It importance of the free North standing more yielding to undue southern isoset slaveholding States have a decided my gress of forty-two menthers, and can per they please; yet, notwithstanding, they selves to be ruled by the slaveoracy dis-Sth. During fifty-two wears of our

6th. During fifty-two years of our istence, the slaveholding States at slaveholding Presidents for forty years came, John Quincy Admus, and Maria were the only non-slaveholding Presidents and the slaveholding Presidents of them to retain the office and the slaveholding States were the only non-slaveholding States without of them to retain the office and the slaveholding States with the slav years each. Does not this show the er of slavery? Does not this show the had an undue influence in the nation?

7th. The Florida war, so called.

have been expended in carrying on that sands of dollars have been paid the san Geograp out of the United States month Georgia out of the United States more to have gone to pay the Indians for the cording to treaty, but [See Gidding's speech, I South ever agree to a treasure of the nation w

South ever agree to a mother treasure of the nation would be experted free States?

Sth. Even as long ago as the United stitution was adopted, the southers managed to have undue influence in government, by introducing a class in ment whereby they send representation of their respector. If a sharehalf of their property—viz. It a sharcher fifty slaves, he can give thirty-one ris-the slaveholding States now seni less bers to Congress in consequence, and otherwise would. They also at the suns to have levied upon they also at the suns their to Congress in consequence, and otherwise would. They also at the same to have levied upon them direct tareing government; but they have ever six dispense with direct taxation, excel a direct tax was assessed of a few mina. South failed to pay their part, expression of the part of the last war, a favorite south of the cost of the last war, a favorite south of the cost of the last war, she manage free States pay for, at least, freestatiff, in which she managed that all in the South want tariff, in which she managed that all in the South want to the south the free States can should be faxed five or six times so frem. Is not the print of skivery in the state of the stat

We cheerfully insert the forest tion, and deen it well worthy, not of our columns, but also of the special stetizes of the free States. We should be special as the special state of the free States. editors of the Taunton Whig and Bress frankly state why they declined public

MOAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1811.

Lord Morpeth.

of the distinguished tourists from abroad, now many, is Lord Morpeth, son of the Earl of and life Secretary of State and Keeper of Seal of Ireland. He is said to be connectof Seal of Ireland. He is said to be connect-the marriages in his family, with the Dukes of and Sutherland, Earls Harewood and Caw-Island and Sutherland, Earls Harewood and Caw-ier, and Viscount Clifden, &c.; and is descended the along line of illustrious ancestry, in whose that has flowed 'all the blood of all the Howards.' been much in public life, and filled many high at stations, although not yet forty years of porties feations, among not yet forty years of He has always acquitted himself in a manner to surceral esecon, and is belowed by all classes parties. Iroland has never had so wise, so r, so just, and, consequently, so popular
As a specimen of the feelings of the Irisl ry. As a specimen of the feetings of the Irish toward him, we copy the following sketch of puon given to him in the province of Leinstering that addresses had been presented to him y all the principal towns in the county o

Walled. after three o closes, any the county Kilken-noonced his Lordship's approach, which spended and re-echoed by the multitude at the Wexford side of the bridge. The bands ther gath up, . See the conquering hero comes, and the stion advanced at a quick step; and thoug in was incessant, and flooded the roads, still the in was incessant, and hooden the procession stayed without intermission till the procession stayed without intermission. By this time front of Shanshan's hotel. By re could not be less then ten thousand persons see countries and considering the extreme wetness of the t must be admitted that it was a vast body though certain we are that his Lordship would have been greated by the cheers of 30,000 of our brave and nte people, if the day had been favorable. Led Morpeth then entered the hall of the hotel, and shered into the great soom by Messrs. Talbot Offerail, &c. Mr. O'Perrall instantly raised the indows in front of the street, when the embers in front of the street, when the cheering be-ease temperature. After the cheering had subsided, Mr. O'Ferrall commenced reading the address in a der and animaled tone of voice. His Lordship afwards addressed the meeting, and at the conclusion kill, he hoped yet to have it in his power to advance the interests of Ireland.

A most munificent act was recently performed by

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Compand for Does outbeen sir fair and a lat one into a man into a

mittel S in the man in it is the man in t

Let Morpeth—the placing at the disposal of the Na tional Board the sum of One Thousand Pounds, to be spended in promoting the National System of Educa-

on in tresaus. Previous to his embarkation for this countrys, a very fatering address was presented to him, signed by sev-ent thousand persons in Ireland, among them many of the most distinguished persons in Church and State, othe most usunguisineo persons tu churen and State, is relation to the impartial and liberal spirit in which is had administered the affairs of Ireland. A splend entertainment was given to him, at which O'Con-

pell was present, &c. &c.

Daring his brief sojourn here, he has been cour ordy and honorably received wherever he has trav effed. He intends to visit. Washington, and to be at effed. He intends to visit. Washington, and to be at eye witness to the sayings and doings of Congress which, we oping, will not serve to increase his re republican institutions; for, though an aristo grd for republican institutions; for, though an aristo-cut by birth and position in society, he is very fa-fong achibiting an aristocratic spirit, and leans to the side of liberty and the people.

His logiship intends to visit the principal cities in

is country, and Canada. His tour will extend over four months, and he expects to return early in the pang. He has chosen an inclement season of the par to visit the United States, which will prevent his eing the natural beauties of the country in their be

We had an opportunity to become acquainted wit Lord Morpeth in London, last summer, in company with other American delegates to the London Com miller Convention, at an entertainment given by the distinguished banker, Samuel Gurney. He was nied by his sister, the Duchess of Sutherland, besuiful and accomplished woman, and her daughter We were highly pleased with his republican manners urbanity of spirit, good sense, undstentatious deport ment, and intelligent mind. He and his sister came show their respect for the American abolitionists and to encourage them in the efforts they were mak-ing for the overthrow of slavery in their own country f this flet, we are sure he will not be ashamed, not that he is in America; and we throw it out, at this me, for the benefit of our pro-slavery public generty. We hope his lordship will take some opportu-ty before his departure, to express his views of the ally. We hope his fordship will take criminal inconsistency of this country, in professing to believe in the equality of the human race, and a the same being the greatest slaveholding and slavetrading nation in the world.

We cannot forbear, in this connexion, to express Lard Merpeth (what, perhaps, we ought to have done, longere this, in the Liberator,) our grateful appreciaion of an unsolicited and equally unexpected act of ersonal respect and kindness on his part, shown ring our sojourn in England. Ascertain ing that we were about to visit Ireland, and to render that visit both agreeable and instructive, he gave us a letter of introduction to one of the officers of govern mest, Norman Macdonald, Esq. at the Castle in Dub lin; but our shod, in that city was too brief to enable to to reap any advantage from his kindness. We were barely enabled to call once at the Castle, but had sof the good fortune to see Mr. Macdonald, who was then temporarily absent. This anti-slavery tribute ilinstrates the interest that his lordship takes in the case of emancipation, and the esteem in which he bolds the American abolitionists.

One of the most pernicious maxims that ever ob bited currency in any age or untion, is that which is acribed (whether truly or not, we do not know) to Washington:— In time of peace, prepare for war.' No matter who originated or who endorses the sentiment; it is profligate, cowardly, unti-christian. It would be as moral and patriotic an act for mon in a state of sobriety to prepare for a drunken revel—or for those who have not polluted themselves, to prepure for debauckery—as, in a time of peace, to ex-jend their time, money and skill in preparing for war. War is worse than drunkenness-worse than leadiousness-worse than robbery-worse than arson worse than murder; for it combines all these and tea thousand other crimes, repeals every moral law and transforms every christian grace into a treasona-

Some military lectures have recently been deliver ed in this city by Capt. Partridge, of the Vermont Mil-itary University, (to what extent they were patronized, we have not heard,) on the following topics :-The probability of a war with Great Britain—the plan of operations the United States ought to adopt, both en land and on the sea, in such an event—and the probable results of such a conflict. He exhibited sucrai plan for the effectual defence of our maritime meatier, and proposed a general plan of offensite operations on our Northern and Eastern frontiers, "whereby (in his apinion) Quebec would be taken the British power in Casada prostrated, and our Enter ten frontier extended to the river St. John, including the city of St. John, in one campaign"!! If Capt Patridge would doff his military garb, repudiate his silitry titles, and endeavor to impress upon the con-bences and bearts of his countryman, the christian obligation not to " learn war any more," fee would b

"chenp defence of a nation" does not consist in a militia.—for that is a very coarly as well as a very in adequate protection,—but in the prevalence of pacific views among the people, in: a general disposition to regard the human family as brethren, and in a determination of the whole country to suffer wrong, rathe than to do wrong to others. "The most "effectual defence of our maritime frontier," the best "gent plan of offensies operations" against Great Brit and the greatest victory that can be obtained by and the greatest victory that can be obtained by the American people, will be to dismantle every naval ship, demolish every military fortification, dishand the standing army, abolish all mifftary musters, spike every cannon, and proclaim to the world that we are prepared to return good for aril—if smitten on the one cheek, to turn the other also—to love our enemies, do good to those who hate us, and pray for those who despitefully use us. If such a spirit could universally prevail among us, we should be that happy people whose God is the Lord—at all times safe—always invincible—and no weapon against us could prosper.

If the settlement of the North East boundary ques-tion were left to us personally, we would finish it as soon as the next steamer could reach England. Our language would be to the British Government—" We believe that your claim is unjust, and that it cannot be enforced, except in the spirit of fraud, and by the arm of violence. But we are resolved to have no strife a-bout it. The land in controversy is of little value: but if it were a thousand times more valuable than it is, we would not do you any harm, however slight, in order to retain it in our possession. There shall be no war between us. If, in defiance of justice, you are fully surrender something more, rather than shed one drop of blood, mufilate or kill one human body, or hasten untimely one human soul into the eternal world." This would be our mode of serving the world. This would be our more or setting the boundary question—simple, concise, magnetimous, christian. Would England accept the disputed terrictory on such terms? Never! Her sense of justice, her magnanimity, her pride of character, all would be roused by such an overture, and the whole affair would be settled in perfect accordance with our wish es; for she would insist upon our running the line in exact accordance with our convictions of right. She would be conquered by what Milton aprly terms " the unresistible might of weakness "-by that love which works no ill to one's neighbor-by christian forgiveness, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, truth!

The Murderous Slave System.

Of all the northern newspapers, we know of non more ready to throw contempt upon the abolitionists, help retard the anti-slavery movement, and do a gra tuitous act in favor of slavery, than the New York Journal of Commerce. It is a mercenary print, and knows how to ' plate sin with gold'—how to ebb and flow with the popular tide-how to make money-and now to play the pharisec.

By the last census, it appears that, from 1830 to

840, the increase in the slave population has dimin-

consequence of the high price which cotton was bringing in the European market; and that it led to the purchase of a very large number of slaves from the slave breeding States, amounting in value to many millions of dollars;—(2), that, during this pulmy state of prosperity, the planters in the far South coolly resorted to figures to determine, whether it would be more profitable to them to allow their slaves to breed, and thus keep the original stock at least undiminishand thus keep the original sucks at reast indulminated, or to get as much labor out of them as violence and torture could effect in the course of five or six years—i. c. work them to death in that period—and obtain a new supply from Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, &c. They preferred the latter process McDuffie, in a message or essay, argued against this murderous practice, not on the ground of humanity, for he has none—not because he has 'the blood-hound taint of abolitionism' about him, for he professes to regard slavery as 'the corner-stone of our REPUBLI-can edifice'—but because, in the long run, he thought it would be less profitable than to allow the slaves to

If this theory of the abolitionists be correct, says the Journal of Commerce, 'we may expect to find among the slave population a large excess of females nales; as it is the latter who are chiefly employed in the out-door work, especially on the sugar plantations, where the sacrifice to be the greatest. But we do not so find the facts. Taking the whole slave population of the United he proportion of males to temples is as 100 to 99-55; whereas, in the whole free colored population, the proportion is as 100 to 107-13.

Now, we have yet to learn that the labor of the slave women in cotton-growing and sugar-raising make that country their future homes. The chance is, districts is any less destructive to life than that of the other sex. It would appear from the census, that it within a very Will the Journal of Commerce please to account for the apparent frightful mortality among the slave population since 1830? It is no an swer to say that the male and female slaves are about equal in number. If this diminution can be satisfacorily accounted for, without subjecting the stavewith slavery.

Scripture Quotations.

In the judgment of every theological degmatist, his scripture quotations to sustain his favorite theory are as plain as a, b, c; so plain that 'it would be an outrage on common sense to expound them. 'Let your women keep silence in the churches.' That means, beyond controversy, (says one,) that women should never attempt to speak in public, in any ago or coun-try; and it is 'an act of flagrant sedition against God' to deny it. 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. That plainly proves that the excan of the section. Anat planning proves that the ex-isting world—the heavens and the earth—are all to be destroyed, (says another,) as well as that Clarist will always be with his saints. *There is not a more transparent, unmistakable paragraph than this, in the Bible, or in the English language. Except a man be born of sceter and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.' That determines the fact, the kingdom of God. That determines the lact, (says a third,) that water baptism is essential to salvation; or, at least, that it is a duty to be religiously performed by all believers. 'He that lives had believethe in me, shall never die.' That incontestibly proves, (says a fourth,) that ' the gospel is not only a salvation from sin, but also a deliverance from disea and death. And so on, to the end of the chapter.

Corscipence. The N. Y. Journal of Commercial notices, with much pleasure, a decrease in the num-ber of anti-slavery votes in that city. Every slave-holder in the land shares in that pleasure,

A sign of the times—to wit, the articles on of some service to his country; but, at present, he is first page from that pre-slavery print, the Hoston At and early an suprofitable but a dangerous citizen. The last, respecting British India and American cotton,

We find the follo

the meeting alleded to, was similar to that which we have given for the last six year, and which, out somewhat recently, may be found in the proceeding of the various anti-slavery societies in the land, an in a great variety of auti-slavery documents and per-sected, official and onofficial. We have not turned in this matter, to the right hand or the left, but have kept a consistent, erect and steadfast position from the beginning. If to warn voting abolitionists t bury all their party predilections in oblivion, where their gratification would prove injurious to the anti-slavery cause; if to insist, in the name of the perish-ing slave, that they ought to vote against all pury nominations, unless sound abolitionists were offered as candidates; if to condemn those who place party first, and abolition second, whenever they go to ballot box; if this be equivalent to advising them to withdraw from their respective political whig and democratic parties," then the charge against us in the Free American is true-not otherwise ing vote, thrown from principle for the cause of blee ing humanity, is an actual withdrawal from the existing parties, and is so regarded by them, in ever-

As to the 'result' of our labors, we have only say, that, if our entreaties, admonitions and arguments availed little or nothing on the day of election, axist certainly the blame does not rest on our shoulders. nothing reasonable or manly in the taur

brought against us, on that score.

We have mover argued that the churches are to be 'overthrown,' before slavery can be abolished in this ountry; nor do we endorse any such doctrine. But how can they defend themselves from the charge of gross inconsistency, who insist that the pro-sla parties must be 'overthrown,' and the pro-slavery churches 'reformed'? Why not go for a distinct religious as well as political party? Will the Free American answer? Though we do not believe that the suppression of the existing sectarian organizations and political parties is indispensable to the overthro of slavery in this country; yet we are firmly persua-ded that they are all to be deshed in pieces in the pro-gress of a pure and spiritual christianity. *Stand from

A correspondent of the Hingham Patriot, giving a lively and agreeable account of his late visit to Bos-ton, recently, relates the following incident, in a suit ton, recently, relates able style of irony :

ished in a startling ratio, as compared with every other census since 1700; so that, after making a librarial allowance for manumitted slaves, for those who have gone to Liberia, Canada, or claswhere, and for all cases of elopement from the southern prison-house, there remain maccounted for upwards of two hundred thousand sloves!

The question naturally arises, where are they? What has occasioned this astonishing diminution? The abolitionists express the helief that they have been mardered by over-driving on the plantations in belief, not merely upon the fact that the census shows a great deficit, but upon two undeniable and most important facts;—(1,) that the speculating mania, which has so fearfully cursed all parts of the country, commenced and was consummated from 1830 to 1840; that it took its rise in the extreme southern States, in consequence of the high price which cotton was bripging in the European market and fearth and the speculating of the country. The nomination of this gentle-bripting in the European market and fearth and the society would have been misted and most institute that the society would have been misted and most inclined the society would have been misted and most inclined the society would have been misted and most inclined the society would have been misted and most inclined the society would have been misted and most inclined the society would have been misted and most inclined the society would have been misted and most inclined the society would have been misted and most inclined the society would have been misted the society would have been misted and most inclined the society would have been misted the society would have been misted and most inclined the society would have been misted to worship the society would have been misted to worship the control worship to the society would have been misted to worship the society would have been misted

man for political preferment seems to be, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unchangeable. Fo some tweive of fine year, accordingly ha Commonwealth; and, during that long period, has been only once elected—and then by a majority of one vote! At the last election, the balance against him was five thousand votes. This pertinacity in cosping the field seems to argue one of two thingsither that Judge Morton is exceedingly anxious to be Governor of Massachusetts, or else that the democrat-ic party are puzzled to know whom to nominate in his stead. It argues something more, we udmit—and that is, that his supporters evince by it their unwa vering confidence in his political integrity and mora worth; but we think that, after so long a time, the lemocracy should go for rotation in nomination, a well as in office. Suppose an opportunity be given t somebody else to be our democratic Governor!

West Isdia Enigration. Intelligence has been eccived from Kingston, at Philadelphin, to the 6th The subject of European immigration had bee warmly discussed—one member declaring that 'the scheme of white immigration, as a whole, had been total failure, and that the immense sums which ha been laid out on it had been entirely thrown away Numbers from Ireland and other parts had died s after arrival, the climate being so different from wha they had been accustomed to.

The brig Zaine has left Baltimore for Trinidad with forty or fifty colored emigrants, who intend ulation not to think of leaving the country

A Timely Work. Our anti-slavery and non-resisting bro. Charles Spean, (who nobly abandoned his pulpit, because he felt that, as he was situated, it impaired his liberty and usefulness as the Lord's free torily accounted for, without subjecting the same man,) has published an excellent volume, in the out-drivers of the South to the charge of wholecale murderers, we shall certainly rejoice. We desire to know decime form, and occupying 400 pages, entitled, and publish the truth, the whole truth, and nothing and publish the truth, the whole truth, and nothing and applied in the Scriptures. It has already passed and applied in the Scriptures. It has already passed through several editions, and is afforded at the very moderate price of one dollar. Its spirit is delightful —its style chaste, concise and elegant—and its exhib-ition of the character of the Saviour most attractive There are some views expressed in it, in which we and others may not at least in terms agree, (and what voluminous trealise on religious subjects is in all re spects unobjectionable to all persons?) yet, as a whole we think it will do essential service to the cause of we think it will do essential service to the cause of Christianity. Some may ask, in a sneering or in credulous sectarian spirit; (as some did of old.) 'Car any good 'thing come out of Nazareth?' We advise all such to buy, read, and see.

REPLY OF MR. WEST. Having copied into ou last number, from the Lowell Christian Advocate, communicated article respecting the late Chardo communicated article respecting the late Chardon-street Convention, in which a very scurrilous stack was made upon the person of Mr. Weat, we have ad-mitted into our present number, as an act of simply justice, a rejainder from Mr. W., with whose views of christianity, it is needless for us to add, we have no sympathy whatever. Christianity, as exemplified in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, is invulaerable. Corrupted as it is in this country and elsewhere and made a clouk to cover almost every abomination it has driven multitudes into open infidelity. These make a fatal mistake, and, in their anxiety to avoid Scylla, are dashed upon Charybdis. But, the Lord reigneth-let the earth rejoice.

We have been daily expecting to receive the official account of the spirited proceedings of the R. I. Anti-Slavery Society, at its recent annual meeting in Providence, but have waited in vaip. Will our good friends in Providence hasten a little?

editor of the Concordia Intelligencer kindly information. Builey, of the Cincinnati Philanthropiat, that it he and his abolition friends will come into that the country, 'to say the least of it, they may chance to get a bloody nose.' Well, there is yet hope for the South! A 'bloody nose' is an improvement upon the usual mode of dealing with abolitionists in the slave States—to say the least of it.' So deroic and loyal is that some odder that he ways the last number of the editor that he says the last number of the quick and fast. This Philanthropist is admirably a dapted to give light to the South, and to kindle a flat that shall dissolve the manacles of every bondman

men of the South concede that the literature of the world is against their slave system, and they are puzzled to know how to bring it all under lynch law process. Here is an outburst of illiteracy in their behalf, in the free (?) State of Indiana! The Protectionist ways that the following is an exact that the following is an exact that the following is says that the following is an exact copy of a notice posted up in Van. Buren township, Madison county at the last election:

"Act of 1841 Be it inacted by the generale bley of the state of van-buren township that no Abs-bley of the state of van-buren township that no Abs-lichanor shall be aloued to vote at the poals Bur-armes in the Militery servis wourke Roads pay pole tax or Bee A witness for or against awhite Man or A Dutch Man or to hold any office of trust Or profit this law to be in firse From and after its paishegs the 1 day of september 1841."

nious plan to detectrogues, it is said, has been resorted to in France. The French police, when any suspi-cious person or known criminal is arrested, cause him to be daguerreotyped, and his likeness is appended to the register; so that if, after he is set at liberty, he shall again be implicated in any offence, his likeness being exhibited to the various police agents, the detection becomes more easy. This is worthy of a Yankee origin. It is said, however, that the regues have found this out, and now, when subjected to the process of dagnerrootyping, make such hideous grimaces, as entirely to alter the usual expression of their countenance. Try again!

THE IRISH SPIRIT. The Ulster (Irish) Times states that immediately after the delivery of an eloquent an-ti-slavery lecture in the Presbyterian Church, Rose ti-slavery lecture in the Presbyterian Control of the mary street, by our young American colored coadjutor, C. L. Remond, he was presented by three very young ladies from Ballymacarrett with a handsome fruit-knife, with his initials engraved on it, accompanied by a suitable letter, in admiration of his advocac in favor of his brethren in America. Mr. Remond heartily thanked them for this unexpected token of neartily manked them for this unexpected token of friendship, and promised to take their juvenile letter with him to the United States. An elegant and select entertainment has been given to Mr. Remend by the gentlemen composing the Belfast Anti-Slavery Society. He is now probably on his homeward passage.

A SHORT PARAGRAPH ABOUT BABIES. The edito of the New-York Atlas thinks it would be 'a curious sight to see all the rehite babies in the United States under five years old,' assembled together. Quite a droll conceit for a child of a larger growth! He ex-claims— What a squall there would be, should they all be spanked at the same time! Query—Why omit black babies in the collection? Would the sight be any less 'curious: Would the sight do their part in crying? This American projudice is a babyish matter truly!

Worse or THAN THE SLAVES !- The New-York Journal and Messenger gives a list of the Literary and Benevolent Societies among the people of col in that city. There are 37 in all-7 male, and 30 female-4 literary, and 33 benevolent. What a pity it is that the free colored chizons of the commercial emporium are not owned by those who can perform all these literary and benevolent acts for them! How much of thinking, feeling and giving it would say these 'moor creatures'! It is a great thing to have masters who will 'take the responsibility' in all such cases—is it not?

CHRISTIAN EXPLOITS. If history records a m Christian Exploits. If history records a more dastardly, wicked and ferocious war than that which is now carried on against the Seminales of Florida by this professedly christian nation, for the sole benefit of southern slave-mongers, the account of it has escaped our observation. Among the latest exploits of the army is the discovery and destruction of 'a field of corn of almost forty acres,' which the famished and hunted Indians had cultivated, in order to save them dastardly, wicked and ferocious war than that which is now carried on against the Seminoles of Florida by this professedly christian nation, for the sole benefit of army is the discovery and destruction of 'a held-of corn of almost forty acres,' which the famished and hunted Indians had cultivated, in order to save themselves from starvation. This is a deed worth boasting of in the nineteenth century. Still later intelligence gives the particulars of 'a most successful ed in the destruction of twenty cannot and a number of fields, and the slaughter of severa Indian warriors. What a fearful account this guilty fand has yet to settle with the Almighty!

of our brother Collins, in England, the publication of this highly useful and interesting anti-slavery periodical was suspended; but since his return, it has been runewed, and it is now issued regularly every month. Each number contains 16 pages, with covers—terms 37.1.2 cents per annum, or one dollar for four copies sent to one address. We trust that our sholltion friends in New-England will feel a special interest in its constant of the strange hallucination. culation. No one can object to the price-and as to the matter, it is of excellent quality.

TRIUMPH OF O'CONNELL. The recent election of Daniel O'Connell, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, must be bitter pill to the Tory party in that city. They defented his election as a member of Parliamer were crowing over the event when the 'men of Manster' came forward, and elected him as their representative. Now that he is also Lord Mayor, how the crest-fallen minions of arbitrary power feel!

PAYING FOR A ROYAL WHISTIR. The price of a ticket at the late superlatively ridiculous ball, given in this city to the Prince de Joinville, with so much in this city to the Prince de Joinville, with so much splender in Faneuil Hall, was saly ten dollars; and at a dinner given to this same sprig of Royalty, at the Aster House, by the Mayor and Common Council of suppression of the not. Astor House, by the Mayor and Common Council of Suppression of the rot.

New York, each ticket cost only twenty dollars.

Did you ever hear the story about a fool and his money being soon parted? Twenty dollars for a dinner in these hard times!

Astor House, by the Mayor and Common Council of Serious Accident.—We learn that a person name in McClintock, was killed last night by the train of ear passing over him near Chester, Pa. He was an discovered until this morning.—Baltimore Pat.

A PREDICAMENT. The situation and prospects of the schismatical American and Foreign Anti-Slave-ry Society, is briefly but very graphically described is an article that we have copied on our first page, from the pen of Joshua Leavitt, editor of the Emanci-pator, which paper is soon to be absorbed in the Free

Rend the account, on our last page, of the re Erican the account, on our last page, of the recent Non-Resistance Conventions held in Vermont,
from the pen of that great and indomitable, though
scorned and calumniated reformer, Henry C. Wright.
It will be read by posterity with aneinted eyes. We
re-sond to the stirring cry of our condition—"Onward! One-and." respond to the stir ward! Onward!

Captain De Hart's Marderer.—We have already told of the murder of Capt. John De Hart, of the par ish of St. Mary. He was fired at through the win dow of his own house on the night of the 16th ult. and shot down in the presence of his afflicted family The assessin, as we have since stated, was his ow slave, and one of a gang who had conspired to tak their master's life, because he had placed a mulatio a version over them! The morderer having been is

The Catholic Cemetery	42
Cyprus Grove Cemetery	77
Protestant Cemetery	63
St. Patrick's Cometery	70
Lafayette Cemetery	241
Juwish Cometery (in Lafayette	111
Potter's Field	ACCIDE ACCIDE
Total	1633

in the rear of the lipro ward of this storing pany, in the recovery in quest, the body was brought to it effice of the high constable, where it is now expuse for the purpose of being recognized. The decease is apparently about 25 years of age, stout build, has some features, auture curly hair, and blue eyes; at the travelyer explaints the present and abdome the breast and abdome. office of the min value of the purpose of being recognized. The decases is apparently about 25 years of age, stout build, hand some features, auburn curly hair, and blue eyes; and has tweive stabs through the breast and abdoment and one through the palm of the hand—all evident inflicted by a common dirk.—N. O. Bulletin.

and one through the palm of the hand—all evicenty inflicted by a common dirk.—N. O. Bulletin.

The late firs at St. John, N. B.—We are imppy to learn from the Observer of Tuesday week, that the damage done by the late fire is not as extensive as the first reports represented. It is however very great, and (particularly at this season of the year) must occasion much suffering to the persons who have lost their property. In addition to the new market house lately erected at an expense to the city of £10,000, the full of £10,000, the £10,000, and full of £10,000, the £10,000, t

Lieut. Littlehales, commanding the British Brigan-tine Delphin, on the coast of Africa, off Whydash, captured the Brazilian slave vessel Firme, of 179 tons, be bearding her from a cutter and gig, with the loss of two-men killed. The Firme was direct from Ba-hia, and had just made the land. She was a new ves-sel, built at Baltimore, and had regular papers prov-ing her to be Brazilian property.

Lord Morpeth.—The British residents of New-York

have tendered to this distinguished nobleman a pub-lic dinner, which he has accepted, and which will be given to him on Monday next in a style of unusual splender. The Governor of the State and all the civ-ic and military authorities in the vicinity are invited N. Y. paper.

Mussachusetts slave dealing -A few months since

Mussachusetts slave dealing.—A few months since, we have he fairfield and Lincoln, Commercial wharf, shipped twelve colored men in Usston. She returned to this port last week, leaving seven of these freemen in the chain gang at New-Orieans! Months must elapse before they can be rescued, and it is almost certain that several of them must become slaves for life, from the impossibility of getting the proper proofs of their birthright. Who is to blame?—Erca American.

Rioters .- We believe but two of the rioters w Rioters.—We believe but two of the rioters were indicted by the Grand Jury, and they were Kentackians. At the late Criminal Court, both plead guilty, and were fined by Judge Read in the large amount of one dellar, and imprisoned for twenty-four hours!! They were engaged in destroying the press and other property. At the same court, two respectable Germans, who had unfortunately been prevailed on to join with others in destroying a house of ill faure, which was a nuisance to their neighboshood, were sentenced to the chain gang for two months, and fined a large amount!!—Cincinnati Philanthropist.

Mrs. Broad, alias Foster, who was recently found guilty of bigany, in Philadelphia, has been sentenced to—how many years in the State prison, do our readers think? Not one. She is to be imprisoned for thirty days! But Mrs. Broad is 'a highly respected person,' and in Philadelphia they have so much consideration for that class of criminals, that the mayo always gives them a private hearing, to prevent their misfortunes from becoming a subject of conversation among the 'common herd' of citizens.

How. Dixon H. Lewis.—The account of the death of this gentleman, which was first made in a Macon paper of the 16th, was doubtless a mistake. It must amfuse him to read the obituary notices of himself.—N. Y. paper.

de-and Griffin, were arrested in Raleigh, N. C., on the 15th ut., charged with the murder of Littlebury Bunn, a contable of Franklin country, in that State. The murdered man was found butied in a mud hole.

The Norfolk Phonix notices an attempt to poison the family of Capt. Walpole, of the New York packet, by a free colored girl, who infused poison into their food. The family were ont of danger, and the ne-gress has been committed to jail.

Said Mistake — Mr. Jessee Gray, of Wetumpka, Al abama, was shot recently in Arkansus, while on a hunting expedition. He had ascended a tree to galler grapes, and having on a bear skin cap, he was quistaken for a bear by one of his companious, who instantly shot him dead.

shot him dead.

Melancholy Occurrence.—A girl about twenty years old, was accidentally shot in New-York on Menday last by her fisther, Wm. Noble. He was showing a pair of louded pixtols to a neighbor, and one of them having no cap on, he incautiously snapped it, when it exploded, and the charge entered his daughter's head, who was standing within a few feet of him, and killed her on the spot.

Conviction of Mitchell.—The trial of Charles F. Mitchell, late member of Congress, for forgery, terminated at half past three viclock, yesterday afternoon, in a verdict of GUILTY.—N. Y. Journal of Com.

be held in this city on Christmas week-and executis short, and whatsoever is intended to be done should be done quickly. The anti-slavery are should also co-operate to the extent of their ability. In an article in the Standard, is relation to this Fair, Mrs. Child

Maria W. Chapman, in her gracefully sportive way, writes thus — Call upon Leominster and all the minators; upon Fitchburg, and all the Burgs; upon Millytille, and all the villes; upon Hingham, and all the hams; upon Charlestown, and all the towns—tell them their eyes rover beheld what; on Christmus-week, they will be called to life their lide upon. till flom their eyes never beheld what, mas-week, they will be called to lift their, Hearken only to a list of places, whence are objects of ingeouity, beauty and art. St. P. Paris, Geneva, Rome, London, Glasgow, al and last, not least, the lovely city of the the inland Hatten city of Santisgo, are all

NOTICES.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LIBERATOR. Boston, Nov. 26, 1841.

mittee of the Liberator feel compelled by its present embarrassed circumstances, to give notice that after the first of January next, the Liberator will not be continued to those persons whose subscription for the present year remains unpaid. The present financial condition of the Liberator

endering an immediate supply of funds indispensable, the committee request that immediate attention may be bestowed upon the bills which have been forwarded during the past and present week, and the money forwarded through the medium of postmasters, which can be done without expense either to the committee

of the subcribers.

Agents are earnestly requested to forward their accounts, and any funds in their hands, to the General Agent, without any delay.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

THE FAIR.

THE FAIR.

Books for orders and donations are opened by the Committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, at 25, Cornhill. The friends of the cause are informed that the value of all donations of linen, cambrick, thread-edging or silk, will be in all cases doubled, and in many instances quadrupled to the cause, by means of the Fair. From intelligence received from France and Eogland, as well as from various parts of New-England, there is ground for supposing that the Fair this year will be more brillant and attractive than ever, and combine more driller elsewhere unattainable than any former occasion. The various towns engaged are informed that exertions proportionate to the additional demands mades by the increase of their numbers, will be made in Boston for the discharge of the pleasant duty of hospitality at the time. of the Fair. Every motive by which we have ever been stirred to action grows daily stronger. Our sympathies with the slaves, by exercise, have become deeper—our harpest of slavery more intense. Let our exertions for its termination be proportionate. Let those who have money spend, and let those who have none be spent in this inspiring cause. The humblest means are often the most successful, and so it has been with the Massachusett Anti-Shavery Fair. It has done more towards softening the public heart towards the claims of our easlaved countrymen, than many a more imposing instrumentality. However dispretending, do not think it trivial, or of a frivolizing tendency. All means that are not wrong, an end like ours can ennoble and sanctify. The need of exertion in the cause was never greater—the opportunity for it never fairer. There are villages within twelve miles of Boston, where the first anti-slavery lecture has yet to be given; and whole townships in the western part of the State. We call upon the women of the Commonwealth for help in carrying torward the cause was allowed them once more to the fellowship of faith, and labor, and patience. By mutual co-operation, the strength of each beco

For the committee of the Anti-Slavery Fair, THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, MARIA W. CHAPMAN, M. A. W. JOHNSON, ANNE WARREN WESTON.

THE PAIR.

If The time of the Fair is at Christmas week, and the receipts are to be devoted mainly to the Massa-chusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

PARTICULAR REQUEST.

PARTICULAR REQUEST.

The ladies who intend to furnish tables or articles and to represent their respective towns at THE:
MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR arearriestly and affectionately requested by the Boston Committee TO SIVE RARLY NOTICE OF THEIR INTENTION, (that the best arrangements may be made for, their reception at the houses of the friends of the cause,) to the cause,) to
CAROLINE WESTON, 25 Combill,

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

Just printed, and for sal; at No. 25, Cornhill,
LARGE NOTICES of Anti-Slavery Meetings, adapted for use in any town. They furnish the best medium of communicating information respecting such meetings, rendering it comparatively unimportant whether notice is given or omitted in the churches. Every town should be furnished with them. Price 1 cent each.

each.

Also, for sale as above, the Eighth Annual Report
of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, from the
pen of its Secretary, Maria W. Chapman. Price 6 1-4

LIBERTY HEAD QUARTERS AND READING ROOM.

The Boston Liberty Association has leased the ooms 32 Washington Street, 3d story, and fitted up a arge Reading Room, and place for anti-slavery meetlarge Reading Room, and place for anti-slavery meetings, capable of holding 200-wharv all the anti-slatery papers published, most of the religious papers,
and the most important weekly and daily papers, will
be found. Entrance free to all.

By order of the Boston Liberty Association.

Boston, Nov. 14th, 1841. 6m.

NOTICE.

The friends of the cause, of whom the Editer of the LIERRY BELL has promise of contributions, (literary and pecuniary,) are requested to notice, that the time of publication draws nigh. No effort should be spared to make this third sumber of the Anti-Slavary Anna-al petter lian its predecessors. It has always been as source of piccuniary profit to the cause, as well as a means of reaching minds which will not receive the anti-slavary principles through any other medium. The Editor's address is M. W. CHAPMAN, 6 Chauncy Place, Boston.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

Mrs. Nancy Prince, being about to establish a manual labor school for orphans and outcasts at Kingston, Jamaica, requests the aid of the benevolent and the liberal. Any donations in money, children's books, or clothing, may be left at No. 25 Belknap st.—25 Cornhill, before the last week of this month, where they will be thankfully received, and where may be found a pamphlet on the present state of Jamaica, written by Mrs. Prince. Price 25 cents. It may also be obtained at No. 25, Cornhill.

Boston, Nov. 3, 1841.

LECTURES BY MRS. GOVE.

Mrs. S. Gove will give a course of 18 lessons, in the principles of Mr. James Brown's Gammar, with which instruction in Vocal Philosophy will be combined. Price for the course \$5. Commencing the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Marlboro' Chapel. Boston, Nov. 6, 1841.

MARRIED—In this city, on Thanksgiving eva-ning, by Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. Charles Adrian Re-valeon to Miss Dorcas Ann Amos, both of this city. Also, on the Trit ult. by Rev. Mr. Black, Mr. Hen-ry Benjamin to Miss Adelina Tidd. On the 28th, Mr. Augustus Richardson to Mrs. Em-moritta Colo.

Situations Wanted.

A YOUNG man would like employment as a Por-ter in a store. Also one to work on a farm. Ar-ply to WM. C. NELL, 23 Combili. Calabration American

For the Liberator. THE POET'S DEATH SONG. I am dying, I am dying, In the dawn of my renown, And my rapid hours are flying Time's perturbid waters down

Pame her coronet is weaving. To entwine my forchead no.
But the laurel I am leaving,
Leaving for another's brow. Fortune in the path before me But a-cloud is coming o'er me, And my day is turned to night

I am dying, I am dying,
While the spring is bright in bloom;
And the mouraful wind is sighing,
That shall sweep above my temb.

Greenness is in all the valleys, Beauty on the sylvan plain, Where forgotten Music rallies, All her feathered choir again. Nature, like an infant weeping,

Wasted, sinks to rest av Like that infant, from its sleeping, Lo, she wakens with a smile But, alas! while earth, renewing

All her glory, grows more bright, Sinks my form to swifter ruin, As the mist in morning's light. Fast my hours of life are failing,

And the bland and bulmy breath

Of the spring is unavailing,
To dissolve the frosts of death. am speeding, I am speeding, From my childhood's hills and dells, Where alone I lingered, reading

Nature's living oracles. They were my companions then; And they sang sweet carols to me, In the low and shady glen.

Every rock and old gray mountain Was a viewless spirit's throne; Every stream and gurgling fountain

Fairies from the bubbling waters, Laughing, to my spirit spoke,
And the evening's star-eyed daughters
Soft melodious songs awoke. Angels seemed on clouds to hover

O'er the gates of sunset bright, Waving golden banners over The retreating hosts of light.

But they are fading, they are fading Fancy's flowers, before they bloom; Blasted in the all-pervading Death-damps of the yearning tomb. Child of Song and child of Passion,

I had bowed before their shrine, Ere my hand was taught to fashion Numbers to the harp divine. And to voiceless adoration,

Rock and river, tree and bird, Earth's unwritten revelation, All my youthful spirit stirred

But alas, that I am dying! Nature lends the soul no fire : Not a harp-string is replying Backward to the trembling lyre.

Joys of earth, facwell forever, Life and Beauty, Harp and Song! Flesh and soul, the pangs that sever, Dart my quiv'ring nerves along. Be my harp hung on the willow,

ere the winds their coursers urge Wailing o'er my cold, damp pillow, It may form my funeral dirge. Pleasant Height, 1841.

For the Liberator. LINES,
Addressed to the Mendi Africans. BY MRS. JANE E. LOCKE.

Back to your homes, ye men of chon hue!
Wrapt in the Christian's drapery, go ye back,
And tell your brethren we would not imbrue
Our hand in Afric's blood,—and yet of kind have no lack. (1)

Go, tell them, too, Columbia still protects The wronged of every race, whose r he be;
Though her provid flag with hideous defects
Stands out, proclaiming freedom loud to those
will not free.

Tell them, though the cursed slaver steals along Her sunniest shores, with grouns of fettered men, Bound for unboly traffic; yet the wrong There are who shame and grieve to bear, e'en o their secret ken.

Tell them, though her bright scutcheon wears a stai Deep as the blood-spot by a brother spilt; Could prayers avail, were tears poured not in vain, By millions here, her sin were washed, and she all

Could prayers, could tears avail, her standard's fold Should float no more in mockery on the air; Nor once again, where men are bought and sold, Her Eagle with spread pinions its false tribute bea

And go thou back, thou Prince of sable hue, And july locks—we give thee Christian guide
To the long cherished shade of thine own yew,
To childhood's verdant seat, thy palm and fruitful date beside.

Take in thy hand the Christian's bible too,
And in its holy light God speed these there;
To thy benighted race the promise new,
Of free forgiveness, through a Savinur's dying low
declare,

Would that the Gospel banner o'er thee spread, By hands still recking in thy brother's blood, And heavenly passport given o'er ocean dread, Could but absolve from Slavery's curse in sight God!

Go, wrong us not—we did no wrong to thee: (2)
Give God the glory—and, in faith all sure,
Believe thou still what long believed have we,
Our country yet will purge herself from what he
holiest deem impure.
Lowell Nov. 1841. Lowell, Nov. 1841.

(1). To 'have no lack of kindness' is to possess in full measure; but the writer evidently meant to convey the impression that though, as a people, wrefused to shed the blood of these Mendians, yet whave nothing to boast of on the score of kindness—She pays a compliment where she intended to make humble confession.—Ep.

(2) No wrong in seizing them as felous, thrusting them into prison, and retaining them many gloom mentles in captivity! Such proceedings were no only 'wrong,' but cruel and infamous.—En.

A leaf was floating in the air—
Methought I heard it say,
Child of the dust—prepare—prep For thou so blooming and so fair, Thou too must pass away.'
And thus the fading, falling leaf Impressed the truth, that life is brief.

NON-RESISTANCE.

Non-Resistance Conventions in Vermont. HARDWICK, Vr., Oct. 10, 1841.

ion in Littleton, N. H., Oct. 4 and 5 vention held two evenings and one cupied with discussions and lecture rested by the following resolutions:

ought to be so regarded.

Resolved, That we will never, willingly, received and support a war-making minister as a minister the Prince of Peace.

and support a meromeking minister as a minister of the Princa of Posce.

Booch Hazeltine, Freeman Palmer, Patten Davis, John Grvis, Edmund Carlton, Erastus Brown, and H. C. Wright, took part. The following objection was proposed by F. Palmer: 'Would it be justifiable in a female to resist the assaults of a ruffian by taking his life?' Answer: A moral principle is responsible only for its effects on those who embrace and practise it. The persons of women are violated by those only who think it right to accomplish their purposes by an appeal to violence. When woman is violated, it is done on the brinciple of military defence—i. e., the right to injuic injuries or death upon others for our own plecture or benefit. A non-resistant could not violate the person of woman; and if all the men were non-resistants, the women would be perfectly safe from all violence. So the military principle is responsible for all the rapes that ever were committed. 'If the woman kills the ruffian before the deed is done, you say it is right.' Yea.' Suppose she kills him after. Is it right?' 'No.' 'Then a mere intention to do it, authorizes her to kill him, but the actual commission of it does not.' No—for then the government must do it.' But if the individual has no right to kill the ruffian after the crime is committed, where did the government get its authority to do it? Not, certainly, from the individual.' 'The individual would have a right to kill him, if there were no government to do it.' Why, then, when the woman kills the ruffian after the crime is committed, does the government hang her as a murderer? The simple fact that there is a government to avenge our wrongs, cannot make that murder which otherwise had been right.' Thus it is with human government; it instifies us in kill-

her as a marderer? The simple fact that there is a government to avenge our wrongs, cannot make that murder which otherwise had been right.' Thus it is with human government; it justifies us in killing our enemies for an intention to injure us, but if we kill or touch them after the wrong is done, then it punishes us for murder or assault and battery. Behold the wisdom and justice of human politics!

One contended that non-resistance was responsible for all the wrongs and outrages committed by men of violence and blood upon those who embrace it! So the Boston Recorder, Vermont Chronicle, and New York Observer laid all the damage done by pro-slavery mobs to abolitionists. When slaveholders murdered Lovejoy, lynched the mail bags, and threatened death to all abolitionists, they laid all the blame to anti-slavery! Others take occasion to rob and kill me, because I wont kill them, and then lay the blame of their robbery and murder to me! Because I am a total-abstinent, others get drunk, and then lay their drunkenness to my abstinence! This is queer logic!

then lay their drunkenness to my abstinence! This is queer logic!

'If a man attacks my wife and children,' said one, 'shall I not kill him?' 'If your wife and children attack another, ought you not to kill them?' 'That alters the case.' 'But not the principle.'

John Guile.—'Did not God strengthen Sampson to tear down the pillars? Did he not order the Israelites to kill the Canannites, and help them to do it?'

'What if he did; what then?' 'Why—why—why—notnew?—and sat down.

John Farr, Sheriff, and leading church member, said to one—'I have got a dozen Warrs to serve before I can go to hear non-resistance.' 'Go on, and rob the poor,' said the other. The law of New-Hampshire allows a poor man to keep a 'hog.' The law can't take it. One of this Sheriff's victims had a pig. He took it from him—pacifying his con-

Hampshire allows a poor man to keep a 'hog'. The law or take it. One of this Sheriff's victims had a pig. He took it from him—pacifying his conscience by saying, 'It aint a "hog" yet.' Are those compacts churches of Christ, that are managed by such men?

One man boasted that he had cheated another out of two dollars. 'How can you justly it?' 'He intended to cheat me.' If it he right to kill men for an intention to kill us, why is it not right to cheat them if they intend to cheat us? An intention to put out my eye would authorize me to put out his—if it would authorize me to take his life.

There was a good attendance here, evenings, and much interest. The Minister, (Isaac Worcester,) stood aloof. He is a Congregational clergyman. What has such a man to do with Humanity or Christianity? He was educated, licensed, consecrated and ordained to look after Congregationalism.

2. Convention in Danville, VL, Oct. 7 and 8.

2. Convention in Danville, Vt., Oct. 7 and 8.

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Held in Baptist church a day and a half and two evenings. Same resolutions here that were discussed at Littleton. Asa W. Perkins, Joseph Cummings, Amos Clement, Judge Morril, Ebenezer Eastman, Mr. Adams, and others took part.

Judge Ward insisted that 'war and preparations for war grow out of civilization, and are the great means of promoting it. But non-resistance destroys all civilization, and leads to a savage state. It was shown that military defence has ever been the death of civilization—of Humanity and Christianity. The history of mankind is written in blood. But it was Judicial Court logic.

Judicial Court. 10g.

A. W. Perkins. - Non-resistance is said to the A. W. Perkins. - Non-resistance is said to the infidelity. How do you show it does not ? 'It is infidelity to a war-making religion and clergy. But Christ is the Prince of mon-resistance. You admit that in the millennium, all will be non-resistants.

One asked-'If right to kill, is it not right to

follow that we may exterminate our enemies? 'Id do n't know that it does.'

One asked—'If right to kill, is it not right to whip, crop off ears, slit the nose, cut out the tongue, brand, put in the stocks and pillory?' Such is the nature of human government. Savage to cut off ears, civilized to chop off heads! Barbarous to rhip, civil to break arms and legs! Cruel to brand, humane to blow out brains! Wrong to slit the nose, right to blow the whole body to atoms!

Asa W. Perkins.—'Are we to forgive before the offender repents?' 'Christ did. So did Stephen.' Suppose your youngest son injures the oldest. The oldest pittes him—is more kind to him—the more he is injured, the more he pittes and forgives, and the kinder he is. Would you not be pleased with the conduct and spirit of the eldest son?' Yes.' 'Yet he forgives before repentance. So would our heavenly Father be pleased to see us forgive our enemies, even before they ask forgiveness. But how shall we bring our enemies to repentance? Are swords, guns, bolts, bars and stone walls, goppel means to lead to repentance?

Richard C. Hand, Congregational minister here, was called on for leave to hold the Convention in his church. 'I should have no objection, if Henry C. Wright would advocate peace as Wm. Ladd did, but if he goes into non-resistance, I don't want him in this town. I don't think it would be of any use to agitate peace here at all. I consider, myself imposed upon by being asked to give up my church to H. C. Wright, after he has called the clergy of the country a BROTHERHOOD OF THIEVES.'' I'd do not know before, said Patten Davis, 'that you were a pro-slavery man.' It was only of such H. C. W. speaks, not of christiam ministers.' 'Gult he church and people not to go. He did not like the man or the principle. The church, like good servants, obeyed their master, and staid away. One said, 'If I had any money, I should not like to meet H. C. W., for fear of being robbed.'

The evening meetings were well sitended. Much interest and discussion excited here, th

interest and discussion excited here, though but few came out fully. About one dozen came out and fully committed themselves to the principle. Whether they will live it out, remains to be seen. Non-resistance makes sad have with the professions and customs of those who know no protection but the arm of violence.

3. Consent.

3. Convention in Hardwick, VL, Oct. 9 and 10. My visit to this place has been full of interest— most profitable to myself. I have met some here who fear God and work righteousness. The Con-

was as if men should seize a rope, climb up it, and then some one should cut it off, and let them all fall together. But non-resistance has no weapon to cut the rope. Another insisted that it led to forgisa, and that non-resistants were tories, and in case of war they ought to be hung as such.

Sarah Foz, sister of the late Noah Worcester, told her nephew, Res. Isaac Worcester, Littleton, N. H., that 'nothing more was necessary to the peace and order and happiness of society, but for each to be conformed in heart and life to the fase of fosc.' You will see differently in another world, if you do n't in this?!! said the minister. What a guide!

There has been a great desire to hear in this place, and to read out tracts. The souls of many seemed to be baptized into the spirit of non-resistance.

These Conventions produce much discussion, not only in the towns where they are held, but in the region round about. They prove a fiery ordeal to ministers and churches; and the thoughts of many are being revealed by them. Every possible objection is brought up. The rottenness of our sectarian organizations is being made manifest.

4. Craftsbury, (VL) Convention, Oct. 11 and 12, 1841.

4. Craftsbury, (FL) Consention, Oct. 11 and 12, 1841.

The Convention had been appointed, some four weeks since, to meet here at 10, A. M., on the 11th. I arrived here, in company with Patten Davis, by the time, expecting to meet in the Methodist house. We found both the meeting-houses, and all the private houses, shut against us, and the hearts of the people shut also. The reason: The Sunday before, the minister of Congregationalism, S. R. Hall, and the minister of Methodism, Mr. Aspinwall, cane out against non-resistance and its agent. S. R. Hall held me up to his people as an excommunicated church member, and a deposed and silenced minister, and as one who dared to denounce the American clergy, as a whole, as a 'BROTHER-HOOD OF THEEVES'. This he made great handle of, taking good care not to tell them why I did it, i. e. because they sustain a system of the highest kind of theft—man-stealing. He retailed to his people whatever he could get from the Vermont Chronicle, New York Observer, Boston Recorder, &c. against non-resistance. Then gave notice of the Convention, assuring his people that he should not attend—a significant hint to them not to attend. The minister of Methodism, Aspinwall, repeated the same slanders privately, refusing to give notice of the meeting. Thus the minds of all were in a state of bitter hostility.

So we had to put up our horse at a rum-tavern, no 4. Craftsbury, (FL) Convention, Oct. 11 and 12, 1841

The minister of Methodism, Aspinwall, repeated the same slanders privately, refusing to give notice of the meeting. Thus the minds of all were in a state of bitter hostility.

So we had to put up our horse at a rum-tavern, no friendly door being opened. We immediately procured the town-house to hold a meeting in, in the evening. I wrote to S. R. Hall, for his own sake, and old acquaintance sake, to be sure and attend. He called on merat the rum-hole, and talked some time—suid that his reason for opposing me was, that I denothed the American clergy as a 'brotherhood of thieves.' He admitted that if they stood in the same relation to a system of sheep-stealing that they now do to man-stealing, they would deserve to be called a brotherhood of thieves. He left me, and said he thought he should attend next evening.

I took up my residence in the town-house, determined to sleep there, on a bench. Evening came, and about fifty people. I lectured. Soon as I was through, the people fied, no one daring to speak to me or ask me home. The night being very cold and rainy, and the room cold and open, and without fire, I was obliged to go to the rummery to lodge—having appointed a meeting for next afternoon and evening.

The next day, having learned that there was a temperance hotel in town, we moved our horse to that, and at 1, P. M., I took up my abode in the town.

The next day, having learned that there was a temperance hotel in town, we moved our horse to that, and at 1, P. M., I took up my abode in the town-house—no fire, no friend to look or speak kindly to me, except my travelling companion. About 2, P. M., just 12 persons came in. I spoke to them on the danger and wickedness of military defence till 5. Soon as I had done, they all ran, none daring to speak to me. The meeting-houses were shut against me! They dared not open their private houses. The following remarks I entered into my journal, as I sat there in the cold, waiting for the evening lecture:

sat there in the cold, waiting for the evening lecture:

"So hers I sit in the town have." No five world, scowling, dark. I wait for what my heavenly Father shall have me do or suffer next. I am to lecture here in the evening, and am willing to wait in the cold, supperless, till the people come. All which I can do without a murmur, if I can but speak to the people in behalf of Humanity. God help me! There are some things hard to learn, but, Christ strengthening me, I can endure all things. Thanks to the town-house to sit in! My Master fared worse. I hear him say to my tempest-tossed soul—Prace—ms strik.!" Right opposite me, two meeting-houses, with tall steeples, look down with a grim and savage scowl upon the poor little town-house for harboring me. But there is welcome in the town house. It don't scowl upon me, and look savage, as the steeple-crowned meeting-houses do. I have nothing to buy a supper with. I can go without. I can couch down, supperless, on these boards, for the pirch and will do it, before I will go again into a couch down, supperless, on these boards, for the night, and will do it, before I will go again into a run-tavern. Hunger and a board for a bed, rather than that?

while writing thus, a young lad, about 15, Charles G. Guilford, of Greensborough, Vt., here at S. R. Hall's academy, came in, walked up to the desk, and laid down 25 cents, saying—'The boys in the academy contribute this, and poesent it to you to get you todgings to-night.' Sincety did I thank them for their generous deed! Soon, D. R. Ambrose, of Boscawen, N. H., one of the teachers, came, and asked, 'Have you taken supper?' No.' Come, go to my boarding-house and get some.' It is too late now, 'It is too late now oarding-house and get some.' the meeting is about to commence. 'You must go and sleep with me? 'With pleasure, I said—rath-er than sleep in the town-house.' Soon an invitation came from the temperance house to lodge there. I

The people collected—a goodly congregation.

Among them, S. R. Hall. I lectured. Then brother Hall arose and confessed that he had been misin-formed, and wished to take back what he had said against non-resistance. I was told, if I would come again, either meeting-house should be opened. In-deed, the town began to assume a cheerful aspect be-fore I left. But it looked horribly dark and frowning at first. Clerical caste and sectarianism, en-trenched in their steeple-crowned forts, did from upon me awfully. Rut, toten-house Humanity tri-umphed over meeting-house Religion.

5. Hydepark Convention, Oct. 14 and 15, 1841. 5. Hydepark Convention, Oct. 14 and 15, 1841.

This meeting held two days and evenings, in the court-house, and continued to increase in interest to the close. No sectarian ministers to oppose very effectually. I offered the following for discussion:

1. That all warriors, as such, are a curse to the world, and their glory is infamy.

2. That professing Christian ministers, who advocate military defence, are no more to be regarded as the ministers of Christ, than are the priests of Moloch or Intergernatic.

vocate military defence, are no more to be regarded as the ministers of Christ, than are the pricests of Moloch or Juggernaut.

3. That a war-making church is not a church of Christ, but a synagogue of Satan, and it is the duty of all forthwith to renounce it as such.

We were in a courr-nouse—a litigation room, where men meet to quarrel according to prescribed rules and forms, under the direction of lawyers, jurors, and judges. There sit the lawyers—there the wittesses—there the jury—there the sheriffs an constables—there, in the box, a poor, scorned, despised MAN—and here sits a judge, all trying to determine how much longer that MAN shall romain a MAN. The jury decide that he ought to have his neck thosen. The judge arises and tells them the exact time when his neck shall be broken! Such murderous scenes are here transacted, in defiance of Christianity and common humanity. But the litigation house is backed up by the meeting-house—this by the stale house, and all by the jail, gallows and battle-field, where despised humanity is locked up in dangeons, chained, fettered, scourged, hung, and butchered. This is man's way of treating enemies, of adjusting difficulties, and of dealing with what God crowned with honor and glory—of showing his love and fargiveness. But, it is a horrible burleaque upon Christianity and Humanity.

Discussions here were animated and full of interest, many men and women taking part.

6. Convention in Stone, Oct. 16 and 17.

Continued a day and a laif, and one evening. Afternoon, a discussion with a lawyer, B. H. Fuller, in the Congregational house. Full attendance. Evening, I lectured in same house to a large audience. The minister of Congregationalism, Hiram Carlton,

On the evening of the 17th, I lectured to a nu merous and attentive audience in Waterbury, is the Baptist house.

7. Convention at Barre, Oct. 18 and 19 This continued two evenings and one day, in the Methodist house. The ministers here, John Currier, Elisha J. Scott, and Indrew Boyce, acted like men. They attended throughout, and heard for themselves, and proposed their objections publicly. Two of them offered their welcome to me. Two lawyers attended. If all ministers had treated aonresistance as the ministers here have, even though they had differed from me in their conclusions, I never should have spoken of them as I have done. The Convention here has opened the way for a fuller discussion of the subject. 8. Convention in Williamstown,

Contention in rutanssoles, Oct. 20.

Continued one day and evening, in the Bap tist house, and in point of interest and effect, ha fallen short of none of the others. The minister of the place stood aloof. The people came an heard—some, gladly. But I cannot particularize

West-Bethel.-Had a discussion here, on the even West-Bethel.—Had a discussion here, on the evening of October 22, with a lawyer by the name of
Miller, and a minister of Universalism, by the name
of Garfield. Both seemed to have bitter hatred to
our enterprise. The defender of court-house-ism declared that Nero was a non-resistant! The defender of Universalism assured us the reason why the
mob that burnt Pennsylvania Hall, did not burn
down the houses of Lucretia Mott and Edward Needless was, that it was composed of the most respectable
men of the city! One of the city police told him so!!
One man, a lawyer, moved that he next question
for discussion should be—Is a mob to be justified because its leaders are clothed in broadcloth? It cut the
poor clerical to the quick.

cause its leaders are clothed in broadcoln? It cut the poor clerical to the quick.

Thus far, our conventions have been attended with more interest than I expected. This whole State is open for the discussion of non-resistance. The harvest truly is great. The field is ripe Would there were more laborers. Onward, my brethren—onward!

H. C. WRIGHT. H. C. WRIGHT.

For the Liberator. Chardon-Street Convention.

To the Editor of the N. England Christian Advocat-

Chardon-Street Convention.

To the Editor of the N. England Christian Advocate:

Sir:—Your paper of the 11th inst. containing a communication relating to the last session of the Sabbath, Ministry and Church Convention, (1.) describing that Convention as infidel; (2.) representing me as the 'smallest piece of a man' present, 'a lump of insignificance, 'impudent,' foolish;' (3.) as being the professed disciple of the 'greatest of theological sconndrels,' publicly denving the existence of a God, publicly asserting the eternal existence of the universe; and, (4.) by way of an offset to some of my rematits respecting the folly, vice, crime and insanity produced by religion, attributing many of the 'hortors of the reign of terror,' to infidelity, only reached my hand yesterday: albeit it has been mislaid since, and the precise words of your correspondent may have escaped my memory. Please to insert the following reply to that communication in your next number:

1. The Sabbath, Ministry and Church Convention was not an infidel, but a free discussion Conventention. The 'call' by which the members of that Convention were assembled, puts this matter beyond a doubt. Its single object was, not the subversion of the Sabbath, not the sabilition of the Ministry, not the discussion. That the clergy neglected the opportunity so generously offered them, to attack Herest, on equal terms, and, by fair arguments if they could, to destroy her from the face of the land, proves that they were afraid of free discussion, or that they do not believe they ought to 'prove all things and hold fast that,'&c. There is no truth in the statement some of the clergy have seen fit to make, 'that the convention refused to receive the evidence of the Christian scriptures.' The Convention did but permit its members to find evidence wherever they could; within the Christian scriptures, or without them; in the 'book of revelation,' or in the 'book of nature.' The Convention did put permit is members to book of revelation,' or in the 'book of nature.' T 2. It was with reluctance that I first stept for

2. It was with reluctance that I first stept forward as a leader in the ranks of infidelity. I was induced to do so, only from the conviction, most un willingly forced upon me, that others were too in different, or too timid, or too dependantly circumstanced. My own conscience is my witness, how much pleasure it will afford me to become an unnoticed, undistinguished laborers in that I to me a good) cause, one of a thousand laborers, when a thousand laborers, all more able and more bold than that in the should not attend as a representative forms.

good) cause, one of a thousand laborers, when a thousand laborers, all more able and more bold than myself, shall assume the duties for which their talents and their courage better qualify them.

Eloquence is a mighty instrument with which to influence the human mind for good or for evil.—

Hitherto, religion has almost monopolized it to herself. Every seventh day, thousands of churches, as they are called, open to millions of its votaries; and from thousands of pulpits, rewards are offered for belief and punishments threatened for unbelief. Ever since her birth, she hath had the rostrum to herself by her ministers haranguing congregations week after week, and none to make them afraid by challenge or reply. When infidelity shall send forth but one thousandth as many ministers, as gifted and as zealous, her defenders shall have no more reason to complain of my 'impudence.'

And if the atheast is a fool, because he denies the existence of a Gol, the deat is a fool, because he existence of a Gol, the deat is a fool, because he asserts it: the atheast does not know that a God does not exist; the delst does not know that a God does exist; the first is no more ignorant than the last; both are allike ignorant.

not exist; the deist does not know that a God does exist: the first is no more ignorant than the last; both are alike ignorant.

3. Abner Kneeland, the gentleman to whom the words, 'greatest of theological scoundrels,' refers, is not an atheist, but a partheist. I do not profess to be his disciple. No name is necessary to sanction infidelity. It is not a cause supported by names, or connected with personalities; not the cause of any man, or body of men, nor of any seet, but of the human race. I did not deny the existence of a God. I did not assert the eternal existence of the universe. I did but affirm, that we do not know a God exists, have no means of knowing, and that probability, to say the least, is against it, that for aught we know to the contrary, the universemsy have existed always, may be self-existent, infinitely extended, and include all existence. Your correspondent had better have applied the very piquant, if not courteous appellations, the fictitious display of impudence he said he witnessed, obtained me from his pen, to those christian members of the Convention, who, not content with telling it how and when the universe was made, introduced it into the presence of an immaterial being, pretending to be acquainted with the secrets of that being's government, and selected by him to become the defenders of his laws and the apologists of his conduct,—a species of tax upon modesty, for the imposing of which, future, more rational, generations will be parzied to account for.

4. The 'horrors of the reign of terror' were not produced by infidelity. All that the daring, and much that the prudence, of the infidel leaders of the revolutionary democrats, could do, was done to prevent them; but in vain. Robespierre, (a religionist,)

imprisoned, and the rest guilloined. To rel more than any other cause, all the blood spi g, and most of the licentious extravagances of eventful days, must be attributed. Boston, Nov. 21, 1841. WILLIAM WEST.

A Living Miracle.

The present physical, moral and social condition of the Jews must be a miracle. We can come to no other conclusion. Had they continued from the commencement of the Christian era down to the present hour, in some such national state in which we find the Chinese, walled off from the rest of the human family, and by their selfishness on a national scale, and their repulsion of alien elements, resisting every assault from without, in the shape of hostile invasion, and from an overpowering national pride forbilding the introduction of new and foreign customs, we should not see so much miracle interwoven with their existence. But this is not their state; far from it. They are neither a united and independent nation, nor a parasitic provence. They are peeled, and scattered into fragments; but like broken globules of quick silver, instinct with a cohesive power, ever claiming affinity, and ever ready to amalgamate. Geography, arms, genius, politics, and foreign help, do not explain their existence; time, and climate, and customs equally fail to unravel it. Noue of these are or can be the springs of their perpetuity. They have been spread over every part of the habitable globe; have lived under the region of overy dynasty; they have shared the protection of just laws, the oppression of cruel ones, and witnessed the rise and progress of both; they have used every longue, and lave lived in every latitude. The snows of Lapland have chiled, and the suns of Africa have scorched them. They have drunk of the Tiber, the Thames, the Jordan, the Mississippi. In every country, and in every degree of latitude and longitude, we find a Jew. It is not so with any other race. Empires the most illustrious, have fallen, and buried the men that constructed them; but the Jew has lived among the ruins, a living monument of indestructibility. Persecution has unsheathed the sword and lighted the faggot; Papal supersition and Moslem barbarism have smote them with unsparing ferocity; penal rescripts and deep prejudice have vi

ty of accounting for their perpetual isolations, their depressed but distinct being, on any grounds save those revealed in the records of truth.—Frace's

Aurora Borealis.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal thus lescribes the recent display of the Aurora Borea-

describes the recent display of the Aurora Borealis:

It does not appear to me that sufficient notice has been taken of the billiant Aurora Borealis last Thursday night. It was, in my opinion, the most splendid, sublime, and, in some respects, the most splendid, sublime, and, in some respects, the most splendid, sublime, and, in some respects, the most unprecedented exhibition of 'Northern Lights' that ever took place in this latitude. The whole northern hemisphere, at this time, appeared one sheet of fiame. But what was most terrific, this wast sheet seemed to be waving, and glimmering, and undulating, from the horizon to the very zenith. At 11 o'clock, when I first took a particular view of the phenomenon, I could discern down low in the horizon, to all appearance, a reservoir of glaring light, and so brilliant sometimes as to exhibit the hues of the rainbow. The electric fluid, or whatever it was, which issued from this fountain, seemed to be in the greatest commotion. It darted backwards and forwards, as if agitated by a mighty whirlwind, and exhibited the appearance of battling elements. I have sometimes observed similar violent movements of the clouds just previous to a heavy squall in a thunder storm, but never a tithe so terrific. From this great, and apparently barning fountain, shot up streams of livid vapor, reaching the very zonith. Stream after stream, column after column, datted upwards, until the northern heavens seemed fire; and what was never before observed, by myself, at least, this whole sheet exhibited a glimmering or quivering appearance, not unlike the atmospheric fluid just above a tremendous fire, when the flame is so attennated as to become almost invisible, or when the heat thrown off causes an undulating movement of the air above.

I observed, in passing the Baptist steeple, that the light was thrown so strong upon it as to be reflected, as in cases of fire. Indeed, at one time it was so brilliant that I could indistinctly discern my own shadow created by it.

at that the Hon. Julin Q. Adams had stated, in a speech at Marshfield, that he should not attend as a representative from this district, after the fresent Congress.

We are now happy to inform the constituents and friends of our venerated Representative, from conversation since had with Mr. Adams, that the announcement was occasioned by a misunderstanding of his remarks at Marshfield. He meant to say, that he should not represent the Twelfth Congressional District, as I wow is, after the present Congress—that, as there is to be a new apportionment, it is by no means probable that all the present towns will be contained in the next division. But, we understand him to say, that he shall be ready to serve his constituents, as their Representative to Congress, so long as they may require his services, and his health permits him to dischering the duties of the office.

We doubt not, it will be highly gratifying to the members of the Twelfth District, and to the whole community, to know, that Mr. Adams s:ill considers it his duty to serve his country as long as his strength allows. He is admitted by all parties to be the greatest business man in our country, or, perhaps, in the world. Who so able as he? Who sa well versed in international law? Who so punctual and constant in his seat, in the discharge of every duty devolving upon him, as Jonx Quixer Adams? In a word, who does not wish him to be a public man as long as he shall live? When he shall cause to represent our District, or when he shall fail by the all-conquering scythe of time, there will have failen a great man in our American Israel.—Quincy Patriot.

Mains and Georgia.—The act which was passed by

ime, there with may eliment a great man in our range ican Israel.—Quincy Patriot.

Maine and Georgia.—The act which was pasted by the legislature of Georgia, for the protection of slave property, by enforcing a quarantine on all vessels from the State of Maine, and subjecting them to search, has encountered some constitutional objections on the part of the Governor, which caused him to withhold his signature. The objections are, that it will operate as a non-intercourse act with the State of Maine, and thus infringe upon the provision of the Federal Constitution, which confers upon Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States. As, therefore, the legislature is sworn to support the Federal Constitution, they cannot adopt a measure which violates it. A course, however, remains by which the same end can be effected, and that is, by a convention of delogates on the part of the people, who shall provide all necessary safeguards for the protection of the rights of the people. The Governor anticipates, however, that when the proper time arrives, all the States intersect will make common danger.

The inspection law of Virginia, which goes into appraision against New York in May next, was passed in the same manner as this act of the legislature of Goorgia, and the signature of the Governor of Virginia was duly affixed to it. Its constitutionality was much questioned.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

and passed down the changel in front a stance of over a quarter of a mile

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hundred and si Suffelk Co.	2	Berkshire,
Essex,	23	Norfolk,
Middlesex,	46	Bristol,
Worcester,	55	Plymouth,
Hampshire,	23	Barnstable,
Hampden,	18	Dukes,
Franklin,	26	Nantucket.

Conciction of Edward Boling.—This notes lain, of whom our readers have doubtless in been tried for bigamy at the Seperior Court inglam county, N. C., and found guilty, sonteneed to be branded with the letter B on cheek, (which was carried into execution in secretary that it is not seen to be court,) to be imprisoned three ye receive thirty-nine lashes at three several to fore the expiration of the term of imprisonments abode has been assigned to him in Guilford in Several bottles of filthy liquids

more filthy follows, through the windows Mag. Gould, of Boston, on Monday night last. Mr. & Hollows Mr. & Hollows

Fires in Providence.—A large brick building it nal-street, occupied by B. R. Almy and G. W. It as a paper and cotton waste warehouse, was hajured by fire on the 20th ult. Mr. Tyler's mobust \$1000—insured \$500. Mr. Almy's, 4 of \$1 — not insured. On the next morning, the City is was damaged by fire to the amount of \$10.00 sured. Many of the boarders escaped with me their clothes.

A destructive fire broke out on Saturday man 20th ult. in Charlestown, by which an extensive rocco dressing establishment and a number of delays were consumed. The night was exceed atormy, and the sufferings of those who were into the open air were very great.

For Thanksgiving.—No less than fifty fir sand pounds of poultry were transported of Stonington Railroad, on Friday and Monday, Boston Market.—Providence Journal.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Frederick Tuckers of Poughkeepsie, while engaged in preaching to congregation in Manchestor, Penn, foll down in pulpit and immediately expired. A Mr. Macro, who was drawn on the Grand in fur the Norwich Assizes, reduced to take the eni-quired, and was fined £50. His objection under the Bible told him, 'Swear not at all.'

The fare of soldiers on the London and Brass ham Railway is 1d a mile, or 9s 4d for the whole tance, and their bagging 3d per ton per mile, sh for the whole distance.

The male blood of the three old royal families. Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart is entirely entire.

During the last five years 2464 fires occamble London, of which 330 were occasioned by defeat fire-places, and 368 by candles setting fire to betal window curtains.

George Washington Dixon, the Buffoon singer, come into possession of a large fortune. The k mond Whig says he is the son of General Dan that city, lately deceased.

The Cincinnati Republican says— We undersulthat Mr. James Richardson, of Cincincati, let is money belt containing \$22,500, overboard, feat is steamboat, on his passage to New-Orleans, a few in since. The money was partly in gold, sal, is course, is irrecoverably lost.

· Semmes, the student indicted for the murler of Prof. Davis at the University of Virginia, and wise-caped a conviction by the forfeiture of his ball, (\$500) is now saug in Texas.

We have seen a letter from Earl Spencer, saysh Madisonian, stating that the money obtained feet him by the notorious Monroo Edwards, has been to funded through the Barings.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson, paster of the Assent Reformed Church at Carlisle, was thrownfrom any near Philadelphia on Monday 9th inst, and see set injured as to cause his death. He was lately for Scotland, and about 60 years of age.

A paper printed in Cologne, Germany, in Applast, says, 'in two hundred and four days which he clapsed of the present year, there have been night toe days of rain.'

At an abolition meeting in Beaver county, Page the evening of the 4th ult., when the speaker of menced, he was saluted with a shower of stocs, 45.
&c., which effectually put an end to the meeting it.
an unufer of rioters were arrested and gave half their appearance.

A double track on the Boston and Worcesterns road has been laid from Needham to Westbersch a distance of 23 miles, and is now in daily use.

On Friday night, the train from Baltimer bld Wilmington, ran over a drunken man, and cat of its leg. He doubtless was able to move himself telling died, and placed his body farther upon the interpretation of the city the same night passed out it dead man and nearly severed his body.

A pilot boat was capsized near Fort Pierre, Fierle, on the 25th Oct. and nearly fourteen persons draw ed—seven of whom were United States soldiers. Amherst College has sent forth a circular saking it pecuniary aid of its friends to the amount of \$100,00.

Fire in the Tower of London.

On Saturday night, October 30, a fire broke to a the armory of the Tower, which was in the night cent building called the grand Store-house. In small armory with its contents, consisting of a graquantity of arms and trophies of various kind, or tured from fereign enemies, and 200,000 stand elem was destroyed. The building was of brick and lens witone, 345 feet in length and 60 feet, in breach in on the lower floor of it was the small armory fire broke out at half past 10, under the capple dis Round Tower.

on the lower floor of it was the small armory. fire broke out at half pust 16, under the capela of the Round Tower.

It was at first hoped that the destruction sight confined to the Round Tower, but it soon commended to the roof of the armory. It was soon found the steep the steep to the soon for the so